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पुस्तक-संख्या 305/55

पंजिका-संख्या 18,806

पुस्तक पर सर्व प्रकार की निशानियां लगाना वर्जित है। कोई महाशय १५ दिन से अधिक देर तक पुस्तक अपने पास नहीं रख सकते। अधिक देर तक रखने के लिये पुनः आज्ञा प्राप्त करनी चाहिये।

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THE INDIAN YEAR BOOK 1941-42

पुस्तकालय
गुरुकुल कांगड़ी
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VOLUME XXVIII

A Statistical and Historical Annual of The Indian Empire, with an Explanation of the Principal Topics of the day.

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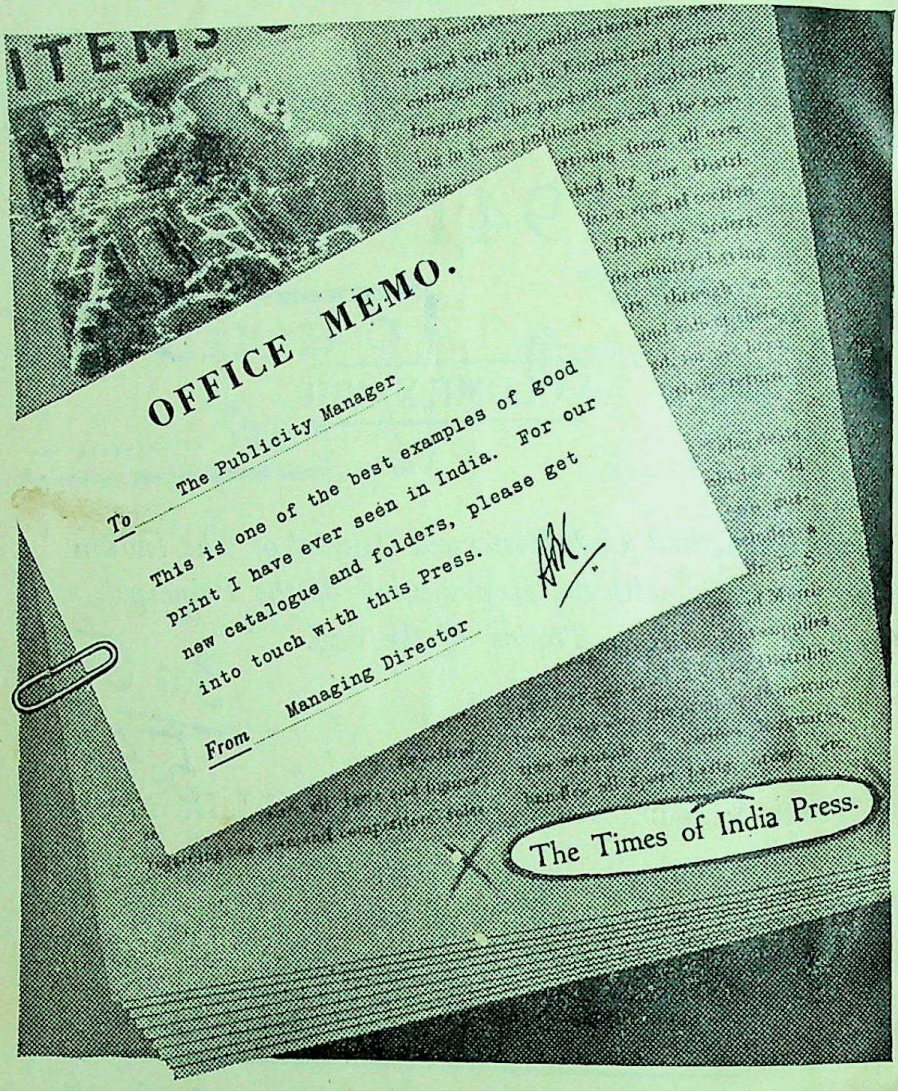
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CALENDAR FOR 1941.

JANUARY.

Sun. ..	##	5	12	19	26	##
M. ..	##	6	13	20	27	##
Tu. ..	##	7	14	21	28	##
W. ..	1	8	15	22	29	##
Th. ..	2	9	16	23	30	##
F. ..	3	10	17	24	31	##
S. ..	4	11	18	25	##	##

FEBRUARY.

Sun. ..	##	2	9	16	23	##
M. ..	##	3	10	17	24	##
Tu. ..	##	4	11	18	25	##
W. ..	##	5	12	19	26	##
Th. ..	##	6	13	20	27	##
F. ..	##	7	14	21	28	##
S. ..	1	8	15	22	##	##

MARCH.

Sun. ..	##	2	9	16	23	30
M. ..	##	3	10	17	24	31
Tu. ..	##	4	11	18	25	##
W. ..	##	5	12	19	26	##
Th. ..	##	6	13	20	27	##
F. ..	##	7	14	21	28	##
S. ..	1	8	15	22	29	##

APRIL.

Sun. ..	##	6	13	20	27	##
M. ..	##	7	14	21	28	##
Tu. ..	1	8	15	22	29	##
W. ..	2	9	16	23	30	##
Th. ..	3	10	17	24	##	##
F. ..	4	11	18	25	##	##
S. ..	5	12	19	26	##	##

MAY.

Sun. ..	##	4	11	18	25	##
M. ..	##	5	12	19	26	##
Tu. ..	##	6	13	20	27	##
W. ..	##	7	14	21	28	##
Th. ..	1	8	15	22	29	##
F. ..	2	9	16	23	30	##
S. ..	3	10	17	24	31	##

JUNE.

Sun. ..	1	8	15	22	29	##
M. ..	2	9	16	23	30	##
Tu. ..	3	10	17	24	##	##
W. ..	4	11	18	25	##	##
Th. ..	5	12	19	26	##	##
F. ..	6	13	20	27	##	##
S. ..	7	14	21	28	##	##

JULY.

Sun. ..	##	6	13	20	27	##
M. ..	##	7	14	21	28	##
Tu. ..	1	8	15	22	29	##
W. ..	2	9	16	23	30	##
Th. ..	3	10	17	24	31	##
F. ..	4	11	18	25	##	##
S. ..	5	12	19	26	##	##

AUGUST.

Sun. ..	##	3	10	17	24	31
M. ..	##	4	11	18	25	##
Tu. ..	##	5	12	19	26	##
W. ..	##	6	13	20	27	##
Th. ..	##	7	14	21	28	##
F. ..	1	8	15	22	29	##
S. ..	2	9	16	23	30	##

SEPTEMBER.

Sun. ..	##	7	14	21	28	##
M. ..	1	8	15	22	29	##
Tu. ..	2	9	16	23	30	##
W. ..	3	10	17	24	##	##
Th. ..	4	11	18	25	##	##
F. ..	5	12	19	26	##	##
S. ..	6	13	20	27	##	##

OCTOBER.

Sun. ..	##	5	12	19	26	##
M. ..	##	6	13	20	27	##
Tu. ..	##	7	14	21	28	##
W. ..	1	8	15	22	29	##
Th. ..	2	9	16	23	30	##
F. ..	3	10	17	24	31	##
S. ..	4	11	18	25	##	##

NOVEMBER.

Sun. ..	##	2	9	16	23	30
M. ..	##	3	10	17	24	##
Tu. ..	##	4	11	18	25	##
W. ..	##	5	12	19	26	##
Th. ..	##	6	13	20	27	##
F. ..	##	7	14	21	28	##
S. ..	1	8	15	22	29	##

DECEMBER.

Sun. ..	##	7	14	21	28	##
M. ..	1	8	15	22	29	##
Tu. ..	2	9	16	23	30	##
W. ..	3	10	17	24	31	##
Th. ..	4	11	18	25	##	##
F. ..	5	12	19	26	##	##
S. ..	6	13	20	27	##	##

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Phases of the Moon—JANUARY 31 Days.

☽ First Quarter .. .. 5th, 7h. 10m. P.M. | ☾ Last Quarter .. .. 20th, 3h. 31m. P.M.

○ Full Moon .. .. 13th, 4h. 34m. P.M. | ● New Moon .. .. 27th, 4h. 33m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time. Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.	Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	D.	° S. ′
Wednesday ..	1	1	7 12	6 13	0 42	9 43	9 37	3·4	23 2
Thursday ..	2	2	7 12	6 13	0 42	10 25	10 28	4·4	22 57
Friday	3	3	7 13	6 14	0 43	11 4	11 17	5·4	22 51
Saturday.. ..	4	4	7 13	6 15	0 43	11 42	..	6·4	22 45
Sunday	5	5	7 13	6 15	0 44	P.M. 0 19	A.M. 0 6	7·4	22 39
Monday	6	6	7 13	6 16	0 44	0 56	0 54	8·4	22 32
Tuesday	7	7	7 14	6 17	0 45	1 35	1 41	9·4	22 25
Wednesday ..	8	8	7 14	6 17	0 45	2 16	2 31	10·4	22 17
Thursday ..	9	9	7 14	6 18	0 46	2 59	3 21	11·4	22 9
Friday	10	10	7 14	6 19	0 46	3 46	4 12	12·4	22 0
Saturday.. ..	11	11	7 15	6 19	0 46	4 37	5 4	13·4	21 51
Sunday	12	12	7 15	6 20	0 47	5 29	5 55	14·4	21 42
Monday	13	13	7 15	6 20	0 47	6 25	6 47	15·4	21 32
Tuesday	14	14	7 15	6 21	0 47	7 22	7 38	16·4	21 21
Wednesday ..	15	15	7 15	6 22	0 48	8 21	8 27	17·4	21 11
Thursday ..	16	16	7 15	6 22	0 48	9 19	9 14	18·4	20 59
Friday	17	17	7 15	6 23	0 48	10 17	10 0	19·4	20 48
Saturday.. ..	18	18	7 15	6 24	0 49	11 15	10 45	20·4	20 36
Sunday	19	19	7 15	6 24	0 49	..	11 30	21·4	20 24
Monday	20	20	7 15	6 25	0 49	A.M. 0 13	P.M. 0 17	22·4	20 11
Tuesday	21	21	7 15	6 26	0 50	1 13	1 4	23·4	19 58
Wednesday ..	22	22	7 15	6 26	0 50	2 12	1 55	24·4	19 44
Thursday ..	23	23	7 15	6 27	0 50	3 12	2 47	25·4	19 31
Friday	24	24	7 15	6 28	0 50	4 9	3 43	26·4	19 17
Saturday.. ..	25	25	7 15	6 28	0 51	5 6	4 39	27·4	19 2
Sunday	26	26	7 15	6 28	0 51	5 59	5 35	28·4	18 47
Monday	27	27	7 15	6 29	0 51	6 50	6 31	29·4	18 32
Tuesday	28	28	7 15	6 29	0 51	7 36	7 25	0·8	18 16
Wednesday ..	29	29	7 15	6 30	0 52	8 19	8 17	1·8	18 0
Thursday ..	30	30	7 14	6 30	0 52	9 0	9 8	2.8	17 44
Friday	31	31	7 14	6 31	0 52	9 38	9 57	3·8	17 28

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Phases of the Moon—FEBRUARY 28 Days.

☽ First Quarter.. .. 4th, 5h. 12m. P.M. | ☾ Last Quarter .. .. 18th, 11h. 37m. P.M.

○ Full Moon .. .. 12th, 5h. 56m. A.M. | ● New Moon .. .. 26th, 8h. 32m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time. Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.	Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	D.	° S. ′
Saturday.. ..	1	32	7 14	6 32	0 52	10 16	10 46	4·8	17 11
Sunday	2	33	7 14	6 32	0 53	10 54	11 34	5·8	16 54
Monday	3	34	7 13	6 33	0 53	11 32	..	6·8	16 36
Tuesday	4	35	7 13	6 33	0 53	P.M. 0 11	A.M. 0 22	7·8	16 19
Wednesday ..	5	36	7 13	6 34	0 53	0 53	1 12	8·8	16 1
Thursday ..	6	37	7 12	6 34	0 53	1 37	2 2	9·8	15 42
Friday	7	38	7 12	6 35	0 53	2 25	2 53	10·8	15 24
Saturday.. ..	8	39	7 11	6 35	0 53	3 16	3 44	11·8	15 5
Sunday	9	40	7 11	6 36	0 53	4 11	4 35	12·8	14 46
Monday	10	41	7 10	6 36	0 53	5 7	5 27	13·8	14 27
Tuesday	11	42	7 10	6 37	0 53	6 6	6 17	14·8	14 7
Wednesday ..	12	43	7 10	6 38	0 53	7 7	7 5	15·8	13 47
Thursday ..	13	44	7 9	6 38	0 53	8 6	7 53	16·8	13 27
Friday	14	45	7 8	6 39	0 53	9 7	8 41	17·8	13 7
Saturday.. ..	15	46	7 8	6 39	0 53	10 6	9 27	18·8	12 47
Sunday	16	47	7 7	6 39	0 53	11 7	10 14	19·8	12 26
Monday	17	48	7 7	6 40	0 53	..	11 2	20·8	12 5
Tuesday	18	49	7 6	6 40	0 53	A.M. 0 7	11 53	21·8	11 44
Wednesday ..	19	50	7 6	6 41	0 53	1 7	P.M. 0 44	22·8	11 23
Thursday ..	20	51	7 5	6 41	0 53	2 4	1 38	23·8	11 1
Friday	21	52	7 4	6 42	0 53	3 1	2 33	24·8	10 40
Saturday.. ..	22	53	7 4	6 42	0 53	3 54	3 28	25·8	10 18
Sunday ..	23	54	7 3	6 43	0 52	4 44	4 23	26·8	9 56
Monday	24	55	7 2	6 43	0 52	5 31	5 17	27·8	9 34
Tuesday	25	56	7 2	6 43	0 52	6 14	6 9	28·8	9 12
Wednesday ..	26	57	7 1	6 44	0 52	6 56	7 0	0·2	8 50
Thursday ..	27	58	7 0	6 44	0 51	7 35	7 50	1·2	8 27
Friday	28	59	7 0	6 44	0 51	8 13	8 39	2·2	8 5

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Phases of the Moon—MARCH 31 Days.

☽ First Quarter .. 6th, 1h. 13m. P.M. | ☾ Last Quarter .. 20th, 8h. 21m. A.M.

○ Full Moon .. 13th, 5h. 17m. P.M. | ● New Moon .. 28th, 1h. 44m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time. Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.	Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	D.	° S. ′
Saturday.. ..	1	60	6 59	6 45	0 51	8 51	9 27	3·2	7 42
Sunday	2	61	6 58	6 45	0 51	9 29	10 15	4·2	7 19
Monday	3	62	6 57	6 46	0 51	10 8	11 4	5·2	6 56
Tuesday	4	63	6 57	6 46	0 51	10 49	11 53	6·2	6 33
Wednesday ..	5	64	6 56	6 46	0 51	11 31	..	7.2	6 10
Thursday ..	6	65	6 55	6 46	0 50	P.M. 0 17	A.M. 0 43	8·2	5 47
Friday	7	66	6 55	6 46	0 50	1 5	1 33	9·2	5 24
Saturday.. ..	8	67	6 54	6 46	0 50	1 56	2 3	10·2	5 0
Sunday	9	68	6 53	6 47	0 50	2 51	3 14	11·2	4 37
Monday	10	69	6 53	6 47	0 49	3 48	4 3	12·2	4 13
Tuesday	11	70	6 52	6 47	0 49	4 47	4 52	13·2	3 50
Wednesday ..	12	71	6 51	6 47	0 49	5 48	5 40	14·2	3 26
Thursday ..	13	72	6 50	6 48	0 49	6 49	6 29	15·2	3 3
Friday	14	73	6 49	6 48	0 49	7 51	7 17	16·2	2 39
Saturday ..	15	74	6 48	6 49	0 49	8 53	8 5	17·2	2 15
Sunday	16	75	6 48	6 49	0 48	9 55	8 55	18·2	1 52
Monday	17	76	6 47	6 49	0 48	10 57	9 46	19·2	1 28
Tuesday	18	77	6 46	6 49	0 48	11 58	10 38	20·2	1 4
Wednesday ..	19	78	6 45	6 50	0 47	..	11 34	21·2	0 41
Thursday ..	20	79	6 44	6 50	0 47	A.M. 0 55	P.M. 0 29	22·2	0 17 N.
Friday	21	80	6 43	6 50	0 47	1 51	1 24	23·2	0 7
Saturday.. ..	22	81	6 42	6 50	0 46	2 42	2 19	24·2	0 30
Sunday	23	82	6 41	6 51	0 46	3 30	3 12	25·2	0 54
Monday	24	83	6 41	6 51	0 46	4 13	4 4	26·2	1 18
Tuesday	25	84	6 40	6 51	0 45	4 55	4 56	27·2	1 41
Wednesday ..	26	85	6 39	6 51	0 45	5 35	5 45	28·2	2 5
Thursday ..	27	86	6 38	6 52	0 45	6 13	6 34	29.2	2 28
Friday	28	87	6 37	6 52	0 45	6 50	7 22	0·5	2 52
Saturday ..	29	88	6 36	6 52	0 44	7 28	8 10	1·5	3 15
Sunday	30	89	6 35	6 53	0 44	8 6	8 59	2·5	3 39
Monday	31	90	6 35	6 53	0 44	8 46	9 48	3·5	4 2

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Phases of the Moon—APRIL 30 Days.

☽ First Quarter .. .. 5th, 5h. 42m. A.M. | ☾ Last Quarter .. .. 18th, 6h. 33m. P.M.
○ Full Moon .. .. 12th, 2h. 45m. A.M. | ● New Moon .. .. 26th, 6h. 53m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time. Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.	Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	D.	° N. ′
Tuesday	1	91	6 34	6 53	0 43	9 28	10 37	4·5	4 25
Wednesday ..	2	92	6 33	6 53	0 43	10 12	11 26	5·5	4 48
Thursday ..	3	93	6 32	6 53	0 42	10 59	.. A.M.	6·5	5 11
Friday	4	94	6 31	6 53	0 42	11 48 P.M.	0 16	7·5	5 34
Saturday.. ..	5	95	6 31	6 53	0 42	0 39	1 5	8·5	5 57
Sunday	6	96	6 30	6 53	0 42	1 34	1 53	9·5	6 20
Monday	7	97	6 29	6 54	0 41	2 30	2 41	10·5	6 43
Tuesday	8	98	6 29	6 54	0 41	3 29	3 29	11·5	7 5
Wednesday ..	9	99	6 28	6 54	0 40	4 28	4 16	12·5	7 28
Thursday ..	10	100	6 27	6 54	0 40	5 29	5 3	13·5	7 50
Friday	11	101	6 26	6 55	0 40	6 31	5 51	14·5	8 12
Saturday.. ..	12	102	6 25	6 55	0 40	7 36	6 41	15·5	8 34
Sunday	13	103	6 25	6 55	0 39	8 40	7 32	16·5	8 56
Monday	14	104	6 24	6 56	0 39	9 44	8 26	17·5	9 18
Tuesday	15	105	6 23	6 56	0 39	10 45	9 22	18·5	9 39
Wednesday ..	16	106	6 22	6 56	0 38	11 43	10 20	19·5	10 1
Thursday ..	17	107	6 21	6 56	0 38	.. A.M.	11 17 P.M.	20·5	10 22
Friday	18	108	6 21	6 57	0 38	0 38	0 13	21·5	10 43
Saturday.. ..	19	109	6 20	6 57	0 38	1 27	1 8	22·5	11 4
Sunday	20	110	6 19	6 57	0 38	2 13	2 1	23·5	11 24
Monday	21	111	6 18	6 58	0 38	2 55	2 53	24·5	11 45
Tuesday	22	112	6 18	6 58	0 38	3 35	3 42	25·5	12 5
Wednesday ..	23	113	6 17	6 58	0 37	4 13	4 31	26·5	12 25
Thursday ..	24	114	6 16	6 59	0 37	4 51	5 19	27·5	12 45
Friday	25	115	6 15	6 59	0 37	5 28	6 7	28·5	13 5
Saturday ..	26	116	6 15	6 59	0 37	6 6	6 55	29·5	13 25
Sunday	27	117	6 14	7 0	0 37	6 45	7 44	0·7	13 44
Monday	28	118	6 13	7 0	0 36	7 27	8 34	1·7	14 3
Tuesday	29	119	6 13	7 0	0 36	8 9	9 23	2·7	14 22
Wednesday ..	30	120	6 12	7 1	0 36	8 56	10 12	3·7	14 40

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Phases of the Moon.—MAY, 31 Days.

☽ First Quarter .. 4th, 6h. 19m. P.M. | ☾ Last Quarter .. 18th, 6h. 47m. A.M.

☉ Full Moon .. .. 11th, 10h. 45m. A.M. | ☿ New Moon .. 26th, 10h. 48m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.		
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	D.	° N. ′
Thursday	1	121	6 12	7 1	0 36	9 44	11 1	4·7	14 59
Friday	2	122	6 11	7 1	0 36	10 34	11 49	5·7	15 17
Saturday ..	3	123	6 10	7 2	0 36	11 26	..	6·7	15 35
Sunday	4	124	6 10	7 2	0 35	P.M. 0 20	A.M. 0 36	7·7	15 52
Monday	5	125	6 9	7 3	0 35	1 16	1 22	8·7	16 10
Tuesday	6	126	6 8	7 3	0 35	2 12	2 7	9·7	16 27
Wednesday ..	7	127	6 8	7 3	0 35	3 11	2 53	10·7	16 43
Thursday ..	8	128	6 8	7 4	0 35	4 12	3 39	11·7	17 0
Friday	9	129	6 7	7 4	0 35	5 13	4 26	12·7	17 16
Saturday	10	130	6 6	7 4	0 35	6 18	5 17	13·7	17 32
Sunday	11	131	6 6	7 5	0 35	7 23	6 9	14·7	17 48
Monday	12	132	6 6	7 5	0 35	8 27	7 5	15·7	18 3
Tuesday	13	133	6 6	7 5	0 35	9 29	8 3	16·7	18 18
Wednesday ..	14	134	6 5	7 5	0 35	10 26	9 3	17·7	18 33
Thursday ..	15	135	6 5	7 6	0 35	11 20	10 1	18·7	18 47
Friday	16	136	6 5	7 6	0 35	..	10 59	19·7	19 1
Saturday	17	137	6 5	7 6	0 35	A.M. 0 9	11 55	20·7	19 15
Sunday	18	138	6 4	7 7	0 35	0 53	P.M. 0 47	21·7	19 29
Monday	19	139	6 4	7 7	0 35	1 34	1 38	22·7	19 42
Tuesday	20	140	6 3	7 7	0 35	2 14	2 28	23·7	19 55
Wednesday ..	21	141	6 3	7 8	0 35	2 52	3 16	24·7	20 7
Thursday ..	22	142	6 3	7 8	0 35	3 29	4 4	25·7	20 19
Friday	23	143	6 3	7 9	0 35	4 6	4 52	26·7	20 31
Saturday	24	144	6 2	7 9	0 35	4 45	5 41	27·7	20 42
Sunday	25	145	6 2	7 9	0 35	5 25	6 30	28·7	20 53
Monday	26	146	6 2	7 10	0 36	6 7	7 20	0·1	21 4
Tuesday ..	27	147	6 2	7 10	0 36	6 53	8 9	1·1	21 14
Wednesday ..	28	148	6 1	7 11	0 36	7 41	8 58	2·1	21 24
Thursday ..	29	149	6 1	7 11	0 36	8 31	9 47	3·1	21 34
Friday	30	150	6 1	7 11	0 36	9 22	10 35	4·1	21 43
Saturday ..	31	151	6 1	7 12	0 36	10 15	11 21	5·1	21 52

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Phases of the Moon—JUNE 30 Days.

☽ First Quarter .. 3rd, 3h. 26m. A.M. | ☾ Last Quarter .. 16th, 9h. 15m. P.M.

○ Full Moon .. .. 9th, 6h. 4m. P.M. | ● New Moon .. .. 25th, 0h. 52m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.						Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.			
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		D.	N.
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.				° ′
Sunday	1	152	6 1	7 12	0 36	11 9	..		6·1	22 1
Monday	2	153	6 1	7 13	0 36	P.M. 0 5	A.M. 0 5		7·1	22 9
Tuesday	3	154	6 1	7 13	0 37	1 1	0 49		8·1	22 16
Wednesday ..	4	155	6 1	7 13	0 37	1 58	1 33		9·1	22 24
Thursday ..	5	156	6 1	7 14	0 37	2 57	2 18		10·1	22 31
Friday	6	157	6 1	7 14	0 37	3 58	3 5		11·1	22 37
Saturday.. ..	7	158	6 1	7 15	0 37	5 1	3 55		12·1	22 43
Sunday	8	159	6 1	7 15	0 37	6 6	4 48		13·1	22 49
Monday	9	160	6 1	7 15	0 38	7 8	5 44		14·1	22 54
Tuesday	10	161	6 1	7 15	0 38	8 10	6 44		15·1	22 59
Wednesday ..	11	162	6 1	7 16	0 38	9 7	7 44		16·1	23 4
Thursday ..	12	163	6 1	7 16	0 38	10 0	8 44		17·1	23 8
Friday	13	164	6 1	7 17	0 38	10 48	9 42		18·1	23 12
Saturday ..	14	165	6 1	7 17	0 39	11 31	10 38		19·1	23 15
Sunday	15	166	6 1	7 17	0 39	..	11 31		20·1	23 18
Monday	16	167	6 1	7 17	0 39	A.M. 0 13	P.M. 0 22		21·1	23 20
Tuesday	17	168	6 1	7 18	0 39	0 51	1 11		22·1	23 22
Wednesday ..	18	169	6 1	7 18	0 39	1 29	2 0		23·1	23 24
Thursday ..	19	170	6 2	7 18	0 40	2 6	2 48		24·1	23 25
Friday	20	171	6 2	7 18	0 40	2 44	3 36		25·1	23 26
Saturday.. ..	21	172	6 2	7 19	0 40	3 24	4 25		26·1	23 26
Sunday	22	173	6 2	7 19	0 40	4 6	5 15		27·1	23 27
Monday	23	174	6 3	7 19	0 41	4 49	6 5		28·1	23 26
Tuesday	24	175	6 3	7 19	0 41	5 37	6 55		29·1	23 25
Wednesday ..	25	176	6 3	7 19	0 41	6 27	7 44		0·5	23 24
Thursday ..	26	177	6 3	7 20	0 41	7 18	8 33		1.5	23 22
Friday	27	178	6 3	7 20	0 41	8 11	9 20		2·5	23 20
Saturday.. ..	28	179	6 4	7 20	0 42	9 5	10 5		3·5	23 18
Sunday	29	180	6 4	7 20	0 42	10 1	10 49		4·5	23 15
Monday	30	181	6 4	7 20	0 42	10 56	11 33		5·5	23 12

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Phases of the Moon—JULY 31 Days.

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☽ First Quarter .. ..2nd, 9h. 54m. A.M.

☉ Full Moon .. ..9th, 1h. 47m. A.M.

☾ Last Quarter .. ..16th, 1h. 37m. P.M.

● New Moon .. .. 24th, 1h. 9m. P.M.

☽ First Quarter .. ..31st, 2h. 49m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time. Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.	Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. A.M.	H. M.	D.	° N. ′
Tuesday	1	182	6 5	7 20	0 42	11 52	..	6·5	23 8
Wednesday ..	2	183	6 5	7 20	0 42	P.M. 0 49	A.M. 0 16	7·5	23 4
Thursday ..	3	184	6 5	7 20	0 43	1 48	1 2	8·5	22 59
Friday	4	185	6 6	7 20	0 43	2 48	1 49	9·5	22 54
Saturday.. ..	5	186	6 6	7 20	0 43	3 49	2 38	10·5	22 49
Sunday	6	187	6 6	7 20	0 43	4 51	3 31	11·5	22 44
Monday	7	188	6 7	7 20	0 43	5 53	4 27	12·5	22 37
Tuesday	8	189	6 7	7 20	0 43	6 51	5 27	13·5	22 31
Wednesday ..	9	190	6 7	7 20	0 44	7 47	6 26	14·5	22 24
Thursday ..	10	191	6 8	7 20	0 44	8 38	7 26	15·5	22 17
Friday	11	192	6 8	7 20	0 44	9 24	8 23	16·5	22 9
Saturday.. ..	12	193	6 8	7 20	0 44	10 7	9 20	17.5	22 1
Sunday	13	194	6 9	7 20	0 44	10 48	10 12	18·5	21 53
Monday	14	195	6 9	7 20	0 44	11 26	11 3	19·5	21 44
Tuesday	15	196	6 9	7 20	0 45	..	11 53	20·5	21 35
Wednesday ..	16	197	6 10	7 19	0 45	A.M. 0 4	P.M. 0 41	21·5	21 25
Thursday ..	17	198	6 10	7 19	0 45	0 42	1 30	22·5	21 16
Friday	18	199	6 11	7 19	0 45	1 21	2 19	23·5	21 5
Saturday.. ..	19	200	6 11	7 19	0 45	2 2	3 8	24·5	20 55
Sunday	20	201	6 11	7 19	0 45	2 45	3 58	25·5	20 44
Monday	21	202	6 12	7 18	0 45	3 31	4 48	26·5	20 32
Tuesday	22	203	6 12	7 18	0 45	4 20	5 38	27·5	20 21
Wednesday ..	23	204	6 13	7 18	0 45	5 11	6 28	28·5	20 9
Thursday ..	24	205	6 13	7 17	0 45	6 4	7 16	29·5	19 56
Friday	25	206	6 13	7 17	0 45	6 59	8 3	1·0	19 44
Saturday.. ..	26	207	6 14	7 17	0 45	7 55	8 48	2·0	19 31
Sunday	27	208	6 14	7 16	0 45	8 51	9 32	3·0	19 17
Monday	28	209	6 14	7 16	0 45	9 48	10 16	4·0	19 4
Tuesday	29	210	6 15	7 16	0 45	10 45	11 0	5·0	18 50
Wednesday ..	30	211	6 15	7 15	0 45	11 42	11 47	6·0	18 36
Thursday ..	31	212	6 15	7 15	0 45	P.M. 0 41	..	7·0	18 21

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Phases of the Moon—AUGUST 31 Days.

☉ Full Moon .. .. 7th, 11h. 8m. A.M. | ● New Moon .. 23rd, 0h. 4m. A.M.

☾ Last Quarter .. .. 15th, 7h. 10m. P.M. | ☽ First Quarter .. 29th, 7h. 34m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time. Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.	Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			H. M. A. M.	H. M. P. M.	H. M. P. M.	H. M. P. M.	H. M. A. M.	D.	° N. ′
Friday	1	213	6 16	7 15	0 45	1 42	0 34	8·0	18 6
Saturday.. ..	2	214	6 16	7 15	0 45	2 42	1 25	9·0	17 51
Sunday	3	215	6 16	7 14	0 45	3 41	2 19	10·0	17 36
Monday	4	216	6 16	7 14	0 45	4 39	3 15	11·0	17 20
Tuesday	5	217	6 16	7 13	0 45	5 36	4 13	12·0	17 4
Wednesday ..	6	218	6 16	7 13	0 45	6 28	5 12	13·0	16 48
Thursday ..	7	219	6 17	7 12	0 44	7 16	6 10	14·0	16 31
Friday	8	220	6 17	7 12	0 44	8 0	7 7	15·0	16 14
Saturday.. ..	9	221	6 18	7 11	0 44	8 43	8 1	16·0	15 57
Sunday	10	222	6 18	7 10	0 44	9 22	8 53	17·0	15 40
Monday	11	223	6 18	7 10	0 44	10 0	9 44	18·0	15 22
Tuesday	12	224	6 18	7 9	0 44	10 39	10 33	19·0	15 5
Wednesday ..	13	225	6 19	7 8	0 43	11 18	11 22	20·0	14 47
Thursday ..	14	226	6 19	7 8	0 43	11 58	P.M. 0 11	21·0	14 28
Friday	15	227	6 20	7 7	0 43	..	1 0	22·0	14 10
Saturday.. ..	16	228	6 20	7 6	0 43	A.M. 0 40	1 50	23·0	13 51
Sunday	17	229	6 20	7 6	0 43	1 24	2 39	24·0	13 32
Monday	18	230	6 20	7 5	0 42	2 11	3 29	25·0	13 13
Tuesday	19	231	6 21	7 4	0 42	3 1	4 19	26·0	12 53
Wednesday ..	20	232	6 21	7 4	0 42	3 53	5 7	27·0	12 34
Thursday ..	21	233	6 21	7 3	0 42	4 48	5 55	28·0	12 14
Friday	22	234	6 22	7 2	0 42	5 44	6 41	29·0	11 54
Saturday.. ..	23	235	6 22	7 1	0 42	6 41	7 28	0·5	11 34
Sunday	24	236	6 22	7 1	0 41	7 38	8 13	1·5	11 13
Monday	25	237	6 22	7 0	0 41	8 37	8 58	2·5	10 53
Tuesday	26	238	6 22	6 59	0 41	9 36	9 45	3·5	10 32
Wednesday ..	27	239	6 23	6 58	0 40	10 36	10 33	4·5	10 11
Thursday ..	28	240	6 23	6 57	0 40	11 36	11 23	5·5	9 50
Friday	29	241	6 23	6 56	0 40	P.M. 0 36	..	6·5	9 29
Saturday ..	30	242	6 24	6 56	0 39	1 35	A.M. 0 15	7·5	9 7
Sunday	31	243	6 24	6 55	0 39	2 32	1 11	8·5	8 46

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Phases of the Moon—SEPTEMBER 30 Days.

☉ Full Moon	5th, 11h 6 m. P.M.	☌ New Moon	21st, 10h. 8 m. A.M.
☾ Last Quarter	14th, 1h. 1 m. A.M.	☽ First Quarter	28th, 1h. 39 m. A.M

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.					Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.		
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	N.
			A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		° ′
Monday	1	244	6 24	6 54	0 39	3 29	2 7	9·5	8 24
Tuesday	2	245	6 24	6 53	0 39	4 21	3 3	10·5	8 2
Wednesday ..	3	246	6 24	6 52	0 38	5 9	4 0	11·5	7 40
Thursday ..	4	247	6 25	6 51	0 38	5 55	4 57	12·5	7 18
Friday	5	248	6 25	6 51	0 38	6 38	5 51	13·5	6 56
Saturday.. ..	6	249	6 25	6 50	0 37	7 18	6 43	14·5	6 34
Sunday	7	250	6 25	6 49	0 37	7 57	7 35	15·5	6 12
Monday	8	251	6 25	6 48	0 36	8 36	8 25	16·5	5 49
Tuesday	9	252	6 25	6 48	0 36	9 15	9 14	17·5	5 27
Wednesday ..	10	253	6 25	6 47	0 36	9 54	10 3	18·5	5 4
Thursday ..	11	254	6 25	6 46	0 35	10 35	10 52	19·5	4 41
Friday	12	255	6 25	6 45	0 35	11 17	11 42	20·5	4 18
Saturday.. ..	13	256	6 26	6 44	0 35	..	P.M. 0 31	21·5	3 55
Sunday	14	257	6 26	6 43	0 34	A.M. 0 4	1 19	22·5	3 32
Monday	15	258	6 26	6 43	0 34	0 51	2 8	23·5	3 9
Tuesday	16	259	6 26	6 42	0 33	1 42	2 57	24·5	2 46
Wednesday ..	17	260	6 27	6 41	0 33	2 34	3 45	25·5	2 23
Thursday ..	18	261	6 27	6 40	0 32	3 29	4 32	26·5	2 0
Friday	19	262	6 27	6 39	0 32	4 25	5 18	27·5	1 37
Saturday.. ..	20	263	6 27	6 38	0 32	5 23	6 5	28·5	1 13
Sunday	21	264	6 27	6 37	0 31	6 23	6 51	0·1	0 50
Monday	22	265	6 28	6 36	0 31	7 24	7 38	1·1	0 27
Tuesday	23	266	6 28	6 35	0 31	8 24	8 27	2·1	0 3
Wednesday ..	24	267	6 28	6 34	0 30	9 26	9 18	3·1	S 0 20
Thursday ..	25	268	6 28	6 33	0 30	10 28	10 10	4·1	0 43
Friday	26	269	6 28	6 33	0 30	11 30	11 6	5·1	1 7
Saturday.. ..	27	270	6 29	6 32	0 30	P.M. 0 28	..	6·1	1 30
Sunday	28	271	6 29	6 31	0 30	1 25	A.M. 0 2	7·1	1 54
Monday	29	272	6 29	6 30	0 29	2 17	0 59	8·1	2 17
Tuesday	30	273	6 29	6 29	0 29	3 7	1 55	9·1	2 40

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Phases of the Moon—OCTOBER 31 Days.

○ Full Moon	5th, 2h. 2m. P.M.	● New Moon ..	20th, 7h. 50m. P.M.
☾ Last Quarter ..	13th, 6h. 22m. P.M.	☽ First Quarter ..	27th, 10h. 34m. A.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time. Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.	Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			H. M. A.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. A.M.	D.	° S. ′
Wednesday ..	1	274	6 30	6 28	0 29	3 52	2 51	10·1	3 4
Thursday ..	2	275	6 30	6 27	0 29	4 35	3 45	11·1	3 27
Friday	3	276	6 30	6 26	0 29	5 16	4 37	12·1	3 50
Saturday ..	4	277	6 30	6 25	0 28	5 55	5 28	13·1	4 13
Sunday	5	278	6 31	6 25	0 28	6 33	6 19	14·1	4 36
Monday	6	279	6 31	6 24	0 28	7 12	7 8	15.1	5 0
Tuesday	7	280	6 31	6 23	0 28	7 51	7 57	16·1	5 23
Wednesday ..	8	281	6 31	6 22	0 27	8 32	8 46	17.1	5 46
Thursday ..	9	282	6 31	6 21	0 27	9 14	9 35	18·1	6 8
Friday	10	283	6 31	6 21	0 27	9 58	10 24	19.1	6 31
Saturday.. ..	11	284	6 31	6 20	0 27	10 45	11 12	20.1	6 54
Sunday	12	285	6 32	6 20	0 27	11 33	P.M. 0 1	21.1	7 17
Monday	13	286	6 32	6 19	0 27	..	0 49	22·1	7 39
Tuesday	14	287	6 32	6 18	0 26	A.M. 0 23	1 36	23·1	8 2
Wednesday ..	15	288	6 32	6 17	0 26	1 15	2 22	24·1	8 24
Thursday ..	16	289	6 33	6 17	0 26	2 10	3 7	25·1	8 46
Friday	17	290	6 33	6 16	0 26	3 6	3 53	26·1	9 8
Saturday.. ..	18	291	6 34	6 15	0 25	4 4	4 39	27·1	9 30
Sunday	19	292	6 34	6 14	0 25	5 4	5 26	28·1	9 52
Monday	20	293	6 34	6 14	0 25	6 5	6 14	29.1	10 14
Tuesday	21	294	6 35	6 13	0 25	7 8	7 5	0.7	10 35
Wednesday ..	22	295	6 35	6 12	0 24	8 12	7 58	1·7	10 56
Thursday ..	23	296	6 35	6 12	0 24	9 16	8 54	2.7	11 18
Friday	24	297	6 36	6 11	0 24	10 18	9 53	3.7	11 39
Saturday.. ..	25	298	6 36	6 10	0 24	11 18	10 52	4.7	12 0
Sunday	26	299	6 37	6 10	0 24	P.M. 0 14	11 49	5·7	12 20
Monday	27	300	6 37	6 9	0 23	1 5	..	6·7	12 41
Tuesday	28	301	6 37	6 8	0 23	1 52	A.M. 0 46	7·7	13 1
Wednesday ..	29	302	6 38	6 8	0 23	2 35	1 41	8·7	13 21
Thursday ..	30	303	6 38	6 7	0 23	3 16	2 34	9·7	13 41
Friday	31	304	6 38	6 7	0 23	3 55	3 25	10.7	14 0

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Phases of the Moon—NOVEMBER 30 Days.

☉ Full Moon	4th, 7h. 30m. A.M.	● New Moon	19th, 5h. 34m. A.M.
☾ Last Quarter	12th, 10h. 23m. A.M.	☽ First Quarter ..	25th, 11h. 22m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time. Sunrise.	Sunset.	True Noon.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.	Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	D.	S. ° ′
Saturday	1	305	A.M. 6 39	P.M. 6 6	P.M. 0 22	P.M. 4 33	A.M. 4 15	11·7	14 20
Sunday	2	306	6 40	6 6	0 22	5 12	5 4	12·7	14 39
Monday	3	307	6 40	6 5	0 22	5 50	5 52	13·7	14 58
Tuesday	4	308	6 40	6 5	0 22	6 30	6 41	14·7	15 17
Wednesday ..	5	309	6 41	6 4	0 22	7 12	7 31	15·7	15 35
Thursday ..	6	310	6 42	6 4	0 22	7 54	8 20	16·7	15 53
Friday	7	311	6 42	6 3	0 22	8 41	9 8	17·7	16 11
Saturday	8	312	6 42	6 3	0 22	9 28	9 56	18·7	16 29
Sunday ..	9	312	6 43	6 2	0 23	10 16	10 44	19·7	16 46
Monday	10	314	6 44	6 2	0 23	11 7	11 32	20·7	17 3
Tuesday	11	315	6 44	6 2	0 23	..	P.M. 0 17	21·7	17 20
Wednesday ..	12	316	6 44	6 1	0 23	P.M. 0 0	1 1	22·7	17 37
Thursday ..	13	317	6 45	6 1	0 23	0 54	1 44	23·7	17 53
Friday	14	318	6 46	6 1	0 23	1 49	2 29	24·7	18 9
Saturday	15	319	6 46	6 1	0 23	2 45	3 13	25·7	18 24
Sunday	16	320	6 47	6 1	0 23	3 45	4 0	26·7	18 40
Monday	17	321	6 47	6 1	0 23	4 46	4 49	27·7	18 55
Tuesday	18	322	6 48	6 1	0 23	5 49	5 41	28·7	19 9
Wednesday ..	19	323	6 48	6 1	0 23	6 55	6 37	0.3	19 23
Thursday ..	20	324	6 48	6 1	0 24	7 59	7 36	1·3	19 37
Friday	21	325	6 49	6 1	0 24	9 2	8 37	2·3	19 51
Saturday ..	22	326	6 50	6 0	0 24	10 2	9 38	3·3	20 4
Sunday	23	327	6 51	6 0	0 24	10 58	10 37	4·3	20 17
Monday	24	328	6 52	6 0	0 25	11 48	11 34	5·3	20 29
Tuesday	25	329	6 52	6 0	0 25	P.M. 0 34	..	6·3	20 41
Wednesday ..	26	330	6 53	6 0	0 25	1 16	A.M. 0 29	7·3	20 53
Thursday ..	27	331	6 53	6 0	0 25	1 56	1 21	8·3	21 4
Friday	28	332	6 54	6 0	0 26	2 34	2 12	9·3	21 15
Saturday	29	333	6 54	6 0	0 26	3 12	3 1	10·3	21 26
Sunday	30	334	6 55	6 0	0 27	3 50	3 49	11·3	21 36

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Phases of the Moon—DECEMBER 31 Days.

☽ Full Moon	4th, 2h. 21m. A.M.	● New Moon	18th, 3h. 48m. P.M.
☾ Last Quarter	12th, 0h. 18m. A.M.	☽ First Quarter ..	25th, 4h. 13m. P.M.

Day of the Week.	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time. Sunrise. A.M.	Sunset. P.M.	True Noon. P.M.	Moon-rise.	Moon-set.	Moon's Age at Noon.	Sun's Declination at Mean Noon.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. P.M.	H. M. A.M.	D.	° S. ′
Monday ..	1	335	6 55	6 0	0 28	4 29	4 38	12·3	21 45
Tuesday ..	2	336	6 56	6 1	0 28	5 10	5 27	13·3	21 55
Wednesday ..	3	337	6 57	6 1	0 28	5 52	6 17	14.3	22 4
Thursday ..	4	338	6 57	6 1	0 29	6 38	7 6	15.3	22 12
Friday ..	5	339	6 58	6 1	0 29	7 25	7 54	16·3	22 20
Saturday ..	6	340	6 58	6 1	0 30	8 13	8 42	17·3	22 28
Sunday ..	7	341	6 59	6 2	0 30	9 4	9 30	18·3	22 35
Monday ..	8	342	7 0	6 2	0 30	9 55	10 15	19·3	22 41
Tuesday ..	9	343	7 0	6 2	0 31	10 47	10 59	20·3	22 47
Wednesday ..	10	344	7 1	6 2	0 31	11 41	11 42	21·3	22 53
Thursday ..	11	345	7 1	6 3	0 32	.. A.M.	P.M. 0 25	22·3	22 59
Friday ..	12	346	7 2	6 3	0 32	0 35	1 7	23·3	23 3
Saturday ..	13	347	7 3	6 3	0 33	1 31	1 51	24·3	23 8
Sunday ..	14	348	7 3	6 4	0 33	2 28	2 37	25.3	23 12
Monday ..	15	349	7 4	6 4	0 34	3 29	3 26	26.3	23 15
Tuesday ..	16	350	7 4	6 5	0 35	4 31	4 18	27·3	23 18
Wednesday ..	17	351	7 5	6 5	0 35	5 36	5 14	28·3	23 21
Thursday ..	18	352	7 5	6 5	0 36	6 39	6 15	29·3	23 23
Friday ..	19	353	7 6	6 6	0 36	7 42	7 17	0·9	23 25
Saturday ..	20	354	7 7	6 6	0 37	8 43	8 19	1.9	23 26
Sunday ..	21	355	7 7	6 7	0 37	9 37	9 20	2·9	23 26
Monday ..	22	356	7 8	6 7	0 38	10 26	10 18	3·9	23 27
Tuesday ..	23	357	7 8	6 7	0 39	11 12	11 13	4·9	23 26
Wednesday ..	24	358	7 9	6 8	0 39	11 55 P.M.	.. A.M.	5·9	23 26
Thursday ..	25	359	7 9	6 8	0 39	0 34	0 5	6·9	23 24
Friday ..	26	360	7 9	6 9	0 40	1 12	0 56	7·9	23 23
Saturday ..	27	361	7 10	6 10	0 40	1 50	1 45	8·9	23 21
Sunday ..	28	362	7 10	6 10	0 41	2 29	2 34	9·9	23 18
Monday ..	29	363	7 11	6 11	0 41	3 9	3 23	10·9	23 15
Tuesday ..	30	364	7 11	6 11	0 42	3 51	4 12	11·9	23 11
Wednesday ..	31	365	7 12	6 12	0 42	4 34	5 1	12.9	23 7

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CALENDAR FOR 1942.

JANUARY.

Sun...	꣑	4	11	18	25	꣑
M. ..	꣑	5	12	19	26	꣑
Tu. ..	꣑	6	13	20	27	꣑
W. ..	꣑	7	14	21	28	꣑
Th. ..	1	8	15	22	29	꣑
F. ..	2	9	16	23	30	꣑
S. ..	3	10	17	24	31	꣑

FEBRUARY.

Sun...	1	8	15	22	꣑	꣑
M. ..	2	9	16	23	꣑	꣑
Tu. ..	3	10	17	24	꣑	꣑
W. ..	4	11	18	25	꣑	꣑
Th. ..	5	12	19	26	꣑	꣑
F. ..	6	13	20	27	꣑	꣑
S. ..	7	14	21	28	꣑	꣑

MARCH.

Sun...	1	8	15	22	29	꣑
M. ..	2	9	16	23	30	꣑
Tu. ..	3	10	17	24	31	꣑
W. ..	4	11	18	25	꣑	꣑
Th. ..	5	12	19	26	꣑	꣑
F. ..	6	13	20	27	꣑	꣑
S. ..	7	14	21	28	꣑	꣑

APRIL.

Sun...	꣑	5	12	19	26	꣑
M. ..	꣑	6	13	20	27	꣑
Tu. ..	꣑	7	14	21	28	꣑
W. ..	1	8	15	22	29	꣑
Th. ..	2	9	16	23	30	꣑
F. ..	3	10	17	24	꣑	꣑
S. ..	4	11	18	25	꣑	꣑

MAY.

Sun...	꣑	3	10	17	24	31
M. ..	꣑	4	11	18	25	꣑
Tu. ..	꣑	5	12	19	26	꣑
W. ..	꣑	6	13	20	27	꣑
Th. ..	꣑	7	14	21	28	꣑
F. ..	1	8	15	22	29	꣑
S. ..	2	9	16	23	30	꣑

JUNE.

Sun...	꣑	7	14	21	28	꣑
M. ..	1	8	15	22	29	꣑
Tu. ..	2	9	16	23	30	꣑
W. ..	3	10	17	24	꣑	꣑
Th. ..	4	11	18	25	꣑	꣑
F. ..	5	12	19	26	꣑	꣑
S. ..	6	13	20	27	꣑	꣑

JULY.

Sun...	꣑	5	12	19	26	꣑
M. ..	꣑	6	13	20	27	꣑
Tu. ..	꣑	7	14	21	28	꣑
W. ..	1	8	15	22	29	꣑
Th. ..	2	9	16	23	30	꣑
F. ..	3	10	17	24	31	꣑
S. ..	4	11	18	25	꣑	꣑

AUGUST.

Sun...	꣑	2	9	16	23	30
M. ..	꣑	3	10	17	24	31
Tu. ..	꣑	4	11	18	25	꣑
W. ..	꣑	5	12	19	26	꣑
Th. ..	꣑	6	13	20	27	꣑
F. ..	꣑	7	14	21	28	꣑
S. ..	1	8	15	22	29	꣑

SEPTEMBER.

Sun...	꣑	6	13	20	27	꣑
M. ..	꣑	7	14	21	28	꣑
Tu. ..	1	8	15	22	29	꣑
W. ..	2	9	16	23	30	꣑
Th. ..	3	10	17	24	꣑	꣑
F. ..	4	11	18	25	꣑	꣑
S. ..	5	12	19	26	꣑	꣑

OCTOBER.

Sun...	꣑	4	11	18	25	꣑
M. ..	꣑	5	12	19	26	꣑
Tu. ..	꣑	6	13	20	27	꣑
W. ..	꣑	7	14	21	28	꣑
Th. ..	1	8	15	22	29	꣑
F. ..	2	9	16	23	30	꣑
S. ..	3	10	17	24	31	꣑

NOVEMBER.

Sun...	1	8	15	22	29	꣑
M. ..	2	9	16	23	30	꣑
Tu. ..	3	10	17	24	꣑	꣑
W. ..	4	11	18	25	꣑	꣑
Th. ..	5	12	19	26	꣑	꣑
F. ..	6	13	20	27	꣑	꣑
S. ..	7	14	21	28	꣑	꣑

DECEMBER.

Sun...	꣑	6	13	20	27	꣑
M. ..	꣑	7	14	21	28	꣑
Tu. ..	1	8	15	22	29	꣑
W. ..	2	9	16	23	30	꣑
Th. ..	3	10	17	24	31	꣑
F. ..	4	11	18	25	꣑	꣑
S. ..	5	12	19	26	꣑	꣑

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An Indian Glossary.

ABKARI.—Excise of liquors and drugs; the business of a wine-merchant or distiller.

ACHAR.—Pickles.

ACHCHHA.—Good; righteous; sound.

ACHHUT.—Untouchable. (Hindi) Asuddhar.

ADAB.—Politeness, manners; (long a) form of address, salutation.

ADAT.—Habit, custom.

ADHA.—Half.

ADHIRAJ.—Over lord, added to "Maharaja," it makes a higher title for a landlord or a Chief.

ADMI, INSAN.—Man.

AFSAR.—A corruption of the English "officer."

AHIMSA.—Non-violence (pron. Ahingsa).

AKALI.—A Sikh devotee, of a specially faithful band founded by Guru Govind Singh (who died 1708); now, a member of the politico-religious *dal* or community of Sikhs; a strictly orthodox community of Sikhs.

AKBAR,—Comp. of Kabir, greater, very great, greatest.

AKELA.—Alone.

AKHBAR.—Newspaper, news.

ALAM.—World, universe.

AL-HAMDU-LILLAHI.—God be praised.

ALIJAH.—Of exalted rank.

ALIM.—Learned, knowing.

ALLAH.—God (Muslim), also Khuda.

ALLAHHU AKBAR.—God is great.

AMIR.—(corruptly EMIR).—A nobleman, also a chief; often a personal name.

AMMA.—Mother (usual form of address to mother).

ANDAR.—Within.

ANDHA.—Blind.

ANJUMAN.—A gathering. The term is commonly used by Muslims.

AO.—Come.

AP.—You sir (respectful address for 'you'); self; selves.

APNA.—Own.

AQL.—Sense, reason.

ARAM.—Ease, rest, comfort.

ARZ, ARZI.—Written or oral petition, representation.

ARZI, ARZ-DASHT.—Written petition.

ASMAN.—Sky.

ATTAR.—The fragrant essential oil of Roses, Jasmine and other flowers.

AURAT, ZANANA.—Woman.

AVATAR—An incarnation.

AYURVEDA.—Hindu science of Medicine.

AZADI, AZADAGI.—Independence.

AZAN.—Summons to prayer (Muslim).

BABA.—Lit. "Father," mode of address to father, religious men, ascetics, etc. The descendants of Nanak, founder of Sikhism, are addressed as Baba.

BABAR.—Lion, tiger.

BABU.—A title equivalent to Mr. or Esq., specially used in Bengal, akin to 'ji' in North India, corresponding to Pant in the Deccan and Konkan, used by Anglo-Indians of a clerk or accountant. Strictly a 5th or still younger son of a Raja but often used of any son younger than the heir.

BACHHA.—Young one.

BADMASH.—A bad character, a rascal.

BAG, BAGCHA.—(uttered with deep compression in the throat). Garden.

BAGH.—Tiger or panther.

BAHADUR.—Lit. "brave" or "champion" or "hero," a title used by both Hindus and Mohammedans, often bestowed by Government.

BAHU.—Daughter-in-law.

BAI.—Mistress, lady (title added to names); Dancing girl.

BAIRAGI.—A Hindu religious mendicant.

BAJ (Byaj).—Tax, duty, commission.

BAJA.—Musical instrument.

BAJRA OR BAJRI.—The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, *pennisetum typhoideum*; syn. cambu, Madras.

BAKHSHI.—A paymaster or minor revenue officer.

BAKHSHISH.—Cheri-meri (or Chiri-miri) Tip.

BAND, BUND.—A dam or embankment.

BANDAR.—Monkey; Port, harbour.

BANDE MATARAM.—Lit. I bow to or adore my motherland (term of acclamation of national sentiment.)

BANDUQ.—Gun.

BANIA.—A petty shop-keeper or money-lender.

BAP, WALID.—Father.

BARF.—Ice, snow.

BARGAD, BARH.—Banyan, a species of fig-tree, FICUS BENGALENSIS, unique for its vast rooting branches.

SOME RULES OF PRONUNCIATION.—*A* either short as a in all or long as a in arm; i as in limp or see in deem; u as in pull or oo in pool; e as in hen; o as in rope or oak. English word indicating the nearest pronunciation of ai is osyter. An illustration of the pronunciation of ou may be sought in chow-chow. Vowel values are akin to Italian. T, th, d and dh are either dental or lingual. Dental t is like t in French. Lingual t is like t in toy. Dental d is like d in French. Lingual d is similar to d in German or d in dawn. S is dental, as s in summer; sh is either lingual or palatal, both having the pronunciation of sh in shell. Addition of h to k, ch, etc., indicates an aspirated pronunciation. A number of Semetic alphabets, indicating fine distinctions of sound among themselves cannot be represented by the Roman script. (N) has a soft nasal sound. The initial W has generally a sound like that of V in Vienna. As a vowel it may sound like o, u (long) or ou.

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BANDH.—Rain.

BARSAR.—A fall of rain; the rainy season.

BARTAN.—Utensil.

BAS.—Smell, scent.

BASI.—Stale.

BAT.—Talk; rheumatism.

BAT CHIT.—Talk, conversation, chit-chat.

BATI, BATTI.—Lamp, light.

BATTA.—Lit. 'discount' and hence allowances by way of compensation.

BAWARCHI.—Cook. Syn. Mistri, in Bombay only.—Khana—Kitchen.

BAZAR.—Market, a street lined with shops; a covered market, Burma.

BEGAM OR BEGUM.—The femine of "Nawab"; combined in Bhopal as "Nawab Begum" in case of a female ruler; common title for Muslim ladies.

BEGAR.—Forced paid or free labour.

BEKAR.—Unemployed.

BETA.—Son.—i—Daughter.

BHAGAT OR BHAKT.—A devotee.

BHAI.—Brother.

BHAIBAND, BIRADARI, BRADRI.—Relation or man of same caste or community, the community.

BHANG.—The dried leaves of the hemp plant, CANNABIS SATIVA, an intoxicant, a narcotic.

BHANGI.—Sweeper, scavenger.

BHAO.—Price.

BHARAT, BHARATA-VARSHA, HINDUSTHAN.—India.

BHAT.—Boiled rice.

BHUKHA.—Hungry.

BHUSI, BHUSA.—Chaff, bran or husk for fodder.

BIBI.—A lady; a European lady.

BICHHAONA, BICHHAUNA.—Bed.

BIDRI.—A class of ornamental metalwork in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver, named from the town and province of Bidar, Deccan.

BIGHA.—A measure of land varying widely; the more accepted bigha is one-third of an acre.

BIHISHTI.—Commonly pronounced "Bhishti." Water-carrier, lit. "heavenly" or "man of heaven."

BIJLI.—Lightening, electric.

BILKUL.—Entirely, wholly.

BIMAR.—Sick; i—sickness.

BIRI, BIDI.—Country made cigarettes.

BISMILLAH.—In the name of God.

BUDDHA.—(DDHA dental) Enlightened one, the surname of the founder of Buddhism.

BUDDHA.—(DDHA lingual) Old man—i—Old woman.

BUKHAR.—Fever.

CATAMARAN.—"To bind a tree", a log-raft on which the natives of Madras paddle through surf.

CHA, CHAY.—Tea.

CHABI, KUNJI.—Key.

CHABUK.—A whip.

CHACHA.—Uncle (paternal).

CHADAR. (Chaddar).—A thin sheet worn as a shawl by men and sometimes by women; bedsheet.

CHAL.—Go, going.

CHAITYA.—A Buddhist chapel.

CHAKKA.—Wheel.

CHAMAR.—Cobbler, shoe-maker. Cobbler-caste.

CHAMCHA.—Spoon.

CHAMPA.—A tree with fragrant blossoms, MICHELIA CHAMPACA.

CHAMRA.—Leather, hide.

CHANA.—Gram.

CHAND.—Moon.—MARI.—A target (to shoot at).

CHANDA.—Subscription, contribution.

CHANDI.—(Pron. with long a and dental d) Silver; (with lingual d and short a)—Goddess Durga, the Goddess of primordial energy.

CHANDNI.—An awning; moonbeams.

CHANDNI-CHAUK.—A wide street (generally with a market).

CHAPATI.—A thin flat cake of unleavened bread.

CHAPRASI.—An orderly or bearer, Northern India; Syn. pattawala, Bombay; peon, Madras.

CHAQU, CHAKKU, CHAKU.—A small knife.

CHARAKH PUJA.—A ceremony on the last day of the Hindu year. Fastened to poles by ropes, people swing in the air. Shiva is worshipped.

CHARAS.—The resin of the hemp plant, it is smoked, an intoxicant, CANNABIS SATIVA.

CHARBI.—Fat, suet, grease.

CHARKHA.—A spinning wheel.

CHARPAI (charpoy).—A bedstead with tape stretched across the frame for a mattress.

CHASMA.—Spectacles. Fountain.

CHAT-PAT.—Hastily, in a hurry, instantly (Short a).

CHAUDHURI.—Under Muslim rule, a hereditary title of honour; at present the term is applied to the headman of a trade guild.

CHAUK (CHOWK).—A place where four roads meet, market, square, courtyard.

CHAUKIDAR.—Watchman.

CHEETA, CHITA.—Leopard.

CHELA.—A pupil.

CHHAPA.—Print; edition; seal.

CHHATI, CHHATRI, CHHATTAR.—An umbrella.

CHHOTA.—Small, little.

CHITA.—Funeral pyre; leopard.

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CHITTHI, KHAT.—Letter.

CHOR, CHOTTA.—Thief.

CHUKTI.—Contract, agreement.

CHUNAM.—An English corruption of Chuna, lime, a plaster or mortar sometimes made of powdered shells of a remarkable whiteness and brilliance.

CHUP.—Silence—rao—Be silent.

CONGRESS (INDIAN NATIONAL).—The largest nationalist party in India.

COOLY.—Porter ; labourer.

COPRA.—The dried meat of the cocoanut.

CRORE, karor.—Ten million.

DAB.—Custom, institution, condition.

DADA.—Grandfather (paternal) ; elder brother; venerable person. Bombay slang—hooligan boss.

DAFTAR.—Book, record, register.—Khana.—Office.

DAFTARI.—Record-keeper, book-binder, a man who looks to the stationery of the office.

DAG, DAGH.—Spot, stain.

DAHI.—Curd, coagulated milk.

DAI.—Midwife, wet-nurse. Maid servant.

DAK.—Post, postal service ;—Ghar or Khana. P. O. ;—Bungalow.—Rest houses.

DAKA, DAKAITI, DACOITY.—Robbery by five or more persons.

DAL.—(Pron. with dental d and short a) company, any disciplined body, *e.g.*, Akali Dal, Seva Dal.

DAL.—Pulses.

DALLAL.—Broker.

DANDA, LATHI.—Staff, stout stick.

DARBAN.—Door-keeper.

DARBAR.—A ceremonial court presided over by a Chief, Viceroy, Governor, etc. ; a court, a hall of audience ; the holding of a court ; the Government of an Indian State.

DARGAH.—A tomb of a Muslim saint. A shrine, mosque.

DARHI.—Beard.

DARI, DHURRIE.—A rug or carpet, usually of cotton, but sometimes of wool.

DARKHWAST.—A petition or application.

DAROGA, DAROGHA.—Minor officials in various departments, especially subordinate Police Officers.

DARSHAN.—Sight, to get a sight of the image. Also used in case of great or holy personages.

DARWAN.—A door-keeper.

DARWAZA.—A door, a gate.

DARYA.—Sea, river, waters.

DARZI.—Tailor.

DASHAHARA.—Day of the advent of Ganga (the river Ganges, held holy by the Hindus).

DASHERA, DASSERA.—All-India name for Durga-puja ; the day of immersion of the image of Durga is specially called Dashera.

DASTKHAT.—Signature.

DASTUR.—Custom, usage.

DASTURI.—Customary perquisite, commission.

DAULAT.—Wealth, riches, fortune, empire.

DAULAT-KHANA.—Palace, (your) house.

DAWA, DAWAI.—Medicine.

DAWAT.—Invitation.

DESH.—Country, territory, region.

DESH-BHAKT.—Patriot.

DESH-SEVIKA.—Servant (Fem.) of the country; woman volunteer in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

DESHI.—Indigenous. Bideshi—foreign.

DEO, DEOTA, DEVA.—A deity.

DEVADASI.—Temple girl dedicated to God.

DEWAN.—A Vizier or other First Minister to an Indian Chief. Also used of a Council of State.

DHAN (long a).—Paddy, rice-plant, rice before it is separated from husk.

DHARAM, Dharma.—Religion.

DHARMSALA.—Free resting-houses to be found in all places of pilgrimage and important places.

DHOBI.—A washerman.

DHOTI.—A cloth worn by men round the waist and between the legs (only round the legs in Madras) up to the ankles.

DHOW.—A small country boat.

DIL.—Heart, mind, soul.—Khush.—Contented, cheerful.

DIN.—Religion, faith (Muslim). Day.

DIWALI.—Lamp festival of Hindus on the new moon of kartika (Oct.-Nov.).

DIWAN.—Minister, secretary, Tribunal. A book of poems, the rhymes ending successively with every letter of the alphabet.—I-KHASS.—Privy Council Chamber.—I-AM.—Hall of public audience.

DIWAN.—Religious sitting of the Sikhs.

DIWANA.—Mad, inspired.

DIWANI.—Civil.

DIWAN-I-AM.—Hall of public audience.

DIWANI-I-KHAS.—Hall of private audience.

DOAB.—The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and the Jumna.

DOST.—Friend.

DUDH.—Milk.

DUKAN.—Shop.

DUNIYA.—World.

DURGA.—Goddess, personifying primordial energy and divine beneficence.

DUSHMAN.—Enemy.

EK.—One.

EKKA.—A pony cart.

ELACHI, Elaychi, Ilachi.—Cardamon.

FAIDA.—Profit, advantage, utility.

FAJR.—Morning.

FAL.—Fruit.

FAQIR, FAKIR.—A Muslim medicant.

FARANGI.—A European.

FARMAN, FIRMAN.—Mandate, order, Royal patent.

FASL.—Crop, harvest, season. Separation, division, section.

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FASLI.—An era (the agricultural year).

FATWA.—Judicial decree or written opinion of a doctor of Muslim law.

FAUJDARI.—Relating to a criminal court or law.

FITTON GARI.—A phaeton.

FUL.—Flower.

GADAR.—Mutiny, revolution.

GADDI.—A cushion, a throne.

GAEKWAR (GUICOWAR).—Surname or title of Maharaja of Baroda. Once a caste name, meaning, "Cowherd," *i.e.*, the protector of the sacred animal; but later on, in common with "Holkar" and "Sindhia," or Scindia it came to be a dynastic appellation and regarded as a title. Thus, a prince becomes "Gaekwar" on succeeding to the State of Baroda, "Holkar," to that of Indore and "Sindhia," to that of Gwalior.

GAI, GAW (GAO), GAE.—Cow.

GALI.—Short 'a'—Lane; long 'a'—Abuse.

GANESH.—Elephant-faced god of success.

GANJ.—Market, mart.

GANJA.—The unfertilised flowers of the cultivated hemp plant, CANNABIS SATIVA, used for smoking.

GARI, GHARRIE.—A carriage, cart.

GHALICHA.—Carpet.

GHARIB.—Poor.—PARWAR.—Cherisher of the poor.

GHAT, GHAUT.—(1) A landing-place or the bathing steps on the bank of a river or tank; (2) a pass up a mountain; (3) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghats.

GHAZAL.—Ode. A form of lyrical poems, with a distinct mode of music.

GHAZI.—Conqueror, hero; one who fights against infidels.

GHI, Ghee.—Clarified butter, used for lard.

GODAM, Godown.—A store room or a warehouse. An Anglo-Indian word derived from the Malay "gadang."

GOLI.—Cartridge.

GOSAIN.—Hindu monk or devotee.

GOSHA.—Name in Southern India for 'parda women'; lit. "Gosha" means corner or seclusion. "One who sits in" is the meaning of the word "Nashin" which is usually added to "Gosha" and "Parda"; Goshanashin or Pardanashin means a woman not open to the sight of strangers.

GOSHT.—Meat, flesh.

GRANTHA-SAHEB.—The Sikh's Bible or Book of Prophets.

GULAL.—Red powder thrown at the Holi festival.

GUR, GOOR.—Crude sugar, molasses; syn. jaggery, Southern India; tanyet, Burma.

GURDWARA.—A Sikh place of worship.

GURGURI.—Huqqa with a pipe.

GURU.—A Hindu religious preceptor; a schoolmaster.

HADIS.—(short a) The traditional sayings of Mahommad, history, tradition.

HAFIZ.—Guardian; one who has the Quran by heart.

HAJ.—(correctly, Hajj) Pilgrimage to Mecca.

HAJI.—A Mahomedan who has performed the hajj. (He is entitled to dye his beard red.)

HAJJAM.—A barber.

HAKIM (short a, long i).—Practitioner of Muslim system of medicine.

HAKIM (with long a, short i).—Governor, ruler, judge, sage, philosopher.

HALAL.—Lawful (from Islamic point of view). Used of meat of animal ceremoniously slaughtered with a sawing motion of the knife. cf. "Jhatka."

HALALKHOR.—A sweeper or scavenger; lit. one to whom everything is lawful food.

HAMMAL.—A bearer.

HANUMAN.—Monkey-god who was the keenest devotee of Ram, the incarnation of Vishnu. Hence it stands as the image of service to God.

HARAM.—Prohibited;—jad.—Bastard.

HARIJAN.—Untouchables. The term literally means "the people of God." According to Mr. Gandhi the term was suggested by certain of the class themselves who disliked the appellation of "untouchable." The term was borrowed from a poet of Gujrat.

HAT JAO.—(short a) Begone!

HAVILDAR.—"One holding an office of Trust"; officer in Indian regiments corresponding to a Sergeant.

HAZIRI.—Breakfast. Presence, muster-roll.

HAZRAT.—Dignity, Majesty, Highness (a title addressed to the great also used respectfully instead of a name or pronoun; H.—zell-i-subhani.—H. M. the shadow of God the king.

HEJIRA (HIJRAH).—The era dating from the flight of Mahammad from Mecca to Medina, July 15th, 622 A.D.

HIND.—India (Hindusthan).

HISAB.—Accounts, calculation.

HOLKAR.—See "Gaekwar."

HOONDI, HUNDI.—A draft, a bill of exchange.

HUKM.—An order.

HUQQA, HOOKAH.—The Indian tobacco pipe.

HURUF, HARF.—Alphabet.

HUZUR, JANAB.—Sir, terms of respectful address.

ID.—(1) Muslim festival in commemoration of Abraham's offering to sacrifice his son Ismail (not Ishaq, according to Muslims). Muslim festival of the Passover; (2) festival or the breaking of the fast after the Muslim Lent (Ramazan).

IDGAH.—An enclosed place outside a town where Muslim services are held on festivals of Id., etc.

ILAQA.—Jurisdiction.

ILM.—Learning, science, knowledge.

IMAM.—The leader in Muslim prayer.—bara.—The house of Imam, Taziya is deposited here on the occasion of the Muharram. (S. V. Taziya).

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IMAN.—Faith, religion, conscientiousness.

INQILAB.—Revolution.—Zindabad.—Long live the revolution.

INSHA-ALLAHU-TAALA (INSHA-TAALA).—D. V. By the grace of God.

ISTIMAL.—Use, Custom.

ISHWAR OR ISWAR.—God, Lord, attribute of a Hindu diety.

ITNA.—As much as this.

ITTIFAQ.—Agreement, concord; accident.

ITTIHAD.—Union, concord.

ITWAR.—Sunday.

IZZAT.—Honour, respect, prestige.

JAB.—When, at the time when.

JADU.—Magic, enchantment, juggling.

JAGAH.—Place, station, quarter, room, vacancy.

JAGIR.—Land given by Government as reward.—dar.—holder of jagir.

JAHANNAM.—Hell.

JAI.—Victory.

JALD, JALDI, TURANT.—Quick, haste.

JAM.—Sindhi or Baluch Chief. The Chief of Nawanagar's title.

JAMAAT.—Crowd, assembly, meeting, society.

JAMADAR.—The lowest Indian officer in the army or police.

JAN.—Wife, sweet-heart.

JANAB.—Your or His Majesty or Excellency.

JANAM.—Birth.

JANG.—Battle, war.

JANWAR.—Animal.

JAT, JATI.—Caste, sect, tribe, class, race.

JATHA.—A company, party, association.

JAWAB.—Answer.

JAWAN.—Young, youngman—I.—Youth.

JHANDA.—Flag.

JHAT.—Quick.

JHATKA.—"Stroke," used in slaughtering of animal, whose head is cut off with a straight stroke as opposed to "Halal" S. V.

JHIL.—A natural lake or swamp. Also artificial lakes.

JI.—Yes, Sir, Madam; life, soul, mind; added to names it serves for Mr., Mrs., Babu, Esq.

JIHAD.—A religious war, especially waged by Muslims against infidels.

JIRGA.—A council of tribal elders (North-West Frontier).

JOGI (Yogi).—A Hindu ascetic.

JOSHI, JYOTISHI, JUTSI.—Astrologer.

JOWAR.—The large millet, a very common food-grain, ANDROPOGON SORBHUM OR SORGHUM VULGARE; Syn. cholam and jola, in Southern India.

JULLAB.—Purgative.

JUMA MUSJID.—A mosque, where large numbers gather on Friday (Juma) for prayer. A large mosque where a number of people gather for prayer.

KAABA.—The mosque of Mecca.

KAB.—When?—TAK.—Till when—KA or KE or HI.—Since when? Of what time?—HU or HU (N) or HI.—Ever, sometime or other.

KABAB.—Roast, roasted meat.

KABUTAR.—Pigeon.

KACHAHRI.—An office or office building; court.

KAFIR.—Infidel, non-Muslims.

KAGHAZ.—Paper.

KAISA.—How? In what manner? What sort of?

KAL.—Yesterday, to-morrow.

KALA.—Black, dark.

KALEJA.—Liver, heart, courage, spirit, magnanimity.

KALI-YUGA, KALI (short a).—The Iron age; a bud.

KALI (long a).—Goddess of primordial energy and consort of Shiva. Black ink.

KALIMA, KALMA.—The Muslim confession of faith.

KAM (long a).—Work, task, employment, business. (Short a) deficient, little, less, rarely.

KAMARBAND.—Cummerbund, Nara.—A waist band, string-belt.

KAMRAH.—Room.

KAN.—Ear.

KANJUS.—Miser.

KANTA.—Thorn; scales.

KAPAS.—Cotton.

KAPRA, KAPAR.—Cloth, dress.

KARBALA.—Name of the place in Iraq where Husayn, the son of Ali was killed and buried.

KARBARI.—Trader.

KARKHANA.—Workshop.

KARM, KARMA.—Act; business; fate, the doctrine that the condition of existence rests on the good and evil actions in past and present existences.

KARMCHARI, KARMACHARI.—Officer, agent.

KARNA.—To do.

KAROR.—Ten million.

KARTA.—Master, master of the house, maker, doer.

KASTURI.—Musk.

KATNA.—To cut, bite, reap, saw; pass away (time.)

KAZI.—Correctly *Qazi*—Formerly a judge administering Mahomedan law. Under British rule, the kazi registers marriages between Muslims and performs other functions, but has no powers conferred by law.

KELA.—Plantain.

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KETAB.—Book.

KHABAR.—News.

KHABARDAR.—Beware.

KHADI, Khaddar.—Hand-loom cloth from hand-spun yarn.

KHAK-SAR.—Humble, mean, base.

KHALASI.—An Indian fireman, sailor, artillery-man, or tentpitcher. Release.

KHALSA.—Lit. 'pure,' 'society of the pure,' founded by Guru Govind Singh, is now equivalent to the Sikh community.

KHALI.—Vacant; mere.

KHANA.—Food, meal, dinner.

KHA(N).—A Pathan title.

KHAND, KHANDI.—Candy. A weight especially used for cotton bales in Bombay, equivalent to 20 maunds.

KHANSAMA.—A butler, a cook.

KHA(N)SI.—Cough.

KHARAB.—Bad, evil, miserable, spoiled.

KHARCH, KHARCHA, KHARJ.—Expenses.

KHARID.—Purchase.

KHARIJI.—A sect among Muslims who do not reckon Ali as one of the legal successors of Mohammad. They are opposed to the Rafizis or Shias who reject Abu-bakr, Umr and Usman. The Shias call the Sunnis Khariji.

KHARITA.—Letters between an Indian Prince and the Governor-General. Bag, mail.

KHAS-KHAS, Kus-Kus.—A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, ANDROPOGON SQUARROSUS.

KHATM.—End.

KHEDDA, KHEDA.—A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching elephants.

KHEL.—Sport, play, entertainment.

KHET.—Field, corn-field.

KHETI.—Cultivation.

KHICHRI, KHICHARI, Kejjeree.—A cooked dish of mixed rice, pulses, and other ingredients, and by Anglo-Indians specially used of rice with fish.

KHIDMATGAR.—Servant, butler.

KHILAF.—Falsehood, contradictory, opposition.

KHILAFAT.—being successor to Mohammad. Deputyship, Majesty, office of Caliph.

KHILAT.—A robe of honour, by the gift of which princes confer dignity on subjects.

KHILAUNA, KHILONA.—Plaything, toy.

KHITAB.—Title.

KHUB.—Excellent, good, beautiful, pleasing. (often used sarcastically).

KHUBSURAT.—Beautiful.

KHUDA.—God (Muslim);—e taala—the Most High God;—Hafiz.—Good-bye, adieu.

KHUSH.—Pleased, pleasant, content.

KHUTBA.—A sermon delivered after divine service every Friday, in which the preacher blesses, Muhammad, his successors, Muslims in general and the reigning sovereign in particular.

KIDHAR.—Where ? Whither ?—SE.—Whence ?

KIRPAN.—A sword, a Sikh religious emblem.

KIS.—Which ? What ?—KO.—Whom ?—TARAH.—How ? In what manner ?—QADR.—How much ?—LIYE.—Why ? Wherefore ?

KISAN, RYOT.—Agriculturist, peasant, ploughman.

KISMAT (correctly Qismat).—Fate, fortune.

KITAB.—Book.

KITNA, KITTA.—How much ? How many ?

KOEL, KOKIL, KOYAL.—Cuckoo.

KOFTA.—Pounded meat, a dish of same.

KOI.—Any, anybody, someone, somebody.

KOI HAI ?—Is anybody there ?

KOI NAHI.—Nobody.

KON.—Who ?

KON HAI ?—Who is there ?

KOS.—A variable measure of distance usually estimated at about two miles. The distance between the kos-minars or milestones on the Mughal Imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards.

KOT.—A fort, rampart.

KOTHI.—A house.

KOTWAL.—The head of the police in a town.

KOTWALI.—The chief police station.

KRISHNA, KRISHAN, KISHN.—God Vishnu, the loving aspect of God.

KUCHA BANDI.—A barrier or gateway erected across a lane.

KUCHH.—Something, some, any, somewhat a little, whatever,—NAHI (N).—Nothing.—NA KUCHH.—Some at least, something or other.—HO.—come what may.

KUFR.—Infidelity, unbelief in the Quran and the Prophet.

KUMAR, Rajkumar.—Son of a Raja.

KUMBHAMELA.—A great religious gathering held every 12th year when Jupiter and Sun are in the sign Kumbha (Aquarius).

KUMHAR.—A potter.

KUND, KUNDA.—Spring.

KURSI.—Chair.

KURTA.—Coat.

KUSHTI.—Wrestling.

KUTTA.—Dog.

KYA (Ke. a).—What ?

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KYAUNG.—A Buddhist monastery, which always contains a school, Burma.

KYU(N), KYAU(N).—Why, wherefore, how?—KE.—Why, how? Because.

LACHHMI.—Goddess of wealth, abundance and grace.

LADDU.—Sweetmeat.

LAKH, LAC, LAK.—A hundred thousand.

LAKSHMI.—Goddess of wealth, abundance and grace.

LALA.—Mode of respectful address (Hindu).

LAMBAR.—Number.—dar.—A minor village official.

LANGOT, LANGOTA, LANGOTI.—A cloth tied between the legs as a suspender.

LANGRA.—Lame.

LAO.—Get, bring.

LARAI.—Battle, war.

LARKA.—Boy; Larki.—Girl.

LASCAR, correct lashkar.—(1) an army, (2) in English usage an Indian sailor.

LAT.—A monumental pillar. "Lat" Hindustani corruption of "Lord," *e.g.*, "Bara Lat"—Viceroy, "Jangi Lat"—Commander-in-Chief, "Chhota Lat"—Governor. (T. Lingual).

LATHI (th lingual).—Stick, staff.

LAZIM, LAZIMA.—Necessary, urgent, proper.

LIKHA.—Writing.

LINGAM.—The phallic emblem of the order of creation, worshipped as an emblem of Shiva.

LITCHI.—A fruit. (LITCHI CHINENSIS).

LIYAQAT.—Worth, merit, abilities.

LOHAR.—Blacksmith.

LOHN, KHUN.—Blood.

LONGYI.—A waistcloth up to the ankles. (Burma).

LOTA.—A small water-pot.

LUNGI, loongi.—A cloth (coloured) simply wound round the waist down to the ankle.

MACHCHHAR.—Mosquito.

MACHHLI, Machchhi.—Fish.

MADAD.—Assistance, succour.

MADRASA.—A Muslim school for higher education.

MAGHRIBI.—Western, occidental.

MAHADEV.—See Shiva. Lit. great god.

MAHAJAN.—Money-lender, merchant.

MAHAL.—Place, house, seraglio; estate for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue; palace, street, district, department.

MAHALLA.—A quarter or part.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA.—A (Hindu) title denoting great learning in Sanskritic lore.

MAHANT.—The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.

MAHARAJA.—The hereditary or personal title of Chiefs and big landlords, commonly among the Hindus. Lower in rank is the title of Raja. Equivalent Maharana. Its feminine is MAHARANI. (MAHA=great, RAJA=King; RANI=Queen).

MAHARAJ-KUMAR.—Son of a Maharaja.

MAHATMA.—(lit.) A great soul; applied to men who have transcended the limitations of the flesh and the world.

MAHAVIR.—See Hanuman. Lit. great hero.

MAHINA.—Month.

MAHR.—A marriage portion or gift settled upon the wife before marriage, contracting by writing for such a settlement (Muslim).

MAHUA.—A tree, BASSIA LATIFOLIA, producing flowers, used (when dried) as food or for distilling liquor, and seeds furnish oil.

MAHURAT.—The propitious moment fixed by astrologers for an important undertakings. The word in Sanskrit and Marathi is "Muhurta", in Gujarati "Murrat" or "Mhurat."

MAIDAN.—An open space of level ground.

MAJLIS.—Convivial conversation. Assembly.

MAKAN.—Dwelling house.

MAKHAN.—Butter.

MAKKHI.—Fly.

MAKTAB.—A Muslim elementary school.

MAL.—Goods, merchandise, property.

MALAI.—Cream.

MALI.—A gardener.

MALIK.—Master, proprietor.

MALUM.—Known, evident, apparent.

MAMLATDAR.—(Marathi "Mamledar").—The officer in charge of a taluka, Bombay, whose duties are executive syn. tahasildar.

MAMULI.—Customary, practised.

MANA.—Prohibition.

MANDAP, or mandapam.—A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.

MANTRA, Mantar.—Sacred words to propitiate gods; degenerated to incantation, spell, charm, philter.

MANZIL.—Storey, floor of a house, mansion.

MAP.—Measure.

MAQBARA.—Burying place, tomb, sepulchre.

MARNA.—To die. (short a).

MARNA.—(long a) to beat, give blows, strike.

MARWAR.—Corruption of Maruwar, classical Marusthali or Marusthan, the desert or the region of death. Once it included the whole desert tract from the Sutlej to the Arabian Sea, now, restricted to the country subject to the Rathor race. The most important States are Bikaner, Jodhpur and Jaipur.

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MARWARI.—Men of Marwar, Rajputana. An appreciable section of the people are engaged in trade, commerce and import in various parts of India. There are a number of Jains in the community.

MASHK.—A leather bag for carrying water.

MASJID.—A mosque. Jama or Jamai Masjid, the principal mosque in a town.

MASNAD.—Seat of state or throne; syn. gaddi.

MAT.—Checkmate, outdone. Don't, not.

MATH.—A Hindu conventual establishment.

MATI, MITTI.—Earth.

MAULANA.—A man of erudition (Muslim).

MAULVI.—A learned person (Muslim).

MAUND, ver. Man.—A weight varying in different localities. The Bengal or Railway maund is 82 2/7 lbs. Standard 82.28 lbs.

MAYA.—Sanskrit term for "Cosmic illusion."

MAZAKH.—Joke, pleasantry.

MAZDUR, Mazur.—A labourer.

MAZ'HAB.—Religion. Sect.

MEHERBANI.—Kindness, graciousness.

MELA.—A fair.

MEZ.—Table.

MILANA.—To mix. To cause to meet.

MINAR.—A pillar or tower.

MIRCHA, MIRCHAI.—Chili, pepper.

MISTRI.—A foreman, a cook.

MITHAI.—Sweetmeat.

MIZAZ.—Temperament, constitution.

MONSOON.—(A corruption of the Arabic word *mausin*, meaning a season); periodical rain-bearing winds, applied to the two rainy seasons in India: the South West Monsoon, from June to September, and the North East Monsoon which prevails on the Coromondel Coast from October to December.

MOTI.—Pearl.

MUAZZIN.—Person employed to sound the Muslim call to prayer.

MUBARAK.—Happy, blessed, fortunate, sacred, welcome, auspicious.

MUCHH.—Whiskers.

MUFFASSAL, mofussil.—Interior of a District or Province as distinguished from the head-quarters (Sadr.).

MUHARRAM.—First Muslim month, held sacred on account of the death of Husayn, son of Ali, who was killed by Yazid near Kufa. The festival of the first 10 days is also known as Muharram.

MUJAWIR.—Custodian of Musalman sacred place, especially saint's tomb.

MUJHE.—Me, to me.

MUKADAM.—Chief, leader; in Bombay, leader of coolie gang; also one employed by a merchant to superintend landing or shipment of goods.

MUKHTAR (corruptly mukhtiar).—(1) a legal practitioner who appears in District or subordinate Criminal Courts; (2) any person holding a power of attorney on behalf of another person. —nama.—Power of attorney.

MUKTI, 'release.'—Death, final reunion of individual soul with world soul; passing into heaven for ever; syn. MOKSHA.

MULLAH.—Doctor, learned.

MULQ.—Country.

MUNSHI.—A teacher of Hindustani or any Perso-Arabian language. Secretary or writer.

MUNSIF.—Judge of the lowest court with Civil jurisdiction.

MURAT.—Statue, image, idol.

MURGHI.—Fowl, hen.

MUSHAHARA.—A gathering of poets; a tournament of poets.

MUSHKIL.—Difficult, intricate, painful, perplexing.

NA, NAHI, NAHI (N).—No.

NACH.—Dance.

NADI, NADDI.—River.

NAGAR.—City, town.

NAIK.—An officer in Indian armies corresponding to a Corporal: an ancient title.

NAK.—Nose.

NAKHUN.—Nail, Claw.

NAM.—Name, character, fame, honour.

NAMAK.—Salt;—haram.—treacherous.—halal —faithful.

NAMASTE, NAMASKAR (Bengal).—I salute you.

NAMAZ.—Prayer.

NANGA.—Naked.

NARIYAL.—Cocoanut.

NASHTA.—Breakfast.

NAUKAR.—Servant.

NAUROZ.—New Year's day, being that on which the Sun enters the Aries.

NAWAB.—A title borne by Musalmans, corresponding to that of Raja or Maharaja among Hindus.

NAWABZADA.—Son of a Nawab.

NAYA.—New.

NAZAR, NAZARANA.—Sight; presents and offers made on the occasion of visit to or of the landlord or any superior.

NID.—Sleep.

NIKAH.—A kind of Muslim marriage.

NIKAL JAO.—Get out.

NIM, neem.—A tree, MELIA AZADIRACHTA, margosa.—Prefix, indicating half, *e.g.*, Nim-hakim-quack.

NIRVANA.—(Buddhist) Final release or salvation.

NIZAM.—The title of the ruler of Hyderabad.

NULLAH, NALA.—A narrow watercourse, or drain.

NUQSAN.—Loss.

PADDY (Dhan).—Unhusked rice.

PAEJAMA, PAJAMA, PAYJAMA.—Long drawers or loose trousers.

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PAG, PAGRI, PAGIYA.—A turban, a head-dress.

PAGAL.—Mad.

PAHLWAN.—Wrestler.

PAISA, PICE.—A copper coin worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.—*Wallah*—Moneyed.

PAK.—Pure, clean, holy.

PAKISTAN.—Literally, land of the pure; term generally applied to Muslim League scheme of partitioning India into Muslim and Hindu States.

PAKKA, PUCCA.—Ripe, mature, complete cooked, strong, adept.

PALANG.—Bedstead.

PALKI.—A palanquin or litter.

PAN.—The betel vine, PIPE BETEL.

PANCHAMA.—Low caste (Southern India).

PANCHAYAT.—A committee for management of the affairs of a caste or village; arbitrators. Theoretically the panchayat has five (panch) members.

PANDA.—A Hindu priest, especially at holy places.

PANDIT.—A Hindu title, applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures. Also commonly used by Brahmans.

PANI, JAL.—Water.

PANKHA.—Fan.

PANSUPARI.—Distribution of PAN (leaf of betel vine) and SUPARI (fruit of betel palm) (*q. V.*) as a form of ceremonial hospitality.

PAON-ROTI.—A loaf of bread.

PAPIHA, PAPITA, PAPIYA.—Fruit-tree or its fruit Pawpaw. *Carica Papaiya.*

PARDA, purdah.—A veil or curtain; the practice of keeping women secluded; syn. gosha.

PARDANASHIN.—Women who observe purdah.

PARDESI.—Foreign.

PARGANA.—A sub-district: see Thasil.

PASINA.—Perspiration.

PASHTO, PASHTU.—Language of the N. W. F. tribes and Pathans.

PATEL.—The headman of a village, invested with some margesterial and revenue functions.

PATWARI.—A village accountant, a land steward; syn. karnam, Madras; kulkarni, Bombay, Deccan; talati, Gujarat; Shanbhog. Mysore, Kanara and Coorg; Mandal, Assam; Tapedar, Sind.

PEON, CHAPRASI.—Bearer, orderly.

PER.—Tree.

PESHA.—Trade, profession.

PESHKAR.—One who brings forward, submits papers, etc., personal clerk.

PILAO (pulao).—A dish of rice cooked with ghee and other ingredients, and by Anglo-Indians specifically used of chicken or meat cooked with rice and spices.

PINJRAPOL.—(*Pinjra*, a cage), an animal hospital, mostly maintained by the Jains; an animal infirmary.

PIPAL.—Sacred fig-tree. *Ficus Religiosa.*

PIR.—A Mahomedan saint or religious teacher.

PONGYI.—A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.

PRABHAT PHERI.—Lit. "Morning round," parties going round early in the morning singing political songs.

PUCCA.—An Urdu word meaning good, correct, substantial, of standard quality of measurement, as contrasted with *Kutcha.*

PUJA.—Worship (Hindu).

PUJARI.—The priest.

PUNDIT.—See PANDIT.

PURANA.—Old, also applied to certain Hindu religious books.

PURNA SWARAJ.—Complete independence or self-government.

PUROHIT.—A domestic chaplain, Hindu.

QALAM.—Pen; mode of writing characters, style of writing; cuttings of trees for planting.

QANUN, AIN.—Law, rule, regulation.

QIMA.—Minced meat or fish, a dish of same

QURBAN.—Sacrifice, oblation, victim.

RADHA.—Consort of Krishna.

RAG, Ragni.—Mode in Indian music, tune.

RAHM.—Mercy, pity, kindness.

RAI.—Mustard.

RAIL (REL)—GARI.—Railway train.

RAIS.—Wealthy, a chief citizen.

RAIYAT OR RYOT.—Farmer.

RAJ.—Government, Sovereignty, reign; mason.

RAJA.—A Hindu chief or landlord, exceptionally used by Muslims; inferior to "Maharaja." The feminine is *Rani* (Queen).

RAKHNA.—Keep, place, have, hold.

RAMAYAN.—National epic of Hindus. Ram, the hero has been deified.

RAMAZAN.—Ninth month of the Muslims which is the period of the Muslim Lent.

RANA.—A title borne by some Rajput chiefs equivalent to that of Raja.

RANG.—Colour, dye, paint. Amusement, pleasure.

RANG MAHAL.—The palace of pleasure.

RANI.—The wife or widow of a Raja.

RAO.—A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below, that of Raja. Also a common surname.

RAS.—(short a) Juice, taste, humour, spirit; (long a) A Radha-Krishna festival.

RASSA.—Rope.

RASSI.—Strong chord.

RASTA.—Road.

RASUL.—Prophet, Mohammad.

RAT.—Night.

RATH.—A chariot formerly, now refers to car used for Hindu gods on ceremonial occasions.

RAZAI.—A quilt.

RESHAM.—Silk.

RICKSHAW.—A one or two seated vehicle on two wheels, drawn by man.

RISALDAR.—Commander of a troop of horses

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RIYASAT.—Government, state (applied to an Indian State).

ROTI.—Bread, unleavened thin flat bread.

ROZ.—Day, daily.

ROZA.—Muslim fast during Ramazan.

RUI.—Cotton.

RUMAL.—Handkerchief.

RUPA.—Silver.

RUPEYA, RUPIYA.—Indian silver coin, Rupee.

RYOT.—A corruption of the Arabic word *ra'iyyat*, a subject, a peasant.

RYOTWARI.—The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings.

SAB.—Whole, every.

SABER.—Early in the morning.

SABHA.—Assembly, meeting, congress.

SABUN.—Soap.

SACH.—True, real. In earnest.

SACHCHA.—Genuine, honest, true.

SADHU.—A Hindu ascetic, a religious man.

SAF.—Clean, clear, transparent, pure.

SAHIB, SAHAB, SAHEB.—A term of respectful address. Often added to names. A term used to or of a European. A European.

SAHUKAR, SAUKAR, SOWKAR.—Money-lender, banker, dealer in money, exchanger, etc.

SAID, SAIYAD, SAYED, SAYID, SAIYID, SIDI, SYED, SYUD.—Various forms for a title adopted by those who claim direct descent from Mohammad. A descendant of Husain, grandson of Mohammad.

SAIS.—Groom.

SAL.—Year, era.—GIRTIH.—Birth-day.

SALAM.—Formed from the abbreviation of Salla-allah allahiwa Sallam, the blessing and peace of God be with him. Usual term of salutation. Peace, safety.

SAMAJHNA.—To understand.

SAMAN.—Furniture, apparatus, goods.

SAMITI.—Association, union, assembly.

SANAD.—A charter or grant; any kind of deed of grants. Diploma. Signature.

SANDAL.—The fragrant wood of a tree, the *Santalum Album*.

SANGATHAN.—Literally tying together, proper development. A movement which aims at unity and the growth of knowledge of the art of selfdefence among Hindus. The Hindu counterpart of the Musalman "Tanzim."

SANGRAM SAMITI.—War Council in Civil Disobedience movement.

SANNYASI.—Hindu ascetic.

SAO.—Hundred.

SAQI.—Cup-bearer, page.

SARAI, SARAE.—Caravansary.

SARASVATI.—Goddess of all arts and sciences.

SARDAR (corrupted to SIRDAR).—Lit. A leader. A title. In practice all Sikhs bear the title. Government titles—Sardar Bahadur and Sardar Sahab.

SARDI, SARD.—Cold, Coldness, damp.

SARI.—Cloth worn by women.

SARKAR.—The Government, state.

SASTA.—Cheap.

SAT.—Seven.

SATEE.—Suicide by widow on funeral pyre of her husband.

SATTA.—Speculation.

SATYAGRAHA.—(lit. Insistence on or acceptance of truth), passive resistance.

SEER.—A weight or measure varying in size in different parts of the country.

SATYAGRAHI.—A passive resister, one who will follow the truth wherever it may lead.

SETH, SHETH.—Merchant, banker, rich man.

SHABASH.—Bravo! Excellent!

SHADI.—Marriage.

SHAHID.—A (Muslim) martyr.

SHAHR.—City, town.

SHAHZADA.—Son of a King.

SHAIKH OR SHEIKH (Arabic).—Lit. a chief.

SHAKAR, SHAKKAR.—Sugar.

SHAM.—Evening.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA.—A Mohammedan title denoting "learned."

SHAMSHER-JANG.—"Sword of Battle" (a title of the Maharaja of Travancore, the royal and the prime minister's families of Nepal).

SHARAB.—Wine.

SHARBAT, SHERBET.—Beverage, cold drink of syrup, etc.

SHARIFF.—Respectable, noble, of high birth.

SHARIYAT.—Laws of Mohammed, justice, equity.

SHASTR, SHASTRAS.—The religious law-books of the Hindus.

SHATRANCH, SHATRANJ.—Chess.

SHER.—Tiger.

SHER, Ser, seer.—A weight, or measure varying in different parts of the county. The standard seer is 2.057 lbs., or 2 lbs. 0 oz. 13.853 drs.

SHIAS.—Muslims who accept Ali as the lawful Khalifa and successor of the prophet and deny the Chaliphate of the first three Khalifas (Caliphs).

SHIKAR.—Hunting.

SHIVA.—God of destruction.

SHAMSER.—Sword.

SHRADDHA, SARADH.—Hindu ceremony of offering oblations to departed ones.

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SHRI.—Lit. fortune, beauty; Goddess of Fortune, another name for Lakshmi. A Sanskrit term used by Hindus to denote "Mr." or "Esquire"; this term is common before Hindu names.

SHRIJUT, SHRIYUT.—Same as the honorific Shri. Shortened form Sj.

SHRIYUTA, SHRIYUKTA (long a).—Fem. of Sriyut, shortened form Sja.

SHROFF, SARRAF.—Banker, money-changer.

SHRUTI.—Literally "heard." The Vedas revealed to inspired sages.

SHUDDHI.—Literally purification. A movement of conversion among Hindus particularly of those whose ancestors were Hindus and who have retained many Hindu practices.

SIKH.—Disciple. A sect of the Punjab, the disciples of Nanak.

SINDHIA.—See under "GAEKWAR."

SINGH, SINGHA.—Lion. A title used by all Sikhs and some Hindus.

SIPAHI, SEPOY, SEPAI.—An Indian soldier.

SITAR.—A kind of guitar with three strings.

SMRITI.—Unrevealed Laws, as opposed to Shruti, the revealed Vedas. Books of Hindu Law.

SONAR, SONI.—Goldsmith.

SOWAR.—A mounted soldier or constable.

SOWKAR.—See SAHUKAR.

SRADDH.—Funeral obsequies, consisting in offering rice, fruits, etc., to the departed ones.

STUPA (tope).—A Buddhist or Jain tumulus, usually of brick or stone, hemispherical, containing relics or marking sacred spots.

SUBA, SABA, SUBH.—Morning, drawn.

SUD.—Interest.

SULTAN.—A King.

SUNNI.—Lawful. The sect of Muslims who accept the first four Khalifas as lawful successors of the Prophet hence, called Char-Yari, as opposed to the Sufis.

SUPARI.—The fruit of the betel palm, ARECA CATECHU.

SURAJ, SURYA.—Sun.

SUT.—Thread, yarn.

SWAMI.—A Hindu religious ascetic; husband, lord.

SYCE, sais.—A groom.

TABLIGH.—The Muslim conversion movement of. Suddhi.

TABUT.—Coffin.

TAHSIL.—A revenue sub-division of a district.

TAHSILDAR.—The officer in charge of a tahsil; syn. Mamlatdar, Bombay.

TAIYAR.—Ready, prepared, finished.

TAJ.—Crown, cap, crest.

TAKHT.—Throne.

TAKIA.—Pillow.

TAKLI.—Small distaff for spinning yarn revived by Gandhiji.

TAKRAR.—Altercation, dispute.

TAL.—Lake. Musical time.

TALA.—Lock.

TALAK.—Muslim term for divorce. Utterance of this term thrice by the husband in presence of the wife dissolves the marriage.

TALAO, TALAB.—Pond, reservoir.

TALI.—Clapping of hands.

TALIM.—Teaching, instruction.

TALIQA.—Inventory, catalogue.

TALUK, taluka.—The estate of a talukdar. A revenue sub-division of a District, in Bombay, Madras and Mysore; syn. tahsil.

TALUKDAR.—A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. An official in the Hyderabad State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Talukdar) or Deputy Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Talukdars).

TAMAKU, TAMBAKU.—Tobacco.

TAMASHA.—Entertainment, gala. In sarcastic sense, exhibition.

TAMBU.—Tent.

TAMTAM, tumtum.—A North Indian name for a light trap or cart.

TANGA, TONGA.—A one or two-horsed, two-wheeled, vehicle with a covered top; syn. SHIGHRAM.

TANJIM, JYOTISH.—Astrology.

TANZIM.—Literally "organization." A movement among the Muslims which aims at securing a closer approach to unity of Muslims. Sangathan.

TAPPAL.—The Post.

TAR.—Wire, telegram; thread.

TARA, SITARA.—Star.

TARAI.—A moist swampy tract; the term especially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himalayas.

TARI, Toddy.—The sap of the date, palmyra, or cocoanut palm, used as a drink, after fermentation. Also made from rice.

TARIF.—Praise.

TARIKH.—Date, era, annals.

TASAR, tussore.—Cloth made from silk.

TAUBA.—Exclamation of penitence, promising to sin no more.

TAZA.—Fresh, new, green.

TAZIA.—Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival; syn. tabut; Marathi, dola.

TAZIAT-NAMA.—Letter of condolence.

THUGGEE.—Robbery after strangulation of the victim.

THAKUR.—A title of respect applied to Brahmans or a petty chief.

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THALA.—A large flat dish.

THALI.—Salver, platter, flat dish.

THANA.—Police-station, hence, its jurisdiction.

THIKANA.—Address.

TIBB.—Medicine.

TIKA.—Ceremonial anointing on the forehead.

TIKA SAHEB.—Heir-apparent.

TIL.—An oilseed, SESAMUM INDICUM.

TILAK.—A streak on the fore-head or elsewhere on the upper part of the body; sect (at some places caste) mark on the forehead among Hindus.

TINDAL, tandel.—A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.

TITAR.—Patridge.

TOLA.—A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy), 179.666 exactly.

TONGA.—A two wheeled vehicle drawn by a pony.

TOTE.—The word used by South Indian planters to describe their estates. It is derived from the Kanarese *thota* and similar words in Tamil and Malayalam meaning an estate.

TUFAN.—Storm, hurricane.

TUM.—Thou.

ULEMA, (Plural of Alim).—Muslim learned men.

UPAR.—Above.

URDU.—An army, a camp, a market. Lit. Camp or market language, a mixture of Persian and Hindi. Alphabets Perso-Arabic. Grew up during Muslim rule. Most of the words of the Glossary are Urdu.

USTAD.—Master, teacher, one skilled in any art or science.

UTHAMNA.—Among Hindus, visit to console, paid on second or third day after the death of a person. Among Parsis a religious ceremony held on the third day after death.

UTHANA.—To raise, lift.

UTTAR.—The north.

VAID OR BAIDYA.—Practitioner of Hindu system of medicine; also a caste.

VAKIL.—A class of legal practitioners, entitled to practice in High Courts.

VEDA.—Revealed sacred books of Hindus.

VEDANTA.—System of Hindu philosophy. It professes that only Brahma (God) exists and all else is Maya or cosmic illusion.

VIHARA.—A Buddhist monastery.

VISHNU.—God of protection.

WALA, WALLA.—A suffix, indicating owner, dealer, agent, keeper.

WAPAS.—Returning, behind, afterward.

WAQF.—A Muslim religious or charitable endowment.

WAQT.—Time, opportunity.

WARIS.—Heir.

WATAN.—Native country. Country. In Bombay Presidency used mostly of the land or cash allowance enjoyed by the person who performs some service useful to Government or to the village community.

WAZIR.—Chief minister.

WILAYAT.—England, Europe.

YAD.—Memory.

YAMA.—Hindu god of death.

YOGA.—(1) A system of Hindu philosophy leading to Yoga or union with God. (2) Practice of control of breath, senses, sensations, etc., said to give supernatural powers of body and mind. Ultimate aim is Mukti.

YOGI.—A Hindu ascetic who practises Yoga.

YUNANI, UNANI.—Lit. Greek; the system of medicine practised by Muslims.

ZABARDAST.—Lit. "Upper hand," hence strong, oppressive.

ZABARDASTI.—Oppression.

ZADA.—Born. Nawab-Zada.—Son of a Nawab.

ZAMIN. (short a).—Earth, ground, soil.

ZAMIN.—(long a). Security.

ZAMINDAR.—A landholder.

ZAMINDARI.— An estate; the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual for a Mahal as opposed to Ryotari or farmer's tenure system.

ZANANA.—Female, feminine. Hence women's apartment, harem.

ZARI.—Gold thread, anything woven with gold thread.

ZARUR.—Urgent, necessary.

ZIKR.—Remembrance, mention; commemorative prayer said at the tomb of the prophet or a Muslim saint.

ZILA.—A District.

ZINDABAD.—Long live.

ZIRAAT.—Agriculture, husbandry, sown field.

ZOR.—Strength, force.

ZULM, ZULUM, ZALUM.—Tyranny, oppression.

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Manners and Customs.

Next to the complexion of the people, which varies from fair to black, the tourist's attention in India is drawn by their dress and personal decoration. In its simplest form a Hindu's dress consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an ascetic, who regards dress as a luxury, wears nothing more, and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to. The Mahomedan always covers his legs, generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Hill men and women, who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing, do not appear to-day within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourist's eye. Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities, and in the homes of the rich. The child Krishna, with all the jewels on his person, is nude in his pictures and images.

Dress.—The next stage in the evolution of the Hindu dress brings the loincloth nearly down to the feet. On the Malabar coast, as in Burma, the ends are left loose in front. In the greater part of India, they are tucked up behind—a fashion which is supposed to befit the warrior, or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga. Under this garment is often worn a coat or a shirt. When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress, he wears a long robe, reaching at least down to the calves: the sleeves may be wide, or long and sometimes puckered from the wrist to the elbow. Before Europeans introduced buttons, a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsolete. The Mahomedan prefers to button his coat to the left, the Hindu to the right. A shawl is tied round the waist over the long coat, and serves as a belt, in which one may carry money or a weapon, if allowed. The greatest variety is shown in the headdress. More than seventy shapes of caps, hats, and turbans, may be seen in the city of Bombay. In the Punjab and the United Provinces, in Bengal, in Burma and in Madras other varieties prevail. Cones and cylinders, domes and truncated pyramids, high and low, with sides at different angles: folded brims, projecting brims: long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways, ingenuity culminating perhaps in the "parrot's beak" of the Maratha turban—all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head-covering whether the wearer is a Hindu, Mahomedan or Parsi, and whether he hails from Poona or Dharwar, Ahmedabad or Bhavnagar.

Fashion Variations.—Fashions often vary with climate and occupation. The Bombay fisherman may wear a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket; yet, as he must work for long hours in water, he does not cover his legs, but suspends only a coloured kerchief from his waist in front. The Pathan of the cold north-west wears loose baggy trousers, a tall head-dress befitting his stature and covers his ears with its folds as if to keep off cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respectable. Many well-to-do Indians wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes; notably the Indian Christians and Parsis. Most Parsis however have retained their own headdress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs. The majority of the people do not use shoes: those who can afford them wear sandals, slippers and shoes, and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public.

Women's Costumes.—The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the waist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head. The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind. In the greater part of India women wear a bodice: on the Malabar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast. In some communities petticoats, or drawers, or both are worn. Many Mussalman ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them. The vast majority of Mahomedan women are *gosha* and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil when they appear in public: a few converts from Hinduism have not borrowed the custom. In Northern India Hindu women have generally adopted the Mussalman practice of seclusion. In the Dekhan and in Southern India they have not.

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed, parted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a chignon, by most women. Among high caste Hindu widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics, or monks and nuns. Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads, Mahomedans in most cases do. The former generally remove the hair from a part of the head in front, over the temples, and near the neck, and grow it in the centre, the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual. Nowadays many keep the hair cropped in the European fashion, which is also followed by Parsis and Indian Christians. Most Mussalmans grow beards, most Hindus do not, except in Bengal and elsewhere, where the Mahomedan influence was paramount in the past. Parsis and Christians follow their individual inclinations. Hindu ascetics, known as Sadhus or Bairagis as distinguished from Sanyasis, do not clip their hair, and generally coil the uncombed hair of the head into a crest, in imitation of the god Shiva.

Hindu women wear more ornaments than others of the corresponding grade in society. Ornaments bedeck the head, the ears, the nose, the neck, the arms, wrists, fingers, the waist until motherhood is attained, and by some even later—and the toes. Children wear anklets. Each community affects its peculiar ornaments, though imitation is not uncommon. Serpents with several heads, and flowers, like

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the lotus, the rose, and the champaka, are among the most popular object of representation in gold or silver.

Caste Marks.—Caste marks constitute a mode of personal decoration peculiar to Hindus, especially of the higher castes. The simplest mark is a round spot on the forehead. It represents prosperity or joy, and is omitted in mourning and on fast-days. It may be red, or yellowish as when it is made with ground sandalwood paste. The worshippers of Vishnu draw a vertical line across the spot, and as Lakshmi is the goddess of prosperity, it is said to represent her. A more elaborate mark on the forehead has the shape of U or V, generally with the central line, sometimes without it, and represents Vishnu's foot. The worshippers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines, made with sandalwood paste or ashes. Some Vaishnavas stamp their temples, near the corners of the eyes, with figures of Vishnu's conch and disc. Other parts of the body are also similarly marked. The material used is a kind of yellowish clay. To smear the arms and the chest with sandalwood paste is a favourite kind of toilet, especially in the hot season. Beads of Tulsi or sacred Basil, and berries of Rudraksha *eloeocarpus ganitrus*, strung together are worn round their necks by Vaishnavas and Shaivas, respectively. The Lingayats, a Shaiva sect suspend from their necks a metallic casket containing the Linga or phallus of their god. Bairagis, ascetics, besides wearing Rudraksha rosaries round their necks and matted hair, smear their bodies with ashes. Religious mendicants suspend from their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg. Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks. Muslim dervishes sometimes carry peacock's feathers.

Hindu women mark their foreheads with a red spot or horizontal line. High caste widows are forbidden to exhibit this sign of happiness, nor may they deck themselves with flowers or ornaments. Flowers are worn in the chignon. Hindu women smear their faces, arms, and feet sometimes with a paste of turmeric, so that they may shine like gold. The choice of the same colour for different purposes cannot always be explained in the same way. The red liquid with which the evil eye is averted may be a substitute for the blood of the animal slaughtered for the purpose in former times. In many other cases this colour has no such associations. The Muslim dervish affects green, the Sikh Akali is fond of blue, the Sanyasi adopts orange for his robe, and no reason can be assigned with any degree of certainty.

Indian Names.

The personal name of most Hindus denotes a material object, colour, or quality, an animal, a relationship, or a deity. The uneducated man, who cannot correctly pronounce long Sanskrit words, is content to call his child, father, brother, uncle, or mother, or sister, as the case may be. This practice survives among the higher classes as well. Appa Saheb, Anna Rao, Babaji, Bapu Lal, Bhai Shankar, Tatacharya, Jijibhai, are names of this description, with honorific titles added. It is possible that in early society the belief in the re-birth of departed kinsmen lent popularity to this practice. Nothing could be more natural than to call a man white, black, or red: gold or silver: gem, diamond, ruby, pearl, or merely a stone: small or tall, weak or strong: a lion, a snake, a parrot, or a dog: and to name a woman after a flower or a creeper. Thus, to take a few names from the epics, Pandu means white, and so does Arjuna: Krishna black: Bhima terrible: Nakula a mongoose: Shunaka a dog: Shuka a parrot: Shringa a horn. Among the names prevalent at the present day Hira is a diamond: Ratna or Ratan a jewel: Sonu or Chinna gold: Velli or Belli, in the Dravidian languages, means white metal or silver. Men are often called after the days of the week on which they were born, and hence they bear the names of the seven heavenly bodies concerned. When they begin to assume the names of the Hindu deities, they practically enter upon a new stage of civilisation. It is doubtful whether the Animists ever venture to assume the names of the dreaded spirits worshipped by them. To pronounce the name of a devil is to invite him to do harm. If the spirits sometimes bear the names of human beings the reason seems to be that they were originally human.

High-caste practices.—The high caste Hindu, on the other hand, believes that the more often the name of a deity is on his lips, the more merit he earns. Therefore he deliberately names his children after his gods and goddesses, so that he may have the opportunity of pronouncing the holy names as frequently as possible. These are also sonorous and picturesque. Shiva is happy: Vishnu is a pervader: Govinda is the cowherd Krishna: Keshava has fine hair: Rama is a delighter: Lakshmana is lucky: Narayana produced the first living being on the primeval waters: Ganesha is the Lord of Shiva's hosts: Dinakara is the luminary that makes the day: Subrahmanya is a brother of Ganesha. Sita is a furrow: Savitri a ray of light: Tara a star: Radha prosperity: Rukmini is she of golden ornaments: Bnama of the glowing heart. Shiva and Vishnu has each got at least a thousand names, and they may be freely drawn upon and paraphrased in naming one's children; and the whole Hindu pantheon is as crowded as it is large.

Family names.—When a person rises in importance, he adds to his personal name a family or caste name. It was once the rule, that the title Sharma might be added to a Brahman's name, Varma to a Kshatriya's, Gupta to a Vaishyas, and Dasa to a Shudra's. This rule is fairly well observed in the case of

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the first two titles, but the meaning of the other two has changed. Dasa means a slave or servant, and the proudest Brahman cannot disdain to call himself the servant of some god. Thus, although Kalidas, the famous poet, was a Shudra, Ramadas, the famous guru of Shivaji, was a Brahmin. The Vaishnavas have made this fashion of calling oneself a servant of some god exceedingly popular, and in Western India high caste Hindus of this sect very commonly add Das to their names. The Brahmans of Southern India add Aiyer or Aiyangar to their names. Shastri, Acharya, Bhat, Bhattacharya, Upadhyaya, Mukhopadhyaya, changed in Bengal into Mukerji, are among the titles indicative of the Brahmanical profession of studying and teaching the sacred books. Among warlike classes, like the Rajputs and Sikhs, the title Singh (lion) has become more popular than the ancient Varma. The Sindhi Mal, as in Gidumal, means brave and has the same force. Raja changed into Raya, Rao and Rai was a political title, and is not confined to any caste. The Bengali family names, like Bose and Ghose, Dutt and Mitra, Sen and Guha, enable one to identify the caste of their bearers, because the caste of a family or clan cannot be changed. Shet, chief of a guild or a town, becomes Chetty, a Vaishya title, in Southern India. Mudaliyar and Nayudu, meaning leaders, are titles which were assumed by castes of political importance under native rulers. Nayar and Menon are the titles of important castes in Malabar. Ram, Lal, Nand, Chand, are among the additions made to personal names in Northern India. Suffixes like Ji, as in Ramji or Jamshedji, the Kanarese Appa, the Telugu Garu, the feminine Bai or Devi, are honorific. Prefixes like Babu, Baba, Lala, Sobhi, Pandit, Raja, and the Burmese Maung are also honorific.

Professional names.—Family names sometimes denote a profession: in some cases they might have been conferred by the old rulers. Mehta, Kulkarni, Deshpande, Chitnavis, Mahalnavis are the names of offices held in former times. One family name may mean a flour seller, another a cane-seller, and a third a liquor-seller. To insert the father's name between one's personal and the family name is a common practice in Western India. It is rare elsewhere. When a family comes from a certain place, the suffix 'kar' or 'wallah' is added to the name of the place and it makes a family surname in Western India. Thus we may have Chiplunkars and Suratwallahs, or without these affixes we may have Bhavnagris, Malabaris and Bilimorias, as among Parsis. Thus Vasudev Pandurang Chiplunkar would be a Hindu, whose personal name is Vasudev, his father's name Pandurang, and family name derived from the village of Chiplun, is Chiplunkar. In Southern India the village name precedes the personal name. The evolution of Musalman names follows the same lines as Hindu names. But Muslims have no god or goddesses, and their names are derived from their religious and secular history. These names and titles are often as long and picturesque as Hindu appellations. The agnomens Baksh, Din, Ghulam, Khwaje, Fakir, Kazi, Munshi, Sheikh, Syed, Begum, Bibi and others, as well as honorific additions like Khan have meanings which throw light on Muslim customs and institutions. The Parsis also have no gods and goddesses, and their personal names are generally borrowed from their sacred and secular history. Their surnames frequently indicate a profession or a place, as in the cases of Hindus in Western India. Batliwallah, Readymoney, Contractor, Saklatwallah, Adenwallah and others like them are tell-tale names.

Indian Art.

In India there has never been so marked a separation between what are now known as the Fine Arts, and those applied to industry as was the case in Europe during the nineteenth century. As, however, Industrial art forms the subject of a special article in this book, the term Indian Art will here be confined to Architecture, Sculpture and Painting.

Historical.—The degree of proficiency attained in art by Indians prior to B.C. 250, can only be conjectured by their advancement in literature; and by the indirect evidences of indebtedness shown by the works of the historic period, to those which preceded them; or direct records of artistic work of an earlier date than B.C. 250 do not exist. The chief historic schools of architecture are as follows:—

Name.	Dates.	Locality of the best Examples.
Buddhist	B.C.250—A.D.750.	Ellora, Ajanta, Kali, Sanchi.
Jaina	A.D.1000—1300.	Ellora, Mount Abu, Palitana.
Brahminical	A.D. 500 to the present day.	Ellora, Elephanta, Orissa, Bhuvaneswar, Dharwar.
Chalukyan	A.D.1000—1200.	Umber, Somnathpur, Ballur.
Dravidian	A.D.1350—1750.	Ellora, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly.
Pathan	A.D.1200—1550.	Delhi, Mandu, Jaunpore.
Indo-Saracenic	A.D.1520—1760.	Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Amber, Bijapur.

Buddhist Architecture is mainly exemplified by the rock-cut temples and monasteries found in Western India and in the *Topes* or sacred mounds. The interior decorations, and external facades of the former, and the rails and gates surrounding the latter point unmistakably to their being derived from wooden structures of an earlier period. The characteristic features of these temples are horse-shoe openings in the facades to admit light, and colonnades of pillars with richly ornamented caps in the interior halls. Jaina Architecture is found in its most highly developed form in the Dilwara temples at Mount Abu. The ground plan consists of a shrine for the god or saint a

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porch, and an arcaded courtyard with niches for images. The characteristic of the style is grace and lightness, with decorative carving covering the whole interior, executed with great elaboration and detail. Constructional methods suggest that original types in wood have been copied in marble.

Brahminical, Chalukyan and Dravidian styles differ little in essential plan, all having a shrine for the god, preceded by pillared porches. The outer forms vary. The northern Brahminical temples have a curved pyramidal roof to the shrines, which in the southern or Dravidian style are crowned by a horizontal system of storied towers, and each story, decreasing in size, is ornamental with a central cell and figures in high relief. The Chalukyan style is affected by its northern and southern neighbours, taking features from each without losing its own special characteristics of which the star-shaped plan of the shrine, with the five-fold bands of external ornament, is the principal feature. Pathan Architecture was introduced into India by the Mahomedan invasion of the thirteenth century. At old Delhi are fine examples in the Kutub Mosque and Minar. The characteristics of the style are severity of outline, which is sometimes combined with elaborate decoration due, it is stated, to the employment of Hindu craftsmen. The mosques and tombs at Ahmedabad already show Hindu influence; but purer examples are to be found at Jaunpore and Mandu. Indo-Saracenic Architecture reached the climax of its development during the reigns of the Moghul Emperors, Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. It eclipsed in richness of material and refinement of taste the building efforts of previous periods, its crowning example being the Taj Mahal at Agra. The buildings erected during the Adil Shahi dynasty at Bijapur at a slightly later date, exhibit a certain Turkish influence, especially in the great tomb of Mahmoud. Though less refined and lacking the attraction of precious materials in their decoration, these splendid edifices are held in higher esteem by some critics than those of the Moghals, on account of their simplicity, grandeur and fine proportions. The era of great civil architecture in India was revived by the Mahomedan powers. Splendid palaces and fortresses were built at Madras, Delhi, Agra, Fattehpore-Sikri and Bijapur, and the example thus set was copied by the Hindu princes at Jaipur, Udaipur and elsewhere in India. The application of great architectural treatment, unequalled in extent elsewhere, is to be seen in the Ghauts or steps enclosing lakes and on the banks of rivers. The most notable constructional contribution of the Mahomedans to Indian architecture was the introduction of the true arch and dome.

Sculpture.—The use of sculpture and painting in isolated works of art was practically non-existent in India until modern times. One or two reliefs and certain gigantic figures may be quoted as exceptions, but taken generally it may be stated that these arts were employed as the decorative adjuncts of architecture. No civil statuary, such as is now understood by the term, was executed; for no contemporary portrait figures, or busts in marble, or bronze, have come down to us from the ruins of ancient India, as they have from those of Egypt, Greece and Rome. Sculpture has been used exclusively as the handmaid of religion, and to this fact may be attributed the stereotyped forms to which it became bound. The lavish use of sculpture on Indian temples often exceeds good taste, and mars the symmetry and dignity of their mass and outline; but for exuberance of imagination, industrious elaboration and vivid expression of movement, Indian sculpture is perhaps without its equal elsewhere in the world. The most impressive specimens are the earliest, found in the Buddhist and Brahminical cave temples of Ellora, Ajanta and Elephanta. The great Trimurthi in the last named of these temples ranks for mystery and expressive grandeur with the greatest masterpieces of art.

Painting.—Much of the carved stonework upon ancient Indian buildings was as in ancient Greece decorated with colour, but the only paintings, in the modern acceptation of the term, now existing, which were executed prior to the Moghul period, are those upon the walls of the cave temples at Ajanta, Bagh, and in Ceylon. These remarkable works were produced at intervals during the first 600 years of the Christian era. They exhibit all the finer characteristic of the best Indian sculpture, but with an added freedom of expression due to the more tractable vehicle employed. The Ajanta Caves remained hidden in the Deccan jungles for nearly twelve hundred years, until accidentally rediscovered by officers of the Madras army in 1929. They are painted in a species of tempora; and when first brought to light were well preserved, but they have greatly deteriorated owing to the well meant, but misguided action of copyists, and the neglect of the authorities. The Nizam's Government have in recent years done a great deal towards the preservation and study of these mural paintings. The second period of Indian painting owed its origin to the introduction of Persian methods of painting by the Moghul Emperor Akbar; and the establishment of the indigenous Moghul school was due to the encouragement and fostering care of his successors, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. Unlike the works of the Ajanta painters, which were designed upon a large scale, the pictures of the Moghul school were miniatures. They were executed in a species of opaque water-colour upon paper or vellum, resembling to some extent the illuminated missals produced by the monks in Europe during the middle ages. Some of the finest of the earlier specimens in India are of a religious character; this phase of development being closely allied to the art of the caligraphist. As its range extended, a remarkable school of portrait painters arose notable for restrained but extremely accurate drawing, keen insight into character, harmonious colour, fine decorative feeling, and extraordinary delicacy and finish in the painting of detail. The artists of a Hindu off-shoot of this movement, known as the Rajput school, were less interested in portraiture than in depicting poetical and imaginative subjects. The pictures of both branches of the Moghul school, although highly decorative in character, were not intended for exhibition upon the walls of rooms, according to Western practice, and when not used as illustrations or decorations

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to manuscript books, were preserved in portfolios.

Modern Painting.—As the reign of Shah Jahan exhibits the high tide of artistic development in India, so the reign of his successor Aurangzeb marks the period of its rapid decline. The causes of this are attributable to the absence of encouragement by this Emperor; to his long periods of absence from the court at Delhi or Agra, entailed by the continuous wars he waged in his efforts to bring the whole of the Peninsula under his rule; and partly to the fact of the school of Moghul painting becoming stereotyped in its practice. Foreign designers, painters and craftsmen who had been attracted to India by the great works carried out by Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan left the country, and their places were taken by no successors. The indigenous artists left to themselves in the isolated courts of small Indian princes, or collected in schools in remote districts, employed themselves mainly upon repeating the works of a previous age, instead of seeking new motifs for artistic treatment. At the time when the British East India Company ceased to be only a guild of merchants and became a great administrative power in 1757, very little vitality survived in the ancient art of the country. During the century of its administrative history between the battle of Plassey and the Indian Mutiny, the "Company" was too fully occupied in fighting for its existence, extending its borders and setting the internal economy of its ever increasing territories, to be able to give much attention to conserving any remnant of artistic practice which had survived. Without any deliberate intention of introducing western art into the country, Greek and its derivative style of architecture were adopted for public and private buildings in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras because these were found to be more suitable for their purpose than buildings of indigenous pattern. The practical result was the same; for the Indian craftsmen employed upon their erection were confronted with styles affording no scope for the application of their traditional ornament and concerning which they had no knowledge or sympathy. As there were no sculptors in India capable of modelling or carving civil sculpture, the monuments to distinguish public servants were imported from Europe; and the portraits, or other paintings which decorated the interior walls of the buildings, were furnished by European painters who visited India or by artists in Europe. Although a considerable amount of research work of a voluntary nature was done by Archæologists, no official interest was taken in artistic education until the Government of India was transferred to the British Crown in 1859.

The **Schools of Art** then instituted throughout England in the 19th Century were imitated in India; and were attached to the educational system, which had been previously modelled upon a definitely European basis. The work of the Schools of Art in regard to industrial art is referred to elsewhere; and as several of them have confined their activities almost exclusively to this branch of the subject it is sufficient to mention only the work of a few of the Indian Art Schools in the present article. The Calcutta school, except for occasional experiments in the application of the graphic arts to lithography, engraving and stained glass, has become chiefly a school of painting and drawing. That at Bombay covers a wider field; for in addition to classes for modelling, painting and design it possesses a special school of architecture; and a range of technical workshops, in which instruction is given in the applied arts. It is in the principles underlying the instruction in painting that the schools at Calcutta and Bombay have taken almost diametrically opposite roads to reach the end they both have in view, namely, the revival of the art of painting in India by means of an indigenous school of Indian painters. Mr. Havell, who several years ago was the Principal of the Calcutta School, (he left India in 1907) banished from within its walls every vestige of European art; and claimed that the traditional art of India, in its old forms, is not dead, but merely sleeping or smothered by the blanket of European culture laid upon it for the last 150 years, and needed but to be released from this incubus to regain its pristine vigour.

Bombay School of Art.—The attitude towards the development of art in modern India taken by its successive Principals Messrs. Lockwood Kipling, Griffiths, Greenwood, and Cecil Burns, was on wider lines than that favoured by Mr. Havell. In general the view this School of Art has taken is that with European literature dominating the system under which the educated classes in India are trained and with European ideas, and science permeating the professional commercial, industrial, and political life of the country, it is not possible for modern artists in India to work on purely archaic models; and that to copy these would be as unprofitable as it would be for the artists of Europe to harness themselves to the conventions of the Greek and Roman sculptors or to those of the mediæval painters; that with European pictures, often of inferior quality illustrating every educational text book, and sold in the shops of every large city, it is essential for the proper education of art students that they should have before them the masterpieces of European art; and that, with the wide adoption of European styles of architecture in India, it is necessary for a school of art to possess the best examples of ornament applicable to the great historic styles, for the purpose of study and reference. There are certain basic principles common to the technique of all great art, such as fine and accurate drawing in its widest sense, composition and design, and the science of colour harmony.

Among the developments during Mr. Burns, administration were the founding of the Architectural School, the extension of drawing classes in the Government Schools, and the appointment of an Inspector of Drawing to inspect and report on the drawing classes in the schools. A Pottery Department was also started and was abolished in 1926. Mr. Burns retired in 1918 and was succeeded in 1919 by Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, K.I.H., R.B.C., who retired in 1937. He was succeeded by the present Director, Mr. C. R. Gerrard, A.R.C.A., R.B.A., R.O.I.

Mr. Solomon entirely reorganised the courses of study. He also, as Chairman of the Government Art Examinations, revised and recon-

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structed the code which governs these tests in co-operation with the Board of Examiners. The result is an efficient system of tests of efficiency in Painting, Sculpture and Architecture; and the latest development in the curriculum has been the introduction in 1935 of a section devoted to the study of Commercial Art. The popularity of the improved curriculum is shown by the great influx of students to the School of Art. These now number some six hundred including at least sixty-five ladies. It is noteworthy that whereas no candidates had entered for the Government Diploma of Sculpture prior to 1920 in the year 1937 no fewer than 54 competed in this very advanced test of capacity. The life Classes which were organised at the end of 1919 have been pronounced by competent judges as well up to the level of the Life Classes of the European Schools of Art. But proficiency in technique forms only one side of the present system of training; for even in Europe, too much of the study from Life is quite capable of negativing its own object. In India, where the decorative instinct is inherent, and where the possibilities of freehand drawing are still understood, the danger of overdoing the Life Class is even more palpable. So side by side with these realistic aids to study, and at the same period, a class of Indian Decorative Painting was inaugurated in the Bombay School of Art on a basis of scholarships under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay (Lord Lloyd). As this class specialises in **Mural Painting** it has long been popularly known as the Class of Mural Painting. This class has executed the decorations for many public and private buildings, and painted the ceiling and panels of a specially constructed Indian Room which was exhibited at Wembley in 1924, and found a purchaser in England.

The School of Art has of late years enjoyed the patronage of successive Governors of Bombay and, largely due to the efforts of Sir Leslie Wilson, the Government of India inaugurated a competition of Indian Artists in 1927 for the decoration of wall spaces in the new buildings at New Delhi. The result of the Competition was notified in October 1928, when five artists of Bombay, and the Bombay and Lahore Schools of Art were commissioned to paint Mural Decorations in the new Secretariat buildings. The Bombay School undertook the decoration of Committee Room "A" (in the North Block) and the paintings, which were executed in oils on canvas, were finished, and successfully placed in position on the dome and walls by the middle of September 1929. These decorations were original compositions of life size figures, symbolising the main periods of Indian Art, and the different branches of the Fine and Applied Arts. In April 1929, the Government of Bombay converted the Bombay School into a Department independent of the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal (Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon) being made Director. In October 1930 the latter organised an exhibition of the work of all Departments of this School of Art in India House, London. The Exhibition was very well patronised by the public and extremely well received by the art critics and the Press. Her Majesty the Queen Empress graciously patronised the exhibition and selected several of the paintings displayed.

Exhibition in London.—The India Society of London organised an Exhibition of Modern Indian Art in London, which was opened by H.H. the Duchess of York at the New Burlington Galleries on December 10, 1934. The most instructive feature of this Exhibition was that the representation of India was secured by means of Regional Committees which collected pictures and sculptures from their own districts. Thus the respective sections of the Exhibition devoted to Bombay and Bengal were compared, and the work from Western India received a most favourable welcome from most of the prominent art critics and journals in England. The Regional Committee of Bombay had selected a varied and fairly representative collection of paintings, sculpture, and architectural drawings. At the request of this Committee, the Government of Bombay deputed Mr. Gladstone Solomon to supervise, arrange, and catalogue the Bombay exhibits in London. The whole enterprise was a successful demonstration of the aims and ideals of the Bombay School of Painting, and since this Exhibition the long-standing controversy as to the Bombay methods of art training has collapsed though it is hardly to be expected that it will not occasionally reassert itself in sporadic outbursts hereafter.

Indian Architecture.

The architecture of India has proceeded on lines of its own, and its monuments are unique among those of the nations of the world. An ancient civilization, a natural bent on the part of the people towards religious fervour of the contemplative rather than of the fanatical sort, combined with the richness of the country in the sterner building materials—these are a few of the factors that contributed to making it what it was, while a stirring history gave it both variety and glamour. Indian architecture is a subject which at the best has been studied only imperfectly, and a really comprehensive treatise on it has yet to be written. The subject is a vast and varied one, and it may be such a treatise never will be written in the form of one work at any rate. The spirit of Indian art is foreign to the European and few can entirely understand it, while art criticism and analysis is a branch of study that the Indian has not as yet developed to its full extent. Hitherto the best authority on the subject has been Fergusson, whose compendious work is that which will find most ready acceptance by the general reader. But Fergusson attempted the nearly impossible task of covering the ground in one volume of moderate dimensions, and it is sometimes held that he was a man of too purely European a culture, albeit wide and eclectic, to admit of sufficient depth of insight in this particular direction. Fergusson's classification by races and religions is, however, the one that has been generally accepted hitherto. He asserts that there is no stone architecture in India of an earlier date than two and a half centuries before the Christ-

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ian era, and that "India owes the introduction of the use of stone for architectural purposes, as she does that of Buddhism as a state religion, to the great Asoka, who reigned B.C. 272 to 236."

Buddhist Work.

Fergusson's first architectural period is when the Buddhist, of which the great tope at Sanchi with its famous Northern gateway is perhaps the most noted example. Then we have the Gandharan topes and monasteries. Perhaps the examples of Buddhist architecture of greatest interest and most ready access to the general student are to be found in the Chaitya halls or rock-cut caves of Karli, Ajanta, Nasik, Ellora and Kanheri. A point with relation to the Gandhara work may be alluded to in passing. This is the strong European tendency, variously recognized as Roman, Byzantine but most frequently as Greek, to be observed in the details. The foliage seen in the capitals of columns bears strong resemblance to the Greek acanthus, while the sculptures have a distinct trace of Greek influence, particularly in the treatment of drapery, but also of hair and facial expression. From this it has been a fairly common assumption amongst some authorities that Indian art owed much of its best to European influence, an assumption that is strenuously combated by others as will be pointed out later.

The architecture of the Jains comes next in order. Of this rich and beautiful style the most noted examples are perhaps the Dilwars temples near Mount Abu, and the unique "Tower of Victory" at Chittore.

Other Hindu Styles.

The Dravidian style is the generic title usually applied to the characteristic work of the Madras Presidency and the South of India. It is seen in many rock-cut temples as at Ellora, where the remarkable "Kylas" is an instance of a temple cut out of the solid rock, complete, not only with respect to its interior (as in the case of mere caves) but also as to its exterior. It is, as it were, a life-size model of a complete building or group of buildings, several hundred feet in length, not built, but sculptured in solid stone, an undertaking of vast and; to our modern ideas, unprofitable industry. The Pagoda of Tanjore, the temples at Srirangam, Chidambaram, Vellore, Vijayanagar, &c., and the palaces at Madura and Tanjore are among the best known examples of the style.

Amongst a vast number of Hindu temples the following may be mentioned as particularly worthy of study:—Those at Mukteswara and Bhuvaneswar in Orissa, at Khajuraho, Bindrabun, Udaipur, Benares, Gwalior, &c. The palace of the Hindu Raja Man Singh at Gwalior is among the most beautiful architectural examples in India. So also are the palaces of Amber, Datiya, Urcha, Dig and Udaipur.

Indo-Saracenic.

Among all the periods and styles in India the characteristics of none are more easily recognizable than those of what is generally called the "Indo-Saracenic" which developed after the Mahomedan conquest. Under the new influences now brought to bear on it the architecture of India took on a fresh lease of activity and underwent remarkable modifications. The dome, not entirely an unknown feature hitherto, became a special object of development, while the arch, at no time a favourite constructional form of the Hindu builders, was now forced on their attention by the predilections of the ruling class. The minaret also became a distinctive feature. The requirements of the new religion—the mosque with its wide spaces to meet the needs of organized congregational acts of worship—gave opportunities for broad and spacious treatments that had hitherto been to some extent denied. The Moslem hatred of idolatry set a tabu on the use of sculptured representations of animate objects in the adornment of the buildings, and led to the development of other decorative forms. Great ingenuity came to be displayed in the use of pattern and of geometrical and foliated ornament. This Moslem trait further turned the attention of the builders to a greater extent than before to proportion, scale and mass as means of giving beauty, mere richness of sculptured surface and the æsthetic and symbolic interest of detail being no longer to be depended on to the same degree.

Agra and Delhi may be regarded as the principal centres of the Indo-Saracenic style—the former for the renowned Taj Mahal, for Akbar's deserted capital of Fatehpur Sikri, his tomb at Secundra, the Moti Musjid and palace buildings at the Agra fort. At Delhi we have the great Jumma Musjid, the Fort, the tombs of Humayon, Sufdar Jung, &c., and the unique Qutb Minar. Two other great centres may be mentioned, because in each there appeared certain strongly marked individualities that differentiated the varieties of the style there found from the variety seen at Delhi and Agra, as well as that of one from that to the other. These are Ahmedabad in Gujarat and Bijapur on the Dekhan, both in the Bombay Presidency.

At Ahmedabad with its neighbours Sirkhej and Champanir there seems to be less of a departure from the older Hindu forms, a tendency to adhere to the lintel and bracket rather than to have recourse to the arch, while the dome though constantly employed, was there never developed to its full extent as elsewhere, or carried to its logical structural conclusion. The Ahmedabad work is probably most famous for the extraordinary beauty of its stone "jail"—or pierced lattice-work, as in the palm tree windows of the Sidi Sayyid Musjid.

Bijapur.

The characteristics of the Bijapur variety of the style are equally striking. They are perhaps more distinctively Mahomedan than those of the Ahmedabad buildings in that here the dome is developed to a remarkable degree, indeed the tomb of Mahmud—the well-known "Gol Gumbaz"—is cited as showing the greatest space of floor in any building in the world roofed by a single dome, not even excepting the Pantheon. The lintel also was here practically discarded in favour of the arch. The Bijapur style shows a bold masculine quality and a largeness of structural conception that is unequalled elsewhere in India though in richness and delicacy it does not attempt to rival the work of the further North

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II. MODERN.

The modern architectural work of India divides itself sharply into two classes. There is first that of the indigenous Indian "Master-builder" to be found chiefly in the Indian States, particularly those in Rajputana. Second there is that of British India, or of all those parts of the peninsula wherever Western ideas and methods have most strongly spread their influence, chiefly, in the case of architecture, through the medium of the Department of Public Works. The work of that department has been much animadverted upon as being all that building should not be, but, considering it has been produced by men of whom it was admittedly not the *metier*, and who were necessarily contending with lack of expert training on the one hand and with departmental methods on the other, it must be conceded that it can show many notable buildings. Of recent years there has been a tendency on the part of professional architects to turn their attention to India, and a number of these has even been drafted into the service of Government as the result of a policy initiated in Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty.

To the work of the indigenous "master-builder" public attention has of recent years been drawn with some insistence, and the suggestion has been pressed that efforts should be directed towards devising means for the preservation of what is pointed out—and now universally acknowledged—to be a remarkable survival—almost the only one left in the world—of "living art," but which is threatened with gradual extinction by reason of the spread of Western ideals and fashions. The matter assumed some years ago the form of a mild controversy centring round the question of the then much discussed project of the Government of India's new capital at Delhi. It was urged that this project should be utilised to give the required impetus to Indian art rather than that it should be made a means of fostering European art which needed no such encouragement at India's expense. The advocates of this view appear for the most part to have been adherents of the "indigenous Indian" school of archæologists already mentioned, and to have based their ideas on their own reading of the past. They still muster a considerable following not only amongst the artistic public of England and India, but even within the Government services. Their opponents, holding what appears to be the more official view both as to archæology and art, have pointed to the "death" of all the arts of the past in other countries as an indication of a natural law, and deprecate as waste of energy all efforts to resist this law, or to institute what they have termed "another futile revival"! The British in India, they contend, should do as did the ancient Romans in every country on which they planted their conquering foot. As those were want to replace indigenous art with that of Rome, so should we set our seal of conquest permanently on India by the erection of examples of the best of British art. This is the view which, as we have indicated, appears to have obtained for the moment the more influential hearing, and the task of designing and directing the construction of the principal buildings in the new Capital was accordingly entrusted jointly to two famous British architects, neither of whom can be unduly influenced by either past or recent architectural practice so far as India is concerned. The building of New Delhi is perhaps too recent an event for the passing of a definite verdict. The work of Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker abides the judgment of posterity. If that work has had its severe critics, it has also received the commendation of many.

The controversy of East and West, however vital to the interests of the country's architecture, is too purely technical for its merits to be estimated by the general reader or discussed here. Its chief claim on our attention lies in the fact that it affords an added interest to the tourist, who may see the fruits of both schools of thought in the modern buildings of British India as well as examples of the "master builders" work in nearly every native town and bazaar. The town of Lashkar in Gwalior State may be cited as peculiarly rich in instances of picturesque modern Indian street architecture, while at Jaipur, Udaipur, Benares, etc., this class of work may be studied in many different forms both civil and religious.

Industrial Arts.

The ancient industrial arts of India formed two distinct groups. The first included those allied to, and dependent upon, architecture; the second comprises those applied to articles devoted to religious ritual; military weapons and trappings, domestic accessories: and to personal adornment.

The articles of the first group were intended for some fixed and definite position, and the style of their design and the character of their workmanship were dictated by that of the building with which they were incorporated. Those of the second group were movable, and the range of their design was less constricted and their workmanship was more varied. Examples of work in both groups are so numerous, and the arts comprise such a diversity of application, that only a cursory survey can be attempted within the limits of a short review. Although the design and treatment differ in the two groups, the materials used were often the same. These materials cover a very wide range but space only permits of reference to work applied to the four materials upon which the Indian craftsman's skill has been most extensively displayed. These are stone, wood, metal and textiles.

Before dealing separately with each of these materials a few words upon the principal Indian styles are necessary. The two distinctive styles

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are Hindu and Mahomedan. The former may be termed indigenous, dating as it does from remote antiquity; the latter was a variation of the great Arabian style, which was brought into India in the fourteenth century, and has since developed features essentially Indian in character. The art of both Hindus and Mahomedans is based upon religion and the requirements of religious ritual. The obvious expression of this is shown in the different motifs used for their ornament. In Hindu art all natural forms are accepted and employed for decorative purposes; but in that of the Mahomedans, nearly all natural forms are rejected and forbidden. The basis of Mahomedan decoration is therefore mainly geometrical. In each of them, racial characteristics are strikingly exhibited. The keynote of Hindu work is exuberance, imagination and poetry; that of Mahomedan, reticence, intellect and good taste. The Hindus are lavish, and often undiscriminating in their employment of ornament; the Mahomedans use more restraint.

Stone Work.—Carved stone work is the principal form of decoration employed in Hindu temples. In variety and scope it ranges, from the massive figures in the Buddhist and Brahminical Cave Temples, and the detached sculpture of the temples of Southern India, to the delicately incised reliefs and elaborately fretted ornament of the Jain temples at Mount Abu. A curious fact in relation to Hindu work is that priority of date appears to have no relation to artistic development. It is not possible to trace, as in the case of Greek, Roman and Mediæval craftwork, the regular progressive steps from art in its primitive state to its culminating point and its subsequent decay. Styles in India seem to spring into existence fully developed; the earlier examples often exhibiting finer craftsmanship than those of a later date. There can be little doubt that stone carving in India was simply the application of the wood carvers' art to another material.

The stone carving on Mahomedan buildings except where Hindu carvers have been allowed a free hand, is much more restrained than that on Hindu temples. The fact that geometrical forms were almost exclusively used dictated lower relief and greater refinement in the carving; while the innate good taste of the designers prompted them to concentrate the ornament upon certain prominent features, where its effect was heightened by the simplicity of the rest of the building. The invention displayed in working out geometrical patterns for work screens, inlay, and other ornamental details appears to be inexhaustible; while wonderful decorative use has been made of Arabic and Persian lettering in panels and their framing. To obtain a rich effect the Hindus relied upon the play of light and shade upon broken surfaces, the Mahomedans to attain the same end used precious materials; veneering the surfaces of their buildings with polished marble which they decorated with patterns of mosaic composed of jade, agate, onyx and other costly stones. Although the art of inlaying and working in hard stones was of Italian origin, it proved to be one eminently suited to the genius of the Indian craftsman; and many wonderful examples of their skill in the form of book rests, tables, thrones, footstools, vases and sword handles are extant to show the height of proficiency they attained.

Wood Work.—With a fine range of timbers suitable for the purpose, wood has played a great part in the construction and decoration of Indian buildings. Unfortunately, much of the ancient woodwork has been destroyed by the action of the climate and the teeming insectivorous life of India; and that which escaped these enemies was wiped out by fire and the sword. It is therefore only possible to conjecture the height of artistic development these buildings and their decorations displayed by the copies in stone which have been preserved. Few if any examples of a date earlier than the sixteenth century are to be found. Many of these, and specimens of a later date to be seen in towns and cities throughout the country, are masterpieces of design and craftsmanship. The carved timber fronts and inner courtyards of houses in Ahmedabad, Nasik, and other parts of Western India are notable for their picturesqueness and beauty the structural beams, the overhanging balconies, with their screens and supporting brackets, being carved in a manner which unites richness of effect with good taste and propriety. Of furniture, as the term is now understood, few examples were in use in India before Europeans introduced their own fashions. These were confined to small tables and stools, book rests, clothes chests and screens, the designs of which conformed somewhat closely to the architectural style of the period. Many of these were decorated with inlays of coloured woods, ivory and metal; while in some cases the wooden basis was entirely plated with copper, brass or silver. In Southern India, where close grained sandalwood is grown, jewel cases and boxes are enriched with carving executed with the attention to detail and the finish generally associated with the carving of ivory. Coloured lac was freely used to decorate many articles of furniture, especially those turned on the lathe; and rich colour effects were obtained in this, perhaps the most distinctive and typically Indian development of decoration as applied to woodwork.

Metal Work.—With the exception of weaving, the metal working industry employed and still employs the greatest number of artistic craftsmen in India. Copper and brass have always been the two metals most widely used for domestic purposes by Mahomedans and Hindus. The shapes of many of these humble vessels are among the most beautiful to be found in the country. They exhibit that sense of variety and touch of personality which are only given by the work of the human hand; and the shapes are those which grow naturally from the working of the material with the simplest implements. In the technical treatment of brass and copper Indian craftsmen have shown a taste and skill unsurpassed by those of other nations, except in the department of fine casting. In this, and in the working of gold and silver, a higher standard of technical and constructive exactness has been reached by the metal workers of Europe and Japan. It may be taken as an axiom that the more beautiful the shape of an article is, and this especially applies to metal work, the less need exists for the decoration of its surface. It is

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equally true that the highest test of craftsmanship is the production of a perfect article without any decoration. The reason being that the slightest technical fault is apparent on a plain surface, but can be hidden or disguised of one which is covered with ornament. The goldsmiths and silversmiths of India were extremely skilful and industrious, but judged by this test their works often exhibit a lack of care and exactness in the structural portion and a completely satisfactory example of perfectly plain work from the hands of the gold and silversmiths of India is rarely to be met with. Much of the excessive and often inappropriate ornamentation of the articles that they produced owed its application as much to the necessity of hiding defective constructio , as it did to any purely decorative purpose.

Textiles.—The textile industry is the widest in extent in India and is that in which her craftsmen have shown their highest achievements. Other countries, east and west of India have produced work equal at least in stone, wood, and metal; but none has ever matched that of her weavers in cotton and wool, or excelled them in the weaving of silken fabrics. Some of the products of the looms of Bengal are marvels of technical skill and perfect taste, while the plum bloom quality of the old Cashmere shawls is an artistic achievement which places them in a class by themselves. Weaving being essentially a process of repetition, was the first to which machinery was applied, and modern science has brought power loom weaving to such a state of perfection that filaments of a substance finer even than those of Dacca, which astonished our ancestors, are now produced in the mills of Lancashire. But for beauty of surface and variety of texture no machine-made fabrics have ever equalled the finest handwork of the weavers of India. Many of the most beautiful varieties of Indian textile work have disappeared, killed by the competition of the power loom. In other branches of art as applied to textiles India does not hold so pre-eminent a position as in that of weaving. The printed silks and calicoes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries deservedly held a high place in the estimation of Western nations, whose craftsmen learnt many valuable lessons from the technical skill, and artistic taste they display. Nothing approaching the tapestries made in Europe in the middle ages has been produced in India. The nearest approach to these is in carpets and rugs. This art was introduced from Persia; but Indian craftsmen have never succeeded in equalling the finest work of their instructors either in colour or designs.

Archæology.

Although India is one of the most ancient lands in the world and the cradle of an ancient civilization, it has long remained in the back ground owing to the absence of written histories going back to the earliest period as in the case of other ancient lands such as Egypt and Mesopotamia. Just over a hundred years ago the foundation of Indian Archæology was laid by Prinsep, who first deciphered the ancient Brahmi script and thus opened the way to the knowledge of the edicts of the Emperor Asoka and other ancient documents, which till then were a sealed book to the natives of the soil. Since then a large number of scholars both Indian and European have helped in building up the edifice of Indian Archæology which though fairly comprehensive is still incomplete in several respects.

The story of Indian Archæology commences with the beginnings of human existence in the vast sub-continent. The rough and chipped stone implements discovered in various parts of the country, particularly in the eastern districts of the Madras Presidency, and the valleys of the Narmada and the Godavari have yielded hundreds of implements which show the first attempts made by man to work his tools with which to master his surroundings. Two of these paleolithic implements were found in association with the bones of extinct animals, one from Bhutra in Narsingpur district, C.P. on the banks of the Narmada and the other from Mungi on the upper Godavari. The age of the paleoliths determined mostly by geological considerations may be anywhere from 50,000 to 200,000 years, and the great interval of time between the beginning of the neolithic and the paleolithic periods is shown by nearly a hundred feet of alluvial deposits in the valley of the Sabarmati river. A recent attempt made by a scientific expedition under Dr. de Terra of the Yale University has established some kind of sequence between the stone cultures of the foot-hills of the Punjab and brought them in relation with the different ice ages of Kashmir. Neolithic man, who used a large variety of polished stone implements, was more widely distributed throughout the country, particularly in the Peninsula and the Vindhyan regions. To this period must also be dated some of the earliest megalithic tombs which occur in a great variety of forms in the central and southern parts of the Peninsula, although a vast majority belong to the iron age and some even persist to our age. The knowledge of metals supervened at a later stage but its development has been different in northern and southern India. Thus in northern India the copper implements of the Gangetic valley and the copper and bronze antiquities of the Indus culture exclude any knowledge of iron. In the south, however, the neolithic settlements of the Bellary district seem to have been immediately followed by the knowledge of the smelting of iron, as evidenced by the large scale furnaces which stand in the shape of cinder mounds. It is clear, however, that while copper and bronze was known in the north in the fourth millennium B.C. the south may have been content with the use of stone implements right up to the first millennium B.C. until stone was supplanted by iron. It is remarkable that in some of the localities in south Hyderabad and Mysore, stone implements and painted pottery, as also rock shelters are followed by antiquities of the

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regular historic period. This gives the hope that a sequence can be established and links forged between the history and prehistory of south India.

The most interesting and well developed phase of the prehistoric civilization of India is, nowever, that represented by the recent excavations at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohen-jo-daro in Sind. These have completely revolutionized ideas on this subject and proved that as far back as the 3rd or 4th millennium B. C. and probably much earlier still, India was in possession of a highly developed civilization with large and populous cities, well built houses, temples and public buildings of brick and many other amenities enjoyed at that period by the peoples of Mesopatamia and Egypt. Both at Mohen-jo-daro and Harappa there are the remains of some 5 or 6 cities super-imposed one upon the ruins of another.

The structures that have so far been exposed at Mohen-jo-daro belong to the three latest cities on the site. Those of the third or earliest are the best in style ; those of the first the poorest. Most of the structures are dwelling houses or shops, but there are others which appear to have been temples and one—of particularly massive proportions—is a large bath, surrounded by fenestrated galleries and halls. Another massive and extensive building found at Harappa appears to have been a public granary. All were built of well burnt brick and most of them were of two or more storeys with staircases giving access to the upper rooms. In and around the ruins have been found many minor antiquities including gold and silver jewellery, some remarkable statuary in stone and copper, engraved seals of stone and ivory and paste, some of them exquisite specimens of glyptic art, copper implements and vessels, terracotta figurines and toys, shell ornaments and potteries both painted and plain all denoting a well-developed artistic sense.

These discoveries establish the existence in Sind and the Punjab during the 4th and 3rd millennia B.C. of a highly developed city life ; and the presence, in many of the houses, of wells and bathrooms as well as an elaborate drainage system betoken a social condition of the citizens at least equal to that found in Sumer and superior to that prevailing in contemporary Babylonia and Egypt. The inhabitants of these cities lived largely no doubt by agriculture and it is a point of interest that the specimens of wheat found at Mohen-jo-daro and Harappa resemble the common variety grown in the Punjab today. Besides bread, their food appears to have included beef, mutton, and pork, the flesh of tortoises, turtles and gharial, fresh fish from the Indus and dried fish from the sea coast. Among their domesticated animals were the humped Indian bull, the buffalo, a short horned bull, the sheep, pig, dog and elephant. Besides gold and silver they used copper, tin, bronze and lead ; they were familiar with the arts of spinning and weaving and with cultivation of cotton and had attained a high degree of proficiency in the jeweller's and potter's arts.

That they possessed a well developed system of writing is evidenced by the discovery of over thousand tablets engraved with well-executed animal devices and pictographic legends in an unknown script. The method of disposal of the dead at Mohen-jo-daro is uncertain but at Harappa two types of burial have been met with, namely, complete burials or fractional along, with funerary pottery, and " pot burials." Only 27 of the latter were found to contain skulls and human bones and are seemingly post exposure fractional burials.

Sir Aurel Stein's survey of Baluchistan and very recently of Bahawalpur State has added to our knowledge, a number of ancient sites of the prehistoric epoch. Among the 26 or more sites in Sind, discovered mostly by the efforts of the late Mr. Majumdar, at least three are now recognised as representing distinct phases, some earlier and some later, than the main culture of Harappa and Mohen-jo-daro.

The Indus Valley culture has now been traced in the North-east as far as Rupar in the Ambala District, relatively close to the water-shed of the Sutlej and Jumna and it is therefore highly improbable that this civilization was confined to the Indus Valley and there can hardly be any reasonable doubt that future researches will trace it or its successors into the Valley of the Ganges. On the south-east, this prehistoric culture has been traced upto Limbdi State in Kathiawar. Of the long period of more than 2,000 years that separate the pre-historic monuments referred to above from the historic period of India, little or nothing is yet known, but there is every hope that this gap in our knowledge may be filled in by further excavations which the Archæological Department propose to conduct in the western U.P. From the time of the Mauryas, *i.e.*, 4th century B.C., the history of architecture and the formative arts of India is clear and can be traced with relative precision. The financial stringency caused by the world depression and war cannot allow the programme of excavation to be as wide-spread as might be wished.

Mauryan Monuments.—The earliest monuments of the historical period that have come down to us relate to the Mauryan period from which time onwards the main currents of Indian Archæology are pretty clear, thanks to the systematic research of the last halt a century and in particular the field work of the last three decades and half. The Mauryan monuments include certain caves in the Barabar hills, the remains of a pillared hall near Patna (ancient Patliputra), remains of the wooden palisade near Patna, a number of stupas at different places, built of large sized bricks traditionally attributed to Asoka, and a wealth of minor antiquities such as sculptures, terracottas, beads, etc., recovered in the excavations at Patna, Taxila (Birmound), and Sarnath and in course of the sewage operations at Patna. The best example of Mauryan sculpture is the exquisite lion capital at Sarnath which represents the art of the Imperial court of Asoka which though Indian in tradition, was enlivened by fresh contact with the Perso-Greek world. Other sculptures of the period include a well modelled female and two male statues from Patna now in the Calcutta Museum, and other statues from Besnagar (Central India, Parkham near Madras). These characterised by a feeling of volume and mass exhibit rather primitive conception of modelling, characteristic of Indian popular

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art. The rock and pillar edicts of Asoka (*Circa* 250 B.C.), deserve special mention. His major rock edicts are engraved in seven places, ranging from Shahbazgarki in the Peshawar District to Jonnagiri in the Karnul District in the south. Amongst the thirteen pillars of Asoka (besides the Elephant capital of a 14th at Sankisa and a fragment of a 15th at Benares) ten bear his inscriptions. Of these the Lauriya-Nandangarh column in the Champaran District, Tirhut, is practically uninjured. The capital of each column, like the shaft, was monolithic, and comprised three members, *viz.*, a Persepolitan bell, abacus, and crowning sculpture in the round. Special mention must be made here of the *stupa* at Piprahwa opened by Peppe in 1898, which yielded a large stone box containing an inscribed steatite or soap-stone reliquary with a number of relics and beautiful precious stones now preserved at the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The inscription written in characters of the 4th-3rd century B.C., speaks of the relics being of the Buddha himself and enshrined by his kinsmen, the Sakyas.

Sunga Art.—The Mauryas were followed in the second century B.C. by the Sungas in the east, while in north-west India Græco-Bactrian rulers were extending their sway. The Buddhist stupa at Bharhut (Nagaud State, Central India) is the most typical and remarkable monument of this period illustrating the simple but expressive character of the art. The fragments of the railing around the Bharhut stupa, now kept in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, show how the artists have succeeded in depicting the stories of Buddha's life and his former existence both in human and animal forms, such as the monkey, deer or elephant. Besides dedicatory inscriptions the labels inscribed on the Bharhut panels are of unique importance. Antiquities of this period particularly terracottas figurines have been found in the excavations of city sites all over North India, notably Kosam and Bhita near Allahabad and Patna.

Sanchi Monuments.—The best preserved in the series of early Buddhist monuments in India are the magnificent Buddhist remains at Sanchi in Bhopal State. Here the main stupa of which the core probably belongs to the time of Asoka, was later faced with stone and surrounded by a stone railing with four great gateways, one at each cardinal point, sometime about the first century B.C. The four gateways and another in front of stupa III are elaborately decorated inside and out with figure sculptures and bas-reliefs also referring to Buddha's life or the *jataka* legends, in a more developed style than Bharhut. Besides the stupas, a number of other buildings, temples, apsidal halls and monasteries of different periods form a splendid galaxy, illustrating the principal phases of the religion of the Buddha, from its early days to its decline.

Taxila.—The extensive remains of the ancient city of Taxila, near Rawalpindi, are among the most important in the country, constituting three different cities that flourished in successive epochs and a number of monastic establishments centred around stupas, situated in the suburbs or perched on the tops of hillocks in the vicinity. For over a quarter of century, Sir John Marshall's labours here have served to elucidate the splendid history and culture of this centre, the meeting-place of the three great civilizations of India, Greece and Persia. The most prosperous city was the Indo-Scythian city, now known as Sirkap, dating from a century on either side of the Christian era with regularly planned streets and houses, the antiquities from which, including exquisite jewellery, coins all kinds of household objects and pottery, etc., form the bulk of the exhibits of the fine Museum on the spot.

The Græco Buddhist School of Ghandara.—Sometime in the 1st century A.D. a new school arose in the north-west in what is known as the Gandhara country (comprising the region from Taxila to Peshawar and beyond including the Kabul valley) indicating a flood of new artistic ideas based on the Græco-Roman models, brought in by the contact of the Græco-Scythian and Parthian rulers. The enthusiastic following which the religion of Buddha then received in this region led to a phenomenal building activity in the shape of stupas and monasteries which were profusely decorated with sculptures, freezes and motifs revealing the influence of western art. One innovation introduced by the Gandhara school was the image of Buddha which the older indigenous school refrained from attempting, the person of Buddha being invariably indicated by means of symbolical representations. The Museums at Lahore and Peshawar and to a less extent the Indian Museum bear witness to the prolific activity of the Gandhara sculptors at such centres as Takhti-Bahi, Sahri-Bahlol, Loriyan Tangai, Jamalgarhi and Shahji-ki-Dheri, near Peshawar. The period of the Kushana Emperor, Kanishka (2nd century A.D.) was the climax of Gandhara art, and along with the extension of Kushana rule in the interior, the new forces made themselves felt in the Gangetic valley, particularly Mathura.

Mathura.—Mathura one of the most important religious and art centres in northern India, from ancient times was galvanised into activity from the second century A.D. onwards. Here the abundance of red sand-stone in the neighbourhood was availed of by the followers of all the religions and some of the earliest Brahmanical and Jain images were manufactured here, while the fusion of indigenous and western art was manifested in a peculiarly attractive and playful though sensuous art. From Mathura the Buddha image and some of the Hellenistic motifs travelled further to the east and south and even the distant Buddhist school of the lower Krishna valley as at Amravati, Nagar junikonda and other places such motifs as the garland bearer have been found. By the fourth century A.D. the Hellenistic element in Indian art was, however, completely absorbed when under the stimulus of the Gupta Empire Indian art reached its golden age.

The Gupta Age.—The rise of the Gupta dynasty in northern India early in the fourth century was a signal for the high water mark of Indian achievement in literature art and sculpture. A thoughtful synthesis of the best impulses of Indian art and the foreign influences was brought about in this period of which the keynote was a broad intellectualism and a balance between spiritual thought and material expression. The best sculpture of this period has been found in Sarnath, Muttra, Deogarh and Garhwa in the United Provinces, while examples of terracotta and minor arts have been found in

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all north Indian excavations. Sarnath, where Buddhism first saw the light of the day, was the most prosperous centre of Buddhism at this time and, significantly enough, is the centre of a Buddhist revival in India, the Mulagandhakuti vihara founded here by the Mahabodhi Society, having received from the Government of India three Buddhist relics recovered from excavations at Nagarjunikonda in Madras, Mirpurkhas in Sind and Taxila in the Punjab. In the field of religion the Brahmanical faith was steadily in the ascendency while Buddhism still held its own, the intellectualism of the age finding expression in a broad spirit of tolerance. Simplicity of conception and restrained ornament is the keynote of the architecture of this period, examples of which are found at Sanchi, Bhumara, Deogarh and other places. A well known monument of the Gupta period is the iron pillar standing in the middle of the open court of the mosque near the Qutb Minar near Delhi, which has an inscription referring to king Chandra (identified with Chandragupta II) circa A.D. 379-413. It is wonderful to find that a bar of wrought iron of such dimension should have been made in India at this early period and still more surprising that not a speck of rust appears anywhere on it inspite of the weather action of 15 centuries. Other interesting examples of wrought iron are the beams from Konarak, 12th century, and the iron pillar at Dhar C.I., dating back to the time of the Paramara king Bhoja early 11th century.

Caves.—Of the rock cut caves which are among the wonders of India, nine-tenths belong to Western India. The most important groups of caves are situated in Bhaja, Bedsa, Karli, Kanheri, Junnar, Nasik and Badami in the Bombay Presidency, Ellora and Ajanta in Nizam's Dominions, Udaygiri and Bagh in Gwalior State, Barabar and Nagarjuni 16 miles north of Gaya, Udayagiri and Khandagiri 20 miles from Cuttack in Orissa and the Seven Pagodas near Madras. The caves belong to the three principal sects into which ancient India was divided, *viz.*, the Buddhists, Hindus and Jainas. The earliest caves so far discovered are those of Barabar and Nagarjuni which were excavated by Asoka and his grandson Dasaratha, and dedicated to Ajivikas, a naked sect founded by Mankhaliputta Gosala. The next earliest caves are those of Bhaja, Pitalkhora and cave No. 9 at Ajanta and No. 19 at Nasik. They have been assigned to 200 B.C. by Fergusson and Dr. Burgess, although Sir John Marshall ascribes a later date, about the middle of the first century B.C. The Buddhist caves are generally of two types—the *chaityas* or chapel caves and *viharas* or monasteries for the residence of monks, particularly during the rainy season. The first are with vaulted roofs and horse-shoe shaped windows over the entrance and have interiors consisting of a nave and side aisles with a small *stupa* at the inner circular end, one of the most striking examples being the great *chaitya* cave at Karli in Poona district. They are thus remarkably similar to Christian basilicas. The second class consists of a hall surrounded by a number of cells. In the later *viharas* there was a sanctum in the centre of the back wall containing a large image of Buddha. Hardly a *chaitya* is found without one or more *viharas* adjoining it. Of the Hindu caves, the Udaygiri group near Bhilsa in Gwalior State is the earliest, (early 5th century). In Western India, the group at Badami is earliest in date, but that at Elephanta near Bombay is perhaps the most frequented and best known. Here the sculptures, all Saiva in character include the famous Trimurti (properly Mahesamurti) which ranks among the world's most forceful sculptures. The famous *rathas* and caves, popularly known as the Seven Pagodas at Mahabalipuram (6th century A.D.) in Chingleput District near Madras have some spirited sculpture and complete models of structural temples out of living rock, mostly attributable to the Pallava Kings in the seventh century A.D. But by far the most renowned cave-temple of the Hindus is that known as Kailasa at Ellora. It is on the model of a complete structural temple but carved out of solid rock. It also is dedicated to Siva and was excavated by the Rashtrakuta king Krishna I (A.D. 768), who may still be seen in the paintings in the ceilings of the upper porch of the main shrine. Of the Jaina caves the earliest are at Khandagiri and Udayagiri; those of the mediæval type, in Indra Sabha at Ellora and Sittannavasal in Puddukkottai State, which contain paintings of the 7th century A.D.; and those of the latest period, at Ankai in Nasik.

Fresco Paintings.—The ceilings of many of these caves were once adorned with fresco paintings. The earliest cave paintings are those at Ramgarh in Sirgujja State in the Eastern States agency, but the most famous and the best preserved are those at Ajanta, which were executed at various periods between 350-650 A.D. and have elicited high praise as works of art. Copies were first made by Major Gill, but most of them perished by fire at the Crystal Palace in 1866. The lost ones were again copied by John Griffiths of the Arts School, Bombay, half of whose work was similarly destroyed by a fire at South Kensington. They were last copied by Lady Herringham during 1901-11. Her pictures, which are in full scale, are at present exhibited at the Indian Section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and have been reproduced in a volume brought out by the India Society. Another group of caves where equally interesting though less well preserved paintings exist is found at Bagh in Gwalior State. These caves form the subject of a monograph issued by the India Society. Recently the subject of paintings has drawn much attention and fresh discoveries of fresco paintings, mostly fragmentary, have been reported from places in Southern India, such as Badami, Conjeevaram, Tanjore, Tirumalaipuram and Padmanabhapuram, which provide an almost continuous chain of examples illustrating the development of this art through the centuries from the Chalukya and Pallava times (6-7 Century A. D.) to the Vijayanagar Empire.

Structural Temples.—Of this class the earliest examples are the Varaha temple at Deogarh, District Jhansi, another temple at Sanchi, the brick temples at Bhitargaon in the district of Cawnpore, and the temples at Tigowa, Nachna, Eran and Bhumara all of which belong to the Gupta period and a later one at Tigowa in the Central Provinces. In the Bombay Province we have two more examples *viz.*, Lad Khan and Durga temples at Ajhole in Bijapur, the latter of which cannot be later than the eighth century A.D. The only common characteristic is flat roofs without spires of any kind. In other respects they are entirely different and already here we mark the beginning of the two styles, Indo-

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Aryan and Dravidian, whose differences become more and more pronounced from the 7th century onwards. In the Indo-Aryan style, the most prominent ones tend to the perpendicular, and in the Dravidian to the horizontal. The salient feature of the former again is the curvilinear steeple and of the latter, the pyramidal tower. The most notable examples of the first kind are to be found among the temples of Bhubaneswar in Orissa, Khajuraho in Bundelkhand, Osia in Jodhpur, and Dilwar on Mount Abu. One of the best known groups in the Dravidian style is that of the Mahabalipuram Raths, or 'Seven Pagodas,' already referred to. To the same age has to be assigned the temples of Kailasanath at Conjeeveram, and to the following century some of the temples at Aihole and Pattadakal of the Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency, and the monolithic temple of Kailasa at Ellora, referred to above. Of the Chola style the great temple at Tanjore (11th century A.D.), is the best example. The numerous temples in the South, including the Madura, Srirangam, and Ramesvaram temples show the later developments in the Dravidian style in Vijayanagar days.

Intermediate between these two main styles comes the architecture of the Deccan, called Chalukyan by Fergusson. In this style the plan becomes polygonal and star-shaped instead of quadrangular; and the high-storeyed spire is converted into a low pyramid in which the horizontal treatment of the Dravidian is combined with the perpendicular of the Indo-Aryan. Some fine examples of this type exist at Dambal, Rattihali, Tilliwalli and Hangal in Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, and at Ittagi and Warangal in Nizam's Dominions. But it is in Mysore among the temples at Hallebid Belur, and Somnathpur that the style is found in its full perfection.

Another type of architecture, which originating in India, formed the principal type of Burmese, Javanese and Indonesian architecture has only recently been brought to light by the spade. This consists of Buddhist monuments raised in several terraces, on a cruciform plan, with projections between each arm of the cross. The earliest examples of this class, referable to the early centuries of the Christian era has been unearthed at Nandangarh in North Bihar. The most complete and ornate example is the great Buddhist temple at Paharpur in North Bengal, attributed to the Pala King Dharmapala (C. 800 A.D.), which shows a wealth of terra-cotta decorations and stone images. It is from Bengal that the colonial style must have finally emerged and developed in other lands to the south-east.

Saracenic Architecture.—This begins in India with the 13th century after the permanent occupation of the Muhammadans. Their first mosques were constructed of the materials of Hindu and Jaina temples, and sometimes with comparatively slight alterations. The *Quwwat-ul-Islam* mosque near the Qutb Minar at Delhi and the *Arhai-din-ka-jhompra* mosque at Ajmer are the best examples of this kind. The Muhammadan architecture of India varied at different periods and under the various dynasties, imperial and local. The early Pathan architecture of Delhi was massive and at the same time was characterised by elaborate richness of ornamentation. The Qutb Minar and tombs of Altamish and Ala-ud-din Khilji are typical examples. The tomb of Ghiasuddin Tughlak at Tughlakabad, the Lodi tombs, and lastly the tomb of Sher Shah at Sasaram in Bihar clearly illustrate the subsequent progress of Pathan architecture. Of the Sharqi style we have three mosques in Jaunpur besides several tombs. At Mandu in the Dhar State, a third form of Saracenic architecture sprang up, and we have here the Jami Masjid, Hoshang's tomb, Jahaz Mahal and Hindola Mahal as the most notable instances of the secular and ecclesiastical styles of the Malwa Pathans. The Muhammadans of Bengal again developed their style, somewhat feeble and ornate, and Gaur and Pandua teem with the ruins of the buildings of this type, the most important of which are the Adina Masjid of Sikandar Shah, the Eklakhi mosque, Baradwari Masjid, Lattan Masjid, small golden mosque and so forth. The Bahmani dynasty of Gulbarga and Bidar were also great builders, and adorned their capitals with important buildings. The most striking of these is the great mosque of Gulbarga, which differs from all mosques in India in having the whole central area covered over so that what in others would be an open court is here roofed by sixtythree small domes. "Of the various forms which the Saracenic architecture assumed," says Fergusson, "that of Ahmedabad may probably be considered to be the most elegant." It is notable for its carved stone work; and the work of the perforated stone windows in Sidi Sayyid's mosque, the carved niches of the minars of many other mosques, the sculptured *Mihrabs* and domed and panelled roofs is so exquisite that it will rival anything of the sort executed elsewhere at any period. No other style is so essentially Hindu. In complete contrast with this was the form of architecture employed by the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur. There is here relatively little trace of Hindu forms or details. The principal buildings now left at Bijapur are the Jami Masjid, Gagan Mahal, Mihtari Mahal, Ibrahim Rauza and mosque and the Gol Gumbaz. Like their predecessors, the Pathans of Delhi, the Moghuls were a great building race. Their style first began to evolve itself during the reign of Akbar in a combination of Hindu and Muhammadan features. Noteworthy among the emperor's buildings are the tomb of Humayun, and the palaces at Fatehpur Sikri and Agra. Of Jehangir's time his tomb at Lahore and the tomb of Itimad-ud-daula at Agra are the most typical structures. "The force and originality of the style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate elegance and refinement of detail." And it was during his reign that the luxurious buildings in the forts at Delhi and Agra and the most splendid of the Moghul tombs, the Taj Mahal at Agra, the tomb of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, was constructed. The Moti Masjid in Agra Fort is another surpassingly pure and elegant monument of his time.

Inscriptions.—We now come to inscriptions, of which numbers have been brought to light in India and are particularly numerous in South India. They have been engraved on varieties of materials, but principally on stone and copper. The former are mostly associated with temples of which they record the construction or donations, while the copper plate records are usually grants of land made by Kings

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on special occasions. In either case, the mention of the exploits of the donor and his ancestors and the dates (where specified) give the student of history, valuable contemporary material, which has made possible to reconstruct India's history, from century to century and dynasty by dynasty. The earliest of these are found incised in two distinct kinds of alphabet, known as Brahmi and Kharoshthi, the latter being confined to the north-west of India. Brahmi was read from left to right, and from it have been evolved all the modern vernacular scripts of India. The Kharoshthi script was written from right to left, and was a modified form of the ancient Aramaic alphabet introduced into the Punjab during the period of the Persian domination in the 5th century B.C. It was prevalent up to the 4th century A.D., and was supplanted by the Brahmi. The earliest dateable inscriptions are the celebrated edicts of Asoka to which a reference has been made above. One group of these has been engraved on rocks, and another on pillars. They have been found from Shahbazgarhi 40 miles north-east of Peshawar to Nigliva in the Nepal Tarai, from Girnar in Kathiawar to Dhauli in Orissa, from Kalsi in the Lower Himalayas to Jonnagiri in Madras showing by the way the vast extent of territory held by him. The reference in his Rock Edicts to the five contemporary Greek Princes, Antiochus II of Syria, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and so forth is exceedingly interesting, and fixes B.C. 269 as the date of his coronation. His Rummindei pillar inscription, again, discovered in Nepal Tarai, now settles, beyond all doubt, the birth-place of Buddha which was for long disputed. Another noteworthy record is the inscription of the Besnagar pillar at Besnagar, near Bhilsa, C.I., which records the erection of this column, which was a Garuda pillar, in honour of the god Vasudeva by one Heliodoros, son of Dion, an envoy of King Antialkidas of Taxila. Heliodoros is herein called a *Bhagavata* which shows that though a Greek he had become a Hindu and a Vaishnava. Another inscription worth noticing in this connection is that of Cave No. 10 at Nasik, in which Ushavadata, who calls himself a Saka or an Indo-Scythian, granted three hundred thousand kine and sixteen villages to gods and Brahmans and annually fed one hundred thousand Brahmans. Here is another instance of a foreigner having embraced Hinduism. Thus for the political, social, economical and religious history of India at the different periods the inscriptions are invaluable records, and are the only light but for which we are 'forlorn and blind.'

Numismatics.—The part played by Numismatics in reconstructing India's ancient history may also here be mentioned in brief. For the Indo-Greek, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian periods, coins are our almost exclusive source of information, having revealed the names of scores of rulers, otherwise unknown. The entire genealogy, succession and regnal years of the kings of Kathiawar and surrounding territories, known as the Western Kshatrapas (2nd to 4th centuries A.D.) has been built up on their numerous coins. The history of various tribes, families and rulers in different regions of Northern India is made up of information pieced together from their numismatic issues and the chronology of most of the historical excavations has been fixed by the finds of coins in the different strata.

Archæological Department.—As the archæological monuments of India must attract the attention of all intelligent visitors, they would naturally feel desirous to know something of the Archæological Department. The work of this Department is primarily twofold, conservation, and research and exploration. None but spasmodic efforts appear to have been made by Government in these directions till 1870 when they established the Archæological Survey of India and entrusted it to General (afterwards Sir) Alexander Cunningham, who was also the first Director-General of Archæology. The next advance was the initiation of the local Surveys in Bombay and Madras three years after. The work of these Surveys, however, was restricted to antiquarian research and description of monuments, and the task of conserving old buildings was left to the fitful efforts of the local Governments, often without expert guidance or control. It was only in 1878 that the Government of India under Lord Lytton awoke to this deplorable condition, and sanctioned a sum of 3¾ lakhs to the repair of monuments in United Provinces, and soon after appointed a conservator, Major Cole, who did useful work for three years. Then a reaction set in, and his post and that of the Director-General were abolished. The first systematic step towards recognising official responsibility in conservation matters was taken by Lord Curzon's Government who established most of the Archæological Circles that now obtain placed them on a permanent footing and united them together under the control of a Director-General, provision being also made for subsidising local Governments out of imperial funds, when necessary. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act was passed for the protection of historic monuments and relics especially in private possession and also for State control over the excavation of ancient sites and traffic in antiquities. Under the direction of Sir John Marshall, Kt., C.I.E., late Director-General of Archæology, a comprehensive and systematic campaign of repair and excavation was prosecuted and at present the Central Government bears all expenditure in connection with the preservation and maintenance of monuments, as well as with excavation and research. Under later Directors-General it was continued with equal vigour (the present D. G. is Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit) and the result of it is manifest in the present altered conditions of many old and historic buildings and in the scientific excavation of buried sites such as Taxila, Pataliputra, Sanchi in the Bhopal State, Sarnath near Benares, Nalanda in Bihar, Paharpur in Bengal and Nagarjunikonda in Madras and in the Indus Valley at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohenjo-daro in Sind. The latest systematic excavations are those at Ramnagar (ancient Ahichhatra) in Bareilly District, U.P., where an extensive walled town inhabited from the second century, B.C. to the eighth century A. D. has been unearthed stratum by stratum. Of all these work, those of most general interest are the Mohenjo-daro excavations, for here the Archæological Department have unearthed remains of prehistoric cities dating back to 3000 B.C. and further. The Archælogical Survey has devoted considerable attention to the organization and development of museums as centres of research and education. It maintains the archæological section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, small museums at the Forts at Delhi

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and Lahore, and at the Taj, the Central Asian Antiquities Museum at New Delhi and has erected local museums at the excavated sites of Taxila, Sarnath, Nalanda, Mohen-jo-daro and Harappa with the object of keeping the principal movable antiquities recovered at these sites in close association with the structural remains to which they belong, so that they may be studied amid their natural surroundings and not lose focus and meaning by being transported to some distant place. Duplicates of antiquities from Mohenjo-daro and other places have, however, been widely distributed among other Museums.

The epigraphical material dealt with by the Archæological Survey has enabled the history and chronology of the various dynasties of India to be established on a firmer basis and in greater detail. The " Epigraphia Indica " is now in the 25th volume, a revised edition of the Asoka inscriptions has been recently published, while the companion volume of post Asokan Brahmi inscriptions is under preparation along with two others devoted to the records of the Gupta and Kalachuri epochs. The volume of work done in South India, which is particularly rich in lithic records, will be apparent from the fact that over 20,000 inscriptions have been copied and noticed in the Annual Reports on South Indian epigraphy and a large number published *in extenso*.

The example of British India has stimulated several among the progressive Indian States to create their own Archæological Departments. Prominent among these must be mentioned Hyderabad, Mysore, Gwalior, Baroda and Jaipur. In Hyderabad the systematic and scientific treatment of the frescoes at Ajanta is an outstanding achievement of the Archæological Department, which was created in the year 1914. Besides this, attention has been devoted to the rock cut temples at Ellora and many other structural temples. Among the Islamic monuments the great mosque of Gulbarga and the Bahamani mosque at Bidar have been fully conserved. Of late, systematic excavation of ancient sites as at Maski and Paithan has been a regular feature of the Department's work. The Mysore Archæological Department has nearly completed half a century of its existence. The first Director Mr. B. L. Rice, published some 10,000 inscriptions in 12 volumes of the Epigraphia Karnatica. This progress has been well maintained, and the conservation work has rescued many famous temples, such as the Kesava temple at Somanathpur, and the temples at Belur and Halebid. Excavations conducted at Chandravalli have been very fruitful. In Gwalior the Department established in 1913 has done excellent work in exploration of ancient sites, such as Pawaya, Ujjain, Besnagar and Mandasor. The conservation of the Bagh caves and other ancient monuments and the maintenance of a good museum are among the other achievements of the Department. In Jaipur excavations conducted by the late Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni have revealed the existence of a unique Buddhist establishment at Bairat and a city site near the Sambhar lake. The latest excavations by the Department at Rairh, an ancient commercial and industrial mart have brought to light large hoards of punch-marked and other coins of early date. The recently started Archæological Department of the Baroda State has done a valuable work in the listing of monuments and the exploration of several sites including Amreli in Kathiawad and Pattan in Gujarat. Indore, Mayurbhanj, Travancore, Jodhpur, Kashmir, Pudukkottai, Patna, Rewah and Cochin are among the States that maintain archæological Departments of their own.

The recently amended Ancient Monuments Preservation Act has established a system of licenses for scientific excavations to non-official bodies. The first Society to take part in this work was the American School of Indic and Iranian Studies which, co-operating with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, organized an expedition for work in Chanhudaro in Sind. Here, several phases of the prehistoric culture of the Indus Valley represented by Harappa were unearthed. The University of Calcutta have taken licence for excavation at Bangarh in North Bengal and the Punjab Exploration Fund have done work at the site of Bhera in the District of Punjab.

Indian Time.

For many years Indian time was in a state of chaotic confusion. What was called Madras or Railway time was kept on all the railways: and each great centre of population kept its own local time, which was not based on any common scientific principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries. It was with a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India took the matter up in 1904, and addressed to the Local Government, and through them to all local bodies, a long letter which reviewed the situation and made suggestions for the future. The essential point in this letter are indicated below:

"In India we have already a standard time which is very generally, though by no means universally, recognised. It is the Madras local time, which is kept on all railway and telegraph lines throughout India and which is 5h. 21m. 10s. in advance of Greenwich. Similarly Rangoon local time is used upon the railways and telegraphs of Burma, and is 6h. 24m. 47s. ahead of Greenwich. But neither of these standards bears a simple and easily remembered relation to Greenwich time.

"The Government of India have several times been addressed by Scientific Societies, both in India and in England, and urged to fall into line with the rest of the civilised world. And now the Royal Society has once more returned to the attack. The Committee of that Society which advises the Government of India upon matters connected with its observatories, writes:—' The Committee think that a change from Madras time to that corresponding to a longitude exactly 5½ hours east of Greenwich would be an improvement upon the existing arrangements: but that for international scientific purposes the hourly zone system, making the time 5 hours in advance of Greenwich in the west, and 6 hours in advance in the east of India would be preferable."

"Now if India were connected with Europe by a continuous series of civilised nations with their continuous railway systems all of which had adopted the European hour-zone system, it would be imperative upon India to conform and to adopt

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the second suggestion. But as she is not, and as she is as much isolated by uncivilised States as Cape Colony is by the ocean, it is open to her to follow the example of that and some other similarly situated colonies and to adopt the first suggestion.

"It is believed that this will be the better solution. There are obvious objections to drawing an arbitrary line right across the richest and most populous portions of India, and so as to bisect all the main lines of communication, and keeping times differing by an hour on opposite sides of that line. India has become accustomed to a uniform standard in the Madras time of the railways; and the substitution for it of a double standard would appear to be a retrograde step; while it would, in all probability, be strongly opposed by the railway authorities. Moreover, it is very desirable that whatever system is adopted should be followed by all Europeans and Indians alike; and it is certain that the double standard would puzzle the latter greatly; while by emphasising the fact that railway differed from local time, it might postpone or even altogether prevent the acceptance of the former instead of the latter by people generally over a large part of India. The one great advantage which the second possesses over the first alternative is, that under the former, the difference between local and standard time can never exceed half an hour: whereas under the latter it will even exceed an hour in the extreme cases of Karachi and Quetta. But this inconvenience is believed to be smaller than that of keeping two different times on the Indian system of railways and telegraphs.

"It is proposed, therefore, to put on all the railway and telegraph clocks in India by 8m. 50s. They would then represent a time 5½ hours faster than that of Greenwich, which would be known as **Indian Standard Time**: and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below would be approximately as follows, the figures representing minutes, and F. and S. meaning that the standard time is in advance of or behind local time respectively:—Dibrugarh 51 S., Shillong 38 S., Calcutta 24 S., Allahabad 2 F., Madras 9 F., Lahore 33 F., Bombay 39 F., Peshawar 44 F., Karachi 62 F., Quetta 62 F.

"This standard time would be as much as 54 and 55 minutes behind local time at Mandalay and Rangoon, respectively; and since the railway system of Burma is not connected with that of India, and already keeps a time of its own, namely, Rangoon local time, it is not suggested that Indian Standard Time should be adopted in Burma. It is proposed, however, that instead of using Rangoon Standard Time as at present, which is 6h. 24m. 47s. in advance of Greenwich, a Burma Standard Time should be adopted on all the Burmese railways and telegraphs, which would be one hour in advance of Indian Standard Time, or 6½ hours ahead of Greenwich time, and would correspond with 97° 30′ E. longitude. The change would bring Burma time into simple relation both with European and with Indian time, and would (among other things) simplify telegraphic communication with other countries.

"Standard time will thus have been fixed for railways and telegraphs for the whole of the Indian Empire. Its general adoption for all purposes, while eminently advisable, is a matter which must be left to the local community in each case."

It is difficult to recall, without a sense or bewilderment, the reception of this proposal by various local bodies. To read now the fears that were entertained if Standard Time was adopted is a study in the possibilities of human error. The Government scheme left local bodies to decide whether or not they would adopt it. Calcutta decided to retain its own local time, and to-day Calcutta time is still twenty-four minutes in advance of Standard Time. In Bombay the first reception of the proposal was hostile; but on reconsideration the Chamber of Commerce decided in favour of it and so did the Municipality. Subsequently the opposing element in the Municipality brought in a side resolution, by which the Municipal clocks were put at Bombay time which is thirty-nine minutes behind Standard Time. On the 1st January 1906 all the railway and telegraph clocks in India were put at Indian Standard Time; in Burma the Burma Standard Time became universal. Calcutta retains its former Calcutta time; but in Bombay local time is retained only in the clocks which are maintained by the Municipality and in the establishments of some orthodox Hindus. Elsewhere Standard Time is universal.

Coinage, Weights and Measures.

As the currency of India is based upon the rupee, statements with regard to money are generally expressed in rupees. Down to about 1873 the gold value of the rupee (containing 165 grains of pure silver) was approximately equal to 2s., or one-tenth of a £, and for that period it is easy to convert rupees into sterling by striking off the final cipher (Rs. 1,000 = £100) But after 1873, owing to the depreciation of silver as compared with gold throughout the world, there came a serious and progressive fall in the exchange, until at one time the gold value of the rupee dropped as low as 1s. In order to provide a remedy for the heavy loss caused to the Government of India in respect of its gold payments to be made in England, and also to relieve foreign trade and finance from the inconvenience due to constant and unforeseen fluctuations in exchange, it was resolved in 1893 to close the mints to the free coinage of silver, and thus force up the value of the rupee by restricting the circulation. The intention was to raise the exchange value of the rupee to 1s. 4d., and then introduce a gold standard at the rate of Rs. 15=£1. From 1899 onwards the value of the rupee was maintained, with insignificant fluctuations, at the proposed rate of 1s. 4d. until February 1920 when the recommendation of the Committee appointed in the previous year that the rupee should be linked with gold and not with sterling at 2s. instead of 1s. 4d. was adopted. This was followed by great fluctuations. (See article on Currency System).

Notation.—Another matter in connection with the expression of money statements in terms of rupees requires to be explained. The method of numerical notation in India differs from that which prevails throughout Europe. Large numbers are not punctuated

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in hundreds of thousands and millions, but in lakhs and crores. A **lakh** is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a **crore** is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (written out as 1,00,00,000). Consequently, according to the exchange value of the rupee, a lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,00,000) may be read as the equivalent of £10,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £6,667 after 1899, while a crore of rupees (Rs. 1,00,00,000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1,000,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £666,667 after 1899. With the rupee at 1s. 6d. a lakh is equivalent to £7,500 and a crore is equivalent to £750,000.

Coinage.—Finally, it should be mentioned that the rupee is divided into 16 annas, a fraction commonly used for many purposes by both Indians and Europeans. The anna was formerly reckoned as 1½d., it may now be considered as exactly corresponding to 1d. The anna is again sub-divided into 12 pies.

Weights.—The various systems of weights used in India combine uniformity of scales with immense variations in the weights of units. The scales used generally throughout Northern India and less commonly in Madras and standardized in Bombay Presidency under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, may be thus expressed as one maund=40 seers, one seer=80 tolas. The actual weight of seer varies greatly from district to district and even from village to village in India except in Bombay Presidency. In the standard system the tola is of 180 grains, and seer thus weighs 2.057 lbs. and the maund 82.28 lbs. This standard is also used in official reports.

Retail.—For calculating retail prices, the universal custom in India is to express them in terms of seers to the rupee. Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity, but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money. In other words, prices in India are quantity prices, not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down, which is at first sight perplexing to an English reader. It may, however, be mentioned that quantity prices are not altogether unknown in England, especially at small shops, where pennyworths of many groceries can be bought. Eggs, likewise, are commonly sold at a varying number for the shilling. If it be desired to convert quantity prices from Indian into English denominations without having recourse to money prices (which would often be misleading), the following scale may be adopted—based upon the assumption that a seer is exactly 2 lb., and that the value of the rupee remains constant at 1s. 4d., 1 seer per rupee=(about) 3 lb. for 2s., 2 seers per rupee=(about) 6 lb. for 2s., and so on.

The name of the unit for square measurement in India generally is the *bigha*, which varies greatly in different parts of the country. But areas have been expressed in this work either in square miles or in acres.

Proposed Reforms.—Indian weights and measures have never been settled upon an organised basis suitable for commerce and trade characteristic of the modern age. They vary from town to town and village to village in a way that could only work satisfactorily so long as the dealings of towns and villages were self-contained and before roads and railways opened up trade between one and the other. If we take, for instance, the maund denomination of weight common all over India, we shall find that in a given city there are nearly as many maunds as there are articles to weigh. If we consider the maund as between district and district the state of affairs is worse. Thus in the United Provinces alone, the maund of sugar weighs 48¼ seers in Cawnpore, 40 in Muttra, 72¼ in Gorakhpur, 40 in Agra, 50 in Moradabad, 43¼ in Saharanpur, 50 in Bareilly, 46 in Fyzabad, 48¼ in Shahjehanpur, 51 in Goshangunge. The maund varies throughout all India from the Bengal or railway maund of 82-2/7 lbs. to the Factory maund of 74 lbs. 10 oz. 11 drs., the Bombay maund of 28 lbs., which apparently answers to the Forest Department maund in use at the Fuel Depot, and the Madras maund, which some authorities estimate at 25 lbs. and others at 24 lbs. and so on.

Committees of Inquiry.—These are merely typical instances which are multiplied indefinitely. There are variations of every detail of weights and measures in every part of India. The losses to trade arising from the confusion and the trouble which this state of things causes are heavy. Municipal and commercial bodies are continually returning to the problem with a view to devising a practical scheme of reform. The Supreme and Provincial Governments have made various attempts during 40 years past to solve the problem of universal units of weights and measures and commerce and trade have agitated about the question for the past century. The Indian railways and Government departments adopted a standard tola (180 grains), seer (80 tolas) and maund (40 seers) and it was hoped that this would act as a successful "lead" which would gradually be followed by trade throughout the empire, but the expectation has not been realised.

The Government of India considered the whole question in consultation with the provincial Governments in 1890-1894 and various special steps have at different times been taken in different parts of India. The Government of Bombay appointed a committee in 1911 to make proposals for reform for the Bombay Presidency. Their final report has not been published, but they presented in 1912 an *ad interim* report which has been issued for public discussion. In brief, it points out the practical impossibility of proceeding by compulsory measures affecting the whole of India. The Committee stated that over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency a standard of weights and measures would be heartily welcome by the people. They thought that legislation compulsorily applied over large areas subject to many diverse conditions of trade and social life would not result in bringing about the desired reform so successfully as a "lead" supplied by local legislation based on practical experience. The want of coherence, *savoir faire*, or the means of co-operation among the people at large pointed to this conclusion. The Committee pointed out that a good example of the results that

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will follow a good lead is apparent in the East Khandesh District of the Presidency, where the District Officer, Mr. Simcox, gradually during the course of three years, induced the people to adopt throughout the district uniform weights and measures, the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 180 grains. But the committee abstained from recommending that the same weights and measures should be adopted over the whole Presidency, preferring that a new system started in any area should be as nearly as possible similar to the best system already prevailing there.

Committee of 1913.—The whole problem was again brought under special consideration by the Government of India in October, 1913, when the following committee was appointed to inquire into the entire subject anew :—

Mr. C. A. Silberrad (*President*).
Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
Mr. Rustomji Fardoonji.

This Committee reported, in August 1915, in favour of a uniform system of weights to be adopted in India based on the 180 grain tola. The report says:—Of all such systems there is no doubt that the most widespread and best known is that known as the Bengal or Indian Railway weights. The introduction of this system involves a more or less considerable change of system in parts of the United Provinces (Gorakhpur, Bareilly and neighbouring areas), practically the whole of Madras, parts of the Punjab (rural portions of Amritsar and neighbouring districts), of Bombay (South Bombay, Bombay city and Gujarat), and the North-West Frontier Province. Burma has at present a separate system of its own which the committee think it should be permitted to retain. The systems recommended are :—

FOR INDIA.

8 khaskhas	=	1 chawal
8 chawals	=	1 ratti
8 rattis	=	1 masha
12 mashes or 4 tanks	=	1 tola
5 tolas	=	1 chatak
16 chataks	=	1 seer
40 seers	=	1 maund

FOR BURMA.

2 small ywes	=	1 large ywe.
4 large ywes	=	1 pe
2 pes	=	1 mu
5 pes or 2½ mus	=	1 mat
1 mat	=	1 ngamus
2 ngamus	=	1 tikal [viss
100 tikals	=	1 peiktha or

The tola is the tola of 180 grains, equal to the rupee weight. The viss has recently been fixed at 3·60 lbs. or 140 tolas.

Government Action.—The Government of India at first approved the principles of the Report and left the Provincial Governments to take action, but they passed more detailed orders in January, 1922. In these they again, for the present and subject to the restrictions imposed by the Government of India Act and the devolution rules, left it entirely to local Governments to take such action as they think advisable to standardise dry and liquid measures of capacity within their provinces. Similarly, they announced their decision not to adopt all-India standards of length or area.

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading "Weights", near the commencement of this article, this having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and Measures Committee and having received the unanimous support of the Local Governments. At the same time they provisionally undertook to assist provincial legislation or standardisation and stated that "if subsequently, opinion develops strongly in favour of the Imperial standardisation of weights, the Government of India will be prepared to undertake such legislation, but at present they consider that any such step would be premature.

The following are the Standard Weights and Measures according to the Bombay Weights and Measures Act of 1932 :—

Weights—

The Bombay Tola of 180 grains.
The Bombay Seer of 80 tolas.
The Bombay Maund of 40 seers.
The sub-multiples ¼, ⅛, ½ 1/16 and 1/32 and the multiples 2, 4 and 8 of the tola, seer and maund.

The pound avoirdupois equal to 7,000 grains and the sub-multiples ¼, ⅛, ½, 1, 2, 4 and 8 ounces, the multiples 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 28 lbs. (a quarter), 56 lbs., 112 lbs. (1 cwt.) and 2,240 lbs. (1 ton).

Dry measures—

The Bombay seer.
The sub-multiples ½, ¼ and ⅛ seer.
The Bombay Chatak=1/16 seer.
The Adpao=⅛ seer.
The Adholi=2 seers.
The Bombay Payali of 4 seers.
The Bombay Maund of 16 payalis.
The Bombay Map of 2 maunds.

Liquid measure—

The Bombay seer.
The sub-multiples ½, ¼, ⅛ and 1/16 seer.
The multiples 2, 4 and 8 seers.
The Imperial gallon.
The Pint=⅛ gallon.

Length—

The Inch=1/36th yard, and
The Foot=⅓rd yard.
The Furlong of 220 yards.
The Mile of 1,760 yards.
The yard is that unit of length which is exactly equal to the certified yard kept in the custody of the Mint Master, Bombay.

Area and volume—

The Square Yard, Square Foot and Square inch.
The Cubic Yard, Cubic Foot and Cubic Inch and sub-multiples of a Cubic Inch.
The anna of 1/16 of the guntha.
The Guntha of 121 square yards and the acre of 4,840 square yards for land measurement.
The Square of 100 square feet.
The Brass of 100 cubic feet.

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The Peoples of India.

It is essential to bear in mind, when dealing with the people of India, that it is a continent rather than a country. Nowhere is the complex character of Indians more clearly exemplified than in the physical type of its inhabitants. No one would confuse the main types, such as Gurkhas, Pathans, Sikhs, Rajputs, Burmans, Nagas, Tamils, etc., nor does it take long to carry the differentiation much farther. The typical inhabitants of India—the Dravidians—differ altogether from those of Northern Asia, and more nearly resemble the tribes of Malaya, Sumatra and Madagascar. Whatever may be their origin, it is certain that they have settled in the country for countless ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved locally. They have been displaced in the North-West by successive hordes of invaders, including Aryans, Scythians, Pathans and Moghals, and in the North-East by Mongoloid tribes allied to those of Burma, which is India only in a modern political sense. Between these foreign elements and the pure Dravidians is borderland where the contiguous races have intermingled.

The people of the Indian Empire are divided by Sir Henry Risley (Caste, Tribe and Race, Indian Census Report, 1901; the Gazetteer of India, Ethnology and Caste, Volume I, Chapter 6) into seven main physical types. There would be eight if the Andamanese were included, but this tiny group of Negritos may be disregarded.

The Turko-Iranian, represented by the Baloch, Brahui and Afghans of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Probably formed by a fusion of Turki and Persian elements, in which the former predominate. Stature above mean; complexion fair; eyes mostly dark but occasionally grey; hair on face plentiful; head broad, nose moderately narrow, prominent, and very long. The feature in these people that strikes one most prominently is the portentous length of their noses, and it is probably this peculiarity that has given rise to the tradition of the Jewish origin of the Afghans.

The Indo-Aryan occupying the Punjab, Rajputana, and Kashmir, and having as its characteristic members the Rajputs, Khattris, and Jats. This type, which is readily distinguishable from the Turko-Iranian, approaches most closely to that ascribed to the traditional Aryan colonists of India. The stature is mostly tall; complexion fair; eyes dark; hair on face plentiful, head long; nose narrow, and prominent but not specially long.

The Scytho-Dravidian, comprising the Maratha Brahmans, the Kunbis, and the Coorgs of Western India. Probably formed by a mixture of Scythian and Dravidian elements. This type is clearly distinguished from the Turko-Iranian by a lower stature, a greater length of head, a higher nasal index, a shorter nose, and a lower orbito-nasal index. All of these characters, except perhaps the last, may be due to a varying degree of intermixture with the Dravidians. In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight; in the lower Dravidian elements are more pronounced.

The Aryo-Dravidian or Hindustani, found in the United Provinces, in parts of Rajputana, and in Bihar and represented in its upper strata by the Hindustani Brahman and in its lower by the Chamar. Probably the result of the intermixture, in varying proportions, of the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian types. The head-form is long with a tendency to medium; the complexion varies from lightish brown to black; the nose ranges from medium to broad, being always broader than among the Indo-Aryans; the stature is lower than in the latter group and usually below the average according to the scale. The higher representatives of this type approach the Indo-Aryans while the lower members yet in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians. The type is essentially a mixed one, yet its characteristics are readily definable, and no one would take even an upper class Hindustani for a pure Indo-Aryan or a Chamar for a genuine Dravidian. The distinctive feature of the type, the character which gives the real clue to its origin and stamps the Aryo-Dravidian as racially different from the Indo-Aryan is to be found in the proportion of the nose.

The Mongolo-Dravidian, or Bengali type of Lower Bengal and Orissa, comprising the Bengal Brahmins and Kayasthas, the Mahomedans of Eastern Bengal, and other groups peculiar to this part of India. Probably a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements, with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups. The head is broad; complexion dark; hair on face usually plentiful; stature medium; nose medium, with a tendency to broad. This is one of the most distinctive types in India, and its members may be recognised at a glance throughout the wide area where their remarkable aptitude for clerical pursuits has procured them employment. Within its own habitat the type extends to the Himalayas on the north and to Assam on the east, and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orissa; the western limit coincides approximately with the hilly country of Chota Nagpur and Western Bengal.

The Mongoloid type of the Himalayas, Nepal, Assam, and Burma, represented by the Kanets of Lahul and Kulu; the Lepchas of Darjeeling and Sikkim; the Limbus, Murmis and Gurungs of Nepal; the Bodo of Assam; and the Burmese. The head is broad; complexion dark, with a yellow tinge; hair on face scanty; stature short or below average; nose fine to broad, face characteristically flat; eyelids often oblique.

The Dravidian type extending from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganges, and pervading Madras, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, most of Central India and Chota Nagpur. Its most characteristic representatives are the Paniyans of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagpur. Probably the original type of the population of India, now modified to a varying extent by the admixture of Aryan, Scythian, and Mongoloid elements. In typical specimens the stature is short or below mean; the complexion very dark, approaching black: hair plentiful, with an occasional tendency to curl; eyes dark; head long; nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root, but not so as to make the face appear flat. This race, the most primitive of the Indian types, occupies the oldest geological formation in India, the medley of forest clad ranges, terraced plateau, and undulating plains which stretch roughly speaking, from the Vindhyas to Cape

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Comorin. On the east and the west of the peninsular area the domain of the Dravidian is conterminous with the Ghats, while further north it reaches on one side to the Aravallis, and on the other to the Rajmahal Hills. Where the original characteristics have been unchanged by contact with Indo-Aryan or Mongoloid people, the type is remarkably uniform and distinctive. Labour is the birthright of the pure Dravidian whether hoeing tea in Assam, the Duars, of Ceylon, cutting rice in the swamps of Eastern Bengal or doing scavenger's work in the streets of Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, he is recognizable at a glance by his black skin, his squat figure, and the negro-like proportion of his nose. In the upper strata of the vast social deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear, but even among them traces of the original stock survive in varying degrees.

The areas occupied by these various types do not admit of being defined as sharply as they must be shown on an ethnographic map. They melt into each other insensibly; and although at the close of a day's journey from one ethnic tract to another, an observer whose attention had been directed to the subject would realise clearly enough that the physical characteristics of the people had undergone an appreciable change, he would certainly be unable to say at what particular stage in his progress the transformation had taken place.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The progress of urbanisation in India—if there has been any progress at all—has been very slow during the past thirty years, the whole increase being a little more than one per cent. The percentage of the urban population to the total is only 11, which however shows an increase of 0.8 per cent. since the last census, due partly to the natural increase of the pre-existing urban population and partly to migration from rural areas. The percentage of urban population ranges from 3.4 in Assam to 22.6 in Bombay which is the most urbanised of the major provinces. Compared to this, the urban population in France is 49 per cent., in Northern Ireland 50.8 per cent., in Canada 53.7 per cent. in the U. S. A. 56.2 per cent. and in England and Wales 80 per cent.

The greatest degree of growth has been in the number of towns with a population of from 20,000 to 50,000, the total population of which is now nearly double that of towns of 50,000 to 100,000. All classes of towns have increased in population, except those with populations of between 5,000 and 10,000 and those having under 5,000. Thus the large industrial and semi-industrial towns have benefited at the expense of the smaller towns.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN GROUPS OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND IN RURAL TERRITORY.

Class of Places.	1931.		1921.		Percentage of total Population.				
	Places.	Population.	Places.	Population.	·31	·21	·11	·01	·91
Total Population ..	699,406	352,837,778	687,981	318,942,480	100	100	100	100	100
Rural Areas	696,831	313,852,351	685,665	286,467,204	89	89.8	90.6	90.1	90.5
Urban Areas	2,575	38,985,427	2,316	32,475,276	11	10.2	9.4	9.9	9.5
Towns having 100,000 and over	38	9,674,032	35	8,211,704	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.2
Towns having 50,000 to 100,000	65	4,572,113	54	3,517,749	1.3	1.1	.9	1.2	1.1
Towns having 20,000 to 50,000	268	8,091 288	200	5,968,794	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6
Towns having 10,000 to 20,000	543	7,449,402	451	6,220,889	2.1	1.9	2	2.2	1.9
Towns having 5,000 to 10,000	987	6,992,832	885	6,223,011	2	2	1.9	2	2.1
Towns having under 5,000	674	2,205,760	691	2,333,129	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6

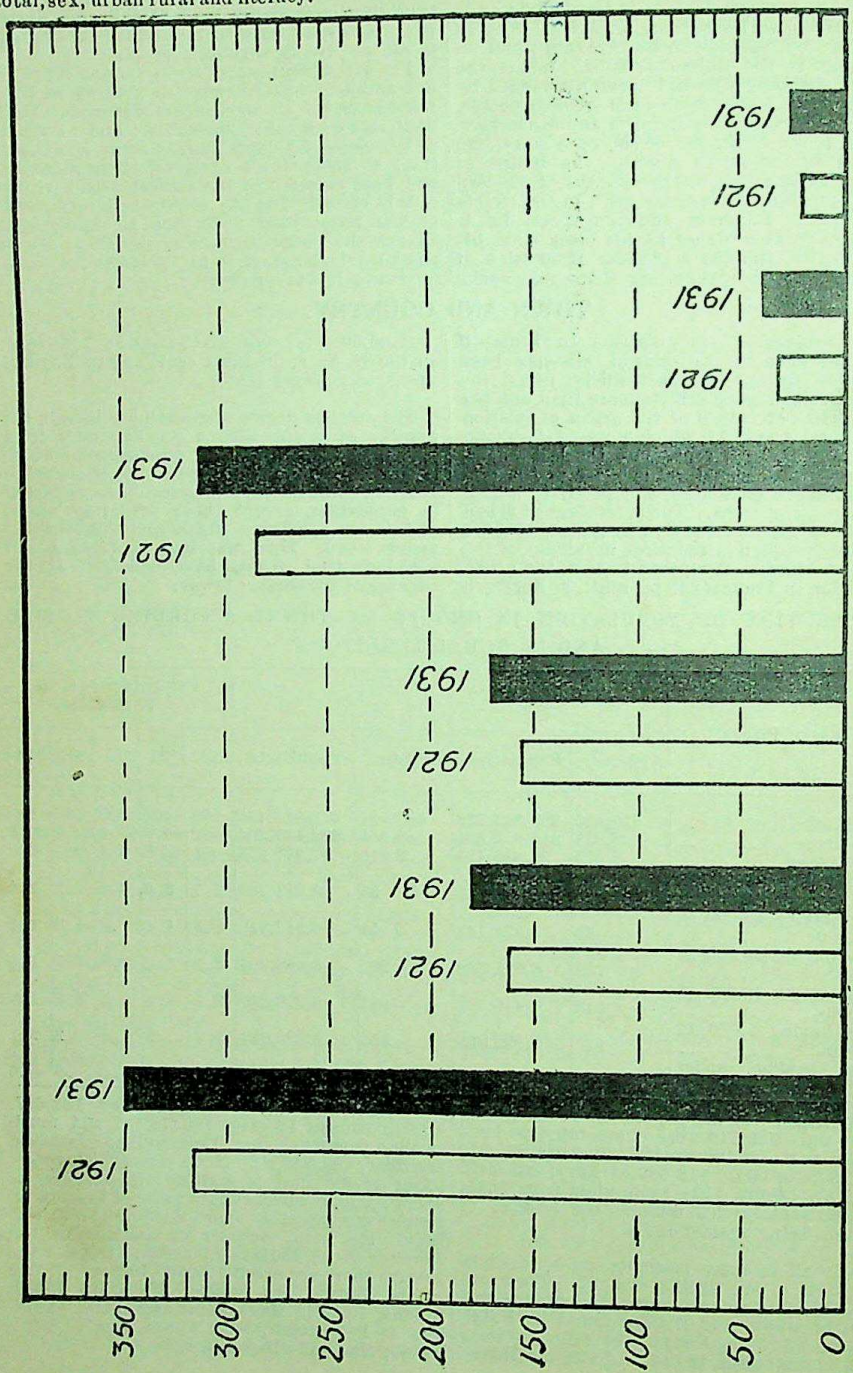
Migration.—Of the population of the Indian Empire only 730,546 were enumerated as born in other parts of the world. Of these 595,078 are of Asiatic birth, 118,089 of European birth and 17,379 others. The emigration from India is approximately 2.5 million, the balance of migration being against India.

Nearly all of these migrants are resident in other parts of the British Empire. There are about 165,500 Indians in the Union of South Africa, of whom 142,979 are found in Natal. There are 26,759 in Kenya; the other overseas Indian communities in order of size are Mauritius 268,870, Trinidad and Tobago 138,667, British Guiana 130,540, Fiji 75,117 and much smaller numbers in Tanganyika, Jamaica, Zanzibar, Uganda and Hong Kong. There are about 11,000 Indians scattered in numbers of under 2,000 in various other parts of the British Empire and probably about 9,000 in the British Isles. The total number of Indians in the Empire outside India is 2,300,000. Outside the Empire there are about 100,000 Indians, 25,000 in the Dutch East Indies, 35,000 in Dutch Guiana, 7,500 in Madagascar and smaller numbers in Portuguese, East Africa, the U. S. A., Persia, Iraq and other countries.

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The Chart below gives at a glance the changes in India's population in the decade 1921-31—the total, sex, urban rural and literacy.



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RELIGIONS.

The subject of religion is severely controversial in India, where often it is coloured by politics and racialism. As the Year Book aims at being impartial, all disputed inferences are excluded. As a matter of fact, Dr. Hutton, the Commissioner for the latest census, refers to an excess of zeal on the part of all parties to register as many adherents as possible in view of the possibility of a communal franchise based on the census returns. "So high did feeling run over the return of religion in the Punjab", he says, "that disputes as to whether a man was *Adi Dharmi* (Adherent of the original religion) or Sikh added to a number of affrays an at least to one homicide. Speaking broadly, of every hundred persons in the Indian Empire 68 are Hindus, 22 Mahomedans, 3 Buddhists, 3 follow the religion of their tribes, one is a Christian and one a Sikh. Of the remaining 2 one is equally likely to be a Buddhist or a Christian, and the other most probably a Jain, much less probably a Parsi and just as possibly either a Jew, a Brahmo, or a holder of indefinite beliefs. The enumerated totals of the Indian religious are set out in the following table :—

Religion.	Actual number in 1921. (000's omitted.)	Proportion per 10,000 of population in 1921.	Variation per cent. (Increase + Decrease—), 1911-1921.
Hindu	239,195	6,824	+10·4
Arya	468	15	+92·1
Sikh	4,336	124	+33·9
Jain	1,252	36	+ 6·2
Buddhist	12,787	365	+10·5
Iranian [Zoroastrian (Parsi)]	110	3	+ 7·8
Musalman	77,678	2,216	+ 13
Christian	6,297	179	+32·5
Jew	24	1	+10·9
Primitive (Tribal)	8,280	236	—15.3
Miscellaneous (Minor religions and religions not returned)	571	16	+3,072·6

A feature of the above table is easily the large increase in the number of those returned as "miscellaneous". This is explained by the fact that the latest census grouped all those who returned their religion as Adi-Hindu, Adi-Dravida, etc., under "miscellaneous".

The Hindus largely predominate in the centre and south of India, and in the Madras Presidency they are no less than 88 per cent. of the population. Hindus are in the majority in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Central India tracts, Rajputana and Bombay. Muhammadans monopolize the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Kashmir and are considerably in excess in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Sind. They form about 32 per cent. of the population of Assam, 15 per cent. in the United Provinces and 10 per cent. in Hyderabad. The Buddhists are almost entirely confined to Burma where they are 84 per cent. of the population. The Sikhs are localized in the Punjab and the Jains in Rajputana, Ajmer-Merwara and the neighbouring States. Those who were classed as following Tribal Religions are chiefly found in Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, but Bengal, Burma, Madras, Rajputana, Central India and Hyderabad also returned a considerable number under this head. More than half of the total number of Christians reside in South India including the Hyderabad State. The remainder are scattered over the continent, the larger numbers being returned in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Bombay and Assam. The Parsis and Jews are chiefly residents of the Bombay Presidency.

Christians.—The Christian community now numbers just 6¼ millions of persons in India or 1.79 per cent. of the population. This constitutes an increase of 32.5 per cent. over the last census of which 20 per cent. is ascribed to conversions during the decade 1921-31. Nearly 60 per cent. of Christians are returned from the Madras Presidency and its States, and the community can claim 35 persons in every 1,000 of the population of the British districts of Madras and as large a proportion as 27 per cent. in Cochin and 31.5 per cent. in Travancore. Elsewhere the Christians are scattered over the larger Provinces and States of India, the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.

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MAIN STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Census.

The Census of India was taken on March 1, 1941. Full figures are not available but an approximate estimate puts the population at 400 millions. The following percentages of increase in population in particular areas indicate the extent to which it has grown since the census of 1931 placed the population of India at, 352,837,778.

Areas.	Percentage of increase in population.
BRITISH INDIA.	
Madras Presidency	11½
Bombay Presidency	15·9
U. P.	13
Bihar	12½
C. P.	10
Assam	18
Orissa	8½
N. W. F. P.	25
Sind	16½
Baluchistan	7
INDIAN STATES.	
Baroda	16½
Kashmere	10
Hyderabad	12
Mysore	11·8
Cochin	18
Indore	14
Manipur (Assam)	15
Gwalior	13⅓
Deccan States	13½
Orissa States	12½
Rajputana States	18

It may be noted that Bengal and the Punjab are not included in the above list. For these areas verifications are being carried out to make sure that communal propaganda did not result in inflating the figures of population of the respective communities for political ends. On the occasion of the Census of 1931 the Congress Party had declared a boycott of the Census, while during the Census of 1941 all parties worked zealously to ensure correct recording by enumerators. During the Budget debates in March, 1941, allegations were made by several members of the Assembly that the Census operation had been vitiated by communal over-zealousness of citizens and of enumerators. Mr. M. W. M. Yeatts, C.I.E., I.C.S., Census Commissioner of India defended his staff against criticism of partiality and in the course of an interesting review of the remarkable achievement of enumerators said :—"The Indian census is a thing of which the country should be very proud, very proud indeed. When I was in America in 1939, I was rather interested to find that two Indian administrative achievements were comparatively well known and appreciated. One of them was the Survey of India and the other was the Census. There is here a population of 400 millions—a fifth of the world. Your census from A to Z costs you under 50 lakhs. This is only made possible by the people of the country coming forward and taking their unpaid share. Just think what it would cost if you were to pay these men. In America they pay their men four cents a head. The American census for a third of our population costs 12 crores, that is 24 times the cost of the Indian census. The English cost of census is Rs. 150 per thousand. The Indian figure comes to under 15. If you paid your enumerators one anna per head you would add 2½ crores to the cost of the census. If you paid them one pice per head you would add 62½ lakhs to the whole cost. You had nearly 3 million enumerators last time. Now you have a million and a half at least. You are able to conduct this so cheaply because the people of this country take this enquiry on their shoulders. That is an enormously creditable thing and one that our people should realise. It is a very advanced position for this great country—that this big social enquiry should be carried on by the people and within their financial resources. It is a much more advanced position than is the case in some countries that are considered to be ahead of us.....Strictly speaking you could say that the census is the most truly all-India effort that we have. As for the men who have taken census, I must say that I have great regard for the Indian enumerator..... Take the ordinary basis of enumeration in a village. Really half the village may take part because things like determining of age will often be settled after consultation with the older grown-up people, the stand-by in the village who remember what happened fifty years ago. Very largely it is a public operation and it is a very good thing that it should be so."

Mr. Yeatts broke new grounds and introduces several innovations in arranging the census operation. The orthodox system of one-night simultaneous enumeration was replaced by the slip-system. Far fewer enumerators were employed as the operation was based as far as possible on natural units of the country. For the first time direct enumeration was

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undertaken beyond the north-west frontier in Dir, Chitral, Swat and Kurram by applying to these areas the full census system. Separate scrutiny was conducted of the Migratory Powindas in the north-west. The most interesting innovation is the taking of 1/50 random samples of the entire population. These samples are to be kept at the headquarters of each province, or cenus unit, and can be used for ascertaining, for instance, as to what proportion of the populations is supported by agriculture and make other deductions.

For reasons of economy the Government of India did not sanction the full grant of expenses with the result that although Census has been carried out on an elaborate scale the results are not to be tabulated except for variation of population. Tables giving such important information as age, or means of livelihood, or literacy by age are not to be prepared at present. Thus insurance companies and local bodies interested in social services will not get the help they used to receive from the Census Report. It is expected that a large number of Indian States will not follow the example of British India and that they will arrange for the full course of tabulation.

Certain general conclusions drawn from the Census operation may be mentioned. The need for simple literacy is appreciated all over the country and literacy shows the most marked rise in the case of women amounting to several hundred per cent. There has been a definite movement towards towns and especially larger towns and industrial centres. Public health measures initiated early in this century have begun to show results in lower infantile mortality longer life and better public health.

The previous Census of India was taken in 1931 on the night of February 24th in Burma and on that of 26th in India. The total population of India as thus ascertained is 352,837,778, *viz.*, British Territory 271,526,933 and Indian States 81,310,845 giving an increase of 24,670,742 in British Territory and 9,224,556 in Indian States.

The following table shows the percentage of variation in the country's population at the last two censuses and in the last 50 years:—

—	1921 to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1881 to 1931.
Whole India ..	+10.6	+1.2	+39.0
Provinces ..	+10.0	+1.3	+36.8
States	+12.8	+1.0	+46.6

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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1931—Population of Provinces and States.

Province, State, or Agency.	Population, 1931.				Population, 1921.	Percentage of Variation, Increase (+), Decrease (—).		
	Area in Square Miles.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	1921-31.	1911-21.	1881-1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA.	1,808,679	352,837,778	181,828,923	171,008,855	318,942,480	+ 10.6	+ 1.2	+ 39.0
PROVINCES.	1,096,171	271,526,933	139,931,556	131,595,377	246,856,191	+ 10.0	+ 1.3	+ 36.8
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	560,292	296,081	264,211	459,271	+ 13.1	— 1.2	+ 21.4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	3,143	29,463	19,702	9,761	27,086	+ 8.8	+ 2.4	+ 101.4
Assam	55,014	8,622,251	4,537,206	4,085,045	7,459,128	+ 15.6	+ 13.4	+ 79.2
Baluchistan	54,228	463,508	270,004	193,504	420,648	+ 10.2	+ 1.5	+ 21.3*
Bengal	77,521	50,114,002	26,041,698	24,072,304	46,702,307	+ 7.3	+ 2.7	+ 37.9
Bihar and Orissa	83,054	37,677,576	18,794,138	18,883,438	33,995,418	+ 10.8	— 1.4	+ 21.6
Bombay Presidency including Aden.	123,679	21,930,601	11,535,903	10,394,698	19,348,219	+ 13.3	— 1.8	+ 32.8
Burma	233,492	14,667,146	7,490,601	7,176,545	13,212,192	+ 11.0	+ 9.1	+ 292.5
Central Provinces and Berar ..	99,920	15,507,723	7,761,818	7,745,905	13,912,760	+ 11.5	+ 0.0	+ 29.8
Coorg	1,593	163,327	90,575	72,752	163,838	— 0.3	— 6.4	— 8.4
Delhi	573	636,246	369,497	266,749	488,452	+ 30.3	+ 18.0	+ 81.3
Madras	142,277	46,740,107	23,082,999	23,657,108	42,318,985	+ 10.4	+ 2.2	+ 51.6
North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories).	13,518	2,425,076	1,315,818	1,109,258	2,251,340	+ 7.7	+ 2.5	+ 53.9
Punjab	99,200	23,580,852	12,880,510	10,700,342	20,685,478	+ 14.0	+ 5.7	+ 39.2
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	106,248	48,408,763	24,445,006	22,963,757	45,375,069	+ 6.7	— 3.1	+ 10.6

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Oudh.

Census of India, 1931—*Continued.*

Province, State or Agency.	Population, 1931.				Population, 1921.	Percentage of Variation, Increase (+), Decrease (—).		
	Area in Square Miles.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	1921-31.	1911-21.	1881-1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
States and Agencies	712,508	81,310,845	41,897,367	39,413,478	72,086,289	+ 12.8	+ 1.0	+ 46.6
Assam States	12,320	625,606	306,927	318,679	531,118	+ 17.8	+ 10.2	+ 96.8
Baluchistan States	80,410	405,109	218,410	186,699	378,977	+ 6.9	— 9.8	— 5.5*
Baroda State	8,164	2,443,007	1,257,817	1,185,190	2,126,522	+ 14.9	+ 4.6	+ 12.0*
Bengal States	5,434	973,336	516,162	457,174	896,926	+ 8.5	+ 9.0	+ 39.4
Bihar and Orissa States ..	28,648	4,652,007	2,288,422	2,363,585	3,959,669	+ 17.5	+ 0.4	+ 93.0
Bombay States	27,994	4,468,396	2,288,623	2,179,773	3,867,819	+ 15.5	+ 0.1	+ 28.2
Central India Agency	51,597	6,632,790	3,405,438	3,227,352	6,002,551	+ 10.5	— 2.1	+ 22.0*
Central Provinces States ..	31,175	2,483,214	1,235,385	1,247,829	2,066,900	+ 20.1	— 2.4	+ 79.0
Gwalior State	26,367	3,523,070	1,867,031	1,656,039	3,193,176	+ 10.3	— 1.3	+ 14.6*
Hyderabad State	82,698	14,436,148	7,370,010	7,066,138	12,471,770	+ 15.8	— 6.8	+ 46.6
Jammu and Kashmir State ..	84,516	3,646,243	1,938,338	1,707,905	3,320,518	+ 9.8	+ 5.1	+ 43.3†
Madras States Agency	10,698	6,754,484	3,373,032	3,381,452	5,460,312	+ 23.7	+ 13.5	+ 101.9
Cochin State	1,480	1,205,016	589,813	615,203	979,080	+ 23.1	+ 6.6	+ 100.7
Travancore State	7,625	5,095,973	2,565,073	2,530,900	4,006,062	+ 27.2	+ 16.8	+ 112.2
Other Madras States	1,593	453,495	218,146	235,349	475,170	— 4.6	+ 2.2	+ 32.1
Mysore State	29,326	6,557,302	3,353,963	3,203,339	5,978,892	+ 9.7	+ 3.0	+ 56.6
North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas).	22,838	2,259,288	1,212,347	1,046,941	2,825,136	— 20.0	+ 74.2	+ 2,590.8*
Punjab States	5,820	437,787	229,290	208,497	408,019	+ 7.3	— 1.0	+ 21.5
Punjab States Agency	31,241	4,272,218	2,451,394	2,020,824	4,008,017	+ 11.6	+ 5.5	+ 27.7
Rajputana Agency	129,059	11,225,712	5,885,028	5,340,684	9,831,755	+ 14.2	— 6.5	+ 11.1
Sikkim State	2,818	109,808	55,825	53,983	81,721	+ 34.4	— 7.1	+ 260.5†
United Provinces States ..	5,943	1,206,070	618,171	587,899	1,134 881	+ 6.3	— 4.6	+ 9.7
Western India States Agency ..	35,442	3,999,250	2,025,754	1,973,496	3,581,610	+ 12.9	+ 0.5	+ 16.5

* Variation calculated from 1901-1931. † Variation calculated from 1891-1931.

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POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

It is claimed that the city of Calcutta contains 35,000 more inhabitants than Bombay which is the next largest city in India. There are nearly twice as many inhabitants in Calcutta proper as there are in Madras and almost three times as many as there are in Rangoon. Alone of the large cities of India, Bombay records a decrease in population since the 1921 census.

Lahore which has expanded to more than half as large again as it was in 1921 has increased its population by actually a large number during the decade than Calcutta. The same is true of Delhi and Madras which increased by 47 per cent. and 22 per cent. over their population of 1921. On the other hand, although the increase of 119,470 in the population of Calcutta during the last decade is greater than has been recorded in any of the other cities the percentage increase amounts to only 11 as compared with 21.5 in Karachi, 15.9 in Rangoon, 14.5 in Ahmedabad and 14.2 in Lucknow. Taking the suburban areas into account the population of Calcutta is 1,485,582 of which 1,196,734 are to be found in the city proper included in the municipal area.

City.	Total Population.	Density.	Females per 1,000 males.	Literates per 1,000.		Percentage Variation.			
				Males.	Females	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.	1881 to 1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Calcutta with Howrah ..	1,485,582	24,354	489	430	269	+ 11.0	+ 4.3	+ 11.9	+ 79.2
Bombay	1,161,383	48,000	554	291	153	+ 26.2	+ 20.0	— 1.2	+ 50.2
Madras	647,230	22,249	897	433	170	+ 1.8	+ 1.6	+ 22.8	+ 59.1
Hyderabad with Secunderabad, etc.	466,894	8,809	889	449	118	+ 12.0	— 19.0	+ 16.0	+ 27.0
Delhi with New Delhi, Shahdara, etc.	447,442	6,835	670	246†	89‡	+ 11.6	+ 30.7	47.0	+ 158.1
Lahore	429,747	10,913	565	297	124	+ 12.7	+ 23.2	+ 52.5	+ 187.7
Rangoon	400,415	16,146	477	512	379	+ 24.9	+ 16.6	+ 17.1	+ 198.4
Ahmedabad	313,789	*	853	*	*	+ 16.6	+ 26.4	+ 14.5	+ 145.9
Bangalore with Civil and Military Station.	306,470	11,799	902	405	168	+ 19.1	+ 25.3	+ 29.0	+ 96.6
Lucknow	274,659	13,272	745	253	43	— 1.6	— 4.6	+ 14.2	+ 8.2
Amritsar	264,840	24,844	666	205	69	— 6.0	+ 4.9	+ 65.3	+ 74.4
Karachi	263,565	6,720	688	286	114	+ 30.2	+ 42.8	+ 21.5	+ 258.3
Poona	250,187	6,400	811	408	149	+ 5.3	+ 23.9	+ 16.5	+ 82.6
Cawnpore	243,755	24,756	696	233	62	— 12.0	+ 21.2	+ 12.6	+ 56.9
Agra	229,764	12,449	813	214	52	— 1.4	+ 0.0	+ 23.8	+ .4

* Not available.

† For Delhi and New Delhi Cities only.

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* Not available.

† For Delhi and New Delhi Cities only.

Population of Principal Towns—*Continued.*

City.	Total Population.	Density.	Females per 1,000 males.	Literates per 1,000.		Percentage Variation.			
				Males.	Females	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	1921 to 1931.	1881 to 1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Nagpur	215,165	10,578	848	308	95	— 21.0	+ 43.0	+ 48.0	+ 119.0
Benares	205,315	25,945	802	300	83	— 4.4	— 2.6	+ 3.5	— 6.1
Allahabad	183,914	12,118	776	347	133	— 0.2	— 8.4	+ 17.0	+ 14.9
Madura	182,018	22,555	985	444	94	+ 26.6	+ 2.8	+ 31.0	+ 146.6
Srinagar	173,573	15,779	831	174	14	+ 3.0	+ 12.2	+ 22.5	+ 46.0‡
Patna	159,690	10,646	731	305	86	+ 1.0	— 11.9	+ 33.1	— 6.42
Mandalay	147,932	5,917	905	704†	390†	— 24.8	+ 7.7	— 0.7	— 21.7‡
Sholapur	144,654	*	885	254†	48†	— 18.5	+ 94.9	+ 21.0	+ 141.5
Jaipur*	144,179	48,060	850	218	32	— 14.4	— 12.3	+ 19.9	+ 1.1
Bareilly	144,031	17,652	842	227	62	— 2.8	— 0.0	+ 11.3	+ 25.1
Trichinopoly	142,843	17,657	957	485	152	+ 17.9	— 2.5	+ 18.6	+ 69.1
Dacca	138,518	23,086	745	444	261	+ 21.0	+ 10.0	+ 16.0	+ 76.8
Meerut	136,709	18,749	750	266	108	— 1.6	+ 5.1	+ 11.5	+ 36.8
Indore	127,327	14,147	734	348	98	— 48.2	+ 107.1	+ 36.8	+ 53.4‡
Jubbulpore	124,382	7,897	796	357	109	+ 11.0	+ 8.0	+ 14.0	+ 64.0
Peshawar	121,866	13,801	607	235†	67†	+ 2.9	+ 6.7	+ 16.7	+ 52.4
Ajmer	119,524	7,031	811	322	95	+ 16.8	+ 31.7	+ 5.3	+ 145.2
Multan	119,457	9,084	754	200	33	+ 13.6	— 14.5	+ 40.9	+ 73.9
Rawalpindi	119,284	9,527	570	326	64	— 1.4	+ 16.9	+ 17.9	+ 125.2
Baroda	112,860	10,964	799	496	184	— 4.3	— 4.7	+ 19.2	+ 6.0
Moradabad	110,562	29,026	802	205	75	+ 8.0	+ 1.9	+ 33.7	+ 59.5
Tinnevelly with Palamcottah ..	109,068	11,314	1,098	458	108	+ 12.1	+ 11.9	+ 8.6	+ 164.8
Mysore	107,142	10,714	887	420	173	+ 4.7	+ 17.7	+ 27.6	+ 77.7
Salem	102,179	23,065	973	339	72	— 16.2	— 11.7	+ 95.6	+ 101.7

* Not available. † For Municipality only. ‡ 1891–1931.

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AGE AND SEX.

The table below shows the age distribution of 10,000 males and females of the Indian population by 10-yearly age groups at the last two censuses:—

Age-group.	1931.		1921.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0—10 ..	2,802	2,889	2,673	2,810
10—20 ..	2,086	2,062	2,087	1,896
20—30 ..	1,768	1,856	1,640	1,766
30—40 ..	1,431	1,351	1,461	1,398
40—50 ..	968	891	1,013	967
50—60 ..	561	545	619	606
60—70 ..	269	281	347	377
70 and over.	115	125	160	180
Mean age ..	23.2	22.8	24.8	24.7

The mean age in India is only 23.02, as against 30.6 in England and Wales. The rate of infant mortality in India in the decade 1921-31 shows an appreciable reduction on the rate of the previous decade, even if allowance be made for the heavy mortality of the influenza years. It is in the towns that the highest infantile mortality is found. The table below shows the rates from 1925 to 1930 for presidency towns and certain provincial capitals.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE-BIRTHS DURING.

City.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Bombay	357	255	316	314	301	298
Calcutta	326	372	340	276	259	268
Madras	279	282	240	289	259	246
Rangoon	352	320	294	341	321	278
Lucknow	260	287	256	301	269	329
Lahore	222	241	201	204	214	187
Nagpur	258	302	254	299	291	270
Delhi	183	238	201	210	259	199

Special causes contribute to the high mortality on infants in India.

Owing to the custom of early marriage, cohabitation and child-birth commonly take place before the woman is physically mature and this, combined with the primitive and insanitary methods of midwifery, seriously affects the health and vitality of the mother and through her of the child. If the child survives the prenatal and natal chances of congenital debility and the risks of child-birth, it is exposed to the dangers of death in the early months of life from diarrhœa or dysentery. According to the Executive Health Officer of Bombay city, by far the greater number of infantile deaths are due to infantile debility and malformation, including premature birth, respiratory diseases coming next, then convulsions, then diarrhœa and enteritis.

Sex Ratio.—The figures of the population of India by sexes, as recorded by the latest census, show a further continuation of the steady fall in the proportion of females to males that has been going on since the beginning of this century. This shortage of females is characteristic of the population of India as compared to that of most European countries. The female infant is definitely better equipped by nature for survival than the male, but in India the advantage she has at birth is probably neutralised in infancy by comparative neglect and in adolescence by the strain of bearing children too early and too often. A good deal of recent work on sex ratios has tended to the view that an increase in masculinity is an indication of declining population, but this is not the case in India as a whole. The all-India ratio is 901 females per 1,000 males for Muslims and 951 females per 1,000 males for Hindus. The only provinces in which there is actually an excess of women over men are Madras and Bihar and Orissa, though the Central Provinces can be added if Berar be excluded. Where females are in excess, the excess is still most marked in the lower castes and does not always extend to the higher. Among the aboriginal tribes, however, the numbers of the two sexes are approximately equal.

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Marriage.—The subject of polygamy has been discussed fully in the report of 1911. Both Hindus and Muhammadans are allowed more wives than one, Muhammadans being nominally restricted to four. As a matter of practice polygamy is comparatively rare owing to domestic and economic reasons and has little effect on the statistics. The custom of polyandry is recognized as a regular institution among some of the tribes of the Himalayas and in parts of south India. It is also practised among many of the lower castes and aboriginal tribes. Its effect is reflected in the statistics of a few small communities such as the Buddhists of Kashmir where the proportion of married women to married men is exceptionally low, but otherwise the custom is of sociological rather than of statistical interest.

The table below shows the percentage for each sex of married persons who are under the age of 15 years:

Number per 1,000 *of total married who are under* 15 *years.*

Provinces, etc.	Males.	Females.
India	65.7	157.3
Burma	1.8	6.7
India Proper	68.0	161.8
Hindus	73.1	164.1
Muslims	59.4	174.3
Jains	32.5	108.3
Tribal	49.6	93.3
Sikhs	26.9	74.6
Christians	15.4	43.3

Widows and Remarriage.—Infant marriage naturally involves infant widowhood, a feature of no significance where remarriage is allowed, but of serious importance where it is not. Widows among Hindus numbered just under two millions in 1931; but the general ratio of widows has decreased as compared with 1921. In the 1921 census there were 175 widows in every 1,000 females, a figure which had fallen in 1931 to 155. It is, however, Jains and Hindus who place an effective ban on widow remarriage, and in both these communities the total ratio of widows has fallen; Jain widows in 1931 were 253 per 1,000 females, but in 1931 only 221, and the 1921 figure of 191 widows in every 1,000 Hindu females has fallen to 169 in 1931. On the other hand, there has already been a very remarkable increase in child widows particularly under the age of 5 years, which can be attributed to the rush of marriages anticipatory to the Child Marriage Restraint Act, a rush which it is to be feared will contribute large numbers of young widows to the figures of the 1941 census unless there is before then a very pronounced change of attitude towards widow remarriage in Hindu society generally. In every thousand Hindu women there are still 169 widowed, 22 of whom are under thirty years of age and over a quarter of those under 20. In spite of reformist movements to popularise widow remarriages, they are still uncommon enough to attract attention in Indian papers whenever they take place.

Proportion of widows in the population per 1,000 *of all religions.*

Age.	1931.	1921.
All ages	155	175
0—5	1	1
5—10	5	5
10—15	10	17
15—20	34	41
20—30	78	92
30—40	212	212
40—60	507	494
60 and over	802	814

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Literacy.—The number of persons in India Lsterate in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply.

Literacy, in the sense of ability to write a letter and to read the answer to it, has grown enormously in the past fifty years, although it is at present not very high in comparison with countries in the west. Ninety-five out of every 1,000 of the population are now literate, as against 82 ten years ago and less than 40 half a century ago. Burma leads the provinces in the matter of literacy; for in that province literacy, even if not of a very high order, is a habit, traditional in both sexes and all classes, both boys and girls being taught in the monasteries of which almost every Burman village has at least one. Cochin, Travancore and Baroda follow Burma in the order of literacy. Cochin State, in spite of a very rapid growth in population and in spite of having started with a very high ratio, has been able to do more than keep pace with that growth.

Literacy is much more prevalent in towns than in the country, as both the need for, and the opportunities of, acquiring it are greater. An analysis of the population of the cities shows that 348 out of 1,000 males and 149 out of 1,000 females are literate, while the corresponding figures for literacy in English in towns are 1,473 males and 434 females.

The country taken as a whole, female literacy is comparatively absent in India proper except in Kerala. Cochin State has more than one literate female to every two literate males and Travancore only a little less, while Malabar has nearly one to every three, Coorg a little less than one to every three, Baroda a little fewer and Mysore one to every five. Beside the

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difficulty, still felt very strongly in most provinces, of getting good women teachers, one of the most serious obstacles to the spread of female education is the early age of marriage, which causes girls to be taken from school before they have reached even the standard of the primary school leaving certificate.

Treated in communal or religious groups, the greatest progress has been made by Sikhs, Jains, Muslims and Hindus, in that order, but the leading literate communities are the Parsis, Jews, Burmans, Jains and Christians. The following table analyses the position of the Indian communities in respect of literacy:—

Religion.	Number per 1,000 who are literate.
All religions (India)	95
Hindus	84
Sikhs	91
Jains	353
Buddhists	90
Zoroastrians (Parsis)	791
Muslims	64
Christians	279
Jews	416
Tribal	7
Others	19

English Language.—Literacy in English language is still less in India and is confined mostly to the town-dwelling population. Two hundred and twelve out of every 10,000 males and 28 out of every 10,000 females are literate in English, and both sexes taken together 123 out of 10,000. Viewed in relation to the various religions and communities, the figures are as follow:—

Religion.	Number per 10,000 aged 5 and over who are literate in English.
All religions (India)	123
Hindus	113
Sikhs	151
Jains	306
Buddhists	119
Zoroastrians (Parsis)	5,041
Muslims	92
Christians	919
Jews	2,636
Tribal	4
Others	28

Territorially, Cochin State leads in literacy in English with 307 per 10,000; Coorg follows with 238, Bengal (211) and Travancore (158) coming next.

Languages.—In the whole Indian Empire 225 languages were returned at the census, dialects, as has been previously explained, not having been separately considered.

The principal languages are given in the following statement:—

Language.	Total number of speakers (000's omitted.)				Number per 10,000, of total population.	
	1931.		1921.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Western Hindi	37,743	33,804	50,210	46,504	2,090	1,990
Bengali	27,517	25,952	25,239	24,055	1,523	1,527
Telugu	13,291	13,083	11,874	11,727	736	770
Marathi	10,573	10,317	9,296	9,095	585	607
Tamil	10,073	10,339	9,284	9,496	558	608
Punjabi	8,799	7,040	8,961	7,272	487	414
Rajasthani	7,271	6,627	6,656	6,025	403	390
Kanarese	5,690	5,516	5,253	5,121	315	325
Oriya	5,485	5,709	4,952	5,192	304	336
Gujerati	5,610	5,240	4,967	4,585	311	308
Burmese	4,332	4,522	4,135	4,288	240	266
Malayalam	4,533	4,605	3,736	3,762	257	271
Lahnda (or Western Punjabi)	4,603	3,963	3,050	2,602	255	273

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The necessity of a common medium of conversation and intercourse, which has given rise to bi-lingualism and the consequent displacement of tribal languages, has formed the subject of a considerable amount of discussion and suggestion during the last decade and a good deal has been written on the possibility of a *lingua franca* for India. The combined speakers of Eastern and Western Hindi considerably exceed in number the strength of any other individual language in India, and if we add to these two languages Bihari and Rajasthani, which so resemble Hindi as to be frequently returned under that name in the census schedules, we get well over 100 millions of speakers of tongues which have some considerable affinities and cover a very large area of northern and central India. In their pure forms these four languages may be scientifically distinct; but this is not the popular view. There is a common element in the main languages of northern and central India which renders their speakers, without any great conscious change in their speech, mutually intelligible to one another, and this common basis already forms an approach to a *lingua franca* over a large part of India.

Infirmities.—These are classes under four main heads—insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness and leprosy. The appended statement shows the number of persons suffering from each infirmity at each of the last six censuses and the proportion per hundred thousand of the population:—

Infirmity.	Number afflicted with ratio per hundred thousand of the population.					
	—	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
Insane	120,304	88,305	81,006	66,205	74,279	81,132
	34	28	26	23	27	35
Deaf-mutes	230,895	189,644	199,891	153,168	196,861	197,215
	66	60	64	52	75	86
Blind	601,370	479,637	443,653	354,104	458,868	526,748
	172	152	142	121	167	229
Lepers	147,911	102,513	109,094	97,340	126,244	131,968
	42	32	35	33	46	57
TOTAL ..		860,099	833,644	670,817	856,252	937,063
		272	267	229	315	407

There had been a continuous decline in the total number as well as in the proportion of persons recorded as afflicted up to 1901. This fall has been ascribed partly to a progressive improvement in the accuracy of the diagnosis and partly to an actual decrease in the prevalence of the infirmities, owing to the improvement in the material condition of the people to better sanitation and (especially in the case of blindness) to the increasing number of cures effected with the aid of modern medical and surgical science. In the decade ending 1901 the relatively high mortality of the afflicted in the two severe famines must have been a considerable factor in the decline shown at that census, but the method of compilation adopted in 1901 and in the previous census was defective, and, certainly in 1901, many of the persons afflicted must have escaped notice in the course of tabulation. Compared with the year 1891, there was a slight decrease in the total number of persons recorded as afflicted in 1911, the proportion per hundred thousand persons falling from 315 to 267. The increase in ratio as well as in numbers since then is attributed to increased accuracy of enumeration.

Occupation.—It is a well-known fact that the majority of the people in India live on agriculture. The latest census puts down the number of those engaged in the exploitation of animals and vegetation at 103,300,000, while those engaged in industry number 15,400,000. Thus about 67 per cent. of the country's workers are employed in the former and 10 per cent. in the latter. This does not, however, mean that all the 103 millions are land-owners. Rights in land in India are complicated and involved to a degree, incredible to persons familiar only with the simpler tenures of western Europe. Between the man who cultivates land and the man who nominally owns it there are often a number of intermediate holders of some interest or other in the produce of the land. If a comparison is made between the area of land under crops and the number of agriculturists actually engaged in cultivation in British India, it is that for each agriculturist there are 2.9 acres of cropped land of which 0.65 of an acre is irrigated. The cultivation of special crops occupies under two per cent. of the populations concerned in pasture and agriculture, the greater part of whom are engaged in the production of tea. Forestry employs fewer than special cultivation.

In recent years there has been an increase in the number of people living on the production and transmission of physical force, that is, heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc. Silk spinning and weaving, manufacture of chemical products, and the manufacture of tobacco have proved more popular than before. Transport by road has attracted more men, while the use of water for internal transport has decreased, harbours being used more freely for external transport by sea. About five million persons are engaged in organised industry.

It is noteworthy that less than one million people, who man the army, the navy, the air force, the police, the services, etc., manage the administration of this vast country; in other words, 350 odd millions are ruled by one million servants of the state.

There has of late been increasing unemployment, especially among the educated classes. An attempt to include these in the last census has not met with success, but it is significant that graduates of Madras University join the police department on Rs. 10 per mensem and are held fortunate in getting even that.

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Indian Roads.

India's road system may be briefly described as follows :—

There exist four great trunk roads, stretching diagonally across the country, which form the framework with which most of the important subsidiary roads are linked. These trunk roads have been in existence for an immense period and are rich in historical association. The most famous is the ancient marching route—known as the Grand Trunk Road—which stretches right across the northern part of the country from the Khyber to Calcutta ; the other three connect Calcutta with Madras, Madras with Bombay and Bombay with Delhi, and the four of them together account for about 5,000 out of the 64,000 miles of metalled road in British India. None of these roads however can be considered safe "all weather" trunk roads according to modern standards. The Madras-Calcutta road in particular is far from being bridged throughout its entire length, and its improvement even in the Madras Presidency would be likely to absorb a large proportion of their funds for some years to come; whilst further North, where it enters Orissa, it has to cross so many large waterways that it will be quite impossible to make it a complete trunk road in the modern sense within any predictable period. And even the other three roads require a great deal of improvement; on the Grand Trunk Road from Calcutta to the North West Frontier, for example, there is as yet no road bridge over the river Sone in Bihar, and on all of them there are places where floods are liable to cause serious interruption to traffic.

Subsidiary Roads.—As regards the subsidiary roads, the best and most numerous are to be found in Southern India. As one would expect, the worst served regions are Rajputana, Sind and parts of the Punjab on the one hand, and Orissa and Bengal on the other, the former owing to its ardity and sparse population, and the latter because of the numerous unbridged and mostly unbridgeable waterways which dissect it. In addition there are numerous other parts of the country, such as the lower Himalayas, which suffer from a dearth of communications owing to the difficult terrain. Besides surfaced roads, there is a very large mileage of "kutcha" roads in India amounting to approximately 200,000 miles, some of which are good for motor traffic during the dry weather.

Road Development Committee.—On the whole it is reasonable to say that India's road system, even before the advent of motor transport, was altogether insufficient for her needs, and it is the increasing realisation of this fact that led to the appointment of the special Road Development Committee in 1927 whose functions were to examine the question of the development of road communications in view of the increasing use of motor transport and suggest ways and means of financing it. The recommendations put forward by the Committee were carefully considered by the Government of India, whose conclusions upon them were embodied in a resolution and provided that the increase from four to six annas per gallon in the import and excise duties on motor spirit, which had been effected in March 1929, should be maintained for a period of five years in the first instance, and that the additional duty should be allotted as a block grant for expenditure on road development, and credited to a separate Road Development Account, whose unexpended balances should not lapse at the end of the financial year.

Road Development Account.—The original resolution dealing with the disposal of the Road Development Account has since been amended twice, the resolution at present in force having been passed by the Legislative Assembly in February, 1937. Its main features may be described as follows : The special tax on petrol introduced in 1929 shall continue to be levied for road development, the proceeds of which, after retaining a reserve of 15% for administration, research and special grants-in-aid, shall be allocated for expenditure in the different provinces, Indian States, etc., in the ratio of the petrol consumption in the various areas. These sums may be spent on the construction, re-construction or substantial improvement of roads and bridges including the cost of preparation of road schemes—but not for ordinary road upkeep or maintenance—on interest and amortization charges on road loans sanctioned hitherto by the Government of India and also on administration of Provincial Boards of Communications and establishment connected with the control of motor transport. A new clause inserted in the present resolution lays down that "if in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council the Government of any Governor's province has at any time :—

(*a*) failed to take such steps as the Governor-General in Council may recommend for the regulation and control of motor vehicles within the province ; or

(*b*) delayed without reasonable cause the application of any portion of the Road Fund allocated or re-allocated as the case may be for expenditure within the province.

The Governor-General-In-Council may resume the whole or part of any sums which he may at that time hold for expenditure in that province. The actual statement of the Account up to date is as follows :—

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The position of the Road Fund as at end of 1939-40.

	Lakhs. Rs.	
Gross Receipts :		
(1) to end of 1938-39 ..	1,260·30	
(2) for 1939-40	175·64	
	1,435·94	
Deduct grants to date to Civil Aviation	12·62	
Net credit to the Road Fund ..	1,423·32	
Deduct sums credited to the Reserve Fund	229·85	
Balance available for allocation ..	1,193·47	
Sums allocated to:		
(*a*) Governor's Provinces (including Burma prior to separation) ..	925·46*	
(*b*) Chief Commissioner's Provinces, Tribal Areas and Administered Areas in States	37·22	1,095·95
(*c*) Indian States ..	133·27	
Balance (representing mainly the unallotted revenue for 1939-40 received after the close of the year	97·52	
	1193·47	

* Excluding Rs. 80·59 lakhs allocated to Burma before separation, this figure becomes Rs. 844·87 lakhs.

Road Administration.—On the administrative side, roads are a provincial subject and may be divided into two main classes, Provincial Roads under the Public Works Department and Local Roads in charge of local bodies. The extent to which the administration of roads has been delegated to Local bodies varies considerably from province to province but in British India as a whole about 80% of the extra municipal mileage is under the charge of District Boards or District Councils including a certain mileage, mainly in Madras and the Central Provinces, which is termed "Provincial" but maintained under their agency. Within Municipal areas all roads, other than sections of main roads passing through the towns, are controlled by the respective Municipalities.

The Road Fund—Up to the introduction of the Road Fund in 1929 all Provincial roads were financed exclusively from the General Revenues of the provinces and local roads from local revenue supplemented by provincial grants. Since 1929, however, the Road Fund is being distributed to Provinces and is available for construction, reconstruction or improvement of roads, but not for ordinary road upkeep. The object of creating the Road Fund was to supplement and not to replace the normal expenditure on "original" road works from provincial and local revenues but unfortunately the years following the introduction of the Fund have been marked by acute financial stringency, with the result that provincial governments and local bodies have had to make drastic curtailments in the allotments made for roads from their revenue.

The effect of these curtailments has been to starve the construction and development of feeder roads, as the Road Fund was being used exclusively for roads of inter-provincial and inter-district importance. The Government of India, however, have now laid down that at least 25% of the provincial shares in the Road Fund should be used on feeder roads and that not more than 25 per cent. can be used on roads which compete with the Railways.

Until 1937, questions affecting roads and road transport had been dealt with by the Government of India through the Department of Industries & Labour, while Railways came under the Commerce Department, each under a separate Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. With a view to co-ordinating the different means of communications, however, a portfolio for Communications was introduced in November, 1937, the Member in charge of which is responsible for Roads and Railways as well as Indian Navigation, Aviation, Telegraphs, &c.

Road Mileage.—The grand total of the mileage of extra-municipal roads maintained by public authorities in British India was 285,313 on March 31, 1938 ; of this, the total mileage for Governor's Provinces amounted to 278,502 and for Central Areas 6,811.

The total mileage of roads with modern surface, either bituminous or cement was 9,103 and the total mileage of water bound macadam roads was 54,967, making a total mileage of roads which were either modern surfaced (bituminous or concrete) or water bound macadam of 64,070.

The total mileage of lower types of roads was 221,243. These roads are of three types : firstly, roads with artificially admixed granular material, gravel. moorum, etc., on natural soil, having a total mileage of 19,542; secondly, roads of natural soil, which are motorable in fair weather, having a total mileage of 102,554; thirdly, roads of natural soil which are unmotorable, having a total mileage of 99,147.

The total mileage of Roads that are motorable was thus 186,166, out of which 83,612 miles were motorable throughout the year, and the remaining 102,554 miles motorable in fair weather.

No less than 244,840 miles of roads were maintained by local bodies, while the P. W. D. and M. E. S. maintained 40,473 miles.

The province with the greatest road mileage was Bengal with 91,192, out of which, however, only 3,887 was modern surfaced or macadam, while the province with the greatest mileage of modern or surfaced roads was Madras with 21,441 miles out of a total provincial mileage of 35,717. Bombay had 11,134 miles of modern or surfaced roads out of a total provincial road mileage of 19,571.

There are in addition, the roads maintained by municipalities and those in States, the total mileages of which are not known.

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Including the amounts spent from the Road Development Fund, the total expenditure on extra-Municipal roads during recent years is as follows :—

—	1935-36. In Lakhs of Rs.			1936-37. In Lakhs of Rs.			1937-38. In Lakhs of Rs.			1938-39. In Lakhs of Rs.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Madras	36.0*	95.6	131.6	36.0*	97.9	133.9	28.1	85.7	113.8	24.7	87.8	112.5
Bombay	17.6	36.4	54.0	27·0	39.4	66.4	47.6	43.4	91.0	40.3	40.8	81.1
Sind	3.2	6.5	9.7	2.0	6·9	8·9	4.6	6.8	11.4	9.3	8.0	17.3
United Provinces †	17.4	55.1	72.5	23.1	54.3	77.4	12.0	56.9	68.9	13.5	56.4	69.9
Punjab	11.8	57.8	69.6	11.6	56.8	68.4	15.8	52.0	67.8	23.8	51.4	75.2
Bihar	10.1	42.7	52.8	11.7	40.8	52.5	9.9	30.8	40.7	13.6	30.7	44.3
Orissa				2.2	11.3	13.5	3.5	10.3	13.8	5.6	10.7	16.3
Central Prov. †	8.8	29.9	38.7	7.3	27.7	35.0	5.9	28.5	34.4	7.3	26.7	34.0
Assam	15.3	27.9	43.2	19.0	27.5	46.5	12.0	26.7	38.7	4.4	27.5	31.9
N.-W. F. P.	2.3	17.8	20.1	4.0	18.0	22.0	9.3	17.2	26.5	7.2	16.2	23.4
Bengal	25.8	47.6	73.4	29.4	47.4	76.8	35.0	55.9	90.9	42.9	53.3	96.2
Total ..	148.3	417.3	565.6	173.3	428.0	601.3	183.7	414.2	597.9	192.6	409.5	602.1

† Excluding loan expenditure in the U. P. and C. P. as follows :—

Rs. Lakhs

	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39.
U. P. ..	..	..	13·7	13·4
C. P.	3·9	7·5	5·8	..

* Approximate.

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	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39.
U. P.	..	..	13·7	13·4
C. P.	3·9	7·5	5·8	..

* Approximate.

MILEAGE OF EXTRA MUNICIPAL ROADS MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC AUTHORITIES IN BRITISH INDIA AS AT 31st MARCH, 1940.

Province.	Modern Surface Bituminous, Cement or Water Bound Macadam.			Lower Types of Roads.						Province.
	Total Modern Surface, Bituminous or Cement.	Total Water Bound Macadam.	Total Modern Surfaced or Macadam (Cols. 1 and 2).	Artificially admixed granular material gravel, moorum, etc. on natural soil.	Natural soil motorable in fair weather.	Natural soil unmotorable.	Total unsurfaced (unmetalled or inferior types) roads (Total of Cols. 4, 5 and 6).	Grand Total (Cols. 3 and 7).	Total Mileage P.W.D. and M.E.S.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	Mileage.	
Bengal	662	3,225	3,887	1,510	38,695	47,100	87,305	**91,192**	1,507	Bengal.
Madras	144	21,297	21,441	4,652	4,764	4,860	14,276	**35,717**	835	Madras.
Bihar	534	3,482	4,016	1,642	19,885	9,617	31,144	**35,160**	1,016	Bihar.
United Provinces	1,263	6,937	8,200	42	10,666	12,681	23,389	**31,589**	4,024	U. P.
Punjab	3,640	738	4,378	116	10,213	10,435	20,764	**25,142**	4,784	Punjab.
Bombay	596	10,538	11,134	5,191	2,465	781	8,437	**19,571**	7,083	Bombay.
Sind	143	120	263	308	6,480	4,651	11,439	**11,702**	635	Sind.
Assam	272	420	692	1,295	3,587	5,497	10,379	**11,071**	4,696	Assam.
C. P. & Berar	198	5,271	5,469	2,119	1,074	..	3,193	**8,662**	7,151	C. P. & Berar.
Orissa	19	1,984	2,003	869	877	1,026	2,772	**4,775**	1,504	Orissa.
N.-W. F. P.	884	193	1,077	1	1,410	1,433	2,844	**3,921**	2,367	N. W. F. P.
Total for Governor's Provinces.	8,355	54,205	62,560	17,745	100,116	98,081	215,942	**278,502**	35,602	Total for Governor's Provinces.
Baluchistan	205	200	405	1,146	1,326	1,066	3,538	**3,943**	3,088	Baluchistan.
N.-W.F.P. Tribal Areas ..	289	75	364	549	209	..	758	**‡1,122**	1,079	N.-W. F. P.
Coorg	37	241	278	101	729	..	830	**1,108**	325	Coorg.
Ajmer-Merwara	90	245	335	..	76	..	76	**411**	252	Ajmer-Merwara.
Delhi	127	1	128	1	98	..	99	**227**	127	Delhi.
Total Central Areas ..	748	762	1,510	1,797	2,438	1,066	5,301	**6,811**	4,871	Total for Central Areas.
GRAND TOTAL ..	9,103	54,967	64,070	19,542	102,554	99,147	221,243	**285,313**	40,473	Grand total.

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The Government of India.

The impulse which drove the British to India was not conquest but trade. The Government of India represents the slow evolution from conditions established to meet trading requirements. On September 24, 1599, a few years before the deaths of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar, the merchants of London formed an association for the purpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of incorporation. The Government of this Company in England was vested in a Governor with a General Court of Proprietors and a Court of Directors. The factories and affairs of the Company on the East and West Coasts of India, and in Bengal, were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Fort St. George), Bombay and Calcutta (Fort William), by a President or Governor and a Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company. The three "Presidencies" were independent of each other and subordinate only to the Directors in England.

Territorial Responsibility Assumed.

The collapse of government in India consequent on the decay of Moghul power and the intrigues of the French on the East Coast forced the officers of the Company to assume territorial responsibility in spite of their own desires and the insistent orders of the Directors. Step by step the Company became first the dominant, then the paramount power in India. In these changed circumstances the system of government by mutually independent and unwieldy councils of the merchants at the Presidency towns gave rise to grave abuses. Parliament intervened, and under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Governor-General and four councillors were appointed to administer the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal), and the supremacy of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established. The subordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treaties without the previous consent of the Governor-General of Bengal in Council, except in cases of imminent necessity. Pitt's Act of 1784, which established the Board of Control in England, vested the administration of each of the three Presidencies in a Governor and three councillors, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency Army. The control of the Governor-General-in-Council was somewhat extended, as it was again by the Charter Act of 1793. Under the Charter Act of 1833 the Company was compelled to close its commercial business and it became a political and administrative body holding its territories in trust for the Crown. The same Act vested the direction of the entire civil and military administration and sole power of legislation in the Governor-General-in-Council, and defined more clearly the nature and extent of the control to be extended over the subordinate governments. After the Mutiny, there was passed, in 1858, an Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. This Act made no important change in the administration in India, but the Governor-General, as representing the Crown, became known as the Viceroy. The Governor-General was the sole representative of the Crown in India; he was assisted by a Council, composed of high officials, each of whom was responsible for a special department of the administration.

Functions of Government.

The functions of the Government in India are perhaps the most extensive of any great administration in the world. It claims a share in the produce of the land and in some provinces it has restricted the alienation of land from agriculturists to non-agriculturists. It undertakes the management of landed estates where the proprietor is disqualified In times of famine it undertakes relief work and other remedial measures on a great scale. It manages a vast forest property and is the principal manufacturer of salt and opium. It owns the bulk of the railways of the country, and directly manages a considerable portion of them; it has constructed and maintains most of the important irrigation works; it owns and manages the post and telegraph systems; it had until 1st April 1926 the monopoly of the Note issue, and it alone can set the mints in motion. It lends money to municipalities, rural boards, and agriculturists and occasionally to owners of historic estates. It controls the sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs and has direct responsibilities in respect to police, education, medical and sanitary operations and ordinary public works of the most intimate character. The Government has also close relations with the Indian States which collectively cover more than one-third of the whole area of India and comprise more than one-fifth of its population. The distribution of these great functions between the Government of India and the provincial administrations has fluctuated. It was definitely regulated by the Reform Act of 1919, and the democratic principle then widely implanted is greatly developed in the constitutions for the Provinces and the centre enacted by the Imperial Parliament in 1935.

THE REFORMS OF 1919 AND 1935.

Great changes were made in the system of government in British India by the Government of India Act, 1919, which, together with the rules framed under it—almost as important in their provisions as the Act itself—came into general operation in January 1921, having received the Royal Assent on 23rd December 1919. (For detailed particulars see *The Indian Year Book*, 1936-37 and preceding years). Still vaster changes in the direction of Indian Self-Government and of Dominion Status were brought about by the Government of India Act, 1935, which received the Royal Assent on 2nd August 1935. The new Act embodied two main principles—(1) Provincial Autonomy, with a Government responsible to an elected Legislature in every Province, and (2) at the centre a Responsible Government of India, based on a federation of British Indian Provinces and Indian States. Detailed provisions for the whole scheme are made in the Act of 1935, which includes 321 sections and 10

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schedules and is the largest and most complex legislative enactment of the kind ever negotiated on to a statute book.

The new Constitutional provisions relating to the Provincial Governments were brought into force on 1st April 1937. Under the provisions of the Act the States should enter Federation by executing Instruments of Accession. The federal programme has now been suspended, and the administration at the centre is carried on in accordance with provisions for the Transitional Period which have been included in part XIII of the Act of 1935.

THE PROVINCES.

The following are under the Act of 1935 the Governors' Provinces of British India (there being besides these Provinces certain Chief Commissioners' Provinces and also certain "Excluded areas" where the population is not yet ripe for the introduction of an advanced Constitution):—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, the North West Frontier Province, Orissa, Sind. The Act recognises Berar as being under the sovereignty of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad whose Heir Presumptive is elsewhere created Prince of Berar and the Act specially provides for its administration along with the Central Provinces as one Governor's Province. The Act creates Orissa and Sind as separate Governors' Provinces and provides for the separation of Burma from India and for its constitution as a separate country under the Crown. The Act gives powers for the creation of other Governors' Provinces.

The Provincial part of the Constitution provides for the exercise of the executive authority on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor. It also provides for a "Council of Ministers to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is by or under this Act required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion." The Governor chooses his Ministers, who hold office during his pleasure and he is directed by his Instrument of Instructions to select such as are likely to have the confidence of the Legislature and is enjoined to accept their advice except in special cases for which other provision is made in the Act.

The following special responsibilities are laid upon the Governor:—

(*a*) the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of the Province or any part thereof;

(*b*) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities;

(*c*) the securing to, and to the dependents of, persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under the Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate interests;

(*d*) the securing in the sphere of executive action of the purposes for which the provisions of chapter III of Part V of the Act are designed to secure in relation to legislation (these provisions are concerned with the prevention of legislative discrimination against British subjects in regard to taxation, trade, professional business and qualifications);

(*e*) the securing of the peace and good government of areas which by or under the provisions of the Act are declared to be partially excluded areas;

(*f*) the protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the Ruler thereof; and

(*g*) the securing of the execution of orders or directions lawfully issued to him under Part VI of the Act by the Governor-General in his discretion (*i.e.*, concerning agency functions in behalf of the Central Authority, inter-provincial co-operation in certain matters and so forth).

"If and in so far as any special responsibility of the Governor is involved he shall in the exercise of his functions exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken." Where the Governor is required by the Act to act in his discretion or to exercise his individual judgment he is placed under the control of the Governor-General in the latter's discretion.

The Provincial Legislatures.—The Act provides that there shall for every Province be a Provincial Legislature consisting of His Majesty represented by the Governor and (*a*) in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Assam two Chambers and (*b*) in the other Provinces one Chamber the two Chambers being called the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly and where there is only one Chamber the Legislative Assembly. Every Legislative Council is to be a permanent body not subject to dissolution but as near as may be one-third of its members are to retire in every third year. Every Legislative Assembly of every Province unless sooner dissolved is to continue for five years.

The Houses of Legislature are electoral bodies; with special electoral provisions for communal and other particular interests, and are based on a considerably wider franchise than was provided by the Act of 1919.

Special provisions are made for cases in which the Governor finds himself unable to assent to Bills passed by the Legislature.

The Governor of a Province is given power to promulgate ordinances if, when his Legislature is not in session, he is satisfied that circumstances necessitate immediate action and under certain other conditions, and in certain circumstances and under prescribed conditions to enact Acts in his discretion.

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Provision is further made to enable the Government to be carried on if at any time the Governor is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the Province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Chief Commissioners' Provinces.—The following are by the Act constituted as Chief Commissioners' Provinces—British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Panth piploda. Provision is made for the possible creation of others. A Chief Commissioner's Province is to be administered by the Governor-General acting, to such extent as he thinks fit, through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him in his discretion.

DIVISION OF POWERS.

The Act provides for the institution of a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary, the seat of the Court being Delhi and its original jurisdiction extending to disputes between the Federation, any of the Provinces or any of the Federated States, its appellate jurisdiction to include certain classes of appeals from the High Courts of British India and of the Indian States and appeals lying from it to His Majesty in Council. The Federal Court held its first sitting on 6th December 1937. Chief Justice Sir Maurice Gwyer, Judge owing to the death of Sir Shah Sulaiman, Sir S. Varadachariar. One post of Judge is at present vacant.

The Act also prescribes that the Executive authority of the Federation in respect of railway construction, maintenance and operation shall be exercised by a Federal Railway Authority, for the establishment and activities of which it provides.

Provisions are made in the Act in relation to the recruitment and control of the Public Services and for the appointment of a Public Service Commission for the Federation and of one for each Province. The duties and powers of these Commissions in regard to the Services are laid down in the Act, which also provides that two or more Provinces may agree to have one Commission between them.

Provincial Legislation.—The Act provides for a new division of functions between the Central and Provincial authorities and the following is the new Provincial Legislative List, which came into operation on 1st April 1937:—

1. Public order (but not including the use of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces in aid of the civil power); the administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Federal Court, and fees taken therein; preventive detention for reasons connected with the maintenance of public order; persons subjected to such detention.

2. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list; procedure in Rent and Revenue Courts.

3. Police, including railway and village police.

4. Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein; arrangements with other units for the use of prisons and other institutions.

5. Public debt of the Province.

6. Provincial Public Services and Provincial Public Service Commission.

7. Provincial pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Province or out of Provincial revenues.

8. Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of His Majesty for the purposes of the Province.

9. Compulsory acquisition of land.

10. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the Province.

11. Elections to the Provincial Legislature subject to the provisions of this Act and of any Order in Council made thereunder.

12. The salaries of the Provincial Ministers, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and, if there is a Legislative Council, of the President and Deputy President thereof, the salaries, allowances and privileges of the members of the Provincial Legislature; and, to such extent as is expressly authorised by Part III of this Act, the punishment of persons who refuse to give evidence or produce documents before Committees of the Provincial Legislature.

13. Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.

14. Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries; registration of births and deaths.

15. Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to places beyond India.

16. Burials and burial grounds.

17. Education, including Universities other than those specified in paragraph 13 of List I.

18. Communications, that is to say, roads bridges, ferries, and other means of communications not specified in List I; minor railways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to such railways; municipal tramways; ropeways; inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List III with regard to such waterways; ports, subject to the provisions in List I with regard to major ports; vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles.

19. Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power.

20. Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases; improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases;

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veterinary training and practice, pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass.

21. Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures, including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents; transfer, alienation and devolution of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans; colonization; Courts of Wards; encumbered and attached estates; treasure trove.

22. Forests.

23. Regulation of mines and oilfields and mineral development subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under Federal control.

24. Fisheries.

25. Protection of wild birds and wild animals.

26. Gas and gasworks.

27. Trade and commerce within the Province; markets and fairs; money lending and money lenders.

28. Inns and innkeepers.

29. Production, supply and distribution of goods; development of industries, subject to the provisions in List I with respect to the development of certain industries under Federal control.

30. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods; weights and measures.

31. Intoxicating liquors and narcotic drugs that is to say, the production, manufacture possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium and other narcotic drugs, but subject, as respects opium, to the provisions of List I and as respects poisons and dangerous drugs, to the provisions of List III.

32. Relief of the poor; unemployment.

33. The incorporation, regulation and winding-up of corporations not being corporations specified in List I or Universities; unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies.

34. Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments.

35. Theatres, dramatic performances and cinemas, but not including the sanction of cinematograph films for exhibition.

36. Betting and gambling.

37. Offences against laws with respect of any of the matters in this list.

38. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.

39. Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenue.

40. Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the Province and countervailing duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India:—

(*a*) alcoholic liquors for human consumption;

(*b*) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narcotic drugs;

(*c*) medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (*b*) of this entry.

41. Taxes on agricultural income.

42. Taxes on lands and buildings, hearths and windows.

43. Duties in respect of succession to agricultural land.

44. Taxes on mineral rights, subject to any limitations imposed by any Act of the Federal Legislature relating to mineral development.

45. Capitation taxes.

46. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments, subject, however, to the provisions of section 142A of the Act.

47. Taxes on animals and boats.

48. Taxes on the sale of goods and on advertisements.

48A. Taxes on vehicles suitable for use on roads, whether machanically propelled or not, including tramcars.

48B. Taxes on the consumption or rule of electricity, subject, however, to the provisions of section 154A of the Act.

49. Cesses on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein.

50. Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling.

51. The rates of stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty.

52. Dues on passengers and goods carried on inland waterways.

53. Tolls.

54. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this list, but not including fees taken in any Court.

CONCURRENT LEGISLATIVE LIST.

There is also prescribed a concurrent Legislative List containing subjects in regard to which both the Central Government and the Provincial Governments enjoy legislative powers. Here it is:—

PART I.

1. Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the date of the passing of this Act, but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the use of His Majesty's naval, military and air forces in aid of the civil power.

2. Criminal Procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the date of the passing of this Act.

3. Removal of prisoners and accused person from one unit to another unit.

4. Civil Procedure, including the law of Limitation and all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the date of the passing this Act; the recovery in a Governor's Province or a Chief Commissioner's Province of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands including arrears of land revenue and sums recoverable as such, arising outside that Province.

5. Evidence and oaths; recognition of laws, public acts and records and judicial proceedings.

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6. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors adoption.

7. Wills, intestacy, and succession, save as regards agricultural land.

8. Transfer of property other than agricultural land; registration of deeds and documents.

9. Trusts and Trustees.

10. Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contract, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.

11. Arbitration.

12. Bankruptcy and insolvency; administrators-general and official trustees.

13. Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.

14. Actionable wrongs, save in so far as included in laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II.

15. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Federal Court, with respect to any of the matters in this list.

16. Legal, medical and other professions.

17. Newspapers, books and printing presses.

18. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatic and mental deficients.

19. Poisons and dangerous drugs.

20. Mechanically propelled vehicles.

21. Boilers.

22. Prevention of cruelty to animals.

23. European vagrancy; criminal tribes.

24. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

25. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court.

PART II.

26. Factories.

27. Welfare of labour; conditions of labour, provident funds; employers' liability and workmen's compensation; health insurance, including invalidity pensions; old age pensions.

28. Unemployment insurance.

29. Trade unions; industrial and labour disputes.

30. The prevention of the extension from one unit to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.

31. Electricity.

32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of the road on such waterways, carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways.

33. The sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.

34. Persons subjected to preventive detention under Federal authority.

35. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this Part of this List.

36. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this Part of this List, but not including fees taken in any Court.

An amending bill was introduced in Parliament in 1939 to make certain readjustments found necessary in the operation of the 1935 Act. To safeguard provincial exchequers taxes on mechanical or other road vehicles or on the sale or consumption of electricity were added to the provincial list. It was further provided *inter alia* that in the event of a war emergency being proclaimed by the Governor-General the Central Government may assume executive in addition to legislative authority over any field and can also with the specific sanction of the Governor-General empower Federal officers with functions ordinarily the concern of provincial administrations.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The structural changes made by the Act of 1919 in the system of government outside the "Governors' provinces" were of comparatively minor scope, though considerable modifications were made in the relationship hitherto subsisting between the Provincial Governments on the one hand and the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council on the other. The Act of 1935 provides for further extensive changes at the centre, but these will only come into force when the Indian States accede to Federation and meanwhile, at the Centre, the constitution established by the Act of 1919 prevails, subject to certain modifications required to bring it into harmony with the new conditions in the Provinces. The Act of 1935 has also taken the relations between the Crown and the States outside the purview of the Governor-General in Council and entrusted them to a new authority called His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States (Crown Representative for short). The officers of Governor-General and Crown Representative are held by the same person. The only concrete changes made in the constitution of the Central Government by the 1919 Constitution were the removal of the statutory bar to the appointment of more than six members of the Governor-General's Executive Council (which, however, had the far-reaching consequence that three of the eight members of the Council are now Indians) and the reconstitution in a much more enlarged representative and independent form of the central legislature. This became, like the Legislative Council in a Governor's province, a legislature with all the plenary powers generally given to such a body save such as are specifically withheld by the terms of the Act. It consists of two Chambers. The "Council of State" is a body of 60 members, including 34 elected (including one member to represent Berar, who, though technically nominated, is nominated as the result of elections held in Berar) and 26 nominated, of whom not more than 20 might be officials. The "Indian Legislative Assembly" consists of 141 members, of whom 102 are elected (including as in the case of the Council of State one Berar member who, though actually elected, has technical to be a nominee). Of the 39 nominated members, not fewer than one third are required to be non-officials. The members of the Governor-

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General's Executive Council have not been made *ex-officio* members of either Chamber, but each of them has to be appointed a member of one or other Chamber, and can vote only in the Chamber of which he is a member. Any member of the Executive Council may, however, speak in either Chamber. The President of the Upper Chamber is a nominee of the Governor-General. So also, for the first four years after the constitution of the Chamber, was the President of the Legislative Assembly. But after that period the Lower Chamber elected its own President and it elected its own Deputy-President from the outset. The normal lifetime of each Council of State is five years, and of each Legislative Assembly three years; but either Chamber, or both simultaneously, may be dissolved at any time by the Governor-General who has also the power to extend the lifetime of either Chamber in special circumstances.

Election.—The method of election for both Chambers is direct, and although the number of electors is considerably smaller than for the Provincial Councils, it is a great advance on the very restricted and for the most part indirect franchise established under the Act of 1909 for the unicameral central legislature which then existed. Generally speaking, the electoral scheme for the Lower Chamber is on the same model as that which the Act of 1919 prescribed for the Provincial Councils already described except that, *firstly*, the property qualification for voters (and consequently for candidates) is higher in order to obtain manageable constituencies, and past service with the colours is not *per se* a qualification for the franchise, and *secondly*, that the constituencies necessarily cover a considerably larger area than constituencies for the Provincial Council. The distribution of seats in both Chambers, and the arrangement of constituencies, are on a provincial basis; that is a fixed number of the elective seats in each Chamber is assigned to representatives of each province and these representatives are elected by constituencies covering an assigned area of the province.

The following table shows the original allotment of the elective seats plus one since added for the North-West Frontier Province :—

	Legislative Assembly.	Council of State.
Madras	16	5
Bombay	16	6
Bengal	17	6
United Provinces ..	16	5
Punjab	12	4
Bihar and Orissa ..	12	3
Central Provinces ..	6	2
Assam	4	1
North-West Frontier Province	1	..
Burma	4	2
Delhi	1	..
	105	34

The Government of India Act, 1935, by separating Burma from India eliminated the Burma members.

Since the area which returned perhaps 80 members to a Provincial Council is the same as the area which returns perhaps 12 members to the Legislative Assembly—namely, the entire province in each case—it follows that on the direct election system this area must be split into constituencies which are much larger than the constituencies for the local Councils, and just as it is generally correct to say that the normal area unit for those rural constituencies for the latter which are arranged on a territorial basis was made in the district, it may be said that the normal area unit in the case of the Legislative Assembly is the Division (the technical term for the administrative group of districts controlled by a Divisional Commissioner).

The Franchise.—The general result of the first franchise arrangements under the Act was thus that there was in each province a body of electors qualified to vote for, and stand for election to, the Provincial Council, and that a selected number of these voters were qualified to vote for and stand for election to those seats in the Indian Legislative Assembly which were assigned to the province. The qualifications for candidature for the Indian Legislative Assembly were made the same in each province, *mutatis mutandis*, as for candidature for the Provincial Council, except that in all provinces, so long as the candidate could show that he resides somewhere within the province, no closer connection with his particular constituency was insisted upon.

The franchise for the Council of State differs in character from that for the Provincial Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly. The concern of the framers of the Act and rules was to secure for the membership of this body a character as closely as possible approximating to a "Senate of Elder Statesmen" and thus to constitute a body capable of performing the function of a true revising Chamber. With this object, in addition and as an alternative to a high property qualification—adopted as a rough and ready method of enfranchising only persons with a stake in the country—the rules admit as qualifications certain personal attributes which are likely to connote the possession of some past administrative experience or a high standard of intellectual attainment. Examples of these qualifications are past membership of either Chamber of the Legislature as now constituted, or of its predecessor, or of the Provincial Legislature, the holding of high office in local bodies (district boards, municipalities and corporations), membership of the governing bodies of Universities, and the holding of titles conferred in recognition of Indian classical learning and literature.

Powers.—The powers and duties of the Indian Legislature under the 1919 Act differed but little in character within the "central" sphere from those of the provincial Councils under the same Act within their provincial sphere, and it acquired the same right of voting supplies for the Central Government. But as no direct attempt was made to introduce responsible government at the centre, the step in that direction having been avowedly confined to the provinces, and as consequently the Executive Government of India remained legally responsible as a whole for the proper fulfilment of its charge to the Secretary of State and Parliament, it followed that the powers conferred

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on the Governor-General to disregard a decision of the Indian Legislature were less restricted than the similar power of the Provincial Governor; that is to say, they covered the whole field and were not confined in their application to certain categories of subjects.

The new provisions, made in the Governme of India Act, 1935, affecting the Governme of India, were described in an earlier part of t chapter.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The Act of 1919 made no structural changes in the role of the India Office in the administration of Indian affairs. Slight alterations were effected in the number and tenure of office of the members of the Secretary of State's Council, and some relaxations were made in the statutory rigidity which formerly bound their procedure and that of the Office in general. But provisions were made which undoubtedly as time went on had a material effect on the activities of the Office. A High Commissioner for India was appointed for the purpose of taking over, as the direct agent of the Government of India, that portion of India Office functions which is of the nature of agency, as distinct from administrative supervision and control. His functions relate mainly to the control of Indian Government Trade Commissioners in Europe and America; arrangements in connection with exhibitions and fairs outside India; sale and distribution of Central Government publications; representation of India on Inter-Empire Organisations and at Conferences; relief and repatriation of destitute Indians; purchase of stores outside India: provision of educational and study facilities for Indi students and Government officials on leave deputation; recruitment of persons for spec posts; and payment of leave salary and pensio of officers in Europe, etc. Concurrently wi this change, it became possible to defray fr British revenues the salaries of the Secretary State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretar and that portion of the cost of salaries of In Office staff and general maintenance which w attributable to the exercise of its administrati as distinct from purely agency functions.

The Act of 1935 provides for the appointme by the Secretary of State of not less than thr nor more than six persons whose duty it sh be to advise him on any matter relating India on which he may desire their advice. also prescribes that the salary of the Secreta of State and the expenses of his Departme shall be paid out of monies provided by Parli ment. The Governor-General is given in h sphere of responsibility reserve powers corre ponding with those already mentioned as bei vested in the Governors of Provinces in the and in respect of them he is made responsibl through the Secretary of State to Parliament.

PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE.

The Governor-General and the members of his Executive Council are, under the Government of India Act 1919 as continued by the Act of 1935, pending the establishment of Federation, appointed by the Crown. No limit of time is specified for their tenure of office, but custom has fixed it at five years. There are now seven Members of Council. These members hold charge of the portfolios of Defence; Education, Health and Lands; Home; Finance; Commerce and Industries; Labour; Law; and Communications. The Commerce Department deals generally with commerce, industries, industrial property, insurance and actuarial work and with blue water shipping. The department of Communications deals with post and telegraphs, broadcasting, civil aviation, meteorology, ports, inland navigation and roads. Railways form a separate department, but are under the same member of the Council as the Communications Department. The Secretary for Communications attends the meetings of the Railway Board as an ex-officio member. The department of Labour deals with labour subjects. In addition it assumes responsibility for labour in docks and for the administration of certain statutes affecting labour on the railways. It deals also with public works and irrigation, mines, technical education so far as that concerns industry, printing and stationery and various items of safety legislation and administration. Ecclesiastical affairs are placed under the Defence Department.

The Viceroy acts as his own member in charge of External Affairs. The Commander-in-Chief in practice always is a member of the Council. He holds charge of the Defen Department. The Council may assemble at an place in India which the Governor-Gener appoints. In practice it meets only in Del and Simla except for a meeting or two in Calcut after Christmas, when the Viceroy is usual in residence in the Bengal Capital.

In regard to his own Department each Mem ber of Council is largely in the position a Minister of State, and has the fin voice in ordinary departmental matter But any question of special importanc and any matter in which it is proposed t over-rule the views of a Provincial Governmen must ordinarily be referred to the Viceroy Any matter originating in one departmen which also affects another must be referre to the latter, and in the event of the Depart ments not being able to agree, the case referred to the Viceroy. The Members o Council meet more or less frequently as Cabinet to discuss questions which th Viceroy desires to put before them, or which member who has been over-ruled by th Viceroy has asked to be referred to Council If there is a difference of opinion in the Counc the decision of the majority ordinarily prevail but the Viceroy can over-rule a majority if h considers that the matter is of such grave im portance as to justify such a step. Each depart mental office is in the subordinate charg of a Secretary, whose position correspond very much to that of a permanent Under Secretary of State in the United Kingdom but with these differences—that the Secretar is present though he does not speak, at Council

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meetings at which cases under his cognisance are discussed: that he attends on the Viceroy, usually once a week, and discusses with him all matters of importance arising in his Department; that he has the right of bringing to the Viceroy's notice any case in which he considers that the Viceroy's concurrence should be obtained to action proposed by the Departmental Member of Council; and that his tenure of office is normally limited to a term of 3 years. The Secretaries have under them Joint Deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaries, together with the ordinary clerical establishments. The Secretaries and subordinate officers are often, though by no means exclusively, members of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of India has no Civil Service of its own as distinct from that of the Provincial Governments, and officers serving under the Government of India are borrowed from the Provinces, or, in the case of specialists, recruited direct by contract.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

His Excellency The Most Hon'ble The Marquess of Linlithgow, P.C., K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., 18th April 1936.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Secretary to the Governor-General (Personal) and Private Secretary.—Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Deputy Private Secretary.—W. H. J. Christie, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary.—W. L. Harrison.

Military Secretary.—Lt.-Col. B. Mac M. Mahon, D.S.O., M.C., I.A.

Personal Assistant.—F. Sanger.

Surgeon.—Lt.-Col. H. H. Elliot, C.I.E., M.B.E., M.C., M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), I.M.S.

Assistant to Surgeon.—Major J. A. Rogers, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., I.M.D.

Comptroller of the Household.—Major K. Guy, (6th Rajputana Rifles).

Aides-de-Camp.—R. M. Hallows, I.P.; Capt. the Hon. A. C. V. Elphinstone, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; Capt. P. G. Carter, Royal Armoured Corps; Capt. W. B. Henderson, Royal Marines.

Indian Aides-de-Camp.—Risaldar-Major Lall Singh, Bahadur, M.B.E., O.B.I., Probyn's Horse; Risaldar-Major Raghbir Singh, M.B.E., I.D.S.M., The Royal Deccan Horse.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp.—Commodore T. M. S. Milne-Henderson, O.B.E., R.I.N., Hony. Naval A.D.C.; Lt.-Col. (Hony. Col.) Sir T. Lamb, V.D., The Bengal Artillery, A.F. (I); Lt.-Col. (Hony. Colonel) W. R. Elliot, M.C., E.D., Genl. List, A.F. (I); Major (Hony. Lt.-Col.) Ian Cumming, E.D., The Southern Province Mounted Rifles, A.F. (I); Major (Hony. Lt.-Colonel) P. G. Braye, The Nagpur Rifles, A.F. (I); Lt.-Colonel (Hony. Col.) A. H. Pilcher, M.C., E.D., Genl. List, A.F. (I); Lt.-Col. (Hony. Col.) A. H. M. Campion, V.D., B. B. & C. I. Railway Regt., A.F. (I); Lt.-Col. (Hony. Col.) C. G. Warren-Boulton, E.D., Calcutta & Presidency Battalion, A.F. (I); Lt.-Col. (Hony. Col.) W. E. R. Gurney, V.D., The G. I. P. Railway Regt., A.F. (I); Lt.-Col. (Hony. Col.) J. H. Monroe, The Royal Contingent, A.F. (I); Lt.-Col. (Hony. Col.) F. G. Cangley, D.S.O., M.C., A.I.R.O.; Lt.-Col. W. O. Henderson, The Chota Nagpur Regt., A. F. (I).

Honorary Indian Aides-de-Camp.—Lt.-Col. Abdul Guffar Khan, Bahadur, O.B.I., I.O.M., I.D.S.M., Commandant, Junagadh Lancers; Lt.-Colonel Maharaja Naharsinhji, C.I.E., Chief Commandant, Baria State Forces; Major-General Gurdial Singh Harika, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., I.D.S.M. Chief of the General Staff, Patiala State Forces; Major Murad Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., Commandant, Malerkotla, S. & M.; Risaldar-Major Karam Singh, Bahadur, O.B.I., I.D.S.M., late 13th (D.C.O.) Lancers; Subedar-Major (Hony. Capt.) Dalpat Singh, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., I.O.M., M.L.A., late 9th Jat Regiment; Subedar-Major (Hony. Captain) Gulab Shah, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., late 3/10th Baluch Regiment; Risaldar-Major (Hony. Captain) Jaffar Hussain, late Governor-General's Bodyguard; Risaldar-Major (Hony. Lieut.) Sheikh Faizuddin, Bahadur, O.B.I., I.D.S.M., late 9th Royal Deccan Horse; Subedar-Major (Hony. Captain) Bhikham Singh, Sardar Bahadur, M.C., O.B.I., I.D.S.M., late 12th Frontier Force Regiment; Risaldar-Major (Hony. Capt.) Mehtab Singh, late Governor-General's Bodyguard; Risaldar-Major (Hony. Captain) Mohammad Zaman, Bahadur, O.B.I., late Probyn's Horse; Risaldar-Major and Hony. Lt. Mûzaffar Khan, late Governor-General's Bodyguard.

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Under-Secretary, S. R. Kaiwar, I.C.S.

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Director General of Archæology, Rao Bahadur Kashinath Narayan Dikshit, M.A., F.R.A.S.B.; *Offg. Deputy Director General of Archæology*, Niranjan Prasad Chakravarti, M.A., Ph. D.; *Offg. Superintendent, Archæological Section, Indian Museum*, T. N. Ramchandran, M.A.; *Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle*, Ganesh Chandra Chandra, A.I.I.A.; *Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle*, Hasan Hayat Khan, A.R.I.B.A.; *Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Northern Circle*, Madho Sarup Vats, M.A.; *Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle*, Dr. Mohammad Nazim, M.A., Ph.D.; *Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Central Circle*, Hargovind Lal Srivastava, M.A.; *Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle*, Qureshi Mohammad Moneer, B.A.; *Archæological Chemist in India*, Khan Bahadur Mohammad Sana Ullah, M.Sc., F.C.S.; *Government Epigraphist for India*, vacant; *Superintendent for Epigraphy*, Rao Bahadur C. R. Krishnamacharlu, B.A.; *Assistant Superintendent Archæological Survey, Central Circle*, Amalananda Ghosh, M.A.; *Assistant Superintendent Archæological Survey*, J. H. S. Waddington; *Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey*, C. C. Das Gupta, M.A.; *Assistant Superintendent, Archæological Survey*, Leave Reserve, Moulvi Shamsuddin Ahmed, M.A.; *Assistant Superintendent for Epigraphy*, Dr. Bahadur Chand Chhabra, M.A., M.O.L., Ph.D.; *Assistant Engineer*, Dr. Khawaja Ali Akhtar Ansari, Ph.D., O.E.; *Curator, Central Asian Antiquities Museum*, Dr. Mohammad Abdul Hamid, Ph.D., M.Sc., F.C.S.; *Epigraphist to the Govt. of India for Persian and Arabic Inscriptions*, Ghulam Yazdani, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.A.S.B.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Lt.-Gen. Sir Gordon Gray Jolly, K.C.I.E., K.H.P., I.M.S.

Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, Lt.-Col. E. Cotter, M.B., B. Ch. (N.U.I.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Lt.-Col. R. Hay, M.B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Glas.), D. T.M. & H. (Liv.), I.M.S.

Assistant Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Lieut.-Col. M. K. Kelavkar, M.B.E., M.B.B.S., I.M.S.

Dy. Public Health Commissioner with the Govt., of India, Major C. K. Lakshmanan, L. M. & S. (Mad.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Asst. Public Health Commissioner with the Govt. of India, Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, L. M. & S., D.P.H. (Camb.), D.T.M. & H. (Camb.), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin. & Glasgow).

Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Major General J. Taylor, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S.

Assistant Directors, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Lt.-Col. W. J. Webster, M.C., M.D., (aberd.), D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), I.M.S.; Captain C. L. Greening, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S.

Supernumerary Officer under I. R. F. A., Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Dr. R. K. Goyal, M.B.B.S. (Pb.), M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Edin.), D.Sc. (Paris).

Assistant Surgeons (British Cadre), Central Research Institute, Kasauli, J. P. McGuire, D.C.M., L.M.S.S.A. (Lond.), I.M.D.; A. G. Brooks, D.T.M., I.M.D., Assistant to Director.

Director-General of Observatories, Poona, C. W. B. Normand, C.I.E., M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.).

Meteorologist, Bombay Observatory, Dr. Srinivasa Rao Savur, M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (Lon.).

Librarian, Imperial Library, Calcutta, Khan Bahadur K. M. Asadullah, B.A., F.L.A.

Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India, Dr. T. E. Gregory, D.Sc.

Tea Controller for India, Y.N. Sukthankar, O.I.E., I.C.S.

Controller of Enemy Firms and Enemy Trading and Custodian of Enemy Property, B. C. A. Cook, I.C.S.

Controller of Patents and Designs, K. Rama Pai, M.A.

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GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
Warren Hastings ..	..20 Oct. 1774
Sir John Macpherson, Bart.	.. 8 Feb. 1785
Earl Cornwallis, K.G. (*a*)	..12 Sep. 1786
Sir John Shore, Bart. (*b*)	..28 Oct. 1793
Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Alfred Clarke, K.C.B. (*Offg.*)	..17 Mar. 1798
The Earl of Mornington, P.C. (*c*)	18 May 1798
The Marquess Cornwallis, K.G. (2nd time)	..30 July 1805
Captain L. A. P. Anderson, Sir George H. Barlow, Bart.	..10 Oct. 1805
Lord Minto, P.C. (*d*) ..	..31 July 1807
The Earl of Moira, K.G., P.C. (*e*)	4 Oct. 1813
John Adam (*Offg.*) ..	.. 13 Jan. 1823
Lord Amherst, P.C. (*f*) ..	.. 1 Aug. 1823
William Butterworth Bayley (*Offg.*)	13 Mar. 1828
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C.	4 July 1828

(*a*) Created Marquess Cornwallis, 15 Aug. 1792
(*b*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Teignmout.
(*c*) Created Marquess Wellesley. 2 Dec. 1799
(*d*) Created Earl of Minto .. 24 Feb. 1813
(*e*) Created Marquess of Hastings. 2 Dec. 1816
(*f*) Created Earl Amherst .. 2 Dec. 1826

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B., G.C.H., P.C. ..	..14 Nov. 1834
Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart. (*a*) (*Offg.*)	..20 Mar. 1835
Lord Auckland, G.C.B., P.C. (*b*)	.. 4 Mar. 1836
Lord Ellenborough, P.C. (*c*)	..28 Feb. 1842
William Wilberforce Bird (*Offg.*)	15 June 1844
The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B. (*d*) ..	..23 July 1844
The Earl of Dalhousie, P.C. (*e*)	.. 12 Jan. 1848
Viscount Canning, P.C. (*f*)	..29 Feb. 1856

(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Metcalfe.
(*b*) Created Earl of Auckland, 21 Dec. 1839.
(*c*) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Ellenborough.
(*d*) Created Viscount Hardinge, 2 May 1846
(*e*) Created Marquess of Dalhousie, 25 Aug. 1846
(*f*) Afterwards (by creation) Earl Canning.

NOTE.—The Governor-General ceased to be the direct Head of the Bengal Govermnent from the 1st May, 1854, when the first Lieutenant-Governor assumed office. On 1st April 1912, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor and the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor was abolished.

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Viscount Canning, P.C. (*a*) ..	1 Nov. 1858
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, KT., G.C.B., P.C. ..	..12 March 1862
Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B. (*b*) (*Offg.*) ..	..21 Nov. 1863
Colonel Sir William T. Denison, K.C.B. (*Offg.*)	.. 2 Dec. 1863
The Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence, Bart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I. (*c*)	..12 Jan. 1864
The Earl of Mayo, K.P. ..	..12 Jan. 1869
John Strachey (*d*) (*Offg.*)	.. 9 Feb. 1872
Lord Napier of Merchustoun, KT. (*e*) (*Offg.*)	..23 Feb. 1872
Lord Northbrook, P.C. (*f*)	.. 3 May 1872
Lord Lytton, G.C.B. (*g*) ..	..12 Apl. 1876
The Marquess of Ripon, K.G., P.C.	8 June 1880
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C. (*h*) ..	..13 Dec. 1884
The Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C. M.G.	..10 Dec. 1888
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C.	..27 Jan. 1894
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C.	6 Jan. 1899
Baron Ampthill (*Offg.*) ..	..30 Apl. 1904
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.C. (*i*)	13 Dec. 1904
The Earl of Minto, K. G., P.C., G.C. M.G.	..18 Nov. 1905
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. (*j*)	23 Nov. 1910
Lord Chelmsford	.. Apl. 1916
Marquess of Reading	Apl. 1921
Baron Irwin	.. Apl. 1926
The Earl of Willingdon ..	.. Apl. 1931
The Marquess of Linlithgow	.. Apl. 1936

(*a*) Created Earl Canning, 21 May 1859.
(*b*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Magdala.
(*c*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence.
(*d*) Afterwards Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
(*e*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick.
(*f*) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Northbrook.
(*g*) Created Earl of Lytton, 28 April 1880.
(*h*) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, 12 Nov. 1888.
(*i*) Created an Earl, June 1911.
(*j*) During tenure of office, the Viceroy is Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (G.M.S.I. and G.M.I.E.). On quitting office, he becomes G.C.S.I. and G.C.I.E.: with the date of his assumption of the Viceroyalty.

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA. FROM 1774 TO 1941.

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
Lieut.-General John Clavering	1774
Lieut.-General Sir Eyre Coote	1779
Lieut.-General Sir Robert Sloper	1785
General Earl Cornwallis	1786
Major-General Sir Robert Abercrombie ..	1793
Major-General Sir Alfred Clarke	1798
Lieut.-General Gerard (Lord Lake) ..	1801
General Marquis Cornwallis (2nd time) ..	1805
Lieut.-General Lord Lake	1805
Lieut.-General Sir G. Hewett	1807
Major-General William St. Leger (*temp.*) ..	1810
Lieut.-General Sir George Nugent ..	1812
General Marquis of Hastings	1813
General Sir Edward Paget	1823
General Viscount Combermere	1825
General Earl of Dalhousie	1830
General Sir Edward Barnes	1832
General Lord William C. Bentinck ..	1833
General Sir Henry Fane	1835
General Sir Jasper Nicolls	1839
General Lord Gough	1843
General Sir Charles James Napier ..	1849
General Sir William Maynard Gomm ..	1850
General Sir George Anson	1856
General Sir Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde) ..	1857

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Name.	Assumed charge of office.
General Sir Hugh Rose	1860
Lieut.-General Sir W. R. Mansfield ..	1865
General Robert Cornelis, Lord Napier (Baron Napier of Magdala)	1870
General Sir Frederick Paul Haines ..	1876
General Sir Donald Martin Stewart ..	1881
General Lord Roberts	1885
General Sir George Stewart White ..	1893
General Sir William Lockhart	1898
General Sir Arthur Power-Palmer ..	1900
Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum ..	1902
General Sir O'Moore Creagh	1909

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
General Sir Beauchamp Duff	191
General Sir Charles Munro	191
Field-Marshal Lord Rawlinson	192
Field-Marshal Sir William Birdwood ..	192
Field-Marshal Sir Phillip Chetwode ..	193
Field-Marshal Sir Robert Archibald Cassels, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.	193
General Sir C. J. E. Auchinleck, G.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E., A.-D.-C. ..	194
General Sir Archibald P. Wavell, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C., A.-D.-C.	194

THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

President—The Hon'ble Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.S.I.
Deputy President—Akhil Chandra Datta, M.L.A.

A. Elected Members.

Constituency.	Name.
Madras City (Non-Muhammadan Urban) ..	S. Satyamurthi.
Ganjam *cum* Vizagapatam (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	K. S. Gupta.
East Godavari and West Godavari *cum* Kistna (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	A. Satyanarayana Moorty.
Guntur *cum* Nellore (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Professor N. G. Ranga.
Madras ceded districts and Chittoor (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.
Salem and Coimbatore *cum* North Arcot (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar.
South Arcot *cum* Chingleput (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	K. Sitarama Reddiar.
Tanjore *cum* Trichinopoly (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	K. Santhanam.
Madura and Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Shrimati K. Radhabai Subbarayan.
West Coast and Nilgiris (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	K. B. Jinaraja Hegde.
North Madras (Muhammadan)	Umar Aly Shah.
South Madras (Muhammadan)	Maulvi Syed Murtuza Sahib Bahadur.
West Coast and Nilgiris (Muhammadan) ..	H. A. Sathar H. Essak Sait.
Madras (European)	F. E. James.
Madras Landholders	Raja T. Manavedan, of Nilambur.
Madras Indian Commerce	Sami Vencatachelam Chetty Garu.
Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan Urban) ..	Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Sind (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Diwan Lalchand Navalrai.
Bombay Northern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Bhulabhai Jivanji Desai.
Bombay Central Division (Muhammadan Rural).	Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee.
Bombay Central Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Rajmal Lakhichand.
Ditto. ..	Jamnadas M. Mehta.
Bombay Southern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural.)	S. K. Hosmani.
Bombay City (Muhammadan Urban)	Mahomed Ali Jinnah.
Sind (Muhammadan Rural)	Seth Haji Sir Abdoola Haroon.
Ditto.	Nabi Baksh Illahi Bakhsh Bhutto.
Bombay (European)	J. D. Boyle.
Ditto.	E. L. C. Gwilt.
Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau (Indian Commerce).	Manu Subedar.
Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars (Landholders) ..	Mian Ghulam Kadir Md. Shahban.

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Constituency.	Name.
Bombay Millowners' Association (Indian Commerce).	Sir Hormusji Peeroshaw Mody, K.B.E.
Calcutta (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	N. C. Chunder.
Calcutta Suburbs (Non-Muhammadan Urban) ..	Dr. P. N. Banerjea.
Burdwan Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya.
Presidency Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra.
Dacca Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Subhas Chandra Bose.
Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Akhil Chandra Datta.
Calcutta and Suburbs (Muhammadan Urban) ..	Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.S.I. (Elected President).
Burdwan and Presidency Divisions (Muhammadan Rural).	Hajee Chowdhury Mohammud Ismail Khan.
Dacca *cum* Mymensingh (Muhammadan Rural).	Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi.
Bakargunj *cum* Faridpur (Muhammadan Rural).	Chowdhury Sekander Ali.
Chittagong Division (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Shaikh Rafiuddin Ahmad Siddiquee.
Rajshahi Division (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Dr. Habibar Rahman.
Bengal (European)	C. C. Miller.
Do.	T. Chapman-Mortimer.
Do.	C. P. Lawson.
Bengal Landholders	Dhirendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury.
Marwari Association (Indian Commerce) ..	Baijnath Bajoria.
Cities of the United Provinces (Non-Muhammadan Urban).	Professor Chandra Bhal Johri.
Meerut Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Choudhri Raghubir Narain Singh.
Agra Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Pundit Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Badri Datt Pande.
Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Sri Prakasa.
Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Khedan Lal.
Lucknow Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Mohan Lal Saksena.
Fyzabad Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) ..	Raja Jagdambika Pratap Narain Singh.
Cities of the United Provinces (Muhammadan Urban).	Sir Syed Raza Ali, C.B.E.
Meerut Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Qazi Mohammad Ahmad Kazmi.
Agra Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, C.I.E.
Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Muhammadan Rural).	Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan.
United Provinces Southern Division (Muhammadan Rural).	Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad, C.I.E.
Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions (Muhammadan Rural).	Mohamed Azhar Ali.
United Provinces (European)	J. Ramsay Scott.
United Provinces Landholders	Raja Bahadur Kushal Pal Singh
Ambala Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Lala Sham Lal.
Jullundur Division (Non-Muhammadan) ..	Raizada Hans Raj.
West Punjab (Non-Muhammadan)	Bhai Parma Nand.
East Punjab (Muhammadan)	Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.

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Constituency.	Name.
East Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.
West Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	H. M. Abdullah.
North Punjab (Muhammadan)	Nawab Sahibzada Sayad Sir Mohammad Mehr Shah.
North-West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Shaik Fazl-i-Haq Piracha.
South-West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Nawab Makhdum Murid Hossain Qureshi.
East Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Mangal Singh.
West Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Sant Singh.
Punjab Landholders	M. Ghiasuddin.
Darbhanga *cum* Saran (Non-Muhammadan) ..	Satya Narayan Sinha.
Muzaffarpur *cum* Champaran (Non-Muhammadan).	Babu Hari Sharan Prasad Srivastava.
Orissa Division do.	Bhubananda Das.
Do. do.	Pandit Nilakantha Das.
Patna *cum* Shahabad (Non-Muhammadan) ..	Ramayan Prasad.
Gaya *cum* Monghyr (Non-Muhammadan) ..	Gauri Shankar Singh.
Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas (Non-Muhammadan).	Kallash Bihari Lall.
Chhota Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan) ..	Ram Narayan Singh.
Patna and Chhota Nagpur *cum* Orissa (Muhammadan).	Muhammad Nauman.
Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan)	Muhammad Ahsan.
Tirhut Division (Muhammadan)	Maulvi Mohammad Abdul Ghani.
Bihar and Orissa Landholders	Maharaja Bahadur Ram Ran Vijal Prasad Singh of Dumraon.
Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Govind Vinayekrao Deshmukh.
Central Provinces Hindi Divisions (Non-Muhammadan).	Seth Govind Das.
Do. do. ..	Pandit Shambhudayal Misra.
Central Provinces (Muhammadan)	Khan Bahadur Nawab Siddique Ali Khan.
Central Provinces Landholders	Seth Sheodass Daga.
Berar (Non-Muhammadan)	M. S. Aney.
Assam Valley (Non-Muhammadan)	Kuladhar Chaliha.
Surma Valley *cum* Shillong (Non-Muhammadan).	....
Assam (Muhammadan)	Abdur Rasheed Choudhury.
Assam (European)	P. J. Griffiths.
Delhi (General)	M. Asaf Ali.
Ajmer-Merwara (General)	Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni.
North-West Frontier Province (General) ..	Abdul Qaiyum.

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Province or body represented.	Name.

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Do.	The Hon. Sir Andrew Clow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.	The Hon. Sir Jeremy Raisman, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
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Do.	C. M. G. Ogilvie, C.S.I., C.B.E.
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Do.	T. S. Pillay.
Do.	S. H. Y. Ouslnam, C.I.E.
Do.	Mohammad Ikramullah.
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Do.	Maulvi Mazharul Islam.
The Punjab	Khan Sahib Shaikh Abdul Hamid.

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Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj.

"Shams-ul-Ulama" Kamaluddin Ahmad.

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Naoroji M. Dumasia.

Seth Sunderlal Daga.

Kunwar Hajee Ismaiel Alikhan, O.B.E.

Hony. Captain Sardar Bahadur Dalpat Singh, O.B.I., I.O.H.

Saiyid Haidar Imam.

Mahor Thakur Singh, M.C., O.B.I.

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THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

President.—The Hon. Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D., Bar-at-Law

Constituency.	Name.
NOMINATED MEMBERS—*including the President.*	
(a) Official Members.	
Government of India	His Excellency General Sir Claude John Eyr Auchinleck, G.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.I
Do.	The Hon'ble Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K.B.E. C.I.E.
Do.	The Hon'ble L. Wilson.
Do.	The Hon'ble Sir Alan Lloyd, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.	The Hon'ble E. Conran-Smith, C.I.E.
Do.	The Hon'ble Mr. S. N. Roy, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.	The Hon'ble Mr. Shavax A. Lal.
Do.	The Hon'ble Mr. A. de C. Williams, C.I.E.
Do.	The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. Jones, C.I.E.
Do.	The Hon. Mr. H. C. Prior, C.I.E.
Do.	The Hon. Mr. D. N. Mitra, C.B.E.
(b) Non-Official Members	
	The Hon'ble Sir David Devadoss.
	The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir K. Ramunni Menon.
	The Hon'ble Sir A. P. Patro, K.C.I.E.
	The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Kt.
	The Hon'ble Sir Josna Ghosal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
	The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Satyendra Kumar Das.
	The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sir Satya Charan Mukherjee, C.B.E.
	The Hon. Sir Mohammad Yakub.
	The Hon'ble Sirdar Nihal Singh.
	The Hon'ble Raja Charanjit Singh.
	The Hon'ble Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan, M.B.E.
	The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Sir S. Hissan-ud-Din Bahadur, Kt., C.I.E.
	The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D., Bar-at-Law.
	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Shams-ud-Din Haider, O.B.E.
	The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sobha Singh, O.B.E.

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Elected—Non-officials.

Constituency.	Name.
Madras (Non-Muhammadan)	The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. Govindachari.
Do.	The Hon'ble Mr. M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiyar.
Do.	The Hon'ble Mr. Narayandas Girdhardas.
Do.	The Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu.
Madras (Muhammadan)	The Hon'ble Saiyad Mohamed Padshah Sahib Bahadur.
Bombay (Non-Muhammadan)	The Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran.
Do.	The Hon'ble Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal.
Do.	The Hon'ble Mr. Manockji Nadirshah Dalal.
Bombay Presidency (Muhammadan)	The Hon'ble Sirdar Saheb Sir Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha, Kt., C.I.E., J.P.
Sind (Muhammadan)	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ali Buksh Mohamed Hussain, C.B.E.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce	The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Parker.
East Bengal (Non-Muhammadan)	The Hon'ble Mr. Kumarsankar Ray Chaudhury.
West do. do.	The Hon'ble Kumar Nripendra Narayan Sinha.
West do. do.	The Hon'ble Mr. Susil Kumar Roy Chowdhury.
West Bengal (Muhammadan)	The Hon'ble Mr. Abdool Razak Hajee Abdool Suttar.
East do. do.	The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Syed Ihtisham Hyder Chaudhury.
Bengal Chamber of Commerce	The Hon'ble Sir John Richardson, Kt.
United Provinces Central (Non-Muhammadan).	The Hon'ble Raja Yuveraj Dutta Singh of Oel and Kalmarah.
United Provinces Northern (Non-Muhammadan).	The Hon'ble Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru.
United Provinces Southern (Non-Muhammadan).	The Hon'ble Pandit P. N. Sapru.
United Provinces West (Muhammadan).. ..	The Hon'ble Haji Syed Mohamed Husain.
United Provinces East (Muhammadan) ..	The Hon'ble Chaudhri Niamatullah.
Punjab (Non-Muhammadan)	The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, C.I.E.
Punjab (Sikh)	The Hon'ble Sardar Buta Singh, C.B.E.
East and West Punjab (Muhammadan).. ..	The Hon'ble Choudhri Ataullah Khan Tarar.
Bihar (Non-Muhammadan)	The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Kameshwar Singh, K.C.I.E., of Darbhanga.
Do. do.	The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sri Narain Mahtha.
Orissa do.	The Hon'ble Mr. N. Kunja Kishore Das.
Bihar and Orissa (Muhammadan)	The Hon'ble Mr. Hossain Imam.
Central Provinces (General)	The Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Kalikar.
Berar (General)	The Hon'ble Mr. Brijlal Nandlal Biyani.
Assam (Muhammadan)	The Hon'ble Maulvi Ali Asgar Khan.

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Assam.

The Province of Assam which, as shown on the map, covers a total area of 67,334 sq. miles, excluding Tribal territory, encloses Indian States with an extent of 12,320 sq. miles, deducting which the nett area of British territory is 55,014 sq. miles. It is formed of the Assam or Brahmaputra valley, the valley of the Surma to the south, and portions of the hills which surround these valleys on the North, East and South or separate the valleys from one another. To the West lie the plains of Bengal.

Population.—*British territory.*—The total population of the Province (British territory) in 1931 was 862,251, of which nearly 5¼ millions were Hindus, over 2¾ millions Muslims, a million belonged to tribal religions and a quarter of a million were Christians. 43 per cent. of the population were recorded as speaking Bengali, 21 per cent. Assamese: other languages spoken in the province are Hindi, Uriya, Mundari, Nepali and a great variety of languages classified under the general heading of the Tibeto-Burman languages. Owing to the great areas of waste and rivers, the average density of the province was only 137 which, compared with that of most other parts of India, is low.

Agricultural Products.—The river basins are naturally fertile and present in the main few difficulties to the cultivator. Rice is the staple food crop, nearly 5,351,500 acres being devoted to this crop. Rainfall being high, the problem in general is to dispose of the surplus water and to control the action of floods rather than irrigation in the usual sense. Tea and jute are the most important crops grown for export. The area under tea consists of 439,089 acres. About 38,542 acres are devoted to sugarcane. A good deal of short staple cotton is grown in the hills.

Meteorological Conditions.—Rainfall is everywhere abundant, and ranged from 51.22 to 284.07 inches in 1938, leaving aside the highest recorded rainfall in this part of India which was the maximum reached at Cherrapunji in the Khasi Hills (569.50); this is one of the wettest places in the world. Temperatures are moderate. Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place, by far the worst being that which occurred in 1897.

Accounts of the petroleum occurrences in Assam have been published in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. The petroleum localities in this province are confined to a curved belt of country along the basins of the Brahmaputra and the Surma. This belt is traceable over a distance of some 800 miles from N. E. Assam through Cachar and Chittagong to the Arakan coast, where it has a S. S. E. trend.

Mines and Minerals.—The only minerals in Assam worked on a commercial scale are coal, limestone and petroleum oil. The most extensive coal measures hitherto worked are in the Naga Hills and the Lakhimpur districts, where about 238,102 tons were raised in 1939. Important deposits also exist in the Garo Hills. Limestone is quarried in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Petroleum is worked only in Lakhimpur and Cachar, and has only been refined in Lakhimpur.

Manufactures and Trade.—Silk is manufactured in the Assam valley, the weaving being done by women. Cotton weaving is also largely practised by the women, and almost every house in that valley used to contain a loom; the cloth is being gradually displaced by imported goods of finer texture and colour but vigorous efforts at revival are being made by Government. Tea manufacture is the most important industry of the province. Boat-building, brass and metal and earthenwares, and limestone burning are other industries, but agriculture employs about 89 per cent. of the population. Assam carries on a considerable trade with the adjoining foreign tribes and countries.

Communications.—Much of the trade of Assam is carried by river. The extensive system of rivers makes the province less dependent upon roads than other parts of India but there has been much advance in recent years in road communication. A fleet of steamers maintained by the India General Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company plies on the rivers in both Valleys. An alternate day service of passenger-boats runs between Goalundo and Dibrugarh. There are two trunk roads on either bank of the Brahmaputra most of which are metalled or gravelled. There are excellent metalled roads from Shillong to Gauhati, Shillong to Sylhet, Shillong to Cherrapunji, and also between Dimapur, on the Assam Bengal Railway, and Imphal, the capital of the Manipur State. The Government of Assam had in 1928 carried out a considerable programme of road improvement and another programme which aimed at the improvement of nearly 300 miles of road either by metalling or gravelling and the construction of 12 big bridges is complete. In September, 1937, a further road improvement programme totalling Rs. 1,05,25,000 was drawn up, from which 22 schemes amounting to Rs. 41,11,054 were selected as a priority class. The Government of India have recently approved a programme running up to 31-3-45 under which 15 at these priority class schemes amounting to Rs. 32,00,000 will be financed from the Road Fund. The work on some of these projects is already in progress. In addition to the above the Government of Assam propose spending annually about Rs. 1,50,000 out of the Tea Rates Road Fund and about Rs. 1,23,000 out of the Provincial Motor Taxation Road Fund on the improvement of secondary or feeder roads. *Kutcha* roads are being maintained by means of mechanical plant which has proved successful in maintaining, throughout the year, a surface fit for motor vehicles. Motor traffic has increased on all sides and the demands for better roads have been insistent. The open mileage of railway has also shown a steady improvement and several branch lines to the Assam Bengal Railway system have been added in recent years. The main Assam Bengal Railway line runs from Chittagong Port, in Bengal, through the North Cachar Hills to Tinsukia, a station on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, and connects the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys. A branch of the line runs from Badarpur to Silchar at the Eastern end of the Surma Valley and another runs west down the Assam Valley from Lumding to Pandu where it effects a junction with the Eastern Bengal Railway. The Eastern Bengal Railway connects Assam with the Bengal system *via* the Valley of the Brahmaputra. Railhead is now at Rangapara north of Tezpur.

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THE FINANCES OF ASSAM.

In common with the other Provinces of India, Assam secured substantial financial autonomy under the Reform Act of 1935. The present financial position for 1941-42 is set out in the following table :—

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimate for 1941-42. (*In thousands of Rupees.*)	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1941-42. (*In thousands of Rupees.*)
A—Principal Heads of Revenue—		A.—Direct Demands on the Revenue—	
I—Customs	11,50	4. Taxes on income other than Corporation tax.	38
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	20,50	7. Land Revenue ..	16,33
V—Salt	....	8. Provincial Excise ..	4,25
VII—Land Revenue ..	1,26,69	9. Stamps	44
VIII—Provincial Excise ..	33,06	10. Forests	12,39
IX—Stamps	15,43	11. Registration	1,52
X—Forests	20,50	12. Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act ..	4,78
XI—Registration	2,38	13. Other Taxes and duties	3
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	4,73	B.—Railway Revenue Account—	
XIII—Other taxes and duties	3,76	A. State Railways ..	....
Total ..	2,47,55	14C. Subsidised companies	....
B—Railway Revenue Account—		15D. Miscellaneous Railways expenditure .	....
XV—A.—State Railways ..	....	BB.—Railway capital outlay charged to Revenue—	
XVI—Subsidised companies	....	16. Construction of Railways	....
Total ..	....	C.—Revenue account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works—	
E—Debt Services—		18B. Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works ..	1,90
XX—Interest	48	E.—Debt Services—	
Total ..	48	22. Interest on debt and other obligations..	4,94
F—Civil Administration—		23. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt ..	3,75
XXI—Administration of Justice	1,92	F.—Civil Administration—	
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements ..	47	25. General Administration..	36,06
XXIII—Police	38	27. Administration of Justice	9,46
XXIV—Ports and Pilotage ..	....	28. Jails and Convict Settlements ..	5,07
XXVI—Education	3,93	29. Police	31,84
XXVII—Medical	1,94	30. Ports and Pilotage ..	2
XXVIII—Public Health ..	1,65	36. Scientific Departments	6
XXIX—Agriculture	1,11	37. Education (European)	83
XXX—Veterinary	46	Ditto (other than European) ..	43,14
XXXI—Co-operation	12	38. Medical	15,30
XXXII—Industries	33	39. Public Health ..	8,92
XXXIV—Miscellaneous Departments	51	40. Agriculture	6,90
Total ..	12,82	41. Veterinary	2,25
H—Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—		42. Co-operation ..	1,75
XXXIX—Civil Works	17,58	43. Industries	2,56
Total ..	17,58	47. Miscellaneous Departments	1,19
J—Miscellaneous—		H.—Public Improvements—	
XLIV—Receipts in aid of superannuation ..	22	50. Civil Works	58,18
XLV—Stationery and Printing	49	J.—Miscellaneous—	
XLVI—Miscellaneous ..	3,83	54A.—Famine Relief ..	50
Total ..	4,54	55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	23,94
		56. Stationery and Printing	3,51
		57. Miscellaneous ..	22,70

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Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimate for 1941-42.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1941-42.
	(*In thousands of Rupees.*)		(*In thousands of Rupees.*)
Revenue in England—		Expenditure in England—	
L—Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustment between Central and Provincial Governments—		M.—Extraordinary items—	
XLIX—Grants-in-aid from Central Government	30,00	Extraordinary Charges	
L—Miscellaneous adjustment between Central and Provincial Governments ..	4	Total expenditure from revenues	3,24,9
Total ..	30,04	Forest capital outlay	....
Total Receipts from Revenue heads	3,13,01	Payment of commuted value of pensions not charged to revenue	2,0
1. Debt raised in India—		Payment of retrenched personnel	....
Permanent debt	....	Total ..	2,0
Floating debt—Treasury Bills	....	Floating debt—	
Other floating loans ..	15,00	Treasury Bills	....
Total ..	15,00	Other floating loans	15,0
2. Unfunded Debt—		Total ..	15,0
State Provident Funds ..	18,03	Unfunded debt—	
3. Deposits not bearing interest—		State Provident funds	11,0
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	3,86	Deposits not bearing interest—	
Sinking and depreciation Fund	....	Fund for jute propaganda scheme	....
Fund for Jute propaganda scheme	....	Fund for Survey of jute areas ..	....
Fund for Co-operative training and education	....	Fund for Co-operative Training and education	....
Fund for Survey of jute areas .	....	Sinking Fund Investment Account	3,7
Subvention from the Road Development Fund	11,07	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	....
Ditto for control of motor transport	34	Subvention from Road Development Fund ..	11,0
Fund for Economic Development of Rural Areas.. ..	80	Ditto for control of motor transport	3
General Police Fund	10	Fund for Economic Development of Rural areas	8
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses ..	13	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses.. ..	1
Total Deposits not bearing interest	16,30	General Police Fund	1
4. Deposits of Local Funds—		Total deposits not bearing interest	16,5
District Funds	38,00	Deposit of Local Funds—	
Other Funds	10,35	District funds	38,0
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	38,12	Other funds	10,3
Advances	10,39	Departmental and Judicial deposits	39,0
Suspense	35	Advances	10,3
Civil Deposits	....	Suspense	3
Total deposits of local funds	97,21	Civil Deposits	....
5. Loans and advances by the Provincial Government ..	4,46	Total deposits of local funds	98,1
Remittances—		Loans and advances by Provincial Governments ..	4,1
6. Remittances within India ..	1,73,94	Remittances—	
Total Capital Revenues ..	3,24,94	Remittances within India ..	1,70,8
Total Receipts ..	6,37,95	Total Capital Expenditure	3,17,5
Opening balance	51,47	Total Expenditure ..	6,42,4
Grand Total	6,89,42	Closing balance	46,9
Excess of revenue over expenditure from revenues	....	Grand Total ..	6,89,4
		Excess of expenditure charged to revenue over revenue	11,5

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Administration.—The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him. In 1905, as the result of further deliberations, it was decided to add to the small Province of Assam the eastern portion of its unwieldy neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a Lieutenant-Governor. The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on the 1st of April, 1912; the Eastern Bengal Districts were united with the Bengal Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor-in-Council, Bihar, Chota-Nagpur and Orissa were formed into a separate province, while the old Province of Assam was re-constituted under a Chief Commissioner.

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the Province was raised in status to that of administration by a Governor-in-Council and was thereby ranked with the older major provinces of India.

The capital is Shillong, partly in British and partly in Khasi State territory, which has for a number of years been growing rapidly and is now in parts over-crowded. The town has grown up on somewhat rustic lines in very beautiful country on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises above it to a height of 6,450 feet above the sea. It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1897 and has been rebuilt with methods of construction more fitted to withstand the shocks of earthquake.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Robert Niel Reid, M.A. (Oxon), K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Maulavi Saiyid Sir Muhammad Saadulla, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri, B.L.
The Hon'ble Maulavi Munawwar Ali, B.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Srijut Hirendra Chandra Chakrabatti, B.A.
The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Maulavi Mudabbir Hussain Chaudhuri, B.L.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendra Nath Saikia, L.M.P.
The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Matin Chaudhuri, B.L.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulavi Sayidur Rahman, M.A., B.L.
The Hon'ble Miss Mavis Dunn, B.A., B.T., B.L.
The Hon'ble Srijut Rupnath Brahma, B.L.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Secretary, J. P. Mills, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Military Secretary, Major T. B. Alder.
Aide-de-Camp, G. E. D. Walker, I.P.
Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Major A.K.Preston, E.D.
Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Sardar Bahadur Subadar-Major Nainsing Mall, Bahadur I.D.S.M., O.B.I.
Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Subadar Sundar Singh Chhetri.

SECRETARIES, ETC., TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, H. G. Dennehy, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Secretary to Government, Finance and Revenue Departments, A. G. Patton, I.C.S.
Secretary to Government, Education and Local Self-Government Departments, C. B. C. Paine, I.C.S.
Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council, H. C. Stork, I.C.S.
Secretary to the Legislative Assembly, Annada Kanta Barua, B.A.
Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, K. E. L. Pennell, B.A., M.C., I.S.E.
Joint Secretary to Government in the Home Department, R. C. R. Cumming, I.P.
Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, T. T. S. Hayley, I.C.S.
Under Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self-Government Departments, Abu Nasr Muhammad Saleh, M.A.
Under Secretary to Government in the P.W.D., G. W. Gordon, I.S.E.
Deputy Secretary to Government in the Finance and Revenue Departments, A. V. Jones, I.S.O., V.D.
Deputy Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self-Government Departments, A. H. Chaudduri, B.L.
Registrar, Assam Secretariat, (Civil), K. N. Bhattacharyya, B.Sc.
Registrar, Assam Secretariat (P.W.D.), Anath Bandhu Datta.

ASSAM REVENUE-TRIBUNAL.

Member, J. C. Higgins, C.I.E., I.C.S.

ASSAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Chairman E. P. Burke, C.I.E., I.S.E. (Retired).
Members, Maulvi Faiznur Ali, B.L., Suresh Chandra Sen Gupta, M.A.
Secretary, R. R. Thomas, M.A., B.L., P.R.S.
Advocate-General, Assam, Rai Bahadur P. C. Datta, B.L., C.I.E.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Director of Land Records & Surveys, I. G. Registration, etc., S. P. Desai, I.C.S.
Director of Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Society & Village Authorities, M. H. Hussain, I.C.S.
Director of Agriculture, Dr. S. K. Mitra, M.S., Ph.D.
Director, Veterinary Department, Rai Sahib S. C. Ghosh, G.B.V.C., P.G. (Muktesar)
Conservator of Forests, Assam, C. G. M. Mackarness, C.I.E.
Commissioner of Excise, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Chaudhuri, B.A.
Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator-General, H. C. Stork, I.C.S.
Inspector-General of Police, R. C. R. Cumming, I.P.
Director of Public Instruction, G. A. Small.
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Lt.-Col. E. S. Phipson, I.M.S., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Director of Public Health, A. M. V. Hesterlow.
Chief Engineer, K. E. L. Pennell, B.A., M.C., I.S.E.

GOVERNORS.

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1921.
Sir William Sinclair Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1922.
Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1925.
Sir William James Reid, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 1925.
Sir Johns Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1927.
Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., 1927.
Sir Michæl Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1932.
Sir Abraham James Laine, K.C.I.E., 1935.
Sir Michæl Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1935.
Sir Robert Niel Reid, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., 1937.
Sir Gilbert Pitcairn Hogg, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 1938.
Henry Joseph Twynam, C.S.I., C.I.E., 1939.
Sir Robert Niel Reid, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., 1939

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ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon. Mr. Basanta Kumar Das, B.L.

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Maulvi Muhammad Amir-ud-Din.

Elected Members.

Names.	Constituency by which elected.
Srijut Jogendra Narayan Mandal, B.L.	Dhubri (Central).
Srijut Santosh Kumar Barua, B.A.	Dhubri (South).
Kumar Ajit Narayan Dev	Dhubri (North).
Srijut Paramananda Das	Goalpara (North-West).
Srijut Jogendra Chandra Nath, B.A.	Goalpara (South-East).
Srijut Ghanashyam Das, B.A.	Barpeta (South).
Srijut Kameswar Das, M.Sc., B.L.	Barpeta (North).
Srijut Gauri Kanta Talukdar, B.L.	Nalbari.
Srijut Siddhi Nath Sarma, B.L.	Kamrup Sadr (North).
Srijut Bisnuram Medhi, M.Sc., B.L.	Kamrup Sadr (Central).
Srijut Beli Ram Das, B.L. (for reserved seat) ..	Kamrup Sadr (South).
The Hon'ble Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhury, B.L.	Do.
Srijut Gopi Nath Bardoloi, M.A., B.L. ..	Do.
Srijut Purandar Sarma, M.A., B.L.	Mangaldai (South).
Srijut Bipin Chandra Medhi, B.L.	Mangaldai (North).
Srijut Omeo Kumar Das, B.A.	Tezpur (West).
Srijut Mahadev Sarma	Tezpur (East).
Srijut Haladhor Bhuyan	Nowgong (West).
Srijut Mahi Chandra Bora, B.L.	Nowgong (South-East).
Srijut Purna Chandra Sarma, B.L.	Nowgong (North-East).
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendra Nath Saikia, L.M.P. (for reserved seat).	Do.
Srijut Rajendranath Barua, B.L.	Golaghat (North).
Srijut Sankar Chandra Barua	Golaghat (South).
Srijut Krishna Nath Sarmah, B.Sc., B.L. ..	Jorhat (South).
Srijut Ramnath Das, B.L. (for reserved seat) ..	Jorhat (North).
Srijut Debeswar Sarma, B.L.	Do.
Srijut Sonaram Dutt	Sibsagar (West).
Srijut Jadav Prasad Chaliha, B.Sc.	Sibsagar (East).
Srijut Lakshesvar Borooah, B.L.	Dibrugarh (Central).
Srijut Joges Chandra Gohain, B.L.	Dibrugarh (West).
Srijut Rajani Kanta Barooah	Dibrugarh (East).
Srijut Sarveswar Barua, B.L.	North Lakhimpur.
Babu Akshay Kumar Das (for reserved seat).	Sunamganj.
Babu Karuna Sindhu Roy	Do.
Babu Bipin Behari Das (for reserved seat) ..	Habiganj (North).
Babu Shibendra Chandra Biswas	Do.
Babu Nirendra Nath Deb, B.L.	Habiganj (South).
Babu Dakshina Ranjan Gupta Chaudhuri, M.A., B.L.	South Sylhet (West).
Babu Lalit Mohan Kar	South Sylhet (East).
The Hon'ble Mr. Basanta Kumar Das, B.L. ..	Sylhet Sadar (South).
Babu Harendra Narayan Chaudhury, B.A. ..	Sylhet Sadar (North).
Babu Rabindranath Aditya, M.A., B.L. ..	Karimganj (West).
Babu Balaram Sircar (for reserved seat) ..	Karimganj (East).
Babu Kamini Kumar Sen, B.L.	Do.

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Names.	Constituency by which elected.
The Hon'ble Srijut Hirendra Chandra Chakravarty, B.A.	Hailakandi.
Mr. Arun Kumar Chanda, Barrister-at-Law ..	Silchar.
Babu Kala Chand Roy (for reserved seat) ..	Do.
Maulvi Ghyasuddin Ahmed, B.L.	Dhubri (West).
Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan	Dhubri (South).
Maulvi Jahanuddin Ahmed, B.L.	Dhubri (North).
Maulvi Matior Rahman Mia	Goalpara (West).
Maulvi Muhammad Amjad Ali, B.A., LL.B. ..	Goalpara (East).
Maulvi Syed Abdur Rouf, B.L.	Barpeta.
The Hon'ble Sir Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla, M.A., B. L.	Kamrup (South).
Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Bar-at-Law ..	Kamrup (North).
Maulvi Sheikh Osman Ali Sadagar	Nowgong (West).
Maulvi Muhammad Amiruddin	Nowgong (East).
Maulvi Badaruddin Ahmed, B.L.	Darrang.
Khan Bahadur Maulavi Keramat Ali ..	Sibsagar.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Maulavi Sayidur Rahman, M.A., B.L.	Lakhimpur.
Maulvi Muhammad Maqbul Hussain Choudhury.	Sunamganj (West).
The Hon'ble Maulvi Munawwar Ali, B.A., LL.B.	Sunamganj (Central).
Maulvi Dewan Muhammad Ahbab Chowdhury Vidyabinode, B.A.	Sunamganj (East).
Maulvi Abdul Bari Chaudhury, M.A., B.L. ..	Sunamganj (South).
Maulvi Dewan Ali Raja	Habiganj (North-West).
The Hon'ble Khan Sahib Mudabbir Hussain Chaudhri, B.L.	Habiganj (North-East).
Maulvi Asrafuddin Md. Chaudhury, B.A., LL.B.	Habiganj (South-West).
Maulvi Abdur Rahman	Habiganj (South-East).
Maulvi Naziruddin Ahmed	South Sylhet (West).
Maulvi Abdul Aziz, B.L.	South Sylhet (Central).
Maulavi Md. Ali Haidar Khan	South Sylhet (East).
Shams-ul-Ulama Maulana Abu Nasr Md. Waheed M.A.	Sylhet Sadr (Central).
Maulvi Md. Abdus Salam, B.A.	Sylhet Sadr (North).
Khan Bahadur Dewan Eklimur Roza Chaudhury.	Sylhet Sadr (West).
The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Matin Chaudhury, B.L.	Sylhet Sadr (East).
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mufizur Rahman, B.A...	Sylhet Sadr (South).
Maulvi Mubarak Ali, B.L.	Karimganj (West).
Khan Bahadur Hazi Abdul Majid Chaudhury.	Karimganj (Central).
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mahmud Ali	Karimganj (South).
Maulvi Mazarrof Ali Laskar	Hailakandi.
Maulvi Namwar Ali Barbhuiya, B.L.	Silchar.
The Hon'ble Miss Mavis Dunn, B.L., B.T. ..	Women's (Shillong).
Mr. A. Whittaker	European.
Mr. Comfort Goldsmith, B.A., B.T.	Indian Christian.
The Hon'ble Srijut Rupnath Brahma, B.L. ..	Goalpara (Tribal).
Srijut Rabi Ch. Kachari	Kamrup (Tribal).
Srijut Karka Dalay Miri	Lakhimpur and Majuli (Tribal).
Srijut Dhirsing Deuri	Nowgong (Tribal).
Mr. Benjamin Chandra Momin	Garo Hills (North).
Mr. Johang D. Marak	Garo Hills (South).
Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy, B.A...	Shillong.
Rev. L. Gatphoh, B.A.	Jowai.
Srijut Khorsing Terang, Mauzadar	Mikir Hills.

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Names.	Constituency by which elected.
Mr. P. Trinkle	European Planting.
Mr. C. G. Terrell	Do.
Mr. F. W. Blennerhassett	Do.
Mr. N. Dawson	Do.
Mr. D. B. H. Moore	Do.
Mr. C. W. Morley	Do.
Mr. E. B. Sim	Do.
Mr. Naba Kumar Dutta	Indian Planting (Assam Valley).
Mr. Baidyanath Mukherjee, B.A.	Indian Planting (Surma Valley).
Mr. William Richard Faull	European Commerce and Industry.
Mr. Kedarmal Brahmin, B.L.	Indian Commerce and Industry.
Srijut Bideshi Pan Tanti	Doom Dooma (District Lakhimpur).
Srijut Bhairab Chandra Das	Jorhat (Sibsagar district).
Babu Binode Kumar J. Sarwan	Thakurbari (Darrang district).
Mr. Sanat Kumar Ahir	Silchar (District Cachar).

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Heramba Prosad Barua, M.A., B.L.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

Mrs. Zubeida Ataur Rahman.

Elected Members.

Names.	Constituency by which elected.
Rai Sahib Apurba Kumar Ghosh, M.A., B.L. ..	Goalpara General.
Babu Satyendra Mohan Lahiri, M.A., B.L. ..	Kamrup ,,
Babu Jatindra Chandra Maitra, M.A., B.L. ..	Darrang ,,
Rai Sahib Balabaksh Agarwalla Hanchoria ..	Nowgong ,,
Babu Gazanand Agarwalla	Sibsagar. ,,
Rai Bahadur Rameswar Saharia	Lakhimpur. ,,
Rai Sahib Hem Chandra Dutt, B.L.	Cachar. ,,
Sarat Chandra Bhattacharya	Hills. ,,
Babu Man Mohan Chaudhury	Sylhet (West) ,,
Babu Suresh Chandra Das	Sylhet (East) ,,
Maulvi Abdul Hai, M.Sc., B.L.	Lower Assam Valley. (Muhammadan.)
Khan Sahib Maulavi Rukunoddin Ahmed, B.L.	Upper Assam Valley. Do.
Maulvi Md. Asad-Uddin Chaudhury	Surma Valley (East). Do.
Khan Bahadur Maulavi Gous Uddin Ahmed Chaudhury.	Surma Valley (Central). Do.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Golam Mastafa Chaudhury	Surma Valley (North-West). Do.
Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdur Rahim Chaudhury, B.L.	Surma Valley (South-West) Do.
H. P. Gray	Assam Valley. (European).
H. Emblen	Surma Valley. Do.

NOMINATED.

Mrs. Zubeida Ataur Rahman.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Heramba Prosad Barua, M.A., B.L.

Rai Sahib Sonadhar Das Senapati.

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The Province of Bengal comprises the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, the district of Darjeeling and the Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. The area of the Province is 82·955 square miles, with a population of 51,087,338. Included in the geographical unit of Bengal are the Indian States of Cooch Behar and Tripura, which are in direct political relationship with the Government of India. The area of the British territory is 77,521 square miles. The general range of the country is very low, and a great fertile plain extends southward from Jalpaiguri to the forests and swamps known as the Sunderbans, which lie between the area of cultivation and the Bay of Bengal.

The People.

Of the inhabitants of the Province 27,810,100 or 54.44 per cent. are Mahomedans and 22,212,069 Hindus. These two major religions embrace all but 2.09 per cent. of the population, Christians, Buddhists and Animists combined, number 1,043,049.

Bengali is spoken by ninety-two per cent. of the population of the Province and Hindi and Urdu by 3.7 per cent.

Industries.

According to the returns of the census of 1931, 10,593,384 persons or 20.7 per cent. of the population derive their support from pasture and agriculture, and of these 6,041,495 are cultivators, and 2,718,939 are agricultural labourers. The area under jute in 1939 was 25,49,600 acres against 25,21,400 in 1938. Bengal is the most important rice-producing area in Northern India, and it is computed that 87 per cent. of the cultivated area of the Province is devoted to its production. Other crops include barley, wheat, pulses and oil-seeds. Sugar is produced both from the sugar-cane and from the date-palm, and tobacco is grown for local consumption in nearly every district of Bengal. The area under tea in 1937 was 202,200 acres. There were 440 plantations employing a daily average of 184,762 permanent and 7,841 temporary hands.

Manufacture and Trade.—Agriculture is the principal industry of Bengal. In addition to this there are the jute mill industry, the tea industry (confined to the districts of Jalpaiguri including the Dooars and Darjeeling), the coal mining industry and the sugar industry. The jute mills in and around Calcutta and in the triparian tracts of the districts of Howrah and Hooghly constitute the principal manufacturing industry of the Province.

There was some improvement in the jute trade of Bengal (which began to decline since the year 1928-29) owing to a rise in the price of raw jute, as a result of the policy of voluntary restriction of jute crop, undertaken by the Government of Bengal in 1934-35. The increased production of jute during the next three seasons, however, proved that the propaganda of voluntary restriction was a failure. With the foreign demand of jute and its manufactures gradually falling off, stock in the Mills began to increase enormously with the result that the prices declined and the industry was about to face a serious crisis of unrestricted production. The situation was to a certain extent eased by the timely promulgation in September 1938, by the Government of Bengal, of the "Bengal Jute Ordinance," which restricted the hours of work in the mills. The measure had a desired effect on the prices which began to rise again. The heavy demand of the jute manufactures by the Government of U.S.A., however, did away with the necessity of the restriction imposed by the "Ordinance" which was thereupon withdrawn only to be shortly afterwards, replaced by the voluntary restriction agreement. The year was notable for sharp fluctuation in the prices of jute. Huge orders for sandbags consequent upon the outbreak of war, brought about sharp rise in the prices. The benefit thus derived by the Industry has been only shortlived and new problem Confront the industry. With increasing Government Control, mills are finding it difficult to market their production. The loss of the European Markets, the necessity for drastic restriction in production and the problem of disposing of the huge surplus Crop have rendered the future outlook of the industry somewhat uncertain.

The trade of Bengal during 1939-40 showed an improvement over the previous year. The value of Bengal's exports during this period was almost double that of her import and was the highest recorded since 1929-30. Imports of private merchandise rose from Rs. 51·39 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 56·12 Crores in 1939-40, which exports increased from Rs. 78·89 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 105·49 crores in 1939-40. Despite its many uncertainties and difficulties, the year 1939-40 was an exceptionally favourable one for the trade of Bengal.

Statement showing the trade of Calcutta & Bengal separately during 1937-38, 1938-39 *&* 1939-40.

	1937–38.		1938–39.		1939–40.	
	Calcutta.	Bengal.	Calcutta.	Bengal.	Calcutta.	Bengal.
	Rs. crores.	Rs. crores.	Rs. crores.	Rs. crores.	Rs. crores.	Rs. crores.
Imports—Private Merchandise—Foreign trade	49.28	51.60	48.38	51.39	51.71	56.12
Exports—Private Merchandise—Foreign trade	79.74	87.08	71.86	78.89	105.49	113.39

Administration.

The present form of administration in Bengal dates from January 1937. In 1912 the Government of the Province underwent an important change, when, in accordance with the Proclamation of His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi, the Province was [illegible] Lieutenant-Governor to that of a Governor-in-Council, thus bringing it into line with the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. In 1921, under the Reform Scheme, the Local Government was reconstituted, certain of the departments being placed under the control of Ministers [illegible] from among elected members of the

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Legislative Council. There are normally four members of the Executive Council who are in charge of the "reserved subjects," and three Ministers, who are in charge of the "transferred subjects." With the enforcement of the Government of India Act of 1935 on April 1, 1937, complete provincial autonomy came into being. The entire administration vests in the Governor who is assisted by a Council of Ministers holding office during his pleasure but answerable to a wholly elective legislature comprising two houses. Except in regard to his special responsibilities, the Governor corresponds to a constitutional monarch. The services no longer find a place in the legislatures and are subordinate to the Ministers. Dyarchy has disappeared and there is complete responsible Government.

The unit of administration is the District Magistrate and Collector. As Collector he supervises the gathering of the revenue and is the head of all the Departments connected with it, while as District Magistrate he is responsible for the administration of criminal justice in the district. The immediate superior of the District Magistrate is the Divisional Commissioner. Commissioners are the channels of communication between the local officers and the Government. In certain revenue matters they are, in their turn, subject to the Board of Revenue in Calcutta; in other matters they are under the direct control of Government.

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court of Calcutta which consists of the Chief Justice who is a Barrister and 18 Puisne Judges including three additional judges who are Barristers, Civilians or Vakils. Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Judges and Munsifs. Of these officers, the District and Additional Judges and a certain number of Subordinate Judges are also endowed with the powers of a Criminal Court while the remainder have jurisdiction in Civil matters only. Criminal Justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates. On its appellate side, the High Court disposes of appeals from the order of a Court of Session, and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts. Calcutta has six Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates, including one temporary Additional Magistrate in charge of the Traffic Court. One of the Presidency Magistrates is in charge of the Children's Court, is helped by Hony. Women Magistrates. It has also two Municipal Magistrates and it possesses a Court of Small Causes with Judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England.

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes.

Local Self-Government.

By Bengal Act III of 1884, and its subsequent amendments, which hitherto regulated municipal bodies in the interior, the powers of Commissioner of municipalities were increased and the elective franchise was extended. Bengal Act III of 1884 was repealed by Act XV of 1932 by which material changes have been introduced, *e.g.*, the franchise of the electors have been further widened, women have been enfranchised, the proportion of elected commissioners has been increased and the term of office of the Commissioner has been extended from three to four years. Municipal expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including veterinary institutions, employment of health officers, vaccinators and sanitary inspectors, the training and employment of female medical practitioners, the provision of model dwelling houses for the working classes, the holding of industrial, sanitary and health exhibitions and the improvement of breed of cattle. The Commissioners also have large powers in regard to the water supply and the regulation of buildings.

The Municipal Government of Calcutta is governed by Act III of 1923. This Act, which replaces Act III of 1899, makes the Corporation paramount in matters relating to municipal administration. The Act provides for the appointment of a Mayor, who replaces the chairman of the old Act, a Deputy Mayor, and Executive Officer, and Deputy Executive officers, all elected by the Corporation. The appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is subject to the approval of Government. The total number of councillors, after the enactment of the Calcutta Municipal (Second Amendment) Act, 1932, is 91 with 5 Aldermen elected by the Councillors. Of the 91 seats, 81 are elected, of which 21 are reserved for Muhammadans. Ten of the councillors are nominated by Government and the rest elected by the general or special constituencies. In order to improve the insanitary and congested areas of the city, the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers. In the mofussil, district and local boards exercise considerable powers, with regard to public works, education and medical relief.

Bengal Act V of 1919 introduces the new system of self-government by the creation of village authorities vested with the powers and duties necessary for the management of village affairs and entrusted with powers of self-taxation. The new village authority, called the union board, replaces gradually the old chaukidari panchayats and the union committees and deals with the village police, village roads, water supply, sanitation, primary schools and dispensaries. The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the union boards, village benches and courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the union. The Act has been extended to all districts in the Province and up to March 1934 over 4,737 Union Boards were actually constituted.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department consists of Public Works and Railway Departments and is under the charge of Secretary to Government in the Department of Agriculture and Industries.

The Public Works Department deals with questions regarding the construction and maintenance of public buildings and also regarding roads, bridges, etc.

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The Railway Department deals with questions regarding acquisition of lands required by the several Railways, the alignment of new lines of Railways, and with Tramway projects.

There is a Chief Engineer who is the principal professional adviser of Government.

N.B.—Under the New Constitution, the present organisation of Public Works (including Railways) together with Irrigation as well as Road Fund and Bengal Motor Vehicles Act transferred from the Local Self-Government Department will form the Department of Communication and Works.

Marine.

The Marine Department deals with questions connected with the administration of the port of Calcutta and the Government Dockyard, Narayanganj, and inland navigation, including the control and administration of Government launches except the police launches.

Irrigation.

The Irrigation Department deals with irrigation, navigation, flood protection by means of embankments and drainage, the latter including relief from congestion of drainage by regulating the available supplies of water to suit the requirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for irrigation in cases in which a supply is available.

Police.

The Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police, and the Railway Police. The Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the present Inspector-General being a member of the Imperial Police Service. Under him are Deputy Inspectors-General for the Dacca range, the Rajshahi range, the Presidency range, the Burdwan range and the Bakarganj range and also one Deputy Inspector-General in Charge of the C.I.D. and the Intelligence Branch. Each district is in charge of a Superintendent, and some of the more important districts have one or more Additional Superintendents. The Railway Police is divided into three distinct charges, each under a Superintendent. The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. There is also a Village Police, composed of daffadars and chowkidars, who receive a monthly salary which is collected from the villages or unions by the Panchayat or Union Board. There is a training college and school at Sardah in the district of Rajshahi where newly appointed officers and men of the Bengal Police learn their duties. The Calcutta City Police is a separate force maintained by Government under a Commissioner who is responsible direct to Government. The Commissioner has under him Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. A school for the training of recruits for the Calcutta Police force has been established at Calcutta. The annual cost of the Police is over 228 lakhs.

The head of the Medical Department is the Surgeon General with the Government of Bengal. In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible for medical work. There are 44 hospitals and dispensaries in Calcutta, 11 of which are supported by the Government and 860,540 persons were treated at these institutions of whom 57,177 were in-patients. In the Mofussil districts there are 1,200 hospitals and dispensaries, the number of patients treated in them as well as in several huts, fairs, melas, subsidised and temporary dispensaries and in various medical centres was 9,083,248.

Education.

In the Province of Bengal education is imparted partly through Government agency and partly through private bodies, assisted to some extent by Government grants-in-aid. Government maintains four Arts Colleges in Calcutta (of which one is a college for women, one is for Mahomedans and one the Sanskrit College), one at Hughli, one at Krishnagar, three, including the Islamic Inter College, at Dacca, one at Rajshahi and one at Chittagong. It also maintains two training colleges, one at Calcutta and one at Dacca, for teachers who teach in secondary schools through the medium of English, and 5 normal schools, one in each division, for the training of teachers in secondary schools who teach through the medium of the vernacular: also an engineering college at Sibpur and an engineering school at Dacca, two medical colleges, a veterinary college, a school of art and a commercial school in Calcutta, and a Textile Institute at Serampore. It also provides at the headquarters of all districts except Burdwan and Midnapore, and also at certain other mofussil centres, English high schools for the education of boys, while to some Government Arts Colleges high schools are attached. In Calcutta there are five Government high schools for boys, two of which are attached to the Presidency College and one to the Sanskrit College. Government high schools for girls exist only in the headquarters stations of Calcutta, Dacca, Mymensingh, Comilla and Chittagong. The other secondary schools, with the exception of a few middle schools managed either by Government or by municipal and district boards, are under private control. The administration of primary education in all areas, which are not under municipalities, rests with the district boards, grants being given from provincial revenues to the boards, which contribute only slightly from their own funds. Only in backward localities are such schools either entirely managed, or directly aided, by Government. Apart from the institutions referred to above, 80 institutions called Guru Training Schools are maintained by the Department for the training of primary school teachers. For the education of Mahomedans, there are senior Madrasas at Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, Hughli and Rajshahi which are managed by Government. There are also certain Government institutions for technical and industrial education. All institutions for technical and industrial education (except B. E. College, the Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca, the Government Commercial Institute and the Government School of Art, Calcutta) are now under the control of the Director of Industries. A large proportion of educational work of every grade is under the control of various missionary bodies, which are assisted by Government grants-in-aid.

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The municipalities are required to expend a certain proportion of their ordinary income on education. They are mainly responsible for primary education within their jurisdiction, but schools in these areas are eligible also for grants from Government. These bodies maintain a high school at Burdwan, a high school at Santipur, a high school at Kushtia and a high school at Chittagong.

In 1935-36 there were in the Presidency :—

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.

	Institutions.	Scholars.
Universities	2	1,832
Arts Colleges	43	24,518
Professional Colleges ..	14	5,186
High Schools	1,188	295,449
Middle Schools	1,883	172,556
Primary Schools ..	44,596	1,917,419
Special Schools	2,567	119,580

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.

Arts Colleges	6	705
Professional Colleges ..	3	77
High Schools	83	21,917
Middle Schools	90	11,597
Primary Schools ..	17,644	508,925
Special Schools	47	3,468

UNRECOGNISED SCHOOLS.

Males	1,069	49,974
Females	281	12,903

The Department is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, assisted by an Assistant Director, a special officer appointed temporarily, an Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education and a Director of Physical Education. Each division is in charge of a Divisional Inspector assisted by a certain number of Additional or Second Inspector and Assistant Inspectors for Mahommedan Education according to the requirements of the several divisions. Similarly the administrative charge of the primary education of each district is in the hands of a District Inspector assisted by Sub-Divisional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, the latter class of officers being in some instances helped by officers of humbler status called Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Maulvis. High education is controlled by the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca established in 1857 and 1921, respectively administered by the Chancellor (the Governor of Bengal), the Vice-Chancellor (appointed by Government) and a number of ex-officio, elected and nominated fellows. The University of Calcutta maintains a Law College, called University Law College, Calcutta. Dacca University also has a Law Department attached to it. Calcutta University is mainly an examining body, but it has now made itself responsible for advanced teaching for which purpose it employs an agency which is mainly distinct from the staffs of the affiliated Colleges.

The University at Dacca is of the residential type. There is a Board for Secondary and Intermediate Education at Dacca. It conducts the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations for the students of Institutions at Dacca and also the Islamic Matriculations and Intermediate Examinations.

The Education of Europeans is mainly conducted by private agency, assisted by Government grants. Government however maintain a special Inspector, and also a school for boys, a school for girls (both residential) at Kurseong, and attached to the latter a Training College (for women only).

THE FINANCES OF BENGAL.

After a sequence of deficit budgets for several years, Bengal looked forward hopefully to an improvement in her financial position as a direct result of the special steps taken by the Central Government and by Parliament through the India Act to alleviate Bengal's plight. Under Provincial Autonomy she was better off to the extent of Rs. 75 lakhs a year than before. In the year 1935-36, despite the grant from Central revenues of an amount equal to half the proceeds of the jute export duty, the budget showed a deficit of Rs. 51¾ lakhs. The Niemeyer report, however, as subsequently implemented, gave a further sum of Rs. 42 lakhs annually from an increased share in the jute export duty, and also an annual relief of Rs. 33 lakhs by cancelling the Province's accumulated debt to the Centre. Thus Bengal was able to face the future with more confidence. The Budget for the year 1937-38 was a surplus Budget. The year 1938-39 appears to have marked the begining of another sequence of deficit budgets. The budget for 1941-42, as recently presented to the legislature again reveals a deficit estimate at more than a crore of rupees. Although the finances of the Province, as revealed in the revised estimates and actuals of the preceding years, show a continuous improvement, the expenditure of the Province appears to have reached a stage where, it may be said, the Government are living a little beyond their means.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1941-42.
(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.)

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimate 1940-41.	Budget Estimate 1941-42.
	Rs.	Rs.
Customs	2,20,00	1,80,00
Taxes on Income ..	55,60	87,00
Salt	..	..
Land Revenue	3,67,98	3,67,18
Provincial Excise ..	1,60,50	1,75,00
Stamps	2,65,00	2,55,00
Forest	22,34	25,20
Registration	25,00	28,00
Receipts under Motor Vehicles-Taxation Acts	21,80	22,20
Other Taxes and Duties ..	49,60	51,37
Subsidised Companies ..	28	1,72
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	1,23	2,05
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	4,58	3,05

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ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1941-42—*contd.*

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.)

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimate 1940-41.	Budget Estimate 1941-42.
	Rs.	Rs.
Interest	29,44	29,27
Administration of Justice.	25,06	17,78
Jails and Convict Settlements	6,82	7,82
Police	13,23	10,38
Ports and Pilotage ..	99	1,14
Education	16,18	15,61
Medical	8,61	9,21
Public Health	3,83	3,11
Agriculture	2,28	5,29
Veterinary	96	1,05
Co-operation	4,40	5,42
Industries	17,43	22,11
Miscellaneous Departments	2,17	2,15
Civil Works	41,30	41,33
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	2,73	2,84
Stationery and Printing	4,86	4,86
Miscellaneous	15,75	18,62
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	30	26
Extraordinary receipts..	7,03	7,12
Total Revenue Receipt	13,97,28	14,03,14

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimate 1940-41.	Budget Estimate 1941-42.
	Rs.	Rs.
Debt raised in India ..	80,00	3,00,00
State Provident Fund ..	73,50	76,50
Famine Insurance Fund .	2,30	16,29
Fund for Economic Development and improvement of rural areas ..	..	..
Scheduled Castes Education Fund	..	1,50
District Funds	1,64,00	1,63,00
Other Funds	1,00,20	1,46,70
Civil Deposits	4,27,65	5,37,10
Other Accounts	40,83	39,78
Advances	14,20	15,58
Accounts with Reserve Bank	4,40	4,60
Suspense Accounts ..	3,62,10	4,12,30
Loans and Advances by the Provincial Governments	41,61	83,34
Total Receipts ..	13,11,64	17,96,69
Opening Balance ..	1,54,88	1,92,58
Grand Total	14,66,52	19,89,27

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1941-42.

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees).

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate 1940-41.	Budget Estimate 1941-42.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salt	..	..
Land Revenue	29,86	33,31
Provincial Excise ..	22,00	22,76
Stamps	4,66	4,59
Forest	17,71	19,14
Registration	24,64	20,57
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts	4,50	4,50
Other Taxes and Duties..	1,72	1,79
Interest on works for which Capital accounts are kept	20,76	20,74
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues ..	24,91	26,54
Other Revenue expenditure financed from Famine Relief Fund ..	..	..
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works	—3	..
Interests on Debts and Other Obligations ..	16,74	18,11
General Administration..	1,80,59	1,84,04
Administration of Justice.	1,00,89	98,81

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate 1940-41.	Budget Estimate 1941-42.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jails and Convict Settlements	35,83	38,01
Police	2,30,76	2,38,45
Ports and Pilotage ..	5,91	5,16
Scientific Departments ..	30	30
Education.—General ..	1,56,52	1,77,45
,, Anglo-Indian and European ..	11,41	11,46
Medical	58,15	57,40
Public Health	48,43	51,75
Agriculture	17,51	44,81
Veterinary	6,87	7,52
Co-operation	15,39	17,76
Industries	21,18	26,84
Miscellaneous Departments	5,02	5,45
Civil Works	1,59,72	1,68,31
Famine Relief	4,02	2,62
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	1,09,46	1,13,72
Stationery and Printing .	23,01	25,19
Miscellaneous	90,59	79,08
Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues	5,20	11,20
Total Revenue Expenditure	14,54,23	15,37,38

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ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1941-42—*contd.*

(The figures are in Thousands of Rupees.)

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate 1940-41.	Budget Estimate 1941-42.
	Rs.	Rs.
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works not charged to Revenue	— 57	— 4
Civil works not charged to Revenue		..
Commuted value of pension (not charged to revenue)	— 2,65	— 2,75
Debt Raised in India ..	1,40,00	3,75,00
State Provident Fund ..	60,00	64,00
Famine Insurance Fund ..	2,00	15,96
Subvention from the Road Development Fund ..	..	..
Fund for economic development and improvement of rural areas	..	..
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government presses..	63	10
Schedule Castes Education .. Fund	2,85	2,53

Heads of Expenditure	Budget Estimate 1940-41.	Budget Estimate 1941-42.
	Rs.	Rs.
Deposits of Local Funds—		
District Funds	1,65,00	1,65,00
Other Funds	93,55	1,22,45
Civil Deposits	4,39,65	5,31,60
Other Accounts.. ..	41,49	40,56
Advances	14,28	15,85
Accounts with Reserve Bank	4,50	4,50
Suspense	3,62,10	4,14,70
Loans and Advances by the Provincial Governments ..	14,52	72,58
Total expenditure ..	13,94,30	19,56,36
Closing balances ..	72,22	32,91
GRAND TOTAL ..	14,66,52	19,89,27

Administration.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir John Arthur Herbert, G.C.I.E.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, L. G. Pinnell, I.C.S.

Asstt. Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, A. C. Hartley, I.C.S.

Military Secretary, Lieut.-Col. J. M. Hugo.

Surgeon, Capt. P. I. Franks, M.R.C.S., L.M.S.

Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard :—
Major W. R. B. Peel, S.U.L. 19th Lancers.

Capt. T. M. O'H. Lowe, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Lieut. P. G. Grey, The Army in India Reserve of Officers.

Lt. F. W. Kennedy, Probyn's Horse, 5th King Edward VII's Own Lancers.

Hon. Aides-de-Camp :—

Lieut.-Col. R. E. Marriott, V.D., Commanding The E. I. Railway Regiment.

Lieut.-Col. R. S. S. Treanor, Commanding The North Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Lieut.-Col. T. B. Gunn, M.C., Commanding The Col. Scottish Auxl. Force (India).

Major J. Nethersole, M.C.

Hony. Naval Aide-de-Camp :—

Capt. C. R. Bluett, R.I.N., Principal Officer, Merc. Marine Dept.

Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Dost Mohammad Khan, the Poona Horse.

Hony. Indian Aide-de-Camp, Capt. and Subedar Major Kajiman Lama, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., I.D.S.M.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Kasem Fazlul Huq Minister in charge of the Education Department (Chief Minister).

The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, K.C.I.E. Minister in charge of the Home Constitution and Election Department.

The Hon'ble Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Kt. Minister in charge of the Revenue Department.

The Hon'ble Nawab Khwaja Habibullah Bahadur, of Dacca, Minister in charge of the Department of Public Health including Medical and Local Self-Govt. Department.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Srischandra Nandy, of Kassimbazar, Minister in charge of the Department of Communication and Works.

The Hon'ble Mr. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy, Minister in charge of the Finance Department and the Department of Commerce and Labour.

The Hon'ble Nawab Musharruff Hossain, Khan Bahadur, Minister in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments.

The Hon'ble Mr. Prasanna Deb Raikut, Minister in charge of the Forest and Excise Department.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mukunda Behary Mullick, Minister in charge of the Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness Department.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin Khan, Minister in charge of the Department of Agriculture and Industries including Veterinary and Rural Reconstruction.

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ADMINISTRATION—*contd.*

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal and Secretary, Home Department, E. N. Blandy, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary, Home Department, P. D. Martyn, I.C.S.

Secretary, Revenue Department, N. V. H. Symons, I.C.S.

Secretary, Finance Department, R. L. Walker, I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, Commerce and Labour Department, K. G. Morshed, I.C.S.

Secretary, Legislative Department, E. B. H. Baker, I.C.S.

Joint Secretary, Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness Department, B. B. Sarkar, I.C.S.

Secretary, Agriculture and Industries, A. S. Hands, C. I. E., I.C.S.

Secretary, Department of Public Health and L. S. G., G. S. Dutt, I.C.S.

Secretary, Judicial Department, A. L. Blank, I.C.S.

Secretary, Education, Forest & Excise Departments, H. Graham, I.C.S.

Secretary, Department of Communications and Works, B. R. Sen, I.C.S.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

F. W. Robertson, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retired), *Chairman;* Sudhansu Mohan Bose, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, and Khan Bahadur Maulvi A. H. M. Abdul Hye, *Members;* Khan Bahadur K. Ahmad, M.A., *Secretary.*

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Member, Board of Revenue—L. R. Fawens, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Director of Public Instruction, J. M. Bottomley, M.A., C.I.G., I.E.S.

Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. A. C. Chatterji, I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Police, A. D. Gordon, C.I.E., J.P.

Commissioner, Calcutta Police, E. S. Fairweather, C.I.E.

Surgeon-General, Major-General P. S. Mills, I.M.S.

Collector of Customs, Calcutta, F. M. Innes, I.C.S.

Commissioner of Excise and Salt, D. MacPherson, M.A., I.S.C.

Accountant-General, S. C. Das Gupta.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. M. A. Singh, I.M.S.

Postmaster-General, J. H. E. Cook.

Inspector-General of Registration, Khan Bahadur Mahmood Ali Chowdhury, B.A.

Director of Agriculture, M. Carbury, M.A., B.Sc., D.S.O., M.C.

Director of Industries, S. C. Mitter, B.S. (Eng.).

Protector of Emigrants, Lt.-Col. Keshav Shadashiv Thakur, I.M.S.

Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Kalipada Biswas, M.A.

Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, M. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S.

Reforms Commissioner, R. N. Gilchrist, C.I.E., I.E.S.

Curator of Herbarium, Royal Botanic Gardens, S. K. Mukerjee, M.Sc., Ph. D.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

Frederick J. Halliday	1854
John P. Grant	1859
Cecil Beadon	1862
William Grey	1867
George Campbell	1871
Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I. ..	1874
The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I.	1877
Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I. (*Offg.*) ..	1879
A. Rivers Thompson, C.S.I., C.I.E. ..	1882
H. A. Cockerell, C.S.I. (*Officiating*) ..	1885
Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ..	1887
Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I. ..	1890
Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (*Offg.*) ..	1893
Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I. .. Retired 6th April 1898.	1895
Charles Cecil Stevens, C.S.I. (*Offg.*) ..	1897
Sir John Woodburn, K.C.S.I. .. .. Died, 21st November 1902.	1898
J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I. (*Officiating*) ..	1902
Sir A. H. Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I.	1903
Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Offg.*) ..	1906
F. A. Slacke (*Officiating*)	1906
Sir E. N. Baker, K.C.S.I. .. .. .. Retired 21st September 1911.	1908
F. W. Duke, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1911

The Office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was abolished on April 1st, 1912, when Bengal was raised to a Governorship.

GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

The Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.	1912
The Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E.	1917
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lytton	1922
The Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley Jackson, P.C., G.C.I.E.	1927
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E.	1932
The Rt. Hon. Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C.	1937
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Ackroya Woodhead, K.C.S.I. (Temporary)	1939
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Arthur Herbert ..	1939

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BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER
The Hon'ble Sir Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque, C.I.E.

DEPUTY SPEAKER
M. Ashrafali.

Elected Members

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Jatindra Nath Basu	Calcutta North.
Santosh Kumar Basu	Calcutta East.
Iswar Das Jalan	Calcutta West.
Dr. J. M. Das Gupta	Calcutta Central.
Jogesh Chandra Gupta	Calcutta South Central.
Sarat Chandra Bose	Calcutta South.
Barada Prosanna Pain	Hooghly *cum* Howrah Municipal.
Tulsi Chandra Goswami	Burdwan Division North Municipal.
Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri	24-Parganas Municipal.
Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal	Presidency Division Municipal.
Vacant	North Bengal Municipal.
Pratul Chandra Ganguly	East Bengal Municipal.
Maharajkumar Uday Chand Mahtab	Burdwan Central.
Adwaita Kumar Maji	Do.
Pramatha Nath Banerjee	Burdwan North-West.
Banku Behari Mandal	Do.
Dr. Sharat Chandra Mukherjee	Birbhum.
Debendra Nath Dass	Do.
Ashutosh Mullick	Bankura West.
Manindra Bhushan Sinha	Do.
Kamalkrishna Ray	Bankura East.
Debendra Lall Khan	Midnapore Central.
Krishna Prasad Mandal	Do.
Kishori Pati Roy	Jhargram *cum* Ghatal.
Harendra Nath Dolui	Do.
Dr. Gobinda Chandra Bhawmik	Midnapore East.
Iswar Chandra Mal	Midnapore South-West.
Nikunja Behari Maiti	Midnapore South-East.
Dhirendra Narayan Mukerji	Hooghly North-East.
Radhanath Das	Do.
Sukumar Dutta	Hooghly South-West.
Manmatha Nath Roy	Howrah.
Pulin Behary Mullick	Do.
Rai Jogesh Chandra Sen Bahadur	24-Parganas South-East.
Hem Chandra Naskar	Do.
P. Banerji	24-Parganas North-West.
Anukul Chandra Das	Do.
Haripada Chattopadhyay	Nadia.
Lakshmi Narayan Biswas	Do.

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Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal	Murshidabad.
Rai Sahib Kirit Bhusan Das	Do.
Atul Krishna Ghose	Jessore.
Rasik Lal Biswas	Do.
Nagendra Nath Sen	Khulna.
The Hon'ble Mr. Mukunda Behary Mullick (Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness)	Do. (General.)
Patiram Ray	Do.
Satya Priya Banerjee	Rajshahi.
Atul Chandra Kumar	Malda.
Tarinicharan Pramanik	Do.
Premhari Barma	Dinajpur.
Shyama Prosad Barman	Do.
Nishitha Nath Kundu	Do.
Khagendra Nath Das Gupta	Jalpaiguri *cum* Siliguri.
The Hon'ble Mr. Prasanna Deb Raikut (Forest and Excise)	Do. (General.)
Upendranath Barman	Do.
Jotindra Nath Chakrabarty	Rangpur.
Kshetra Nath Singha	Do.
Puspajit Barma	Do.
Narendra Narayan Chakrabarty	Bogra *cum* Pabna.
Madhusudan Sarkar	Do.
Atul Chandra Sen	Dacca East.
Dhananjoy Roy	Do.
Kiran Sankar Roy	Dacca West.
Charu Chandra Roy	Mymensingh West.
Amrita Lal Mandal	Do.
Jnanendra Chandra Majumdar	Mymensingh East.
Monomohan Das	Do.
Surendra Nath Biswas	Faridpur.
Birat Chandra Mandal	Do.
Promatha Ranjan Thakur	Do.
Narendra Nath Das Gupta	Bakarganj South-West.
Upendranath Edbar	Do.
Jogendra Nath Mandal	Bakarganj North-East.
Dhirendra Nath Datta	Tippera.
Jagat Chandra Mandal	Do.
Harendra Kumar Sur	Noakhali.
Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta	Chittagong.
Damber Singh Gurung	Darjeeling.
The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, K.C.I.E. (Home)	Calcutta North (Muhammadan.)
M. A. H. Ispahani	Calcutta South.
K. Nooruddin	Hooghly *cum* Howrah Municipal.)
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Md. Solaiman	Barrackpore Municipal.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, (Commerce, Labour and Finance)	24-Parganas Municipal (Muhammadan.)
The Hon'ble Nawab K. Habibullah Bahadur, of Dacca. [Public Health (including Medical) Local Self-Govt.]	Dacca Municipal (Muhammadan.)

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Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Maulvi Abul Hashim	Burdwan.
Maulvi Md. Abdur Rasheed	Birbhum.
Khan Bahadur Dr. Syed Muhammad Siddique.	Bankura.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Alfaz-ud-din Ahmed ..	Midnapore.
Maulvi Abdul Quasem	Hooghly.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi S. Abdur Rauf	Howrah.
Khan Sahib Jasimuddin Ahmed	24-Parganas South.
Yousuf Mirza	24-Parganas Central.
Khan Bahadur A. F. M. Abdur Rahman ..	24-Parganas North-East.
M. Shamsuddin Ahmed	Kushtia.
Mohammad Mohsin Ali	Meherpur.
Dr. Abdul Motaleb Malik	Nadia East.
The Hon'ble Sir Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque, C.I.E.	Nadia West (Muhammadan.)
Syed Badrudduja	Berhampore.
Sahibzada Kawan Jah Syed Kazem Ali Meerza	Murshidabad South-West.
M. Farhad Raza Chowdhury	Jangipur.
Syed Nausher Ali	Jessore Sadar.
Maulvi Waliur Rahman	Jessore East.
Serajul Islam	Bongaon.
Khan Bahadur Maulana Ahmed Ali Enayetpuri.	Jhenidah.
Abdul Hakeem	Khulna.
Syed Jalaluddin Hashemy	Satkhira.
Syed Mustagawsal Haque	Bagerhat.
M. Ashrafali	Nator (Muhammadan.)
Maulvi Maniruddin Akhand	Rajshahi North.
Maulvi Mohammad Amir Ali Mia	Rajshahi South.
Maulvi M. Moslem Ali Molla	Rajshahi Central.
Maulvi Mafizuddin Choudhury	Balurghat.
Maulvi Hafizuddin Choudhuri	Thakurgaon.
Maulvi Abdul Jabbar	Dinajpur Central East.
Vacant	Dinajpur Central West.
The Hon'ble Nawab Musharraff Hossain, Khan Bahadur. (Judicial and Legislative.)	Jalpaiguri *cum* Darjeeling (Muhammadan.)
Khan Bahadur A. M. L. Rahman	Nilphamari.
Haji Safiruddin Ahmed	Rangpur North.
Khan Bahadur Shah Abdur Rauf	Rangpur South.
Kazi Emdadul Haque	Kurigaon North.
Mia Abdul Hafiz	Kurigaon South.
Maulvi Abu Hossain Sarkar	Gaibandha North.
Ahmed Hossain	Gaibhanda South.
Maulvi Rajibuddin Tarafdar	Bogra East.
Maulvi Mohammad Ishaque	Bogra South.
Dr. Mafizuddin Ahmed	Bogra North.
Khan Bahadur Mohammed Ali..	Bogra West.
Maulvi Azhar Ali	Pabna East.
A. M. Abdul Hamid	Pabna West.

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Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Abdur Raschid Mahmood	Serajganj South.
Abdullah-Al-Mahmood	Serajganj North.
Md. Barat Ali	Serajganj Central.
Maulvi Zahur Ahmed Chowdhury	Malda North.
Maulvi Idris Ahmed Mia	Malda South.
Khwaja Shahabuddin, C.B.E.	Narayanganj South.
Maulana Muhammad Abdul Aziz	Narayanganj East.
S. A. Salim	Narayanganj North.
Maulvi Mohammad Abdul Hakim Vikrampuri	Munshiganj.
Razaur Rahman Khan	Dacca South Central.
Khan Bahadur Aulad Hossain Khan	Manikganj East.
Maulvi Abdul Latif Biswas	Manikganj West.
Maulvi Mohammad Abdus Shaheed	Dacca North Central.
Syed Sahab Alum	Dacca Central.
Fazlur Rahman (Mymensingh)	Jamalpur East.
Mahammad Abdul Jabbar Palwan	Jamalpur North.
Giasuddin Ahmed	Jamalpur West.
Abdul Karim	Jamalpur *cum* Muktagacha.
Maulvi Abdul Majid	Mymensingh North.
Maulvi Abdul Wahed	Mymensingh East.
Maulana Shamsul Huda	Mymensingh South.
Maulvi Abdul Hakim	Mymensingh West.
Al-Hadj Maulvi Masud Ali Khan Panni ..	Tangail South.
Mirza Abdul Hafiz	Tangail West.
Syed Hasan Ali Chowdhury	Tangail North.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Kabiruddin Khan ..	Netrakona South.
Abul Hossain Ahmed	Netrakona North.
Maulvi Md. Israil	Kishoreganj South.
Maulvi Abdul Hamid Shah	Kishoreganj North.
Khan Sahib Hamiduddin Ahmad	Kishoreganj East.
Shamsuddin Ahmed Khandakar	Gopalganj.
Maulvi Ahmed Ali Mridha	Goalundo.
The Hon. Mr. Tamizuddin Khan [Agriculture and Industries (including Veterinary) and Rural Re-construction]	Faridpur West. Faridpur East.
Yusuf Ali Chowdhury	Madaripur West.
Mahammad Abul Fazl	Madaripur East.
Al-Hadj Gyasuddin Ahmed Choudhury ..	Patuakhali North (Muhammadan.)
The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister. (Education)	Patuakhali South.
Abdul Kader (*alias* Lal Meah)	Pirojpur South.
Khan Sahib Maulvi Hatemally Jamadar ..	Pirojpur North.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Syed Md. Afzal ..	Bakarganj North.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hashem Ali Khan ..	Bakarganj South.
Sadaruddin Ahmed	Bakarganj West.
Abdul Wahab Khan	Bhola North.
Maulvi Mohammed Mozammel Huq	Bhola South.
Haji Maulvi Tofel Ahmed Chowdhury ..	Brahmanbaria North.
Maulvi Mustufa Ali Dewan	

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Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Nawabzada K. Nasarullah	Brahmanbaria South.
Maqbul Hosain	Tippera North-East.
Maulvi Mafizuddin Ahmed	Tippera North.
Ramizuddin Ahmed	Tippera West.
Asimuddin Ahmed	Tippera Central.
Maulvi Mahammed Hasanuzzaman	Tippera South.
Moulvi Jonab Ali Majumdar	Chandpur East.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Abidur Reza Chowdhury	Chandpur West.
Shahedali	Matlabbazar.
Maulvi Mohammad Ibrahim	Noakhali North.
Khan Sahib Maulvi Aminullah	Noakhali Central.
Shah Syed Golam Sarwar Hosaini	Ramganj *cum* Raipur.
Syed Ahmad Khan	Noakhali West.
Syed Abdul Majid	Noakhali South.
Maulvi Abdur Razzak	Feni.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Jalaluddin Ahmad ..	Cox's Bazar.
Khan Bahadur Mohammad Anwarul Azim ..	Chittagong South.
Maulana Md. Maniruzzaman Islamabadi ..	Chittagong South Central.
Dr. Sanaullah	Chittagong North-East.
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fazlul Qadir	Chittagong North-West.
Miss Mira Dutta Gupta	Calcutta (General).
Mrs. Hemaprova Majumdar	Dacca (General).
Mrs. Hasina Murshed, M.B.E.	Calcutta (Muhammadan).
Begum Farhat Bano Khanam	Dacca (Muhammadan).
Miss P. B. Bell-Hart	Anglo-Indian.
J. W. Chippendale	Do.
L. T. Maguire	Do.
C. Griffiths	Do.
I. A. Clark	Burdwan Division.
Sir Henry Birkmyre, Bart.	Hooghly *cum* Howrah.
A. F. Stark	Calcutta and Suburbs.
R. J. Hawkins	Do.
J. H. Speller	Do.
R. R. Haddow	Do.
G. Morgan, C.I.E.	Presidency Division.
H. Brabant Smith	Rajshahi Division.
William C. Patton	Darjeeling.
J. W. R. Steven	Dacca Division.
J. F. Sinclair	Chittagong Division.
Dr. H. C. Mukherji	Calcutta *cum* Presidency Division.
S. A. Gomes	Dacca Division.
J. R. Walker	Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Rogers Haywood	Do.
M. A. F. Hirtzel	Do.
D. Gladding	Do.

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Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
R. M. Sassoon	Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
David Hendry	Do.
W. C. Wordsworth	Do.
K. A. Hamilton	Calcutta Trades Association.
H. R. Norton	Do.
W. A. M. Walker	Indian Jute Mills Association.
I. G. Kennedy	Do.
C. W. Miles	Indian Tea Association.
G. G. MacGregor	Do.
R. B. Whitehead	Indian Mining Association.
Sir Hari Sanker Paul	Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.
Nalini Ranjan Sarker	Do.
Debi Prasad Khaitan	Indian Chamber of Commerce.
Rai Moongtu Lall Tapuriah Bahadur	Marwari Association.
Abdur Rahman Siddiqi	Muslim Chamber of Commerce.
Tarak Nath Mukerjee, M.B.E.	Burdwan Landholders.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Srischandra Nandy, of Cossimbazar (Communications and Work) ..	Presidency Landholders.
Kumar Shib Shekhareswar Ray	Rajshahi Landholders.
Maharaja Sashi Kanta Acharjya Choudhury, of Muktagachha, Mymensingh	Dacca Landholders.
Rai Kshirod Chandra Roy Bahadur	Chittagong Landholders.
J. N. Gupta	Railway Trade Union.
Aftab Ali	Water Transport Trade Union.
Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee	Calcutta and Suburbs (Registered factories).
Niharendu Dutta Mazumdar	Barrackpore (Registered factories).
Sibnath Banerjee	Howrah (Registered factories).
A. M. A. Zaman	Hooghly *cum* Serampore (Registered factories).
B. Mukherjee	Colliery (Coal Mines).
Babu Litta Munda Sirdar	Bengal Dooars (Western).
Dr. Syamaprasad Mookerjee	Calcutta University.
Fazlur Rahman	Dacca University.

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BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT:

The Hon'ble Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra.

Elected Members.

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
The Hon'ble Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra ..	Bengal Legislative Assembly.
Abdul Quasem	Do.
Shrish Chandra Chakraverti	Calcutta General (Urban).
Kanai Lal Goswami	Calcutta Suburbs General (Urban).
Rai Manmatha Nath Bose Bahadur	Burdwan Division South-West Gener (Rural).
Rai Sahib Jogendra Nath Ray	Burdwan Division North-East General (Rural)
Ranajit Pal Chowdhury	Presidency Division General (Rural).
Rai Sahib Jatindra Mohan Sen	Rajshahi Division North-West General (Rural
Rai Brojendra Mohan Maitra Bahadur	Rajshahi Division South-East General (Rural
Rai Keshab Chandra Banerjee Bahadur ..	Dacca Division North General (Rural).
Rai Sahib Indu Bhusan Sarker	Dacca Division South General (Rural).
Lalit Chandra Das	Chittagong Division General (Rural).
Alhadj Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Jan.	Calcutta and Surburbs Muhammadan (Urban)
Khan Bahadur Naziruddin Ahmad	Burdwan Division Muhammadan (Rural).
Khan Sahib Abdul Aziz	Presidency Division South Muhammada (Rural).
Khan Bahadur Ataur Rahman	Presidency Division North Muhammada (Rural).
Humayun Reza Chowdhury	Rajshahi *cum* Malda Muhammadan (Rural).
Khan Bahadur Mukhlesur Rahman	Rajshahi Division North Muhammada (Rural).
Khan Bahadur Mohammed Asaf Khan	Rangpur Muhammadan (Rural).
Dr. Kasiruddin Talukdar, M. B.	Bogra *cum* Pabna Muhammadan (Rural).
Alhadj Khan Bahadur Khwaja Mohammad Esmail.	Dacca North-West Muhammadan (Rural).
Khan Bahadur Kazi Abdur Rashid	Dacca South-East Muhammadan (Rural).
Khan Sahib Abdul Hamid Chowdhury	Mymensingh West Muhammadan (Rural).
Khan Bahadur M. Abdul Karim	Mymensingh East Muhammadan (Rural).
Moazzemali Choudhury *alias* Lal Mia	Faridpur Muhammadan (Rural).
Khorshed Alam Chowdhury	Bakarganj Muhammadan (Rural).
Khan Bahadur Syed Muhammad Ghazlul Huq.	Tippera Muhammadan (Rural).
Khan Bahadur Rezzaqul Haider Chowdhury ..	Noakhali Muhammadan (Rural).
Nur Ahmed	Chittagong Muhammadan (Rural).
H. C. A. Hunter	European.
W. F. Scott-Kerr	Do.
W. B. G. Laidlaw	Do.

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BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*contd.*

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerji	Bengal Legislative Assembly.
Khan Sahib Subidali Molla	Do.
Kamini Kumar Dutta	Do.
Mohammed Hossain	Do.
Amulyadhan Roy	Do.
Rai Radhica Bhusan Roy Bahadur	Do.
Sir Thomas Lamb	Do.
J. B. Ross	Do.
Bankim Chandra Datta	Do.
Naresh Nath Mookerjee	Do.
Maulana Muhammad Akram Khan	Do.
Sachindra Narayan Sanyal	Do.
Hamidul Huq Chowdhury	Do.
Mesbahuddin Ahmed	Do.
Kader Baksh	Do.
Altaf Ali, J.P.	Do.
Nagendra Narayan Ray	Do.
The Hon'ble Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy ..	Do.
Khan Bahadur Saiyed Muazzamuddin Hosain ..	Do.
Narendra Chandra Datta	Do.
Humayun Kabir	Do.
Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur, of Nashipur	Do.
Birendra Kishore Roy Choudhury	Do.
E. C. Ormond	Do.
Khan Bahadur M. Shamsuzzoha	Do.
Begum Hamida Momin	Nominated.
K. D'Rozario	Do.
Krishna Chandra Roy Chowdhury, M.B.E. ..	Do.
Latafat Hossain	Do.
Dhirendra Lal Barua	Do.
D. J. Cohen	Do.

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Bihar.

As in the case of Bombay Presidency, the province known hitherto as Bihar and Orissa has suffered a territorial diminution owing to the constitution of the Orissa Division as a separate province. The following details therefore appertain to the new Bihar province after the separation of Orissa as from April 1, 1936.

Bihar lies between 20°-30′ and 27°-30′ N. latitude and between 82°-31′ and 88°-26′ E. longitude and includes the provinces of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and is bounded on the north by Nepal and the Darjeeling district of Bengal; on the east by Bengal and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the new province of Orissa; and on the west by the United Provinces of Ag a and Oudh and the Central Provinces.

The area of the territories which constitute the Governorship of Bihar is 69,348 square miles. The States in Chota Nagpur which were included in the Province have since the 1st April 1933 been transferred to the control of the Resident, Eastern States and no longer form part of the Province. Chota Nagpur is a mountainous region which separates them from the Central Indian Plateau. Bihar comprises the valley of the Ganges from the spot where it issues from the territories of the Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh till it enters Bengal near Rajmahal. South of Bihar lies Chota Nagpur. Following the main geographical lines there are four Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Muzaffarpur (for Tirhut), Bhagalpur and Ranchi (for Chota Nagpur). The headquarters of Government are at Patna. The new capital which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old civil station of Bankipore is known as "Patna," the old town being called "Patna City."

The People.

The Province has a population of 32,558,056 persons. Even so with 465 persons per square mile, Bihar is more thickly populated than Germany. There are only four towns, which can be classed as cities, namely, Patna, Gaya, Jamshedpur and Bhagalpur. During the last ten years the population of Patna has been steadily increasing. Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population. Though the Muhammadans form about one-tenth of the total population they constitute more than one-fifth of urban population of the province. Animists account for 5·7 per cent. These are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the Santal Parganas, the latter district being a continuation of the plateau in a north-easterly direction.

Industries.

Although there is a great deal of mineral wealth in Chota Nagpur and important industries are developing in connection with it, still for the bulk of the population of the province agriculture continues to be the basic occupation. Over 80 per cent. of the population depends wholly on Agriculture, while only 7.8 depends on industries.

The soil throughout the whole of that portion of the Indo-Gangetic plain lying within the provincial boundaries is extremely fertile, particularly in North Bihar, in parts of which the density of the population is more than 900 people to the square mile. The province occupies a transitional position between Bengal with its damp climate so suitable for the paddy crop and the provinces to the north and west where large irrigation schemes have had to be provided to enable the soil to produce its bounty. As in Bengal, rice is by far the most important crop as it occupies normally an area of approximately 12 million acres or about 52 per cent. of the net cropped area of the province. In 1939-40 the area under rice was 9,579,100 acres. As canal irrigation is available only in the Son valley and to a moderate extent in Champaran District, the importance of the south-west monsoon to the province of Bihar cannot be overestimated.

In addition to the rice crop, however, other grain crops are grown on a tolerably large scale. Of the monsoon cereals, maize is grown in a normal area of more than 16 lakhs of acres while in the cold weather wheat and barley are extensively grown and occupy approximately 12 to 13 lakhs of acres respectively. The cultivation of oilseeds like castor, mustard and linseed forms a large and important part of the agriculture of Bihar, the normal area under spring oilseeds being estimated at more than 17 lakhs of acres. The areas under maize, wheat, barley and spring oilseeds in 1939-40 were 1,481,000 acres, 1,138,300 acres, 1,205,000 acres and 1,510,700 acres respectively.

After the United Provinces, Bihar is the most important white sugar area in India, some 29 per cent. of the total production of white sugar in the country being turned out in Bihar factories. The importance of the agricultural aspect of the industry cannot be overestimated as probably 5,15,54,523-9-0 rupees have been paid to the growers in the past season for cane purchased and crushed by the factories. Apart from this numbers of young graduates and a large labour force find employment at the factories from year to year. The number of factories in the province has risen from 12 in 1931-32 to 32 at the present time.

Jute is also an important crop and is confined almost entirely to the Purnea district on the Bengal border where about 94 per cent. of the total crop in the province is produced. The total area under the jute crop was about 3 lakhs of acres in 1939-40 but little of the produce is manufactured within the province.

Tobacco is a crop of increasing importance in the province and one which is likely to expand in importance. The area under the crop in 1939-40 was 112,300 acres. There are two factories at present in the province.

Manufactures.

Opium was formerly, with indigo, the chief manufactured product of Bihar, but in consequence of the agreement with the Chinese Government the Patna Factory has been closed. At Monghyr the Peninsular Tobacco Company have erected one of the largest cigarette factories in the world and as a result tobacco is being grown much more extensively. The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in Singhbhum district are also one of the largest in the world and numerous subsidiary industries are springing up in their vicinity. The most important of these are the Tinplate Company of India, Agricultural Implements, Ltd., Enfield

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Cable Company of India, Enamelled Ironware, Limited, and Indian Steel Wire Products. The population of Jamshedpur is rapidly approaching 100,000 and it consumes 1½ million tons of coal annually. This part of the province has also some of the richest and most extensive iron mines in the world and supplies the iron and steel works in both Bengal and Bihar with raw materials, but the raising of coal is still the most important of the mineral industries in the province. The coalfields in the Manbhum District have undergone an extraordinary development in the past twenty years, while valuable new fields are being developed at Ramgarh, Bokaro and Karanpura in Hazaribagh. This same district is the most important mica mining centre in the world both on account of the quality as well as the size of its output. Manbhum, Palamau, Ranchi, the Santal Parganas and Gaya are also the chief centres for the production of lac and the manufacture of shellac, the latter of which is exported from India to the value of ten crores annually. Cement is the other important industry of the province which is produced from the limestones available in Palaman and Shahabad.

Administration.

The Province on first constitution was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, thus being unique in India as the only Lieutenant Governorship with a Council. Under the Reform Act of 1919 it was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers. The principles of the provincial administration are fully explained elsewhere.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department in the Province of Bihar consists of two separate branches, *viz.*:—(1) the Buildings and Roads which includes Railways, Electrical and Public Health Engineering Branches and (2) Irrigation. There is only one Chief Engineer, in charge of both the branches, who is also Secretary to the Provincial Government with an Engineer Officer as Under-Secretary in the Buildings and Roads branch and a Deputy Chief Engineer who also acts as Dy. Secy. to Govt., and a technical Assistant Secretary in the Irrigation branch under him. The Electrical work of the Province is carried out by an Electric Inspector and Electrical Engineer and a staff of subordinates; while the Public Health Engineering works are looked after by a Public Health Engineer who is in charge of the P. H. Engineering Department and a staff of subordinates.

Justice.

The administration of justice is controlled by the High Court of Judicature at Patna. In the administration of civil justice below the High Court are the District Judges as Courts of Appeal, the Subordinate Judges and the Munsiffs. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts. It does not, however, include the powers of a Small Cause Court, unless these be specially conferred. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed Rs. 1,000 though the limit may be extended to Rs. 4,000. On the criminal side the Sessions Judge hears appeals from Magistrates exercising first class powers while the District Magistrate is the appellate authority for Magistrates exercising second and third class powers. The District Magistrate can also be, though in point of fact he very rarely is, a court of first instance. It is usual in most districts for a Joint Magistrate or a Deputy Magistrate to receive complaints and police reports, cases of difficulty or importance being referred to the District Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the district. In the Santal Parganas and in the Chota Nagpur Division the Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates hear rent suits. In the Santal Parganas the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates also exercise civil powers.

Land Tenure.

Almost the whole of the province of Bihar is covered by the permanent Settlement of 1793. A number of estates are held direct by Government, having come into the direct management of Government in various ways. Other estates are managed temporarily by the Board of Revenue under the Court of Wards Act, while in Chota Nagpur a number of estates are managed by Managers appointed under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act. There are two Tenancy Acts in force in the Province:—In Bihar the Bihar Tenancy Act is in force. This is the same as the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, with a number of important differences consequent on recent amendments of the Act. In Chota Nagpur, which is largely inhabitated by aboriginal peoples, the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, an Act specially adopted to their requirements, is in force. It has also recently undergone several important amendments beneficial to the people of Chota Nagpur. There is a third tenancy system in the Santal Parganas where the tenancy law is contained in Regulation III of 1872 and II of 1886 and the record-of-rights prepared in the settlement. Finally in a small part of South Bihar where there is a large aboriginal population a special chapter of the Bihar Tenancy Act designed to prevent alienation of land by aborigines is in force.

Throughout the province a system of periodic settlements is in vogue. In these settlements the maps and cadastral ledgers are revised and fair rents may be settled. In many districts the settlement records are now out of date and in one or two it is nearly 40 years since the last settlement was undertaken.

In the greater part of the Santal Parganas and in many parts of Chota Nagpur the headmen system prevails. The usual practice is that the headmen are responsible for the collection of the rents and their payment to landlords after deduction of a percentage as their remuneration. Special steps have been taken in the settlements to record the rights and duties of the headmen, and the special rights and privileges of certain privileged classes of tenants among the aboriginals.

Police.

The Departments of Police, Prisons and Registration are each under the general direction of Government, supervised and inspected by an Inspector-General with a staff of assistants. The Commissioner of Excise and Salt is also Inspector-General of Registration.

Under the Inspector-General of Police are three Deputy Inspectors-General and 24 Super-

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intendents. There are also 25 Assistant Superintendents of Police and 28 Deputy Superintendents. The force is divided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military Police. There is a college for the training of officers and a School for the training of recruit constables. Both the institutions have selected Police officers on their staff. A Criminal Investigation Department has also been formed for the collection and distribution of information relating to professional criminals and criminal tribes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control, advise, and assist in investigations of crime of this class and other serious action which its assistance may be invoked. There are three companies of Unmounted Military Police and one Squadron of Mounted Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and organised disturbances and perform no ordinary civil duties. There are also five platoons of armed police stationed at Patna to serve as a provincial reserve.

Education.

The position of education in the Province, with the numbers attending schools, is set out in the section Education and the tables attached thereto (*q. v.*) showing in great detail the educational status of the administration. The mass literacy movement which has been inaugurated in Bihar for the education of adults is an interesting feature of the educational programme of the province.

There is a University at Patna, whose functions are described under the Indian Universities. (*q. v.*)

Medical.

The Medical Department is under the cont of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals w is a Member of the Indian Medical Serv Under him there are 16 Civil Surgeons who responsible for the medical work of the tricts at the headquarters of which they stationed. 23 Dispensaries are maintained Government in addition to 597 Dispensar maintained by Local bodies, Railways, priv persons, etc. 8,300,126 patients includ 90,615 in-patients were treated in all the disp saries in 1938. The total income of the disp saries maintained by Government and Lo Bodies including that of the private aided in tutions amounted to Rs. 34,41,036.

There is a large mental hospital for Europe at Ranchi receiving patients from Assam, Bih Bengal, Baluchistan, the C. P., the N.W.F. Orissa, the Punjab and the United Provin and another similar institution for Indians the treatment of mental patients from Bih Orissa and Bengal. A sanatorium has b established at Itki in the district of Ranchi the treatment of tuberculosis. There is Medical College at Patna with a large and w equipped hospital attached to it including institute for Radium treatment. There is Medical School at Darbhanga which also ha large hospital attached to it. Centres anti-rabic treatment have been opened at Pa and other suitable places in the province.

The province has a laboratory for the prepa tion of cholera phage and bacterio-phage wh are supplied to other provincial Governm also for use in the prevention of epidemics.

ADMINISTRATION.

Governor.

His Excellency Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

Personal Staff.

Secretary to Governor, Mr. W. G. Lacey, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary to Governor, Major W. R. Lloyd Jones (S.U.L.) 1st Battalion, (King George V's Own), 11th Sikh Regiment.

Aide-de-Camps, J. R. Gillespie, I.C.S. and F.E. Broach, I.P.

Honorary A. D. Cs., Lieut. R. H. Bion, Bihar Light Horse, Lieut. R. P. Yadava, 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment, Risaldar Major & Hony. Capt. Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur, I.D.S.M., late 2nd Royal Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Advisers to H. E. the Governor.

E. R. J. R. Cousins, C.I.E., I.C.S. and R. E. Russell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretariat.

Chief Secretary to Government, Political a Appointment Departments, Y. A. Godb C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Finance Departme V. K. R. Menon, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Revenue Departme R. A. E. Williams, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Judicial Departme S. K. Das, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, P. W. D., Capta G. F. Hall, C.I.E., M.C.

Dy. Chief Engineer, and Dy. Secy. to Go Irrigation, K. D. A.

Secretary to Government, Education, Dev. & Em Departments, S. M. Dhar, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Local Self-Governm Department, B. C. Mukharji, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Legislative Departme J. A. Samuel, Bar-at-Law.

Public Service Commission (for Bihar, C.P. a Berar and Orissa), N. J. Roughton, C.S. C.I.E., I.C.S., *Chairman*; Rai Bahadur Ra Charan Das and Khan Bahadur S. Bashirud Bar-at-Law., *Members*; R. T. Baldwin, M.B *Secretary.*

GOVERNORS OF BIHAR.

Lord Sinha of Raipur, P.C., K.C. ..	1920	Sir James David Sifton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	19
Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	1921	Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	19
Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	1927	Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	C.S. 19

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BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER:

The Hon. Mr. Ramdayalu Sinha, B.A., LL.B.

DEPUTY SPEAKER;

Abdul Bari, M.A.

Elected Members.

Constituency.	Names.
South Sadr Monghyr General Rural	Shrikrishna Sinha.
Aurangabad General Rural	Anugrah Narayan Sinha.
North Champaran Sadr Muhammadan Rural ..	Dr. Saiyid Mahmud.
South-West Purnea General Rural (*Reserved seat.*)	Jaglal Chaudhur.
Central Hazaribagh General Rural	Krishna Ballabh Sahay.
Patna Division General Urban	Jagat Narayan Lal.
Patna City General Urban	Sarangdhar Sinha.
Deoghar *cum* Jamtara General Rural	Binodanand Jha.
Madhipura General Rural	Shivanandan Prashad Mandal.
Chota Nagpur Division General Urban ..	Jimut Bahan Sen.
East Central Shahabad General Rural (*Reserved seat.*)	Jagjivan Ram.
Central Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural ..	Sayeedul Haqq.
East Bihar General Rural	Shyam Narayan Singh.
Bhagalpur Town Women's General Urban ..	Srimati Saraswati Devi.
Patna Women's General Urban	Srimati Kamakhya Devi.
Muzaffarpur Town Women's General Urban ..	Srimati Sharda Kumari Devi.
South Sadr Monghyr General Rural (*Reserved seat.*)	Dr. Raghunandan Prashad.
Tirhut Division General Urban	Vindhyeshvari Prashad Varma.
East Madhuban *cum* Bahera General Rural ..	Jamuna Karjee.
North Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural ..	Abdul Bari.
South Gaya General Rural	Birendra Bahadur Sinha.
Singhbhum General Rural	Devendra Nath Samanta.
Banka General Rural	Harikishore Pd.
Sasaram General Rural	Harihar Sinha.
East Gopalganj *cum* Mashrakh and Marhaura General Rural.	Prabhunath Sinha.
Buxar General Rural	Hargobind Misra.
Bhabua General Rural	Pandit Gupteshwar Pandey.
North-East Shahabad General Rural	Harinandan Singh.
East Central Shahabad General Rural	Budhan Rai Verma.
Central Patna General Rural	Indra Dewan Saran Singh.
Dinapore General Rural	Shyam Nandan Sinha.
Barh General Rural	Pandit Sheel Bhadra Yajee.
Nawada General Rural (*Reserved seat*)	Bundi Ram.
North-East Hajipur General Rural	Dip Narayan Sinha.

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Constituency.	Names.
West Begusarai General Rural	Ramcharitra Singh.
Jamui General Rural	Kalika Prashad Singh.
South-West Champaran Sadr General Rural ..	Harivans Sahay.
North Bettiah General Rural	Vishwanath Singh.
North Sitamarhi General Rural	Thakur Ramnandan Sinha.
West Sitamarhi General Rural	Ramashis Thakur.
West Saran Sadr General Rural	Biresh Dutta Sinha.
East Saran Sadr General Rural	Dwarkanath Tiwari.
North-East Siwan General Rural	Narayan Prashad Sinha.
South-West Siwan General Rural	Shiveshvar Prasad Narayan Sinha Sharma.
East Champaran Sadr General Rural	Gorakh Prashad.
Bhagalpur Division General Urban	Gaurishankar Dalmia.
North-West Champaran Sadr General Rural ..	Ganesh Prashad.
South Bettiah General Rural	Pandit Baidyanath Misra.
West Gopalganj General Rural (*Reserved seat*) ..	Ram Basawan Rabidas.
North Bettiah General Rural (*Reserved seat*) ..	Balgobind Bhagat.
East Muzaffarpur Sadr General Rural (*Reserved seat.*)	Shivanandan Ram.
East Muzaffarpur Sadr General Rural	Mahesh Prashad Sinha.
Nawada General Rural	Jamuna Prashad Sinha.
North-West Samastipur General Rural	Rajeshvar Prashad Narayan Sinha.
South Madhubani General Rural	Chet Nath Jha.
North Sadr Monghyr General Rural	Nirapada Mukharji.
Singhbhum General Rural	Pramatha Bhattasali.
North Madhubani General Rural..	Rajendra Narayan Chaudhuri.
Darbhanga Sadr General Rural	Suryyanandan Thakur.
South-East Samastipur General Rural	Ramcharan Sinha.
East Begusarai General Rural	Bahmadeo Narayan Singh.
South Bhagalpur Sadr General Rural	Pandit Mewalal Jha.
North Bhagalpur Sadr *cum* Kishanganj General Rural.	Shivadhari Sinha.
South Manbhum General Rural	Upendra Mohan Das Gupta.
South Manbhum General Rural (*Reserved seat.*)	Tika Ram Majhi.
Singhbhum General Rural (*Reserved seat*) ..	Rasika Ho.
North-West Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural ..	Ahmad Ghafoor.
Saran Sadr Muhammadan Rural	Nur Hassan.
Monghyr *cum* Jamalpur Factory Labour ..	H. B. Chandra.
South-West Hajipur General Rural	Rameshwar Prashad Sinha.
Supaul General Rural	Rajendra Misra.
Giridih *cum* Chatra General Rural	Sukhlal Singh.
Giridih *cum* Chatra General Rural (*Reserved seat*)	Karu Dusadh.
Ranchi Sadr General Rural	Deoki Nandan Prashad.
North-West Purnea General Rural	Ramdin Tiwari.
East Purnea General Rural	Kishori Lal Kundu.
South-West Purnea General Rural	Dheer Narayan Chand.
Godda General Rural	Buddhinath Jha.
Santal Parganas Sadr General Rural	Bhagban Chandra Das.
Central Hazaribagh General Rural (*Reserved seat.*)	Hopna Santal.
Santal Parganas Sadr General Rural (*Reserved seat.*)	Charan Murmu.
Pakaur *cum* Rajmahal General Rural (*Reserved seat.*)	Debu Murmu.
Pakaur *cum* Rajmahal General Rural	Brijlall Dokania.
Ranchi Sadr General Rural (*Reserved seat*) ..	Ram Bhagat.

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Constituency.	Names.
Patna Division Muhammadan Urban	Hafiz Zafar Hasan.
South-West Palamau General Rural	Jadubans Sahay.
North Manbhum General Rural	Ambika Charan Mallik.
East Bihar General Rural (*Reserved seat*) ..	Ram Prasad.
South Gaya General Rural (*Reserved seat*) ..	Vacant.
North Gaya General Rural	Jugal Kishore Narayan Sinha.
West Muzaffarpur Sadr General Rural	Vacant.
Darbhanga Sadr General Rural (*Reserved seat*) ..	Keshvar Ram.
South-East Samastipur General Rural (*Reserved seat.*)	Sunder Mahto.
Madhipura General Rural (*Reserved seat*) ..	Ram Baras Das.
Khunti General Rural	Purna Chandra Mitra.
North-East Palamau General Rural	Rajkishore Sinha.
Hazaribagh Mining Labour	Khetra Nath Sen Gupta.
North-East Palamau General Rural (*Reserved seat.*)	Jitu Ram.
The Bihar Chamber of Commerce	Chakreshvar Kumar Jain.
North-East Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural ..	Muhammad Islamuddin.
South Monghyr Muhammadan Rural	Saiyid Rafiuddin Ahmad Rizvi.
University	Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha.
The Indian Mining Federation	Munindra Nath Mookherjee.
Tirhut Muhammadan Urban	Abdul Jalil.
Hajipur Muhammadan Rural	Badrul Hasan.
Palamau Muhammadan Rural	Shaikh Muhammad Hussain.
South Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural ..	Vacant.
Gopalganj Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Saghirul Haqq.
Muzaffarpur Sadr Muhammadan Rural	Vacant.
Sitamarhi Muhammadan Rural	Tajamul Husain.
Bettiah Muhammadan Rural	Hafiz Shaikh Muhammad Sani.
Bhagalpur Division Muhammadan Urban ..	Khan Bahadur Nawab Abdul Wahab Khan.
South-East Purnea Sadr Muhammadan Rural ..	Shaikh Shafiqul Haqq.
Madhipura *cum* Supaul Muhammadan Rural ..	Saiyid Muhammad Minnatullah.
Bhagalpur Sadr *cum* Banka Muhammadan Rural	Muhammad Mahmud.
Shahabad Muhammadan Rural	Chaudhuri Sharafat Husain.
North Monghyr Muhammadan Rural	Chaudhuri Mahammad Nazirul Hasan.
East Patna Muhammadan Rural..	Sharfuddin Hasan.
Araria Muhammadan Rural	Shaikh Ziaur Rahman.
North-East Darbhanga Muhammadan Rural ..	Muhammad Shafi.
South Champaran Sadr Muhammadan Rural ..	Muhammad Abdul Majeed.
West Patna Muhammadan Rural	Muhammad Yunus.
Patna Division Landholders	Rameshwar Prashad Singh, M.B.E.
Manbhum Muhammadan Rural	Qazi Muhammad Ilyas.
West Gaya Muhammadan Rural	Muhammad Latifur Rahman.
Gumla *cum* Simdega General Rural	Bara Lal Kandarp Nath Shah Deo.
Chota Nagpur Division Landholders	Maharaj Kumar Rajkishore Nath Shah Deo.
North Purnea Sadr Muhammadan Rural ..	Muhammad Tahir.
The Indian Mining Association	P. S. Keelan.
Chota Nagpur European	B. Wilson Haigh, M.I.Chem.E.
The Bihar Planters' Association	E. G. Munns.
Siwan Sadr Muhammadan Rural..	Muhammad Qasim.
Central Manbhum General Rural (*Reserved seat.*)	Gulu Dhopa.

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Constituency.	Names.
Indian Christian	Ignes Beck.
Gumla *cum* Simdega General Rural (*Reserved seat*).	Boniface Lakra.
Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadan Urban ..	S. Mohiuddin Ahmad.
Central Manbhum General Rural	Ajit Prashad Singh Deo.
Patna City Muhammadan Women's General Urban.	Lady Anise Imam.
Tirhut Division Landholders	Chandreshvar Prashad Narayan, Sinha, C.I.E.
Hazaribagh Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Haji Shaikh Mahmud Hasan Khan.
South Santal Parganas Muhammadan Rural ..	Saiyid Naimul Haq.
Patna and Tirhut *cum* Bhagalpur European ..	W. H. Meyrick, O.B.E.
East Gaya Muhammadan Rural	Saiyid Najmul Hasan.
North-West Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural ..	Shaikh Muhammad Fazlur Rahman.
Bhagalpur Division Landholders	Surya Mohan Thakur.
Anglo-Indian	Vacant.
South Kishanganj Muhammadan Rural ..	Zainuddin Hosain Meerza.
Ranchi *cum* Singhbhum Muhammadan Rural ..	Shaikh Ramzan Ali.
Patna City Muhammadan Urban	Saiyid Jafar Imam.
West Gopalganj General Rural	Pandit Gobindpati Tiwari.
Jamshedpur Factory Labour	Natha Ram.
East Sitamarhi *cum* Katra and Minapore, General Rural.	The Hon'ble Mr. Ramdayalu Sinha (Speaker).

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT:

The Hon. Mr. Rajivranjan Prasad Sinha, M.A.

SECRETARY:

Saiyid Anwar Yusoof, Barrister-at-Law.

Constituency.	Names.
North Patna Division General	The Hon. Mr. Rajivranjan Prasad Sinha, M.A.
Gaya General	Raja Bahadur Harihar Prasad Narayan Singh.
Saran *cum* Champaran General	Bishwanath Prashad Narayan Singh.
Muzaffarpur General	Maheshwar Prasad Narayan Singh.
Darbhanga General	Ganga Nand Singh.
Monghyr *cum* Santal Parganas General	Ramjiwan Himat Singka.
Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea General	Naresh Mohan Thakur.
Hazaribagh *cum* Manbhum General	Rai Bahadur Satis Chandra Sinha.
Ranchi & Palamau *cum* Singhbhum General ..	Rai Sahib Nalini Kumar Sen.
Patna *cum* Shahabad Muhammadan	Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Ismail.
Gaya *cum* Chota Nagpur Division Muhammadan.	Saiyid Muhammad Mehdi.
Tirhut Dv. Muhammadan	Saiyid Mobarak Ali.
Bhagalpur Dv. Muhammadan	Jamilur Rahman.
Bihar European	Alan Campbell Combe.
Elected by the Bihar Legislative Assembly ..	Abdul Ahad Muhammad Noor.
Ditto ..	Rai Brijraj Krishna.
Ditto ..	Bansi Lal.
Ditto ..	Gajindra Narayan Singh.
Ditto ..	Rai Bahadur Shyamnandan Sahay.
Ditto ..	Puneydeo Sharma.
Ditto ..	Shyama Prasad Sinha.
Ditto ..	Vacant.
Ditto ..	Khan Bahadur Nawab Saiyid Shah Wa Hussain.
Ditto ..	Radha Govind Prasad.
Ditto ..	Tribeni Prashad Singh.
Ditto ..	Shah Muhammad Umair.
Nominated	Gur Sahay Lal.
Do.	Samuel Purti.
Do.	Mrs. Malcolm Sinha.
Do.	Brajnandan Prasad.

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The Bombay Province.

Consequent on the separation of Sind from the Bombay Province as from April 1, 1936, Bombay has suffered a diminution territorially and otherwise. The following details relate to Bombay minus Sind:

The Bombay Province now stretches along the west coast of India, from Gujerat in the North to Kanara in the South. It has an area of 77,221 square miles and a population of 18,192,475. Geographically included in the Province but under the Government of India is the first class Indian State of Baroda, with an area of 8,164 square miles and a population of 2,443,007. There are no States in political relations with the Government of Bombay, as they are all now under the Government of India.

The Province embraces a wide diversity of soil, climate and people. In the Province there are the rich plains of Gujarat, watered by the Nerbudda and the Tapti, whose fertility is so marked that it has long been known as the Garden of India. South of Bombay City the Province is divided into two sections by the Western Ghats, a range of hills running parallel to the coast. Above Ghats are the Deccan Districts, south of these come the Karnatic districts. On the sea side of the Ghats is the Konkan, a rice-growing tract, intercepted by creeks which make communication difficult.

The People.

The population varies as markedly as soil and climate. Gujarat has remained true to Hinduism although long under the dominion of powerful Mahomedan kings. Here there is an amplitude of caste divisions, and the people, who although softened by prosperity, are amongst the keenest trading races in the world. The Deccan peasant has been seasoned by adversity; the saying goes that the Deccan expects a famine one year in every three, and gets it; the population is much more homogeneous than in Gujarat, and thirty per cent. are Mahrattas. The Karnatic is the land of the Lingayets, a Hindu reforming sect of the twelfth century, and in the Konkan there is a large proportion of Christians. Three main languages are spoken, Gujarati, Marathi and Kannada with Urdu a rough *lingua franca* where English has not penetrated. The main castes and tribes number five hundred.

Industries.

The principal industry is agriculture, which supports sixty-four per cent. of the population. In Gujarat the soils are of two classes, the black cotton soil, which yields the famous Broach cottons, the finest in India, and alluvial, which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira makes, splendid garden land. The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black soil, which produces cotton, wheat, gram and millet, and in certain tracts rich crops of sugarcane. The Konkan is a rice land, grown under the abundant rains of the submontane regions, and in the south the Dharwar cotton vies with Broach as the best in India. There are no great perennial rivers suitable for irrigation, and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall; supplemented by well irrigation. A chain of irrigation works, consisting of canals fed from great reservoirs in the region of unfailing rainfall in the Ghats, is gradually being completed, and this will ultimately make the Deccan immune to serious drought. More than any other part of India the Province has been scourged by famine and plague. The evils have not been unmixed, for tribulation has made the people more self-reliant, and the rise in the values of all produce, synchronising with a certain development of industry, has induced a considerable rise in the standard of living. The land is held on what is known as the ryotwari tenure, that is to say, each cultivator holds his land direct from Government under a moderate assessment, and as long as he pays this assessment he cannot be dispossessed.

Manufactures.

Whilst agriculture is the principal industry, others have no inconsiderable place. The mineral wealth of the Province is small and is confined to building stone, salt extracted from the sea, and a little manganese. But the handicrafts are widely distributed. The handloom weavers produce bright-coloured saris, and to a diminishing extent the exquisite kincobs of Ahmedabad and Surat. Bombay silverware has a place of its own, as well as the brass work of Poona and Nasik. But the tendency is to submerge the indigenous handicrafts beneath industry organised on modern lines. Bombay is the great centre in India of the textile trade. This is chiefly found in the headquarter city, Bombay.

Number of Looms in Bombay Island.	65,177
Number of Spindles in Bombay Island.	27,48,644
Number of hands employed in the Textile Industry in Bombay Island (daily average)	1,04,890
Consumption of Cotton by the Mills in Bombay Island (in candies of 784lbs.)	4,06,725
Number of Spindles in Ahmedabad.	18,98,530
Number of Looms in Ahmedabad ..	46,278
Number of Spindles in Sholapore Dist.	3,22,412
Number of Looms in Sholapore Dist.	6,856
Number of Spindles in the Bombay Province (excluding Bombay Island and Ahmedabad)	12,74,115
Number of Looms in the Bombay Province (excluding Bombay Island and Ahmedabad)	26,646

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Administration.

With the introduction of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, 1937, the administration of the province has been largely altered at the top. Excepting unusual circumstances, there is now a Governor and a council of seven Ministers to aid and advise him in all matters except in so far as he is required by the Government of India Act, to exercise his function in his discretion. The executive power of the province extends to all matters in which it may legislate. The Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the Governor in his discretion, he fixes their salaries until determined by the legislature. The Governor, as in other Provinces, has certain special responsibilities and these extend to (*a*) the prevention of menace to the peace or tranquillity of his province or any part thereof; (*b*) the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of minorities; (*c*) the safeguarding of the rights of civil servants past and present and their dependants; (*d*) the securing in the executive sphere of protection against discrimination; (*e*) the securing of the peace and good government of areas declared to be partially excluded areas; (*f*) the safeguarding of the rights of states and the rights and dignity of any ruler; and (*g*) the securing of the execution of orders given to him under Part VI of the Act (dealing with administrative relations) by the Governor-General in his discretion.

The Governor is assisted by a special secretariat staff presided over by a Secretary whose emoluments are fixed in his discretion.

In the legislative sphere the Governor is assisted with two chambers, known as the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council. The Council is a permanent body. One-third of the members retire each three years and the Assembly, unless sooner dissolved, lasts for five years. The strength of the Assembly is 175 members of whom 30 are Muslims, 3 Indian Christians, 2 Anglo-Indians, 3 Europeans, 2 landholders, 7 Commerce and Industry, 7 Labour, 1 University and the remaining 120 are Hindus including 15 Scheduled castes and 7 Marathas. There are also six women.

The Legislative Council will contain not less than 29 and not more than 30 members of whom not less than three and not more than four shall be nominated by the Governor. Twenty will be elected by the General Constituencies, 5 by Muslims and 1 by Europeans. The senior of the Civilian Secretaries is entitled the Chief Secretary. The Government is in Bombay from November to the end of May; and in Poona from June to November; but the Secretariat is always in Bombay. Under the Local Government the Province is administered by three Commissioners, namely, the Commissioner for the Northern Division, with headquarters at Ahmedabad, the Central Division at Poona, and the Southern Division at Belgaum. Each district is under a Collector, usually a Covenanted Civilian, who has under him one or more Civilians as Assistant Collectors, and one or more Deputy Collectors. A collectorate contains on an average from eight to ten talukas, each consisting of from one to two hundred villages whose whole revenues belong to the St The village officers are the patel, who is head of the village both for revenue and po purpose; the talati or kulkarni, clerk accountant; the messenger and the watchm Over each taluka or group of villages is mamlatdar, who is also a subordinate ma trate. The charge of the Assistant or Dep Collector contains three or four talukas. Collector and Magistrate is over the wh District. The Commissioners exercise gene control over the Districts in their Divisio

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrus to the High Court sitting in Bombay, comprising a Chief Justice, who is a b rister, and nine puisne judges, either Civilia Barristers, or Indian lawyers. Of lower civil courts, the court of the fi instance is that of the Subordinate Juc recruited from the ranks of the local lawye The Court of first appeal is that of the Distr or Assistant Judge, or of a first class subor nate judge with special powers. District Assistant Judges are Indian Civilians, or memb of the Provincial Service or the Bar. In ca exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value an appeal from decision of the Subordinate or Assistant Jud and from the decision of the District Judge all original suits lies to the High Court. D trict and Assistant Judges exercise crimi jurisdiction throughout the Province b original criminal work is chiefly disposed of the Executive District Officers and Reside and City Magistrates. Capital sentences subject to confirmation by the High Cou In some of the principal cities Spec Magistrates exercise summary jurisdictio (Bombay has six Presidency Magistrates, well as Honorary Magistrates exercising functions of English Justices of the Peace) a a Court of Small Causes, corresponding the English County Courts.

Local Government.

Local control over certain branches of t administration is secured by the constitution local boards and municipalities, the form exercising authority over a District or a Taluk and the latter over a city or town. Thes bodies are composed of members eithe nominated by Government or elected by th people, who are empowered to expend the fund at their disposal on education, sanitation, th construction of roads and tanks, and genera improvements. Their funds are derived from cesses on the land revenue, the toll, ferry fund and local taxes. The tendency of recent years ha been to increase the elective and reduce the nomi nated element, to allow these bodies to elect their own chairmen, whilst larger grants have bee made from the general revenues for water supply and drainage.

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 19 works further advance in the matter of local Self Government in the Province. The Act provide more adequate basis for Municipal Adminis stration in the larger cities of the Bombay Province. The larger municipalities are now styled as Municipal Boroughs which are now 9 in number. The executives of these Borough

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Municipalities are invested with larger powers than hitherto exercised. Another important change introduced by the Act was the extension of municipal franchise to occupiers of dwellings or buildings with annual rental values of Rs. 12 or with capital value of not less than Rs. 200.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department is under the control of a Chief Engineer who acts as Secretary to the Government. Under him are Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles and Executive Engineers in charge of divisions, and the Electrical Engineer.

There is a chain of protective irrigation works, originating in reservoirs in the Ghat regions. The principal works are the Nira Canals fed by Lake Whiting impounded by the Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, the Pravara Canals fed by Lake Arthur Hill, impounded by Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the Mutha Canals fed by Lake Fife at Khadakvasla, the Godavari Canals fed by Lake Beale at Nandur Madhmeshwar and the Gokak Canal. The Mutha Canals and the Gokak Canal were completed in 1896-97, the Nira Left Bank Canal in 1905-06, the Godavari Canals in 1915-16 and the Pravara Canals in 1926-27. The Nira Right Bank Canal which has been under construction since 1912 is practically completed. The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the second highest yet constructed by Engineers the world over, was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 10th December 1926. The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar which is 5,333 feet in length, 190 feet in height and 124 feet in width was opened by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson on 27th October 1928. It cost Rs. 172 lakhs. It is remarkable as being the largest Dam in volume hitherto constructed and contains 21½ million cubic feet of masonry. The Assuan Dam in Egypt is popularly supposed to be the largest Dam in existence but that contains 19 million cubic feet. It cost also nearly 50 per cent. more than the Lloyd Dam. An idea of the magnitude of the Lloyd Dam can be gathered from the fact that if a wall 6 feet high and 15 inches thick were constructed from the masonry in the Dam it would stretch a distance of 520 miles, say from Bombay to Nagpur. These projects will irrigate certain tracts most liable to famine.

Police.

The Police Force is divided into 8 categories, *viz.*, District Police, Railway Police and the Bombay City Police. The District and Railway Police in the Province proper are for the purpose of control under the Inspector-General of Police who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General, of whom two are in charge of Ranges and the third is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau. The executive management of the Police in each district and on Railways in the Province proper as well as in Sind is vested in a Superintendent of Police under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District concerned except in the case of the Railway Police. For the purposes of effective supervision over the investigation and prevention of crime, some of the larger districts are divided into one or more sub-divisions each under a Sub-Divisional Officer who is either an Assistant Superintendent of Police, or an Inspector of Police, a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Sub-Inspectors are the officers in charge of Police Stations and are primarily responsible under the law, for the investigation of offences reported at their Police Stations. Officers appointed directly to the posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors undergo a course of training at the Central Police Training School at Nasik before being posted to Districts for executive duty. The Bombay City Police is a separate force under the Commissioner of Police who is directly responsible to Government.

Education.

Education is imparted partly through direct Government agency, and partly through the medium of grants-in-aid. Government maintain Arts Colleges at Bombay, Andheri, Ahmedabad and Dharwar; the Grant Medical College, the Poona College of Engineering, the Agriculture College, Veterinary College, School of Art, Law College and a College of Commerce. Most of the secondary schools are in private hands. The primary schools are maintained by Local Authorities, with a grant-in-aid. The Bombay Municipality is responsible for primary education in Bombay City (*q. v.*, Education).

The total number of institutions at the end of the year 1938-39 was 18,729. Of these 18,211 were recognised and 518 unrecognised. Of the recognised 16,449 are for males and 1,762 for females. The recognised institutions consisted of 17 Arts and Science Colleges excluding the University School of Economics and Sociology, 12 Professional Colleges, 730 Secondary Schools, 16,435 Primary Schools and 1,016 Special Schools.

There are 21,668 towns and villages in this Province. Of these, 11,862 possessed schools as compared with 9,180 in 1937-38. The area served by a town or village with school was 6.5 square miles as against 8.4 square miles in 1937-38.

There were 1,566,441 pupils under instruction at the end of the year 1938-39 as compared with 1,403,401 in 1937-38. The number of pupils in recognised institutions was 1,536,763 and in unrecognised institutions was 29,678 as compared with 13,65,425 and 37,976 respectively in 1936-37. The percentage of pupils in recognised institutions to the total population of the Province increased from 7.62 to 8.58. Of the 1,536,763 pupils under instruction in recognised institutions, 1,160,280 were boys and 376,483 were girls.

The total expenditure on Public Instruction increased from Rs. 386 lakhs to Rs. 410 lakhs during 1938-39. Out of this amount 41.1 per cent. was met from Provincial Revenues, 18.5 per cent. from Local Funds, 26.3 per cent. from fees and 14.1 per cent. from other sources.

The Educational Department is administered by a Director, with an Inspector in each Division and a Deputy or Assistant Inspector in each district.

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Higher education in the Province is controlled by the Bombay University which was established in 1857. The constitution of the University has recently undergone, however, considerable changes in virtue of a new enactment known as the Bombay University Act of 1928. This Act altered the whole constitution of the University so as to make it adequately representative with a view to bringing into closer association with the public the industrial, commercial and civic life of the people of the Province to enable it to provide greater facilities for higher education in all branches of learning including Technology and to undertake on a larger scale than heretofore post-graduate teaching and research, while continuing to exercise due control over the teaching given by colleges affiliated to it from time to time. The new University Department of Chemical Technology was formally inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on 15th November 1933. The authorities of the University, as now constituted, are chiefly the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Senate. The Senate consisting of fellows is the supreme governing body of the University. The number of fellows are 144 of whom 40 are nominated by the Chancellor and 11 are ex-officio. The Academic Council consisting of educational experts deals with all purely academical questions. This body works in collaboration with the Syndicate which is the principal executive of the University.

Medical.

The Medical Department is in the charge of the Surgeon-General who is a member of the I. M. S., and Public Health in that of the Director of Public Health, who is usually a non I.M.S. Officer. Civil Surgeons stationed at each district headquarters are responsible for the medical work of the district: whilst sanitation is entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of Public Health. Four large hospitals are maintained by the Government in Bombay, and the accommodation in them has been recently increased. The total number of beds available in all the City Hospitals including private Institutions is 6,860 roughly. Well-equipped hospitals exist in all important up-country-stations. Over 3,881,261 persons including 133,777 inpatients were treated during the year1939. The Province contains 6 Lunatic Asylums and institutions for the treatment of Lep Vaccination is carried out by a staff under direction of the Director of Public Hea Sanitary work has received an immense stimu from the large grants made by the Governm from time to time.

Two important schemes have been recen sanctioned for providing medical relief in r areas.

The first relates to the extension of a form scheme for subsidising medical practitioners in selected rural centres. Government have r decided to open, in all, 200 centres for medi aid in the Province by giving subsidies to priv medical practitioners. The subsidy will be gi to Allopathic medical practitioners and to sc Ayurvedic and Unani practitioners who may themselves registered.

Finance.

With the introduction of Provincial Autonom the financial arrangements have been revis There is a clear cut division between the finan of the Federation and those of the Provinces

The provincial sources of revenue in additi to grants from federal taxation now include tax raised by the local Government on land, as la revenue; taxes on land and buildings, hearth and windows; taxes on agricultural income a duties in respect of succession to agricultu land, duties of excise on goods manufactured produced in the province and countervailing du es on goods produced or manufactured elsewh in India, being alcoholic liquors for hum consumption; opium, Indian hemp, and oth narcotic drugs and narcotics; non-narco drugs; medicinal and toilet preparations, co taining alcohol or any of the above substanc other excises being federal; taxes on mine rights subject to any federal restrictions impos in respect of mineral development; capitati taxes; taxes on professions, trades, calling and employments; taxes on animals, boats, t sale of goods, advertisements, on luxuries inclu ing entertainments, amusements, betting a gambling; cesses on the entry of goods into local area; dues on passengers and goods carri on inland waterways; tolls; stamp duties i respect of documents not included in the feder list.

Estimated Revenue for 1941-42—(in thousands of Rupees).

	Principal Heads of Revenue.	Rs.
IV	Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	89,20
V	Salt	..
VII	Land Revenue.. ..	3,33,20
VIII	Provincial Excise ..	2,06,09
IX	Stamp—	
	A. Non-Judicial ..	71,50
	B. Judicial.. ..	58,00
X	Forest	41,25
XI	Registration	14,48
XII	Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts ..	42,74
XIII	Other Taxes and Duties	1,91,00
	Total ..	10,47,46

	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, &c.	Rs.
XVII	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	22
XVIII	Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	15
	Debt Service.	
XX	Interest	67

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Estimated Revenue for 1941-42—(in thousands of Rupees)—*contd.*

		Rs.
	Civil Administration.	
XXI	Administration of Justice	16,79
XXII	Jails and Convict Settlements	4,29
XXIII	Police	10,16
XXVI	Education	17,82
XXVII	Medical	15,78
XXVIII	Public Health	37,07
XXIX	Agriculture	9,35
XXX	Veterinary	29
XXXI	Co-operation	6,24
XXXII	Industries	3,55
XXXVI	Miscellaneous Departments	1,84
	Total ..	1,23,18
	Civil Works.	
XXXIX	Civil Works	45,41
XL	Bombay Development Scheme	13,22
XLI	Receipts from Electricity Schemes	6
	Total ..	58,57
	Miscellaneous.	
XLIII	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund ..	2,26
XLIV	Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	7,02
XLV	Stationery and Printing	4,00
XLVI	Miscellaneous	8,00
	Total ..	21,28
L	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	27
LI	Extraordinary Receipts	17
	Grand Total ..	13,56,65
	Excess of Revenue over expenditure on revenue account ..	65
	Debt heads :—	
	Debt, Deposits and advances; Loans and advances by provincial Government, etc. ..	42,08,85
	Total Receipts ..	55,65,50
	Add:—	
	Opening Balance	41,44
	Grand Total ..	56,06,94

Estimated Expenditure for 1941-42—(in thousands of Rupees).

	DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.	Rs.
7.	Land Revenue . ..	66,02
8.	Provincial Excise	37,31
9.	Stamps	1,95
10.	Forest	27,49
11.	Registration	5,38
12.	Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act	21,77
13.	Other Taxes and Duties ..	14,83
	Total ..	1,74,75
	Irrigation, Revenue Account.	
17.	Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Irrigation Works	41,84
18.	Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	10,33
18(1).	Other Revenue Expenditure Financed from Famine Relief Funds..	1,51
	Total ..	53,68
19.	Capital Accounts of Irrigation, Navigation and Drainage Works charged to Revenue	1
		1
	Debt Services.	
22.	Interest on Debt and other obligations	1,11,94
23.	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt ..	6,35
	Total ..	1,18,29

* This is exclusive of (a) 2,93 lakhs on account of investment of balances in treasury bills, (b) about 62 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government of India Securities and (c) about 17¾ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Nasik Distillery invested mostly in Government of India Securities.

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Civil Administration.

		Rs.
25.	General Administration ..	83,63
27.	Administration of Justice ..	66,26
28.	Jails and Convict Settlements	17,51
29.	Police	1,61,34
30.	Ports and Pilotage	6
36.	Scientific Departments ..	1,08
37.	Education	2,06,88
38.	Medical	50,55
39.	Public Health	40,16
40.	Agriculture	20,51
41.	Veterinary	4,77
42.	Co-operation	11,88
43.	Industries	9,61
47.	Miscellaneous Departments..	10,37
	Total ..	6,84,61

Civil Works.

50.	Civil Works	1,27,51
51.	Bombay Development Scheme.	8,05
53.	Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue.	3
	Total ..	1,35,59

Miscellaneous.

54.	Famine Relief	75
55. & 55A.	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions and Commutation of Pensions	1,31,77
56.	Stationery and Printing ..	1
57.	Miscellaneous	40
	Total ..	1,89
63.	Extraordinary Charges ..	
	Total Expenditure charged to revenue	13,56

Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

68.	Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	3
70.	Capital outlay on Improvement of Public Health	
80.	Bombay Development Scheme	1,
83.	Payments of commuted value of Pensions	2,
81.	Capital Account of Civil Works outside Revenue Account	7,
	Total ..	16,
	Debts, Deposits and Advances (Total of debt heads) ..	41,80,
	Total Disbursements..	55,61,
	Closing balance ..	45,9
	Grand Total ..	56,06,

* This is exclusive of (*a*) 2,64, lakhs on account of investment of cash balance in treasu bills, (*b*) about 63 lakhs belonging to the Famine Relief Fund invested in Government of Ind Securities, and (*c*) about 17¾ lakhs of the Depreciation Reserve Fund of the Nasik Distille invested mostly in Government of India Securities.

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The Administration.

Governor and President-in-Council.

His Excellency Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., T.D.

Personal Staff.

Governor's Secy.—J. B. Irwin, D.S.O., M.C., I.C.S., J.P.

Mily. Secretary.—Lieut.-Colonel L. C. Palk, P.S.C., 7th Light Cavalry.

Surgeon.—Capt. T. C. M. M. Morrison, M.B. Ch. B. (Glas.), I.M.S.

Commandant, H.E. the Governor's Body Guard.—Major C. C. Gulliland.

Aids-de-Camp.—2nd Lieut. D. G. Moore, 2nd Lieut. A. St. J. Shuttleworth, Subedar Major and Hony. Capt. Narayan Kadam, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., Indian A.D.C.

Hon. Aids-de-Camp.—Lieut.-Col. T. Cooper, V. D.; Capt. A. R. Rattray, R.I.N. (Naval). Major Sardar Bhimarao Nagojirao Patankar; Mr. C. W. E. U'ren; Capt. V. F. Noel-Paton; Subhedar-Major Yeshwantrao Bhosale, I.D. S.M.; Sardar Jehangir Rustom Vakil.

Advisers to H. E. the Governor.

J. A. Madan, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
H. F. Knight, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
C. H. Bristow, C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ganesh Vasudeo Mavlankar, B.A., LL.B., Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Narayanrao Gururao Joshi, Deputy Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mangaldas Mancharam Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Ramachandra Ganesh Soman, Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Political and Services Department.—G. F. S. Collins, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., J.P.

Home and Ecclesiastical Department.—J. M. Sladen, I.C.S., J.P.

Revenue Department.—V. S. Bhide, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., J.P.

General and Educational Departments.—K. L. Panjabi, I.C.S., J.P.

Finance Department.—H. V. R. Iengar, B.Sc., (Mysore), I.C.S., J.P.

Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.—P. N. Moos, I.C.S., J.P.

Public Works Department.—C. E. Aitken, B.Sc. (Edin.), I.S.E.

Public Service Commission for the Provinces of Bombay and Sind.

Chairman.—Sir Hugh Clayton, C.I.E., M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S. (Retd.), J.P.

Members.—Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtuza Khan Bhutto, C.I.E., O.B.E.; C. W. E. Arbuthnot, C.I.E., B.E., B.A. (R.U.I.), J.P.

Secretary.—J. B. Fernandez, B.A., J.P.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Commissioner of Income-Tax.—T. A. Murphy, J.P. (Offg.)

Director of Veterinary Services.—Major E. S. Farbrother, M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S.

Advocate General.—M. C. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.).

Inspector General of Police.—A. C. G. Bailey, C.I.E.

Director of Public Instruction.—S. N. Moos, B.A. (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.).

Surgeon General.—Major General R. H. Candy C.I.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.

Oriental Translator.—J. H. Dave, M.A.

Chief Conservator of Forests.—A. C. Hiley.

Talukdari Settlement Officer.—G. G. Drewe, I.C.S., J.P.

Inspector General of Registration and Director of Land Records.—M. J. Desai, B.A., LL.B., I.C.S., J.P.

Director of Agriculture.—W. J. Jenkins, C.I.E., M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.).

Registrar of Co-operative Societies.—M. D. Bhansali, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., J.P.

Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.—M. D. Bhatt, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., J.P.

Vice-Chanceller of the Bombay University.—R. P. Masani, M.A., J.P.

Registrar, Bombay University.—S. R. Dongerkery, B.A., LL.B.

Commissioner of Police, Bombay.—W. R. G. Smith, C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, J.P.

Director of Public Health.—Lt.-Col. A. Y. Dabholkar, M.C., M.B.B.S., B.Sc. (Bom.), D.P.H., I.M.S.

Accountant General.—P. G. Shah, M.A., B.Sc., J.P.

Inspector General of Prisons.—Lt.-Col. M. G. Bhandari, D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), I.M.S.

Post Master General.—J. R. T. Booth, C.I.E., I.C.S., J.P.

Collector of Customs.—P. N. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B.

Collector of Salt Revenue.—H. E. St. George McClenaghan, I.C.S., J.P.

Commissioner of Excise.—E. Gawan Taylor, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., J.P.

Consulting Surveyor to Government.—G. B. Soparkar, L.C.E., F.S.I., A.M.T.P. Inst. (Lond.).

Registrar of Companies.—Byramji M. Modi, B.Com., F.S.A.A., R.A.

Director of Information.—C. Scott.

Commissioner of Labour.—D. S. Bakhle, I.C.S.

Sheriff.—T. Sinclair Kennedy, J.P.

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GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY.

Sir Abraham Shipman 1662
Died on the island of Anjediva in Oct. 1664

Humfrey Cooke 1665

Sir Gervase Lucas 1666
Died, 21st May 1667.

Captain Henry Garey (*Officiating*) .. 1667

Sir George Oxenden 1668
Died in Surat, 14th July 1669.

Gerald Aungier 1669
Died in Surat, 30th June 1677.

Thomas Rolt 1677

Sir John Child, Bart. 1681

Bartholomew Harris 1690
Died in Surat, 10th May 1694.

Daniel Annesley (*Officiating*) 1694

Sir John Gayer 1694

Sir Nicholas Waite.. 1704

William Aislabie 1708

Stephen Strutt (*Officiating*) 1715

Charles Boone 1715

William Phipps 1722

Robert Cowan 1729
Dismissed.

John Horne 1734

Stephen Law 1739

John Geek (*Officiating*) 1742

William Wake 1742

Richard Bourchier.. 1750

Charles Crommelin.. 1760

Thomas Hodges 1767
Died, 23rd February 1771.

William Hornby 1771

Rawson Hart Boddam 1784

Rawson Hart Boddam 1785

Andrew Ramsay (*Officiating*) 1788

Major-General William Medows 1788

Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby, K.C.B. (*a*). 1790

George Dick (*Officiating*) 1792

John Griffith (*Officiating*).. 1795

Jonathan Duncan 1795
Died, 11th August 1811.

George Brown (*Officiating*) 1811

Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. 1812

The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone .. 1819

Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B. 1827

Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B. 1830
Died, 15th January 1831.

John Romer (*Officiating*) 1

The Earl of Clare .. ..

Sir Robert Grant, G.C.H. .. .. ..
Died, 9th July 1838.

James Farish (*Officiating*) 1

Sir J. Rivett-Carnac, Bart. 1

Sir William Hay Macnaghten, Bart. (*b*) .

George William Anderson (*Officiating*) ..

Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.H. .. ..

Lestock Robert Reid (*Officiating*) ..

George Russell Clerk .. .. ..

Viscount Falkland .. .. ..

Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., P.C. .. ..

Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B. (2nd time).

Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B. 1

The Right Hon. William Robert Seymour Vesey FitzGerald. 1

Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B. .. 1

Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I. .. 1

Lionel Robert Ashburner, C.S.I. (*Acting*).. 1

The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G. 1

James Braithwaite Reile, C.S.I. (*Acting*).. 1

Baron Reay 1

Baron Harris 1

Herbert Mills Birdwood, C.S.I. (*Acting*) .. 1

Baron Sandhurst 1

Baron Northcote, C.B. 1

Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I. (*Acting*) .. 1

Baron Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. .. 1

J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S.I. (*Acting*). 1

Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (*c*). 1

Baron Willingdon, G.C.I.E. 1

Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O.(*d*) 1

Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1

Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G. 1

Sir Ernest Hotson, K.C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S., acted for six months for Sir F. H. Sykes.

The Rt. Hon. Michael Herbert Rudolf Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C. 19

Sir Robert Bell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., acted for four months for Lord Brabourne.

Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., T.D. 1

(*a*) Proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug. 1 and then joined the Council of the Gov nor-General as Commander-in-Chief India on the 28th Oct. 1793.

(*b*) Was appointed Governor of Bombay the Honourable the Court of Directors the 4th Aug. 1841, but, before he could t charge of his appointment, he was assa nated in Cabul on the 23rd Dec. 1841.

(*c*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Sydenh

(*d*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lloyd

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon. Mr. Ganesh Vasudeo Mavalankar, B.A., LL.B.

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Mr. Narayanrao Gururao Joshi, M.L.A.

Elected Members.

Name of Constituency.	Name of Member.
Sholapur District, Muhammadan Rural ..	Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan.
Sholapur North-East, General Rural	Jivappa Subhana Aldale.
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, Muhammadan Urban.	Ali Bahadur Bahadur Khan.
Bombay City (Byculla and Parel), General Urban	Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, M.A., D.SC., Bar-at-Law.
Sholapur City, General Urban	Dr. Krisnaji Bhimrao Antrolikar.
Sholapur South-West, General Rural	Dattatray Trimbak Aradhye, B.A., LL.B.
Bombay City South, Muhammadan Urban ..	Husein Aboobaker Baig Mohamed.
Panch Mahals Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural.	Khan Saheb Abdulla Haji Isa Bhagat.
Kolaba District, Muhammadan Rural	Mohsin Mohamed A. Bhaiji.
West Khandesh East, General Rural	Shaligram Ramchandra Bhartiya.
Thana South, General Rural	Ramkrishna Gangaram Bhatankar.
Poona West, General Rural	Rajaram Ramji Bhole.
Bombay City *cum* Bombay Suburban District, European.	Courtney Parker Bramble.
Poona *cum* Ahmednagar, Indian Christian Rural	Bhaskarrao Bhaurao Chakranarayan.
East Khandesh East, General Rural	Dhanaji Nana Chawdhari.
Surat District, General Rural	Purushottam Lalji Chawhan.
Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars, Landholders ..	Sir (Girjaprasad) Chinubhai Madhowlal, Bart.
Ahmednagar South, General Rural	Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Chitale, B.A., LL.B.
Ratnagiri North, General Rural..	Anant Vinayak Chitre.
Ahmedabad District, Muhammadan Rural ..	Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar.
Bombay City, Indian Christian Urban	Dr. Joseph Altino Collaco, L.M.&S.
Satara North, General Rural	Sir Dhanjishah Bomanji Cooper, Kt.
Presidency, Anglo-Indian	Fred J. Currion.
Kaira District, General Rural	Fulsinhji Bharatsinhji Dabhi.
Thana North, General Rural	Vishnu Vaman Dandekar.
Surat and Rander Cities, Muhammadan Urban..	Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Kt.
Broach Sub-Division, General Rural	Dinkarrao Narbheram Desai.
Bijapur North, General Rural	Rao Saheb Gurashiddappa Kadappa Desai.
Ahmedabad Textile Unions, Labour	Khandubhai Kasanji Desai.

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Name of Constituency.	Name of Member.
Surat District, General Rural	Morarji Ranchhodji Desai.
Surat District, General Rural	Randhir Prasanvadan Desai.
Bijapur South, General Rural	Shankreppagouda Basalingappagouda Desai.
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	Keshav Balwant Deshmukh.
Bombay City (Girgaum), Women's General Urban.	Mrs. Annapurna Gopal Deshmukh.
Nasik West, General Rural	Vacant.
Dharwar North, General Rural	Andaneppa Dnyanappa Dodmeti.
Kaira District, Muhammadan Rural	Faiz Mahamadkhan Mahobatkhan, B.A., Bar-at-Law.
Thana *cum* Bombay Suburban District, Indian Christian Rural	Dominic Joseph Ferreira.
Ahmednagar South, General Rural	Kundanmal Sobhachand Firodea, B.A., LL.B.
Poona East, General Rural	Vinayak Atmaram Gadkari.
Nasik West, General Rural	Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad.
Panch Mahals West, General Rural	Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi.
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Shankar Krishnaji Gavankar.
West Khandesh West, General Rural	Vacant.
Ratnagiri North, General Rural	Gangadhar Raghoram Ghatge.
Belgaum District, Muhammedan Rural	Abdulmajeed Abdulkhadar Gheewale.
Surat and Rander Cities, General Urban ..	Dr. Champaklal Jekisandas Ghia.
Indian Merchants' Chamber, Commerce and Industry	M. C. Ghia.
Bombay City (Byculla and Parel), General Urban.	Dr. Manchersha Dhanjibhoy Gilder, M.D.
West Khandesh East, General Rural	Gulabsing Bhila Girasey.
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	Ramchandra Bhagawant Girme.
Belgaum South, General Rural	Keshav Govind Gokhale, B.A.
Kanara District, General Rural	Mahableshwar Ganpati Bhatt Gopi.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry.	J. B. Greaves, C.B.E.
Poona City, General Urban	Bhalchandra Maheshwar Gupte, M.A., LL.B.
Nasik District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Saheb Abdul Rahim Baboo Hakeem.
Kanara District, General Rural	Ningappa Fakeerappa Hallikeri.
Dharwar District, Muhammadan Rural ..	Abdul Karim Aminsab Hanagi.
East Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural ..	Shaikh Mohamad Hasan, Bar-at-Law.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry.	Donald G. Hill.
Nasik East, General Rural	Bhaurao Sakharam Hiray, B.A., LL.B.
Bijapur District, Muhammadan Rural	Allisa Nabisa Ilkal, B.A., LL.B.
East Khandesh East, General Rural	Daulatrao Gulaji Jadhav, B.A.
Sholapur North-East, General Rural	Tulshidas Subhanrao Jadhav.
Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions, Labour (Trade Union).	Dadasaheb Khaserao Jagtap.

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Name of Constituency.	Name of Member.
Belgaum South, General Rural	Parappa Chanbasappa Jakaty.
Bijapur District, Muhammadan Rural	Khaleelulla Abasaheb Janvekar, B.A., LL.B.
Railway Unions, Labour	Shavaksha Hormusji Jhabvala.
Bombay City (Byculla and Parel), General Urban	Jinabhai Parvatishankar Joshi.
Belgaum North, General Rural	Narayanrao Gururao Joshi.
Dharwar North, General Rural	Vishwanathrao Narayanrao Jog, B.A., LL.B.
Bijapur North, General Rural	Revappa Somappa Kale.
Satara South, General Rural	Rao Saheb Annappa Narayan Kalyani.
Dharwar North, General Rural	Sir Siddappa Totappa Kambli, Kt., B.A., LL.B.
Ahmedabad City, Women's General Urban ..	Mrs. Vijyagauri Balvantrai Kanuga.
Ratnagiri North, General Rural	Shivram Laxman Karandikar, M.A., LL.B.
Satara South, General Rural	Ramchandra Krishna Karavade.
Dharwar South, General Rural	Shripad Shyamaji Kargudri.
Poona East, General Rural	Appaji Yeshwantrao *alias* Bapusaheb Kate.
Sholapur North-East, General Rural	Bhagwan Sambhuppa Kathale.
West Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural..	Khwaja Bashiruddin Khwaja Moinuddin Kazi, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Ratnagiri District, Muhammadan Rural ..	Aziz Gafur Kazi.
Thana South, General Rural	Kanji Govind Kerson.
Kanara District, General Rural	Sheshgiri Narayanrao Keshwain.
Sholapur City (Textile Labour), Labour (Non-Union).	Ramchandra Annaji Khedgikar.
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban.	Bal Gangadhar Kher, B.A., LL.B.
East India Cotton Association, Commerce and Industry.	Bhawanji A. Khimji.
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District.	Mahomed Musa Killedar.
Kolaba District, General Rural	Dattatraya Kashinath Kunte, B.A., LL.B.
Ahmedabad North, General Rural	Bhogilal Dhirajlal Lala.
Nasik East, General Rural	Lalchand Hirachand.
Belgaum North, General Rural	Anna Babaji Latthe, M.A., LL.B.
East Khandesh West, General Rural	Maganlal Nagindas.
Kolaba District, General Rural	Ramchandra Narayan Mandlik.
West Khandesh East, General Rural	Namdeorao Budhajirao Marathe.
Bombay City (Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum), General Urban.	Nagindas Tribhuvandas Master, B.A., LL.B.
Ahmedabad City, General Urban	The Hon. Mr. Ganesh Vasudev Mavalanker, B.A., LL.B.
Ahmedabad North, General Rural	Hariprasad Pitamber Mehta.
Railway Unions, Labour	Vacant.

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Name of Constituency.	Name of Member.
Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock-workers, Labour [Trade Union.]	Akhtar Hasan Mirza.
East Khandesh District, Muhammadan Rural..	Vacant.
Bombay City South, Muhammadan Urban.	Mohamedally Allabux.
Surat District, General Rural	Morarbhai Kasanji.
Sholapur South West, General Rural	Jayavant Ghanashyam More, B.A., LL.B.
Panchmahals West, General Rural	Wamanrao Sitaram Mukadam.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Commerce and Industry.	Denis Wilson Mullock.
University	Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Bombay City (Bhuleshwar), Women's General Urban.	Mrs. Lilavati Kanaiyalal Munshi.
Nasik West, General Rural	Vacant.
Dharwar North, General Rural	Girimallappa Rachappa Nalavadi.
Ahmedabad Textile Unions, Labour	Gulzari Lal Nanda.
Bombay City (Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum), General Urban.	K. F. Nariman, B.A., LL.B.
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	Rao Bahadur Namdeo Eknath Navle, B.A., LL.B.
Dharwar South, General Rural	Timmappa Rudrappa Nesvi, B. Ag.
Nasik West, General Rural	Prithwiraj Amolakchand Nimanec.
Ahmedabad City, Muhammadan Urban.. ..	Mahmad Yasin Nurie.
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar.
East Khandesh West, General Rural	Hari Vinayak Pataskar, B.A., LL.B.
Kaira District, General Rural	Babubhai Jasbhai Patel.
Do. do.	Bhailalbhai Bhikhabhai Patel.
Broach Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural ..	Ismail Musa Patel.
Ahmednagar District, Muhammadan Rural ..	Mahomedbawa Madhubawa Patel.
West Khandesh West, General Rural	Mangesh Babhuta Patel.
Broach Sub-Division, Muhammadan Rural ..	Musaji Eusufji Patel.
Satara South, General Rural	Atmaram Nana Patil.
East Khandesh West, General Rural	Gambhirrao Avachitrao Patil.
Belgaum South, General Rural	Kallangouda Shiddangouda Patil, B.A., LL.B.
Kolaba District, General Rural	Laxman Govind Patil.
Ahmednagar North, General Rural	Laxman Madhav Patil, B.A., LL.B.
Belgaum North, General Rural	Malgouda Pungouda Patil.
Dharwar District, Women's General Rural ..	Mrs. Nagamma *kom* Veerangouda Patil.
East Khandesh West, General Rural	Narhar Rajaram Patil.
Bombay City (Fort, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum), General Urban.	Sadashiv Kanoji Patil.
Bijapur South, General Rural	Shankargouda Timmangouda Patil.
Thana South, General Rural	Ganesh Krishna Phadake.
Bombay City *cum* Bombay Suburban District, Anglo-Indian.	Stanley Henry Prater.
Broach Sub-Division, General Rural	Chhotalal Balkrishna Purani.
Thana District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Sardar Haji Amirsaheb Mohiddin Saheb Rais.
East Khandesh East, General Rural	Vacant.

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Name of Constituency.	Name of Member.
Ratnagiri North, General Rural	Rao Saheb Babajeerao Narayanrao Rane.
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Bachajee Ramchandra Rane.
Thana North, General Rural	Dattatraya Waman Raut.
Ahmednagar South, General Rural	Prabhakar Janardan Roham.
Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry.	Sakarlal Balabhai.
Bombay Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry.	Sorabji Dorabji Saklatvala.
Satara North, General Rural	Shankar Hari Sathe.
Dharwar District, Muhammadan Rural	Vacant.
Satara North, General Rural	Khanderao Sakharam Savant.
Poona District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Jan Mahomed Haji Shaikh Kalla.
Bombay City *cum* Bombay Suburban District, European.	Charles Ruxton Sharp.
Satara North, General Rural	Bajirao *alias* Babasaheb Jagdeorao Shinde.
Satara South, General Rural	Pandurang Keshav Shiralkar.
Panch Mahals East, General Rural	Laxmidas Mangaldas Shrikant, B. A.
Kanara District, Muhammadan Rural	Ismail Hassan Siddiqui.
Surat District, Muhammadan Rural	Ahmed Ebrahim Singapori.
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban.	Savlaram Gundaji Songavkar.
Bijapur North, General Rural	Murigeppa Shiddappa Sugandhi.
Kolaba District, General Rural	Kamalaji Ragho Talkar.
Nasik East, General Rural	Rao Saheb Bhausaheb Thorat.
Poona West, General Rural	Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Laxmanrao Thube
Poona City, Women's General Urban	Mrs. Laxmibai Ganesh Thuse.
Poona West, General Rural	Hari Vithal Tulpule, B.A., LL.B.
Bombay City (Girgaon), Women's Muhammadan Urban.	Mrs. Shuffi C. Tyabji.
Kaira District, General Rural	Bhaijibhai Ukabhai Vaghela.
Ahmedabad City, General Urban	Trikamlal Ugarchand Vakil.
Belgaum North, General Rural	Balwant Hanmant Varale.
Thana North, General Rural	Govind Dharmaji Vartak.
Deccan Sardars and Inamdars, Land-holders ..	Sardar Narayanrao Ganpatrao Vinchoorcar, C.B.E., B.A.
Ahmedabad South, General Rural	Ishvarlal Kalidas Vyas, B.A.
East Khandesh East, General Rural	R. B. Wadekar.
Ratnagiri South, General Rural	Purshottam Vasudeo Wagh.
Poona East, General Rural	Balaji Bhawansa Walvekar.
Bombay City North and Bombay Suburban District, General Urban.	Dattatraya Nathoba Wandrekar.
Presidency European	David Watson.
Satara District, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Bahadur Yusuf Abdulla.

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT:
The Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT:
Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Soman.

Elected Members.

Constituency.	Name.
Kolaba *cum* Ratnagiri, General Rural	Atmaram Mahadeo Atawane.
Sholapur *cum* Belgaum *cum* Bijapur, General Rural.	Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi, B.A., LL.B.
East Khandesh *cum* West Khandesh, General Rural.	Madhavrao Gopalrao Bhosle.
Bombay City *cum* Bombay Suburban District, Muhammadan Urban.	Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.
Bombay City *cum* Bombay Suburban District, General Urban.	Professor Sohrab R. Davar, Bar-at-Law, J.P.
Thana *cum* Nasik *cum* Ahmednagar, General Rural.	Narayan Damodhar Deodhekar, B.A., LL.B.
Ahmedabad *cum* Kaira, General Rural	Dadubhai Purshotamdas Desai.
Dharwar *cum* Kanara, General Rural	Narsingrao Shriniwasrao Desai.
Bombay City *cum* Bombay Suburban District, General Urban.	Ratilal Mulji Gandhi.
Dharwar *cum* Kanara, General Rural	Subray Ramchandra Haldipur.
Bombay City *cum* Bombay Suburban District, Muhammadan Urban.	Dr. K. A. Hamied, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin) A.I., F.R.C.S. (London).
Nominated	S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B.
Sholapur *cum* Belgaum *cum* Bijapur, General Rural.	Nagappa Bandappa Kadadi.
Bombay City *cum* Bombay Suburban District, General Urban.	Behram Naorosji Karanjia
Central Division, Muhammadan Rural	Khan Saheb Abdul Kadir Abdul Aziz Khan M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Ahmedabad *cum* Kaira, General Rural	Chinubhai Lallubhai Mehta.
Bombay City *cum* Bombay Suburban District, General Rural.	Mrs. Hansa Jivraj Mehta.
Broach and Panch Mahals *cum* Surat, General Rural.	The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Mancharam Pakvasa.
Poona *cum* Satara, General Rural	Dr. Ganesh Sakharam Mahajani, M.A., Ph.D.
Nominated	Major Sardar Bhimrao Nagojirao Patankar.
Northern Division, Muhammadan Rural ..	Vacant.
East Khandesh *cum* West Khandesh, General Rural.	Rao Bahadur Vaman Sampat Patil.
Thana *cum* Nasik *cum* Ahmednagar, General Rural.	Vacant.
Broach and Panch Mahals *cum* Surat, General Rural.	Shantilal Harjiwan Shah, B.A., LL.B. Solicitor.
Nominated	Dr. Purushottamrai G. Solanki, L.M. & S., J.P.
Poona *cum* Satara, General Rural	Ramchandra Ganesh Soman.
Presidency, European	Frederick Stones, O.B.E.
Southern Division, Muhammadan Rural ..	Mahomed Amin Wazeer Mohomad Tambe.
Kolaba *cum* Ratnagiri, General Rural	Mahadeo Bajajee Virkar, B.A., LL.B.

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The Central Provinces and Berar.

The Central Provinces and Berar compose a great triangle of country midway between Bombay and Bengal. Their area is 131,557 sq. miles, of which 80,637 are British territory proper, 17,808 (*viz.* Berar) held on perpetual lease from H.E.H. the Nizam and the remainder held by Feudatory Chiefs. The population (1931) is 15,323,058 in C. P. British Districts and Berar. Various parts of the Central Provinces passed under British control at different times in the wars and tumult in the first half of the 19th century and the several parts were amalgamated after the Mutiny, in 1861, into the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces. Berar was, in 1853, assigned to the East India Company as part of a financial arrangement with H.E.H. the Nizam for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, and was leased in perpetuity to the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H.E.H. the Nizam.

The Country.

The Central Provinces may roughly be divided into three tracts of upland, with two intervening ones of plain country. In the north-west, the Vindhyan plateau is broken country, covered with poor and stunted forest. Below its precipitous southern slopes stretches the rich wheat growing country of the Nerbudda valley. Then comes the high Satpura plateau, characterised by forest-covered hills and deep water-cut ravines. Its hills decline into the Nagpur plain, whose broad stretches of "deep" black cotton soil make it one of the most important cotton tracts of India and the wealthiest part of the C.P. proper. The Eastern half of the plain lies in the valley of the Waingan-ga and is mainly a rice growing country. Its numerous irrigation tanks have given it the name of the "lake country" of Nagpur. Farther east is the far-reaching rice country of Chattisgarh, in the Mahanadi basin. The south-east of the C. P. is again mountainous, containing 24,000 square miles of forest and precipitous ravines, and mostly inhabited by jungle tribes. The States of Bastar and Kankar lie in this region. Berar lies to the south west of the C. P. and its chief characteristic is its rich black cotton-soil plains.

The People.

The population of the province is a comparatively new community. Before the advent of the Aryans, the whole of it was peopled by Gonds and other primitive tribes and these aboriginal inhabitants fared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India because of the rugged nature of their home. But successive waves of immigration flowed into the province from all sides. The early inhabitants were driven into the inaccessible forests and hills, where they form nearly a quarter of the whole population of the Central Provinces being found in large numbers in all parts of the province, particularly in the South-east. The main divisions of the newcomers are indicated by the language divisions of the province. Hindi brought in by the Hindustani-speaking peoples of the North, prevails in the North and East, Marathi in Berar and the West and centre of the Central Provinces. Hindi is spoken by 56 per cent. of the population and is the *lingua franca*, Marathi by 31 per cent. and Gondi 7 per cent. The effects of invasion are curiously illustrated in Berar, where numbers of Moslems have Hindu names, being descendants of former Hindu officials who on the Mahomedan invasion adopted Islam rather than lose their positions. The last census shows that a gradual Brahmanising of the aboriginal tribes is going on. The tribes are not regarded as impure by the Hindus and the process of absorption is more or less civilising.

Industries.

When Sir Richard Temple became first Chief Commissioner of the C. P., the province was land locked. The only road was that leading in from Jubbulpore to Nagpur. The British administration has made roads in all directions, the two trunk railways between Bombay and Calcutta run across the province and in the last few years a great impetus has been given to the construction of subsidiary lines. These developments have caused a steady growth of trade and have aroused vigorous progress in every department of life. The prime industry is, of course, agriculture, which is assisted by one of the most admirable agricultural departments in India and is now receiving additional strength by a phenomenal growth of the co-operative credit movement. The land tenure is chiefly on the malguzari, or landlord system, ranging with numerous variations, from the great Feudatory chiefships, which are on this basis, to holdings of small dimensions. A system of land legislation has gradually been built up to protect the individual cultivator. Berar is settled on the Bombay raiyatwari system. 16,102 square miles of the C. P. is Government Reserved forest; in Berar the forest area is about 3,341 square miles, the total forest area being one-fifth of the whole Province. The rugged nature of the greater part of the country makes forest conservation difficult and costly. Excluding forest and waste 67 per cent. of the total land is occupied for cultivation; for the two most advanced districts in the Central Provinces, the proportion averages 81 per cent., while the average figure for the Berar Districts is 73 per cent. The cultivated area has extended almost continuously except for the temporary checks caused by bad seasons. Rice is the most extensive single crop of the Central Provinces, covering nearly 33 per cent. of the cropped area. Wheat comes next with over 16 per cent., then pulses and other cereals used for food and oil-seeds with nearly 46 per cent., and cotton nearly 5 per cent. In Berar cotton and juar each occupies 38 per cent. And then pulses and other cereals and oil seeds of the cropped area. In agriculture more than half the working population is female.

Commerce and Manufactures.

Industrial life is only in its earliest development except in one or two centres, where the introduction of modern enterprise along the railway routes has laid the foundations for great future developments of the natural wealth of the province. Nagpur is the chief centre of a busy cotton spinning and weaving industry. The Empress Mills, managed by Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., were opened there in 1877 and the

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general prosperity of the cotton trade has led to the addition of many mills here and in other parts of the province. The total amount of Indian yarn exported from the Province during the years 1937-38, 1938-39 and 1939-40 was 239,035, 212,567 and 250,446 maunds, respectively.

The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern industrial concerns are employed in manganese mining which in 1938 and 1939, employed 26,090 and 22,427 persons and raised 646,465 and 546,028 tons. Then follow coal mining with an output of 1,658,626 and 1,742,831 tons and 13,771 and 14,869 persons employed, the Jubbulpore marble quarries and allied works, the limestone quarries and the mines for pottery clay, soapstone, etc.

The total number of factories of all kind legally so described was 1,119 in 1939, the latest period for which returns are available and the number of people employed in them 64,494. The same economic influences which are operative in every progressive country during its transition stage are at work in the C. P. and Berar, gradually sapping the strength of the old village industries, as communications improve, and concentrating industries in the towns. While the village industries are fading away, a large development of trade has taken place. The last pre-war reports showed an increase in volume by one-third in eight years.

Administration.

The administration of the Central Provinces and Berar is conducted by a Governor who is appointed by the Crown. He is assisted by seven Secretaries and six Under-Secretaries. Under the provisions of the Govt. of India Act, 1935, the administration is conducted by a Governor with a council of ministers, chosen and summoned by him and sworn as members of the council, but due to the arising of a situation which made it impossible to carry on the Government of the province in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935, the normal working of the Constitution has been suspended with effect from the 11th November 1939 by a proclamation under section 93 of the Act and the administration is carried on by the Governor with the help of two advisers.

This Province which has a unicameral Legislature, consists of 112 members distributed as follows :—

Class of constituency or constituencies—

General Urban	10	No. seats. 84
General Rural	74	
Muhammadan Urban	2	
Muhammadan Rural	12	
Women	3	
Anglo-Indian	1	seat.
European	1	,,
Backward areas & Tribes	1	,,
Commerce	2	seats.
Landholders	3	,,
Labour	2	,,
University	1	seat.

Of the 84 General seats 20 seats are reserved or members of the Scheduled castes.

The C. P. are divided for administrative purposes into three divisions and Berar constitutes a division. Each of these is controlled by a Commissioner. The divisions are sub-divided into districts, each of which is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner, immediately subordinate to the Commissioner. The principal heads of Provincial departments are the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Inspector General of Police, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Director of Public Instruction, the Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector General of Registration, and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Industries, the Legal Remembrancer, the Director of Veterinary Services and a Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Building and Roads and Irrigation Branches. The Deputy Commissioners of districts are the chief revenue authorities and District Magistrates and they exercise the usual powers and functions of a district officer. The district forests are managed by a forest officer, over whom the Deputy Commissioner has certain powers of supervision, particularly in matters affecting the welfare of the people. Each district has a Civil Surgeon, (except Mandla Drug and Balaghat where there are Assistant Surgeons) who is generally also Superintendent of the District Jail except at Central Jail at Nagpur and Jubbulpore and District Jails at Raipur, Narsinghpur and Akola where there are whole time Superintendents and whose work is also in various respects supervised by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is also Marriage Registrar and manages the estates of his district which are under the Court of Wards. In his revenue and criminal work the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by (a) one or more Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Indian Civil Service ; (b) one or more Extra Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Provincial Civil Service, including a few Anglo-Indians and (c) by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, or members of the Subordinate service. The district is divided for administrative purposes into tahsils, the average area of which is 1,500 square miles. In each village a lambardar or representative of the proprietary body is executive headman.

Justice.

The High Court of Judicature at Nagpur, which was established in January 1936, is the highest court of appeal in civil cases, and also the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for the Central Provinces and Berar including proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (9 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a Civil and Sessions district comprising one or more Revenue districts. The civil staff below the District and Sessions Judge consists of Subordinate Judges of the first and second class.

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Local Self-Government.

Municipal administration was first introduced under the Punjab Municipal Act and the Municipality of Nagpur dates from 1864. Several revising Acts extend its scope and the C.P. Municipalities Act passed towards the end of the year 1922 has considerably increased the powers of the Municipal Committees. The C. P. Municipalities Act has also been extended to Berar. Viewed generally, municipal self-government is considered to have taken root successfully. The larger towns have municipalities, there being 82 such bodies in the Province.

Under the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act passed in 1920 as amended in 1931 there is a local board for each tahsil and a district council for each district excepting Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Saugor districts each of which has two district councils. The local board consists of elected representatives of circle. The constitution of the district council is a certain proportion of elected representatives of local boards, and of members selected by those representatives. If the members elected on the local board or the district council do not include a Muslim, a Harijan and a woman, the elected members of the local board of the district council as the case may be have to select a Muslim, a harijan or a woman as may be required to be a member, and if they fail to do so the Provincial Government can appoint a Muslim, a Harijan or a woman as may be required.

The district councils in the Central Provinces have power of taxation within certain limits and local boards derive their funds in allotments from the District Councils. The new Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act has also been applied to Berar. The office Bearers of all the district councils and with few exceptions of local boards also are non-officials.

Rural education, sanitation, medical relief and rural communications are among the primary objects to which these bodies direct their attention, while expenditure on famine relief is also a legitimate charge upon the District Council funds.

The Central Provinces, Village Panchayat Act was passed in the year 1920. So far 1,029 Panchayats have been established. As the result of a recommendation of a Committee appointed in 1925 to look into the question of Panchayats, a Village Panchayat Officer was appointed to guide the developments of the Panchayat system. This post was kept vacant on account of financial stringency for more than two years. It has now been filled in with effect from the 24th May 1933.

Public Works

The Public Works Department, which comprises Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, is under the control of the Chief Engineer. There are two Superintending Engineers who between them supervise the work of both branches. The Province is fairly well served by a network of roads, but in a number of cases they are not fully bridged and are therefore impassable to traffic at times during the rains.

State irrigation was introduced early in the present century mainly as a result of the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission (1901-03). During the last forty years a sum of Rs. 7,25 crores has been expended on the construction of irrigation works, of which the more important are the Wainganga, Tandula-Mahanadi, Kharung and Maniari canals.

Three works, *viz.*, the Mahanadi and Wainganga Canals and the Asola Mendha tank, were sanctioned originally as productive works and the remainder were all sanctioned as unproductive works. The three works sanctioned as productive have all failed to justify their classification in that category and have now been transferred to the unproductive list. The conditions in the province are such that irrigation works cannot be expected to be productive and their construction is justified only on account of their value as a protection against famine. The normal area of annual irrigation is at present about 3,75,000 acres, mainly rice and the income from these works more than covers the expenditure incurred on their maintenance and management.

Police.

The police force was constituted on its present basis on the formation of the Province, the whole of which including the Cantonments and the Municipalities, is under one force. The strength is equal to one man per nine square miles of area. The superior officers comprise an Inspector-General, whose jurisdiction extends over Berar, three Deputy Inspectors-General, for assistance in the administrative control and supervision of the Police force, including the Criminal Investigation Department, and the usual cadre of District Superintendents of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and subordinate officers. On railways special Railway Police are employed under the control of two Superintendents of Railway Police with headquarters at Raipur and Hoshangabad. There is a Police College under the control of a Superintendent of Police at Saugor and Constable's Schools under the control of Deputy Superintendents at Nagpur and Jubbulpore. A special Armed Force of 924 men is distributed over the headquarters of eight districts, for use in dealing with armed disturbers of the peace in whatever quarter they may appear. There is a small force of Mounted Police consisting of 1 Head Constable and 7 Constables for the escort of His Excellency the Governor. The Central Provinces has no rural police as the term is understood in other parts of India. The village watchman is the subordinate of the village headman and not a police official and it is considered very desirable to maintain his position in this respect.

Education.

The Education Department of the Central Provinces and Berar is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, three permanent Deputy Directors of Public Instruction and two temporary Deputy Directors, an Under Secretary, Education Department who is also Secretary, High School Education Board assisted by an Assistant Secretary, High School Education Board, two Inspectresses of Schools, assisted by four Assistant Inspectresses; and nineteen District Inspectors assisted by

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sixty-six Assistant District Inspectors of Schools. Schools are divided into (*a*) schools for general education and (*b*) schools for special education. The latter are schools in which instruction is given in a special branch of technical or professional education. The main division of schools for general education is into Primary and Secondary. In the Primary Schools the teaching is conducted wholly in the recognized Indian languages of the province and these schools are known as Primary Schools. The Secondary Schools are divided into Middle and High Schools. The former may be either Middle Schools in which instruction is given (*a*) wholly in a recognised Indian language or (*b*) mainly in a recognised Indian language with the option of English as an additional language, or Indian English Middle Schools in which instruction is given in a recognized Indian language but English is a compulsory subject. In the High School classes instruction is given through the recognized Indian language since 1922 but for the convenience of pupils whose mother tongue is not a recognised Indian language of the locality, a few English medium sections are still maintained. For administrative purposes, schools are further divided according to their management into schools under public management and schools controlled by private bodies. The former consist of (*a*) schools controlled by Government and (*b*) schools controlled by Local Bodies or Boards. The latter consist of (*a*) schools which are aided by grant from Government or from Local Funds and Municipal Funds and (*b*) unaided schools. All schools under public management, all aided schools and all unaided recognised schools conform in their courses of study to the standards and syllabi prescribed by the Education Department or by the Board of High School Education in Central Provinces and Berar. They are subject to inspection by the Department and to the general rules governing schools of this type. They are "recognised" by the Department and their pupils may appear as candidates for any prescribed public examination for which they are otherwise eligible. Unrecognised schools do not follow the rules of the Department, nor are they subject to inspection by the Department. Their pupils may not appear as candidates at any of the prescribed public examinations without the previous sanction of the Department. Primary Education is under the control of District Councils and Municipal Committees. The Primary Education Act empowers local authorities to introduce compulsion and this is in force in several areas.

Higher Education is under the control of the Nagpur University of which the following are constituent colleges:—at Nagpur: Morris College, the College of Science, Hislop College, City College, the Agriculture College, the University College of Law, and the Central College for Women; at Jubbulpore: the Robertson College, the Hitkarini City College, the Spence Training College (for teachers), and the Hitkarini Law College; at Amraoti: the King Edward College; at Wardha: Wasudev Arts College; at Akola: the Berar Art College; and at Raipur: the Rajkumar College and the Chhattisgarh Arts College. There are also an Engineering School and a Medical School at Nagpur.

Secondary Education is under the cont of the Board of High School Education, on wh the University is represented. The High Sch certificates awarded by the Board qualifies f entrance to the University.

Medical.

The Medical and Public Health services the province are respectively controlled by t Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Direct of Public Health. The Medical department h made some progress since the year 1911. striking advance has been made in recent ye with urban sanitation, and the opening of Medical School at Nagpur in 1912 supplied long felt need. The principal medical instit tions are the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur (open in 1874) with accommodation for 222 in-patient the Victoria Hospital at Jubbulpore (opened 1886) with accommodation for 180 in-patient the Daga Memorial (Dufferin) Hospital and t Muir Memorial Hospital at Nagpur and the La Elgin Hospital and the Crump Children Hospital at Jubbulpore, these last four belo for women and children and can together accom modate 270 in-patients. In addition to thes hospitals for women exist at Chhindwara, Saugo Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Murtizapur, Shegao and Khamgaon and at all district headquarte where no separate women's hospitals exis sections have been opened at the Main Hospita for the treatment of women by women doctor The Mayo Hospital at Nagpur, was provincialis in 1923, the Irwin Hospital at Amraoti in 192 the Victoria Hospital at Jubbulpore in 19 and the Silver Jubilee Hospital at Raipur 1928. In accordance with recent policy, 1 out of 210 local fund dispensaries have be transferred to the administrative and executi control of local bodies. The Province has o Mental Hospital at Nagpur. Four tuberculos clinics have been opened at Nagpur, Jubbulpor Raipur and Amraoti during the year 1937 an 40 beds have been reserved at the Pendra Roa Sanitorium for the treatment of patients sen by Government. There is a great deal of ey diseases in the province and this problem h receiving special attention. The Centra Provinces and Berar Blind Relief Association doing propaganda work and helping the blind So far 23 Assistant Medical Officers have bee given training in eye work for six months at th Mayo Hospital, Nagpur. These special trained officers are posted to eye centres in th Province. Anti-rabic treatment is now avail able at 13 centres in the province, *viz.*, Nagpur Jubbulpore, Raipur, Akola, Wardha, Hoshang bad, Saugor, Chanda, Chhindwara, Khandwa Pachmarhi, Yeotmal and Amraoti. Vaccinatio is compulsory in nearly all municipal town in the province. The Central Provinces Vaccin Institute at Nagpur was opened in 1913.

Finances.

The budget for the year 1941-42 is fra on the basis of the existing level of taxatio It has been possible to avoid new taxation o account of the increased share of the provin in income-tax and larger receipts under Fores Certain taxation measures due to expire in 19 will, however, be renewed. Revenue is est mated at Rs.5,10·76 lakhs and expenditu against revenue at Rs.5,08·78 lakhs. The ye

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is thus expected to close with a revenue surplus of Rs. 1·98 lakhs. The expenditure includes a special item of Rs. 14·60 lakhs to be appropriated to the head "Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt" being the excess of land revenue collections over the standard figure of Rs.2,20·41 lakhs.

The total new expenditure provided in the budget for 1941-42 is Rs.15·45 lakhs of which Rs. 10·24 lakhs is only technically new and represents more or less recurring commitments, such as grants to the Dufferin Fund hospitals (Rs. 58,270), the Indian Red Cross Society (Rs. 32,500), the Co-operative Institutes (Rs.25,600) and the General Purposes grant to District Councils (Rs.5,38,000). The provision for real new expenditure is Rs.5·21 lakhs, the greater portion of which has been allotted to nation-building departments like Education (Rs.48,708), Medical (Rs.63,643), Agriculture (Rs.33,659) and Co-operation (Rs.1,38,961). Only such proposals have been included in the budget as are revenue-yielding or unavoidable or are of great importance. Special mention may be made of Rs.50,000 for housing accommodation for forest subordinates; Rs.10,500 for grants to the Scout Associations in the province; Rs.25,000 for a grant to the Dufferin Fund Committee, Jubbulpore, towards the construction of a women's hospital; Rs.33,000 for a grant to the proposed ophthalmic hospital to be built out of the King George V Memorial Fund; Rs. 38,887 for improvements to the Mental Hospital, Nagpur; Rs.12,323 for grants to the Leper Homes; Rs.10,470 for the expansion of the open pan sugar factory and the development of cane cultivation in the Bilaspur district; Rs.1·10 lakhs for grants to meet the deficit in the working expenses of certain central banks in accordance with the scheme of rehabilitation of the co-operative movement and Rs.11,560 for the continuance of the scheme for the encouragement of hand-spinning and hand-weaving in rural areas. A provision of Rs.3 lakhs has also been made for the construction of certain roads and bridges to be financed from the provisional share of the Road Development Fund.

The liabilities of the province in the shape of loans due to the Government of India and public issues are estimated at Rs.4,45·73 lakhs on April 1, 1941, the unfunded liabilities (provident fund and other deposits) at Rs.2,35,36 lakhs and floating debt at Rs.50 lakhs. Thus the total liabilities of the province at the beginning of the year 1941-42 are estimated at Rs.7,31·09 lakhs. By the end of the year the permanent debt will have been reduced to Rs.4,42·93 lakhs and the floating debt will have been discharged, while the unfunded debt will have risen to Rs.2,43·49 lakhs. The total liabilities at the end of the year are expected to be reduced to Rs.6,86·42 lakhs. As against these liabilities, the liquid assets will amount to Rs.2,63·96 lakhs, comprising investments in the Famine Relief Fund Rs.48 lakhs, investments in the Sinking Funds created for the repayment of the two public loans Rs.20·47 lakhs, cash balance Rs.98·98 lakhs and loans outstanding against local bodies and cultivators Rs.96·51 lakhs. Other tangible assets in the shape of irrigation works, the Forest Tramway and roads and buildings far exceed in value the total liabilities.

The year 1941-42 is expected to commence with an opening balance of Rs.1,16 lakhs including the floating debt of Rs.50 lakhs outstanding, which will be discharged during the year. The revenue section of the budget provides for a surplus of Rs.1·98 lakhs while the net result of the capital and debt head transactions is expected to be a deficit of Rs.19 lakhs. Thus the year is expected to close with a balance of Rs.98·98 lakhs.

FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1941-42.

Principal Heads of Revenue.

	Rs.
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	21,75,000
Salt	....
Land Revenue	2,50,02,000
Provincial Excise	60,00,000
Stamps	40,50,000
Forest	53,68,000
Registration	5,35,000
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	5,51,000
Other Taxes and Duties	9,37,000
Total	4,46,18,000

Irrigation.

Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	10,20,000
Total	10,20,000

	Rs.
Debt Services.	
Interest	3,90,000
Civil Administration.	
Administration of Justice	6,18,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	1,72,000
Police	2,89,000
Education	7,19,000
Medical	1,05,000
Public Health	2,39,000
Agriculture	3,43,000
Veterinary	79,000
Co-operation	13,000
Industries	43,000
Miscellaneous Departments	72,000
Total	26,92,000
Civil Works.	
Civil Works	9,89,000

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ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1941-42—*contd.*

	Rs.
Miscellaneous.	
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	1,62,000
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	69,000
Stationery and Printing	62,000
Miscellaneous	10,61,000
Total ..	13,54,000
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	13,000
Extraordinary Receipts	....
Total Provincial Revenue ..	5,10,76,000
Debt Heads.	
Debt, Deposits and Advances—	
Permanent Debt	....
Floating Debt	2,00,00,000
Unfunded Debt	26,63,000
Appropriation for Reduction or avoidance of debt	23,15,000
Revenue, Reserve Fund	....
Famine Relief Fund	1,62,000
General Police Fund	5,000
Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Government Presses	33,000
Raipur Forest Tramway	30,000
Deposits of Local Funds	1,03,00,000
Civil Deposits	1,27,00,000
Other Accounts	8,05,000
Advances Repayable	35,28,000
Permanent Advances	3,000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank..	15,000
Suspense Accounts	17,000
Cheques and bills	69,00,000
Departmental and Similar Accounts	50,000
Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	31,19,000
Remittances within India	....
Other local remittances	2,21,80,000
Total Debt Heads ..	8,48,25,000
Total Revenue and Receipts..	13,59,01,000
Opening balance { Ordinary .. / Famine Relief Fund ..	1,16,00,000 ....
Grand Total ..	14,75,01,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1941-42.

Direct Demands on the Revenue.

	Rs.
Land Revenue	17,51,000
Provincial Excise	7,53,000
Stamps	37,81,000
Forest	1,03,000
Registration	1,92,000
Charges on Account of Motor Vehicles Acts	1,01,000
Other Taxes and Duties	27,000
Total ..	67,08,000
Irrigation.	
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—	
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	7,52,000
Total ..	7,52,000
Capital Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works, charged to Revenue—	
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—	
Financed from Ordinary Revenue..	....
Debt Services.	
Interest on Debt and other obligations	20,35,000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	22,82,000
Total ..	43,17,000
Civil Administration.	
General Administration	70,50,000
Administration of Justice ..	25,77,000
Jails and Convict Settlements ..	8,91,000
Police	59,52,000
Scientific Departments	14,000
Education	54,41,000
Medical	17,27,000
Public Health	6,10,000
Agriculture	10,81,000
Veterinary	4,94,000
Co-operation	4,20,000
Industries	3,25,000
Miscellaneous Departments ..	84,000
Total ..	2,66,72,000
Civil Works.	
Civil Works	51,87,000
Miscellaneous.	
Famine—A.—Famine Relief ..	1,62,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	50,70,000
Stationery and Printing	6,26,000
Miscellaneous	13,84,000
Total ..	72,42,000
Extraordinary charges	....
Total Provincial Expenditure ..	5,08,78,000
Capital Expenditure—	
Principal Revenue heads—	
Forest and other Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—	
Forest Capital outlay	—12,000

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ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1941-42—*contd.*

Capital Expenditure.

	Rs.
Capital account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works not charged to Revenue—	
Construction of Irrigation Works	....
Capital Account of—Civil Works outside the Revenue Account.	61,000
Miscellaneous—Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—	
Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions	2,37,000
Total ..	2,86,000

Debt Heads.

Debt, Deposits and Advances—	
Floating Debt	2,50,00,000
Loans from the Central Government	2,80,000
Unfunded debt	19,00,000
Sinking Fund Investment Account	7,50,000
Famine Relief Fund	1,62,000
Fund for economic development and Improvement of rural areas	....
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	17,000
General Police Fund	5,000
Raipur Forest Tramway ..	23,000
Deposits of Local Funds ..	10,250,000
Civil Deposits	1,27,00,000
Other Accounts	8,60,000
Advances Repayable	35,31,000
Permanent Advances	12,000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	15,000
Suspense Accounts	....
Cheques and bills	69,00,000
Departmental and similar accounts	50,000
Loans and advances by Provincial Governments	19,14,000
Remittances within India—	
Other local remittances ..	2,20,70,000
Total Debt heads ..	8,64,39,000
Total Capital & Debt heads ..	8,67,25,000
Total expenditure and disbursements	13,76,03,000
Closing balance—Ordinary ..	98,98,000
Famine Relief Fund	....
Grand Total ..	14,75,01,000
Revenue Surplus ..	+1,98,000

Administration.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sir Henry Twynam, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

ADVISERS.

A. L. Binney, C.I.E., I.C.S.

H. C. Greenfield, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.

A. L. Binney, C.I.E., I.C.S.

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR, C. P. AND BERAR.

W. V. Grigson, I.C.S.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, C. M. Trivedi, O.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

Financial Secretary and Secretary, Public Works Department, G. S. Bhalja, I.C.S.

Local Self-Government Secretary, M. I. Rahim, I.C.S.

Revenue Secretary, K. B. L. Seth, I.C.S.

Settlement Secretary, Parmanand, I.C.S.

Legal Secretary, A. N. Shah, I.C.S.

Joint Secretary and Secretary in the Education Department, D. R. Rutnam, O.B.E., I.C.S.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (of C. P. and Berar, Bihar and Orissa).

Chairman, N. J. Roughton, O.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary, R. T. Baldwin, Public.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land Records, Registrar-General of Births, Death and Marriage and Inspector-General of Registration, Parmanand, I.C.S.

Chief Conservator of Forests, H. C. B. Jollye, B.A. (Oxon.), I.F.S.

Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, Parmanand, I.C.S.

Commissioner of Income-Tax, W. R. Wall.

Postmaster General, N. F. Frome, M.Sc.

Accountant-General, S. C. Gupta, M.A.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Garewal, I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Police, A. G. Scott.

Director of Public Instruction, F. P. Tostevin, M.A. (Oxon), O.B.E.

Lord Bishop, The Revd. A. O. Hardy, M.A.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospital, Lt.-Col. J. B. Hance, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. S. N. Makand, I.M.S.

Director of Agriculture, J. C. McDougall, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), I.A.S.

Registrar, Co-operative Societies, D. V. Rege, I.C.S.

Chief Engineer, P. V. Chance, B.A., I.T.C.D.

Director of Industries, K. D. Guha, M.Sc. (L'pool).

Director of Veterinary Services, H. B. Shalk, M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M.

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CHIEF COMMISSIONERS.

Colonel E. K. Elliot 1861
Lieut.-Colonel J. K. Spence (*Officiating*) .. 1862
R. Temple (*Officiating*) 1862
Colonel E. K. Elliot 1863
J. S. Campbell (*Officiating*) 1864
R. Temple 1864
J. S. Campbell (*Officiating*) 1865
R. Temple 1865
J. H. Morris, C.S.I. (*Officiating*) 1867
G. Campbell 1867
J. H. Morris, C.S.I. (*Officiating*) 1868

Confirmed 27th May 1870.

Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I. (*Offg.*) 1870
J. H. Morris, C.S.I. 1872
C. Grant (*Officiating*) 1879
J. H. Morris, C.S.I. 1879
W. B. Jones, C.S.I. 1883
C. H. T. Crosthwaite (*Officiating*) .. 1884

Confirmed 27th January 1885.

D. Fitzpatric (*Officiating*) 1885
J. W. Neil (*Officiating*) 1887
A. Mackenzie, C.S.I. 1887
R. J. Crosthwaite (*Officiating*) 1889

Until 7th October 1889.

J. W. Neill (*Officiating*) 1890
A. P. MacDonell, C.S.I. 1891
J. Woodburn, C.S.I. (*Officiating*) 1892

Confirmed 1st December 1893.

Sir C. J. Lyall, C.S.I., K.C.I.E. 1895
The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. J. Ibetson, C.S.I... 1898
,, Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I. (*Officiating*) 1899

Confirmed 6th March 1902.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Officiating*) 1902

Confirmed 2nd November 1903.

The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Officiating*) 1904

Confirmed 23rd December 1904.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I. .. 190
S. Ismay, C.S.I. (*Officiating*) 190

Until 2nd October 1906.

F. A. T. Phillips, I.C.S. (*Officiating*) .. 190

Until 24th March 1907. Also from 20th May to 21st November 1909.

The Hon'ble Sir R. H. Craddock, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. 1907
,, Mr. H. A. Crump, C.S.I., I.C.S. 191

Sub. *pro tem* from 26th January 1912 to 16th February.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fox-Strangways, C.S.I., I.C.S. (Sub *pro tem*).. 1912
,, Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. 1912
,, Mr. H. A. Crump, C.S.I., I.C.S. (*Officiating*) .. 1914
,, Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. 1914
,, Sir Frank George Sly, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. 1919

GOVERNORS.

H. E. Sir Frank Sly, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. .. 1920
H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S. 1925
H. E. Mr. J. T. Marten, C.S.I., I.C.S. (*Officiating*) 1927
H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S. 1927
H. E. Sir A. E. Nelson, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S. (*Officiating*). 1932
H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S. 1932
H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S. 1933
H. E. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Bar-at-Law (*Officiating*). 1936
H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S. 1936
H. E. Sir Hugh Bomford, C.I.E., I.C.S. .. 1938
H. E. Sir F. V. Wylie, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. 1938
H.E. Sir H. J. Twynam, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. 1940

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THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta.

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale.

Elected Members.

Constituency.	Name.
Nagpur City	Dr. Narayan Bhaskar Khare, B.A., M.D.
Do.	Hemchandrarao Jagoba Khandekar, (*Reserved Seat.*)
Nagpur-Bhandara	Chaturbhujbhai Jasani.
Chanda-Wardha	Khushalchand Ghasiram Khajanchi.
Jubbulpore City	Narmada Prasad Mishra.
Jubbulpore-Saugor-Seoni	Keshaorao Ramchandrarao Khandekar.
Hoshangabad-Nimar-Chhindwara	Dr. Jagannath Ganpatrao Mahodaya.
Raipur-Bilaspur Drug	Piarelal Singh.
East Berar	S. V. Gokhale.
West Berar	P. B. Gole.
Nagpur Umrer	Bajrang Thakedar.
Do.	Sitaram Laxman Patil (*Reserved Seat*).
Katol-Saoner	Bhikulal Laxmichand Chandak.
Ramtek	A. N. Udhoji.
Arvi	T. J. Kedar.
Hinganghat-Wardha	Pukhraj Kocher.
Do.	Dashrath Laxman Patil (*Reserved Seat*).
Chanda-Brahmapuri	R. S. Dube.
Do.	D. B. Khobergade (*Reserved Seat*).
Warora	Nilkanth Yadaorao Deotale.
Sironcha-Garchiroli	Dharamrao Bhujangrao.
Betul-Bhainsdehi	Seth Dipchand Lakshmichand Gothi.
Multai	Biharilal Deorao Patel.
Chhindwara-Sausar	Gulab Chand Choudhary.
Do.	G. R. Jambholkar (*Reserved Seat*).
Seoni	Prabhakar D. Jatar.
Amarwara-Lakhnadon	Durgashankar Kripashankar Mehta.
Jubbulpore-Patan	Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra.
Do.	Matua Chaitu Mehra (*Reserved Seat*).
Sehora	Kashi Prasad Pande.
Murwara	N. Hanumant Rao.
Saugor-Khurai	G. K. Lokras.
Do.	Jalamsingh Moti (*Reserved Seat*).
Rehli-Banda	Vasudeorao Venkatrao Subhedar.
Damoh-Hatta	Premshanker Laxmishanker Dhagat.
Do.	Bhagirath Rakhan Choudhary (*Reserved Seat*).

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Constituency.	Name.
Mandla	Mahendralal Choudhary.
Niwas-Dindori	Lal Choodaman Shah.
Hoshangabad-Sohagpur	Lala Arjun Singh.
Harda-Seoni-Malwa	Dattatraya Bhikaji Naik.
Narsinghpur-Gadarwara	Shankerlal Choudhary.
Do.	Rameshwar Agnibhoj B.A., LL.B., (*Reserved Seat*).
Khandwa	Bhagwantrao Annabhow Mandloi.
Burhanpur-Harsud	M. R. Mujumdar.
Raipur	Anantram.
Do.	Mahant Purandas (*Reserved Seat*).
Dhamtari	Mahant Laxminarayandas.
Baloda Bazar	Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla.
Do.	Mahant Naindas (*Reserved Seat*).
Mahasamund	Jamnalal Tejmal Chopda.
Bilaspur	Vacant.
Do.	Sukritdas Kabirpanthi (*Reserved Seat*).
Mungeli	Ramgopal Tiwari.
Do.	Agamdas Guru Gosai (*Reserved Seat*).
Katghora	Sardar A. S. Saigal.
Janjgir	Thakur Chhedilal.
Do.	Bahoriklal Suryawanshi (*Reserved Seat*).
Drug	M. L. Bakliwal.
Do.	Mahant Posudas (*Reserved Seat*).
Bemetara	Vishvanathrao Yadaorao Tamaskar.
Sanjari	The Hon'ble Mr. Ghanshyam Singh Gupta.
Balaghat-Baihar	Kanhaiyalal.
Waraseoni	Seth Badrinarain Agarwal.
Bhandara-Sakoli	Ganpatrao Pande.
Do.	Raghoba G. Ghodichore (*Reserved Seat*).
Gondia	V. M. Jakatdar.
Chandur	Suganchandra Chunnilal Lunavat.
Morsi	R. A. Deshmukh.
Amraoti	Ganeshrao Ramchandra Deshmukh.
Ellichpur-Daryapur-Melghat	Laxman Narayan Nathe.
Do.	Ganesh Akaji Gavai (*Reserved Seat*).
Akola-Balapur	Bhimsingh Govindsingh.
Do.	Keshao Januji Khandare (*Reserved Seat*).
Akot	Umedsingh Narayansingh Thakur.
Murtizapur-Mangrulpir	Vithalrao Narayanrao Jamadar.
Basim	Rao Sahib Dinkarrao Dharrao Rajurkar.
Yeotmal-Darwha	Bhimrao Hanmantrao Jatkar.
Do.	Daolat Kisan Bhagat (*Reserved Seat*).

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Constituency.	Name.
Pusad	Narayan Balaji Bobde.
Kelapur-Wun	M. P. Kolhe.
Chikhli-Mehkar	Pandhari Sitaram Patil.
Do.	Laxman Shrawan Bhatkar (*Reserved Seat*).
Malkapur	Tukaram Shankar Patil.
Khamgaon-Jalgaon	Krishnarao Ganpatrao Deshmukh.
East Berar	Ghulam Ahmad Husain.
West Berar	Mohammad Mohibbul Haq.
Nagpur	Mohammad Yusuf Shareef.
Wardha-Chanda	Khan Sahib Syed Yasin.
Hoshangabad-Chhindwara-Betul	Abdul Razak Khan.
Jubbulpore-Mandla	Iftikhar Ali.
Saugor-Narsinghpur	Wali Mohammad.
Nimar	Khan Bahadur Syed Hifazat Ali.
Raipur-Bilaspur-Drug	S. W. A. Rizvi, C. B. E.
Bhandara-Balaghat-Seoni	Mohiuddin Khan.
Amraoti	Hidayat Ali.
Akola	Khan Bahadur Mirza Rahman Beg.
Yeotmal	Syed Abdur Rauf Shah.
Buldana	Khan Sahib Abdur-Rahman Khan.
Nagpur City	Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale.
Jubbulpore	Mrs. Subhadra Kumari Chauhan.
Amraoti-Akola	Mrs. Durgabai Joshi.
Anglo-Indian	The Revd. G. C. Rogers.
European	L. H. Bartlett, O.B.E.
Backward Tribes	Udai Bhanu Shah.
Central Provinces Commerce	Chhaganlal Jaideo Prasad Bharuka.
Berar Commerce	Seth Gopaldas Bulakhidas Mohota.
Central Provinces Northern Landholders ..	Rajendra Sinha.
Central Provinces Southern Landholders ..	Madhav Gangadhar Chitnavis.
Berar Landholders	R. M. Deshmukh.
Trade Union Labour	Ganpati Sadashiv Page.
Factory Labour	V. R. Kalappa.
University	B. G. Khaparde.

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The Madras Province

The Madras Presidency occupies the whole southern portion of the Peninsula, and, excluding the Indian States, all of which have now come under the direct control of the Government of India, has an area of 124,363 square miles. It has on the east, on the Bay of Bengal, a coast line of about 1,250 miles; on the South on the Arabian Sea, a coast line of about 450 miles. In all this extent of coast, however, there is not a single natural harbour of any importance; the ports, with the exception of Madras, and perhaps of Cochin and Vizagapatam are merely open roadsteads. A plateau, varying in height above sea-level from about 1,000 to about 3,000 feet and stretching northwards from the Nilgiri Hills, occupies the central area of the Presidency; on either side are the Eastern and the Western Ghats, which meet in the Nilgiris. The height of the western mountain-chain has an important effect on the rainfall. Where the chain is high, the intercepted rain-clouds give a heavy fall, which may amount to 150 inches on the seaward side, but comparatively little rain falls on the landward side of the range. Where the chain is low, rain-clouds are not checked in their westward course. In the central table land on the east coast the rainfall is small and the heat in summer excessive. The rivers, which flow from west to east, in their earlier course drain rather than irrigate the country; but the deltas of the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery are productive of fair crops even in time of drought and are the only portions of the east coast where agriculture is not dependent on a rainfall rarely exceeding 40 inches and apt to be untimely.

Population.

The population of the Presidency was returned at the census of 1931 as 47,193,602, an increase of 10.4 per cent. over the figure of 1921. The increase was not uniform. The districts which had suffered most in 1921 tended to show large increases in 1931—Bellary and Agencies were marked illustrations. As a natural corollary to an increase in population the Presidency density has risen. Hindus account for 88 per cent. of the Madras population, Muhammadans 7 per cent. and Christians 3.8 per cent. The actual number in other communities is inconsiderable. The vast majority of the population is of the Dravidian race and the principal Dravidian languages, Tamil and Telugu are spoken by 19 and 18 million persons respectively. 40 per cent. of the population talk Tamil, 37½ per cent. Telugu, 7·9 per cent. Malayalam, Oriya, Kanarese, Hindustani, Tulu follow in that order with percentages above 1.

Government.

The executive authority of the Province is exercised on behalf of His Majesty by the Governor. He is aided by three Advisers.

Agriculture and Industries.

The principal occupation of the province is agriculture engaging about 68 per cent. of the population. The principal food crops are rice, cholam, ragi and kambu. The Industrial crops are cotton, sugarcane and groundnuts. The agricultural education is rapidly progressing in the Presidency. The activities of the Agricultural Department in matters educational consist in the running of a college at Coimbatore affiliated to the University of Madras, three farm labourers schools numerous demonstration farms. As it was found that the present course of middle school education does not satisfy the needs of the ryots, the only school maintained by the department at Taliparamba was closed with effect from 1st April 1932. Short practical courses in farm management and allied subjects have been instituted at the Agricultural College. While paddy which is the staple food of the population, occupies the largest cultivable area cotton and sugarcane are by no means inconsiderable crops of the province and are receiving close attention at the hands of the local agricultural authorities. The area under cotton irrigated and unirrigated was 1,928,713 acres in 1938-39 and, as in the case of paddy efforts are being made to produce better strains of cotton suited to different localities by means of both selection and hybridization. Side by side with an increase in the area under cotton, from existing good staple areas, improved varieties have been systematically introduced. A special feature of the agricultural activities in the Presidency is the large industry which the planting community have built up, contributing substantially to the economic development of the province. They have organised themselves as a registered body under the title of "The United Planters' Association of South India," on which are represented coffee, tea, rubber and a few other minor planting products. The aggregate value of seaborne trade of the Presidency which was Rs. 82·58 crores in 1936-37 and Rs. 88.49 crores in 1937-38 decreased to Rs. 79.04 crores in 1938-39. As in other provinces, the forest resources are exploited by Government. There are close upon 18,495 square miles of reserved forests.

Fifty-six spinning and weaving mills were at work on 31st March 1940, and they employed 68,100 operatives. The number of jute mills at work was four. At the close of the year 1936 the number of the other factories in the Presidency was 1,762. These consisted of oil mills, rope works, tie works, etc. Tanning is one of the principal industries of the Presidency and there is considerable export trade in skins and hides. The manufacturing activities which are under the direction of the Department of Industries are mainly confined to the production of soap and shark liver oil. There are a number of indigenous match factories run on cottage lines. It is slowly becoming recognised that the Madras Presidency is one of the most suitable parts of India for sugarcane cultivation and that the several deep-rooted varieties of cane which have been evolved at Coimbatore and require very little water are especially suited for the conditions which obtain in several areas of the Presidency where they grow better than in the north. The departments of Industries and Agriculture assist the development of the sugar industry by demonstration of the methods of manufacture

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of white sugar by centrifugals by getting trained sugar technologists, by the award of scholarships and by investigating schemes for starting sugar factories.

Education.

The Presidency's record in the sphere of education has been one of continuous progress. There were at the end of the official year 1940 about 42,300 public institutions, ranging from village primary schools to arts and professional colleges, their total strength being about 3,306,700. Special efforts are being made to provide education for boys belonging to the communities eligible for help by the Labour Dept. The total expenditure of the province on Education is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 593 lakhs. The principal educational institutions in the province are the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities, the Presidency College, the Christian College, the Loyola College, the Pachaiyappa's College, the Law College, and the Queen Mary's College for Women, Madras; the St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; the American College, Madura; the Government College, Kumbakonam; the Ceded Districts College, Anantapur; the Government College, Rajahmundry; the Agricultural College, Coimbatore; the Veterinary College, Madras; the Madras Medical College; the Stanley Medical College, Rayapuram, (Madras); the Andhra Medical College, Vizagapatam; the Engineering College at Madras (Guindy); the Teachers' College, Saidapet and the Government Training College, Rajahmundry.

Local Administration.

Local bodies in the Madras Presidency are administered under the following Acts:—

The Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, was amended by a comprehensive Amendment Act in 1936 and the main changes effected by the Amending Act which was brought into force on 21st April 1936, were as follows:—

(1) the redistribution of the existing thirty divisions into forty territorial ones;

(2) the provision for a Deputy Mayor;

(3) the provision for aldermen;

(4) the increase in the maximum strength of the council from 50 to 68 members consisting of 60 elected councillors, five aldermen elected by the council and not more than three special councillors appointed by Government for special subjects;

(5) the reservation of three special seats for the members of the Scheduled Casts and two for Labour;

(6) the widening of the franchise;

(7) the abolition of the system of representation of minority communities by nomination;

(8) the provision for better control over cheri and hutting grounds;

(9) the provision for the levy of a tax on advertisements;

(10) the fixing of the minimum and maximum rates of levy of the property tax at 15½ and 20 per cent. respectively of the annual value of buildings and lands, and

(11) the constitution of a new Taxation Appeals Standing Committee with a Chairman appointed by Government.

Of the two seats reserved for labour, one is to be elected by a non-union labour electorate and the other by union labour electorate.

By an Act of 1939 simultaneous terminal elections to all the party divisions in the city was introduced.

The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 as amended by Madras Act X of 1930; and

The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by the Madras Act XI of 1930.

The amending Acts of 1930, which came into force on the 26th August 1930, provide, *inter alia*, for the abolition of the system of nominations to local bodies, for the inclusion of village panchayats within the scope of the Madras Local Boards Act with a view to making the village the unit of local self-government, for direct elections to district boards, for the creation of a municipal and local boards service for the Presidency of Madras, for the removal of the disqualification of women as such in respect of elections to municipal councils and for the cessation of office of the President of a district board or Chairman of a Municipal Council on a motion of non-confidence being passed against him by a prescribed majority. The Acts have undergone subsequent amendments. Taluk Boards have been abolished with effect from the 1st April 1934.

In the interests of administration, commissioners have been appointed to all the Municipalities in the presidency and these have replaced non-official chairmen as executive authorities.

Under an Amending Act of 1934, the taluk boards were abolished with effect from 1st April 1934. This step was undertaken as these bodies became financially embarrassed. Their functions have been entrusted to district boards; with a view to avoid extreme centralisation of administration of district boards, it was decided to bifurcate them. Up to the end of 1935, the number of district boards bifurcated was four. Eight district boards were bifurcated in 1936.

But, it was actually found later on that many of the bifurcated district boards were financially unstable so much so that the Government had to have recourse to a reversal of the policy of bifurcation and to amalgamate all of the bifurcated district boards.

By an Act of 1935, the local boards in the presidency have been divided into three groups for the purpose of elections, so that elections will be held to a third of the local boards every year. The object of this legislation was administrative convenience.

By an Act of 1936 ordinary courts of law have been debarred from issuing injunctions restraining proceedings which are being or about to be taken for the conduct of elections to local bodies and preparation of electoral rolls in connection therewith.

By an Act of 1938 the franchise of the territorial constituencies of the Madras Legislative Assembly were assimilated to that of the local bodies in the Province of Madras, inclusive of the Corporation of Madras with a view to widen the franchise of local bodies and to effect economy in the cost of preparation of the electoral rolls of local bodies.

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By an Act of 1939 Chairman or Vice-Chairman of Municipal Council and Presidents and Vice-Presidents of local board who have been removed have been made ineligible for election to either of the said offices for a period of six months from the date of removal or until the date on which notice of the next ordinary elections is published.

By an Act of 1940 persons who are in arrears of any kind due to any local body inclusive of the corps of Madras are disqualified from standing for election or holding office as a member thereof.

During this year, the assistant engineers of the District Boards were constituted into a Local Fund Service for the Province known as the Madras Local Fund Assistant Engineers Service. This was an important step in improving the status and conditions of one of the main services of local board employees.

Irrigation.

In March 1925, the Secretary of State sanctioned the Cauvery Reservoir Project, the estimated cost of which amounted to about £ 4½ millions. The project has been framed with two main objects in view. The first is to improve the existing fluctuating water supplies for the Cauvery Delta irrigation of over a million acres; the second is to extend irrigation to a new area of 301,000 acres, which will, it is estimated, add 150,000 tons of rice to the food supply of the country. The scheme which was completed in 1934 provides for a large dam at Metur on the Cauvery to store 93,500 million cubic feet of water and for a canal nearly 88 miles long with a connected distributary system. Owing to the necessity for providing adequate surplus arrangements to dispose of floods similar to the phenomenal floods of 1924 and to other causes the estimate had to be revised and the revised estimate was about £5½ millions. The Project was however completed with a saving of nearly £½ million. Another important project is the Periyar project. Taking its rise in the Western Ghats, the river flows into the Arabian Sea through Travancore State territory. After prolonged negotiations, the Travancore Durbar consented to the water being caught and stored in the Travancore hills for being diverted towards the East. Some three thousand feet above sea-level a concrete and masonry dam has been constructed and nearly 50 feet below the crest-level of the dam a channel through the summit of the range carries the waters into the eastern water-shed where they are led into the river Vaigai. The total quantity of water impounded to crest level is 15,660 million cubic feet. By this work, a river ordained by Nature to flow into the Arabian Sea has been led across the Peninsula into the Bay of Bengal irrigating on its way well over 100,000 acres of land. The irrigable area commanded by the Periyar system is 143,000 acres, while the supply from the lake was sufficient only for 130,000 acres. To make up for this deficit, the effective capacity of the lake was increased in 1933 by lowering the water-shed cutting. The area under Government irrigation works in the Madras Presidency during 1938-39 was about 7·3 million acres. Of this over 3 million acres are served by petty irrigation works numbering about 34,000.

Co-operation.

The improvement in the economic condition of the people, reflected in the record of the progress of the co-operative movement during 1937-38 and 1938-39, was maintained during 1939-40. The loan transactions of agricultural societies amounted during the year 1939-40 to Rs. 302·61 lakhs as against Rs. 307·79 lakhs in 1938-39. There was a reduction in the percentage of overdues in all societies under all heads except under current interest in non-agricultural societies. The policy of rectification and consolidation of existing societies was continued. 932 new societies were registered during the year as against 828 in the previous year, a good number being non-credit societies. The registration of 211 societies was cancelled as compared with 207 in 1938-39. During the year the rectification scheme was pursued by all Central Banks and some of the banks undertook a re-examination of the loans in societies with a view to collecting fresh data. Additional securities were obtained or the amount was collected to the extent of Rs. 4·58 lakhs in respect of loans standing on inadequate security. The adequacy of the security for loans aggregating Rs. 192·76 lakhs given by 5,871 societies has been examined. The strong reserves built up by Central Banks will enable them without detriment to their financial stability, to write off ultimately some bad and recoverable debts which have been brought to notice. The Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank has been building up a sound and steady business and is an acknowledged model for the rest of India. On account of the changes in the money market created by the war, the Bank raised the rate of interest on the debentures from 3 to 3½ per cent. Consequent on this increase, the lending rate to Primary Land Mortgage banks was raised to 5 per cent. and that to the ultimate borrower to 6 per cent. The total amount of debentures issued during the year amounted to Rs. 39,36,800 as against Rs. 39,57,200 in the previous year. Primary Land Mortgage banks which numbered 118, advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 42,57 lakhs as against Rs. 61·44 lakhs in the previous year. Land Mortgage banks have upto June 30, 1940, contributed a sum of Rs. 279·84 lakhs towards the redemption of agriculturists' debts. There were 149 loan and sale societies and these advanced loans to the extent of Rs. 107·30 lakhs as against Rs. 95·86 lakhs in the previous year. The Provincial Marketing Society and the Provincial Hand-loom Weavers' Society continued to make steady progress during the year.

Electric Schemes.

The Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme, which was the first hydro-electric scheme undertaken by the Madras Government commenced operation from April, 1933. It consists in utilising a fall of over 3,000 feet in the Pykara river as it descends the Nilgiris Plateau for the generation of electrical energy and its transmission for supply to the neighbouring districts, viz., the Nilgiris and Coimbatore and parts of Madura, Malabar, Salem, Trichinopoly and Tanjore. The Glen Morgan Scheme, which was started in 1928 with the object of supplying power to the main construction works of the Pykara project, has been merged with it. In its present

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completed form the project consists of the main power-house at Singara with an installed plant capacity of 48,400 K. V. A. and the transformer station, principal sub-stations at Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Udamalpet, Sembatti and Madura and minor ones at Ootacamund, Coonoor, Palghat, Pollachi and Iyerpadi. The booked cost up to March 31, 1940 is Rs. 2,87,75,626. The total number of units generated during the year ending March, 1940, was over 114 millions and the revenue realised was about 38 lakhs or roughly an increase of 25 per cent. over that of the preceding year. A scheme to develop power from the head of water made available by the Mettur Dam was sanctioned in 1935 at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,82,00,000. The project commenced regular operation in November, 1937. The Trichinopoly-Negapatam extensions, which were first treated as part of the Pykara system, were transferred to the Mettur Power System. The system covers the districts of Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, N. Arcot, S. Arcot, Chittoor and Chinglepet. During 1939-40, 46·49 million units were generated and a revenue of about Rs. 13 lakhs was realised. To serve the needs of the Tinievelly, Ramnad and Madura Districts the Government sanctioned in March 1938 the Papanesam Hydro-Thermal Electric Scheme at an ultimate cost of Rs. 258 lakhs. Construction of this Scheme is in progress. Thermal power stations have also been established at Vizagapatam and Bezwada to serve the northern districts of the Province. The Cocanada Thermal Scheme which was sanctioned in March, 1938, was completed and put in service in January, 1940.

Law and Order.

The Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Judicial work in the Presidency is the High Court at Madras, which consists of a Chief Justice and thirteen puisne judges. The existing order provides for a maximum of 15 puisne Judges. For the administration of criminal justice there are 29 Sessions Judges in the Mufassal, (including 3 for agency tracts) Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges being provided to assist Courts in which the work is heavy. Then there are the District Magistrates, the Subordinate Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates. The administration of civil justice is carried on by 26 District Judges, and 33 Subordinate Judges and 139 District Munsiffs. In the Presidency Town there are a City Civil Court consisting of two Judges and a Small Cause Court consisting of a Chief Judge and two other Judges. Madras is a litigious province and the records show one suit for every 96 persons. The Police department is under an Inspector-General who has six deputies, four in charge of ranges of the Presidency, one in charge of the Railway Police and the Criminal Investigation Department and one in charge of the Madras City Police as Commissioner of Police. A Superintendent is stationed at each district. The sanctioned strength of the Permanent Police Force is 27,790 including the Malabar Special Police.

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MADRAS BUDGET.

Heads of Accounts.	Budget Estimates. 1941-42.	Heads of Accounts.	Budget Estimates, 1941-42.
Revenue.	Rs.	**Demands on the Revenue.**	Rs.
IV.—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	63,75,000	7.—Land Revenue ..	21,87,000
VII.—Land Revenue	5,13,50,000	8.—Provincial Excise ..	28,59,200
VIII.—Provincial Excise ..	3,45,48,700	9.—Stamps	5,09,200
IX.—Stamps	1,82,38,500	10.—Forest	37,18,900
X.—Forest	41,99,800	11.—Registration	29,28,900
XI.—Registration	37,91,900	12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts.	71,61,300
XII.—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts ..	79,09,100	13.—Other Taxes and Duties	14,30,100
XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties.	1,18,96,900	Total ..	2,07,94,600
Total ..	13,83,09,900	**Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.**	
rrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.		17.—Irrigation—Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept	88,26,000
XVII.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Gross Receipts ..	1,48,75,800	18.—Irrigation—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.	37,20,000
Deduct—Working Expenses	—36,80,600	19.—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	44,000
Net Receipts	1,11,95,200	Total ..	1,25,90,000
XVIII.—Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept ..	83,44,400	**Debt Services.**	
Total ..	1,95,39,600	22.—Interest on Debt and other Obligations ..	—50,87,400
Debt Services.		23.—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	24,09,300
XX.—Interest	24,33,300	Total ..	—26,78,100
Total ..	24,33,300	**Civil Administration,**	
Civil Administration.		25.—General Administration.	2,78,81,900
XXI.—Administration of Justice	17,75,100	27.—Administration of Justice	90,87,800
XXII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	6,31,200	28.—Jails and Convict Settlements	28,30,600
XXIII.—Police	6,79,400	29.—Police	1,70,72,100
XXIV.—Ports and Pilotage ..	....	36.—Scientific Departments.	90,600
XXVI.—Education	8,48,000	37.—Education	2,86,62,200
XXVII.—Medical	10,54,700	38.—Medical	1,04,30,100
		39.—Public Health	26,19,100
		40.—Agriculture	22,46,200

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Heads of Accounts.	Budget Estimates, 1941-42.	Heads of Accounts.	Budget Estimates, 1941-42.
Revenue—*contd.*	Rs.	Demand of the Revenue—	Rs.
Civil Administration—*contd.*		**Civil Administration**—*contd.*	
XXVIII.—Public Health	2,75,700	41.—Veterinary	12,24,500
XXIX.—Agriculture	3,29,100	42.—Co-operation	15,21,000
XXX.—Veterinary	1,07,300	43.—Industries	28,25,200
XXXI.—Co-operation	4,12,100	44.—Aviation	23,000
XXXII.—Industries	26,10,900	47.—Miscellaneous Departments	23,75,300
XXXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	8,80,400	Total ..	10,88,88,800
Total ..	96,03,900	**Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.**	
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		50.—Civil Works	1,59,44,900
XXXIX.—Civil Works	40,59,400	Total ..	1,59,44,900
Total ..	40,59,400	**Electricity Schemes.**	
Electricity Schemes.		52.—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes..	29,55,400
XLI.—Receipts from Electricity Schemes—		52A.—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes ..	18,800
Gross Receipts ..	69,22,800	53.—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue ..	45,00,000
Deduct—Working Expenses	—24,74,300	Total ..	74,74,200
Total—I. (Net Receipts) ..	44,48,500	**Miscellaneous.**	
Miscellaneous.		54.—Famine	1,00,000
XLIV.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	2,32,700	55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	1,11,96,600
XLV.—Stationery and Printing.	3,82,900	55A.—Commutation of Pensions financed from Ordinary Revenues ..	1,25,000
XLVI.—Miscellaneous	31,01,500	56.—Stationery and Printing	22,75,400
Total ..	37,17,100	57.—Miscellaneous	5,50,300
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.		Total ..	1,42,47,300
I.—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments ..	25,000	**Extraordinary Items.**	
Total ..	25,000	63.—Extraordinary Charges.	....
Total—Revenue ..	**18,21,36,700**	64A.—Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund ..	36,00,000
Excess of Expenditure over Revenue or Deficit ..	....	Total ..	36,00,000
Grand Total ..	**18,21,36,700**	**Total—Expenditure on Revenue Account .. ..**	**18,08,61,700**
		Excess of Revenue over Expenditure or Surplus ..	**12,75,000**
		Grand Total ..	**18,21,36,700**

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Heads of Accounts.	Budget Estimates, 1941-42.	Heads of Accounts.	Budget Estimates 1941-4
Receipts.	Rs.	Disbursements.	Rs.
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	12,75,000	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue.	....
		Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account—	
N. Public Debt Incurred—		68. Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	1,48,
I.—Permanent Debt ..	....	72. Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	90,
II.—Floating Debt—		81. Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	15,80,
Treasury Bills	4,50,00,000	81A. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	36,36,
Other Floating Loans..	4,00,00,000	83. Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions ..	† 1
III.—Loans from the Central Government ..	....	Total ..	54,56,
Total ..	8,50,00,000	N. Public Debt Discharged—	
		I.—Permanent Debt	8,04,
O. Unfunded Debt—		II.—Floating Debt—	
State Provident Funds.	73,65,000	Treasury Bills	4,50,00,
		Other Floating Loans ..	4,00,00,
Total ..	73,65,000	III.—Loans from the Central Government	6,41,
		Total ..	8,64,45,
P. Deposits and Advances—		O. Unfunded Debt—	
I.—Deposits Bearing Interest—		State Provident Funds ..	61,70,
		Total ..	61,70,
Deposits of depreciation reserve of Government Commercial concerns	20,800	P. Deposits and Advances—	
II.—Deposits not bearing Interest—		I.—Deposits Bearing Interest—	
		Deposits of Depreciation Reserve of Government Commercial Concerns ..	6,
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	24,09,300	II.—Deposits not bearing Interest—	
Famine Relief Fund ..	2,30,000	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt (Sinking Funds)	8,02, 5,00,
General Police Fund ..	....	Famine Relief Fund ..	....
Fund for the Development of Rural Water-supply	100	General Police Fund ..	6,50,
Revenue Reserve Fund.	36,00,000	Fund for the Development of Rural Water-supply ..	....
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity ..	8,63,100	Revenue Reserve Fund ..	8,63,
Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	3,45,300	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Electricity	
Carried over ..	74,68,600	Carried over ..	28,17,

† Represents token grant.

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Heads of Accounts.	Budget Estimates, 1941-42.	Heads of Accounts.	Budget Estimates, 1941-42.
	Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ..	74,68,600	Brought forward ..	28,17,500
RECEIPTS—*contd.*		DISBURSEMENTS—*contd.*	
P. Deposits and Advances—*contd.*		P. Deposits and Advances—*contd.*	
II.—Deposits not bearing Interest—*contd.*		II.—Deposits not bearing Interest—*contd.*	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses	1,37,000	Special Reserve Fund—Electricity	3,30,800
Deposits of Local Funds—District Funds ..	5,62,10,000	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Presses ..	50,000
Municipal and Other Funds	2,68,81,000	Deposits of Local Funds—District Funds	5,63,10,000
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—Civil Deposits	4,31,41,000	Municipal and Other Funds..	2,75,66,000
Other Accounts—		Departmental and Judicial Deposits—	
Subventions from Central Road Fund ..	30,19,400	Civil Deposits	4,41,30,000
Deposit Account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	4,64,700	Other Accounts—	
Deposit Account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	13,900	Subventions from Central Road Fund	30,19,400
Deposit Account of the grant by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ..	1,08,000	Deposit Account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas	5,77,600
Deposit Account of contributions for Cattle Improvements ..	....	Deposit Account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	13,900
Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Sericultural Industry ..	34,400	Deposit Account of the grant by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	1,09,400
Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Handloom Industry.	68,800	Deposit Account of contributions for Cattle Improvements	500
Deposit Account of grants from the Sugar Excise Fund ..	25,400	Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Sericultural Industry.	35,300
		Deposit Account of grants from the Central Government for the Development of Handloom Industry	96,100
		Deposit Account of grants from the Sugar Excise Fund	30,200
Carried over ..	13,75,72,200	Carried over ..	13,50,86,700

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Heads of Accounts.	Budget Estimates, 1941-42.
	Rs.
Brought forward ..	13,75,72,200
Receipts—*contd.*	
P. Deposits and Advances—*contd.*	
III.—Advances not bearing Interest—	
Advances Repayable ..	34,50,400
Permanent Advances ..	10,000
Accounts with the Government of Burma	....
Accounts with the Reserve Bank ..	30,000
IV.—Suspense—	
Cash Balance Investment Account ..	4,00,00,000
Other Suspense Accounts	12,04,000
Cheques and Bills ..	3,09,00,000
Departmental and Similar Accounts.. ..	70,000
V.—Miscellaneous—	
Miscellaneous—Government Account ..	8,04,300
Total ..	21,40,40,900
R. Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government—	
Loans to Municipalities, Port Funds, Cultivators, etc.	91,64,900
Loans to Government Servants	36,000
Total ..	92,00,900
S. Remittances—	
Cash Remittances ..	25,32,70,000
Remittances by Bills ..	....
Adjusting Account between Central and Provincial Governments	—10,000
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account ..	....
Reserve Bank of India Remittances ..	....
Total ..	25,32,60,000
**Total—Receipts .. .. ..

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Administration.

Governor.

His Excellency the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C.

Secretarial Staff.

Private Secretary, W. T. Bryant, I.C.S.

Personal Staff.

Military Secretary, Brigadier G. B. Howell, M.V.O., M.C.

Aides-de-Camp, F. D. Patterson-Morgan, J.P.; Capt. F. W. Brett; Lt. R. H. Boyle, Earl of Shannon.

Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Bijay Singh.

Commandant, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard. Major A. G. N. Curtis.

Council of Advisers.

Sir George Boag, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.; H. M. Hood, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; T. G. Rutherford, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; T. Austin, C.I.E., I.C.S.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, S. V. Ramamurthy, I.C.S.

Secretary, Finance Department, W. Scott-Brown, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary, Local Administration Department, A. F. W. Dixon, I.C.S.

Secretary, Home Department, A. R. MacEwen, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S.

Secretary, Public Works Department, D D. Warren, M.C., I.C.S.

Secretary, Development Department, Rao Bahadur C. P. Karunakara Menon.

Secretary, Revenue Department, F. R. Brislee, I.C.S.

Secretary, Education and Public Health Department, E. C. Wood, I.C.S.

Secretary, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Rao Sahib P. Appu Nair.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Public Service Commission, Sir John Hall, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., *Chairman*; M. Ruthnaswamy, C.I.E., and Diwan Bahadur T. Ananta Acharya, *Members*; Rao Bahadur P. K. Gnanasundara Mudaliyar, *Secretary*.

Members of the Board of Revenues, F. W. Stewart, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S.; G. W. Priestley, I.C.S.; E. M. Gawne, I.C.S.; J. B. Brown, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Director of Public Instruction, R. M. Statham, C.I.E.

Inspector-General of Police, A. J. Hoppell, O.B.E. *Surgeon-General*, Col. H. Stott, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.H.S., I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Lieut.-Col. C. M. Ganapathy, M.C., I.M.S.

Accountant-General, V. Santos.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lieut.-Col. S. C. Contractor, M.B., I.M.S.

Postmaster-General, G. B. Power, C.I.E.

Collector of Customs, C. R. Watkins, C.I.E.

Commissioner of Excise, G. W. Priestly, I.C.S.

Inspector-General of Registration, Diwan Bahadur B. V. Sri Hari Rao Nayudu.

Directors, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories, T. Royds, D.Sc.; A. L. Narayan, M.A., D.Sc.

Supdt., Govt. Central Museum and Associate Librarian, Connemara Public Library, A. Aiyappan, M.A., Ph.D.

Director of Agriculture, P. H. Rama Reddy.

Director of Industries and Commerce, L. B. Green.

Chief Conservator of Forests, W. G. Dysar.

Director of Veterinary Services, T. J. Hurley, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M., I.V.S.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, S. A. Venkataraman, I.C.S.

Commissioner of Labour, V. Ramakrishna, I.C.S.

Director, Cinchona Dept., H. Wheatley.

Chief Engineer (Buildings & Roads), E. H. Chave, B.Sc.

Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Rao Bahadur L. Venkatakrishna Ayyar.

Chief Engineer for Electricity, Lt.-Col. M. G. Platts, O.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

Part-time Consulting Engineer to Govt. for Electricity—Sir Henrey Howard, C.I.E.

Presidency Port Officer, Mark Price.

Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Rao Bahadur S. G. Grubb.

Principal, Indian Medical School, Vaidyaratna G. Srinivasamurthi, B.A., B.L., M.B.C.M.

Presidents and Governors of Fort St. George in Madras.

William Gyfford	1684
Elihu Yale	1687
Nathaniel Higginson	1692
Thomas Pitt	1698
Gulston Addison	1709
Died at Madras, 17 Oct., 1709.	
Edmund Montague (*Acting*)	1709
William Fraser (*Acting*)	1709
Edward Harrison	1711
Joseph Collet	1716
Francis Hastings (*Acting*)	1720
Nathaniel Elwick	1721
James Macrae	1725
George Morton Pitt	1730
Richard Benyon	1735
Nicholas Morse	1744
John Hinde	..
Charles Floyer	1747
Thomas Saunders	1750
George Pigot	1755
Robert Palk	1763
Charles Bourchier	1767
Josias DuPre	1770
Alexander Wynch	1773
Lord Pigot (Suspended)	1775
George Stratton	1776
John Whitehill (*Acting*)	1777
Sir Thomas Rumbord, Bart.	1778
John Whitehill (*Acting*)	1780
Charles Smith (*Acting*)	1780
Lord Macartney, K.B.	1781

Governors of Madras.

Lord Macartney, K.B.	1785
Alexander Davidson (*Acting*)	1785
Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B.	1786
John Hollond (*Acting*)	1789
Edward J. Hollond (*Acting*)	1790

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Major-General William Medows 1790
Sir Charles Oakeley Bart. 1792
Lord Hobart 1794
Major-General George Harris (*Acting*) .. 1798
Lord Clive 1799
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck .. 1803
William Petrie (*Acting*) 1807
Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart. K.B. .. 1807
Lieut.-General the Hon. John Abercromby. 1813
The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot 1814
Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K.C.B. Died 6 July, 1827. 1820
Stephen Rumbold Lushington 1822
Henry Sullivan Grœme (*Acting*) .. 1827
Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B. 1832
George Edward Russell (*Acting*) 1837
Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., P.C. 1837
Lieut.-General the Marquess of Tweeddale, Kt., C.B. 1842
Henry Dickinson (*Acting*) 1848
Major-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B. 1848
Daniel Eliott (*Acting*) 1854
Lord Harris 1854
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B. .. 1859
William Ambrose Morehead (*Acting*) .. 1860
Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G. .. 1860
Died at Madras, 2 August, 1860.
William Ambrose Morehead (*Acting*) .. 1860
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B. .. 1861
(Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1863 to 1864.)
Edward Maltby (*Acting*) 1863
Lord Napier of Merchistoun, Kt. (*a*) .. 1866
(Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1872).
Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Acting*). 1872
Lord Hobart 1872
Died at Madras, 27 April, 1875.
Sir William Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I. (*Acting*). 1875
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., C.I.E. 1875
The Right Hon. W. P. Adam, P.C., C.I.E.. 1880
Died at Ootacamund, 24 May, 1881.
William Hudleston, C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..
The Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Right Hon. Robert Bourke, P.C. .. Lord Connemara, 12 May, 1887 (by creation.)
John Henry Garstin, C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..
Baron Wenlock, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.. ..
Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G. ..
Baron Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.. ..
(Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1904).
Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..
Sir Gabriel Stokes, K.C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..
Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.
Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (*b*). Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April.
Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Acting*).
Right Hon. Baron Pentland, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Baron Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (*c*).
Sir Alexander Cardew, K.C.S.I. (*Acting*)..
Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..
Lord Goschen, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E. (*Acting* Viceroy and Governor-General, 1929).
Sir Norman Marjoribanks, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Acting*) .. ..
Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G. (*Acting* Viceroy and Governor-General, 1934).
Sir Muhammad Usman, K.C.I.E., (*Acting*)
Lieut-Col. the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C. I.E., C.M.G.
Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E. .. .. ..
Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, Kt., (*Acting*) .. .. ..
Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E. .. .. ..
The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C.,
(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Ne of Ettrick.
(*b*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Co chael of Skirling.
(*c*) Afterwards Earl of Willingdon.

Madras City,
Chirakkal, M
Kurnool, Mul
Bellary, Mul
Madras City
Ranipet, Ge
Tanjore, Mul
North Arcot,
Ellore Town,
Hospet, Gene
Cuddalore, W
Tiruvannama
Madras *cum* C
The Nilgiris,
Sivaganga, G
Calicut, Muha
Palni, Genera
Ellore, Gener
Chingleput *c* Rural
Tiruvallur, G
Ranipet, Gen
Chingleput, G
Palakonda, G
Tanjore *cum* Urban
Anglo-Indian
Ongole, Gener
Calicut, Gener
Tenali, Genera
Textile Worke
Tiruvallur, Ge
Villupuram, G
Kollpatti, Ge
Tinnevelly, G
Kottayam, Ge
Anglo-Indian
Tiruttani, Ge
Tuticorin, Ge

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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER:
The Hon'ble Sri B. Sambamurti.
DEPUTY SPEAKER:
Srimathi A. Rukmini Lakshmipathi.

Elected Members.

Constituency.	Names.
Madras City, Muhammadan, Urban	Abdul Hameed Khan.
Chirakkal, Muhammadan, Rural	Abdur Rahman Ali Rajah, Arakal Sultan.
Kurnool, Muhammadan, Rural	Vacant.
Bellary, Muhammadan, Rural	Abdul Rawoof, D.
Madras City North, General, Urban	Adikesavalu Naicker, P. M.
Ranipet, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Adimoolam, Jamedar.
Tanjore, Muhammadan, Rural	Ahmad Thambi Muhammad Mohideen Maracair.
North Arcot, Muhammadan, Rural	Ahmed Badsha Sahib, M.
Ellore Town, Women, General, Urban	Ammanna Raja, Srimathi G.
Hospet, General, Rural	Anantachar, B.
Cuddalore, Women, General, Rural	Anjalai Ammal, Srimathi.
Tiruvannamalai, General, Rural	Annamalai Pillai, N.
Madras *cum* Chingleput, Indian Christian ..	Appadurai Pillai, Diwan Bahadur A.
The Nilgiris, General, Rural	Ari Gowder, H. B.
Sivaganga, General Rural	Arunachalam Chettiar, Muthu, Kr. Ar. Kr.
Calicut, Muhammadan, Rural	Attakoya Thangal, Khan Bahadur, P. M.
Palni, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Balakrishnan, S. C.
Ellore, General, Rural	Bapineedu, M.
Chingleput *cum* South Arcot, Muhammadan, Rural	Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.
Tiruvallur, General, Rural	Bhaktavatsalam, M.
Ranipet, General, Rural	Bhakthavathsalu Nayudu, B.
Chingleput, General, Rural	Bhashyam Ayyangar, K.
Palakonda, General, Rural	Bhaskara Rao Mahasayo, Sriman Y. V. A.
Tanjore *cum* Kumbakonam Towns, General, Urban	Bhuvarahan, V.
Anglo-Indian	Bower, E. H. M., I.S.O.
Ongole, General, Rural	Buchappa Nayudu, P.
Calicut, General, Rural	Chandoo, Arangil.
Tenali, General, Rural	Chandramouli, K.
Textile Workers Trade Union (Madras), Labour	Chelvapathi Chetti, G.
Tiruvallur, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Chengam Pillai, O.
Villupuram, General, Rural	Chidambara Ayyar, S.
Kollpatti, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Chinnamuthu, P.
Tinnevelly, General, Rural	Chockalingam Pillai, T. S.
Kottayam, General, Rural	Damodaram, M. P.
Anglo-Indian	D'Mello, E. M.
Tiruttani, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Doraikannu, M.
Tuticorin, General, Rural	Doraiswami Nadar, A. R. A. S.

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Constituency.	Names.
Cuddapah, Muhammadan, Rural	Vacant.
Bobbili, General, Rural	Giri, V. V.
Kavali, General, Rural	Gopala Reddi, B.
Bellary, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Govinda Doss, D.
Kurumbranad, General, Rural	Govindan Nayar, C. K.
European	Grant, William.
Vizagapatam, General, Rural	Gupta, V. J.
Chicacole, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Guruvulu, Saketi.
Trichinopoly, General, Rural	Halasyam Ayyar, N.
European Commerce, The Madras Chamber of Commerce, Madras Trades Association ..	Vacant
Mangalore, Muhammadan, Rural	Hussain, H. S.
Northern Circars, Indian Christian	Isaac, D. R.
Coondapoor, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Ishwara, K.
Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah *cum* Tuticorin Towns, Women, Indian Christian, Urban ..	Jebamoney Masillamoney, Mrs.
Vizianagram, General, Rural	Jogi Nayudu, Allu.
Kottayam, Muhammadan, Rural	Kaderkutti, A. K.
Penukonda, General Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Kadirappa, D.
Bezwada *cum* Masulipatam Towns, General Urban	Kaleswara Rao, A.
Sattur, General, Rural	Kamaraj Nadar, K.
Malappuram, General Rural (Scheduled Castes).	Kannan, E.
Puttur, General, Rural	Karant, K. R.
Malappuram, General, Rural	Karunakara Menon, A.
Madras City, Women, Muhammadan, Urban ..	Khadija Yakub Hassan, Mrs.
Trichinopoly, Muhammadan, Rural	Vacant.
Mannargudi, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).	Kolandavelu Nayanar, K.
Cuddapah, General, Rural	Koti Reddi, K.
Southern India Chamber of Commerce	Krishnamachari, T. T.
Railway Trade Union, Labour	Krishnamurti, G.
Pollachi, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Krishnan, S.
Northern Central Landholders	Krishna Rao, G.
Melur, General, Rural	Krishnaswami Bharathi, L.
Tindivanam, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).	Kulasekaran, K.
The Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association ..	Kumararaja M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad.
Srivilliputtur, General, Rural	Kumaraswami Raja, P. S.
Calicut *cum* Cannanore *cum* Tellicherry Towns Muhammadan, Urban	Kunhammad Kutty Hajee, P. I.
Dindigul, General, Rural	Kuppuswami Ayyar, K.
Bandar, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Kurmayya, V.
Tellicherry *cum* Calicut Towns, Women, General Urban	Kuttimalu Amma, Srimathi A. V.
Guntur, Muhammadan, Rural	Laljan, S. M.
Amalapuram, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Lakshmanaswami, P.
Sermadevi, General, Rural	Lakshmi Ammal, Srimathi V.
Dindigul, Women, General, Rural	Lakshmi Ammal, Srimathi K.

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Constituency.	Names.
Bellary, Women, General, Rural	Lakshmi Devi, Dr. N.
Madras Planters	Langley, W. K. M.
European Commerce, The Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association.	Luker, F. G.
Chirakkal, General, Rural	Madhavan, P.
West Godavari *cum* Kistna, Muhammadan, Rural	Mahboob Ali Baig.
Sattur, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Manickam, R. S.
Tanjore, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Mariemuthu, M.
Musiri, General, Rural	Marimuthu Pillai, S. T. P.
Ariyalur, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Maruthai, R.
Vizagapatam *cum* East Godavari, Muhammadan, Rural	Mir Akram Ali.
Palghat, Muhammadan, Rural	Moideen Kutty, P. K.
Madura, Muhammadan, Rural	Muhammad Abdul Kadir Ravuttar, K. S.
Malappuram, Muhammadan, Rural	Muhammad Abdur Rahman.
Nellore, Muhammadan, Rural	Muhammad Abdus Salam, Dr.
Puttur, Muhammadan, Rural	Mahmud Schamnad, Khan Bahadur.
Anantapur, Muhammadan, Rural	Muhammad Rahmatullah, K.
Tirukkoyillur, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).	Muniswami Pillai, V. I.
Cocanada, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Murti, B. S.
Ramnad, General, Rural	Muthuramalinga Tevar, U.
Omalur, General, Rural	Nachiyappa Goundar, K. A.
Tanjore, General, Rural	Nadimuthu Pillai, A. Pl. N. V.
Kurnool, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Nagappa, S.
Namakkal, General, Rural	Nagaraja Ayyangar, N.
Cuddapah, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Nagiah, S.
Goblichettipalayam, General, Rural	Nanjappa Gounder, K. N.
Sarvasiddhi, General, Rural	Vacant.
Vizianagram, General, Rural	Narasimha Raju, P. L.
Chicacole, General, Rural	Narasimham, C.
West Godavari *cum* Kistna *cum* Guntur Factory Labour, Labour	Narasimham, V. V.
Bhimavaram, General, Rural	Narayana Raju, D.
Bezwada, General, Rural	Narayana Rao, K. V.
Dharmapuri, General, Rural	Natesa Chettiar, M. G.
Saidapet, General, Rural	Natesa Mudaliar, P.
Anantapur, General, Rural	Obi Reddi, C.
Coimbatore, General, Rural	Palaniswami Gounder, V. C.
Pollachi, General, Rural	Palaniswami Gounder, V. K.
West Coast Landholders	Palat, R. M.
Cocanada, General, Rural	Pallam Raju, M.
Tanjore *cum* Madura *cum* Ramnad, Indian Christian	Vacant.
Chittoor, General, Rural	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.
Backward Areas and Tribes	Pedda Padalu, P.
Erode, General, Rural	Periaswami Gounder, K. S.
Trichinopoly, General, Rural	Periyaswami Gounder, K.

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Constituency.	Names.
Namakkal, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Periyaswami, M. P.
Salem Town, General, Urban	Perumal Chettiar, V. R.
Kandukur, General, Rural	Perumalla Nayudu, B.
Chidambaram, General, Rural	Ponnuswami Pillai, R.
Madras City, South Central, General, Urban ..	Prakasam, T.
Bezwada, General, Rural	Prasad, D. S. (Sri Raja Vasi Reddi Sadasiveswara Prasad Bahadur, Manne S.
Palghat, General, Rural	Raghava Menon, R.
University	Rajagopalachari, C.
Chingleput, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes).	Rajah, Rao Bahadur M. C.
Guntur *cum* Nellore, Indian Christian	Raja Rao, J.
Tirumangalam, General, Rural	Ramachandra Reddiar, A. K. A.
Tiruttani, General, Rural	Ramakrishna Raju, R. B.
Madanapalle, General, Rural	Ramakrishna Reddi, T. N.
Cheyyar, General, Rural	Ramalinga Reddiar, D.
Tiruvannamalai, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Vacant.
Mayavaram, General, Rural	Ramanathan, S.
Viravilli, General, Rural	Ramaswami, D. V.
Palladam, General, Rural	Ramaswami Gounder, K. S.
Vellore, General, Rural	Ramaswami Mudaliar, V. M.
Textile Workers, Non-Union, Labour	Ramaswami Nayudu, N. G.
Guntur, General, Rural	Rami Reddi, A.
Rajampet, General, Rural	Ranga Reddi, N.
Madras City, North Central, General, Urban ..	Rangiah Nayudu, G.
Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam Town, General, Urban	Ratnavelu Tevar, P.
European, Commerce (Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Madras Trades Association) ..	Reid, D. M.
Tinnevelly, Indian Christian	Roche Victoria, J. L. P.
Madras City, Women, General, Urban	Rukmini Lakshmipathi, Mrs. A. (*Deputy Spe*
Chidambaram, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes)	Sahajananda, Swami A. S.
Ramnad, Muhammadan, Rural	Saiyed Ibrahim, D.
Periyakulam, General, Rural	Sakthivadivelu Gounder, K.
Cocanada Town, General, Urban	Sambamurti, The Hon. B. (*Speaker*).
South Arcot *cum* Trichinopoly *cum* Salem *cum* Coimbatore, Indian Christian	Samu Pillai, V. J.
Central Districts, Indian Christian	Samuel, Dr. M. J.
Ponnani, General, Rural	Sankaran Nambudripad, E. M.
Madras City Dock and Factory Labour excluding Textile and Railway, Labour, Labour ..	Sarma, P. R. K.
Southern Central Landholders	Saptharishi Reddiar, K. C.
Koilpatti, General, Rural	Sattanatha Karayalar, L.
Gudiyattam, General, Rural	Seshadriachariyar, B. T.
Palghat, Muhammadan, Rural	Shaik Rowther, S. K.
Gudur, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Shanmugam, K.
Tiruppattur (North Arcot), General, Rural ..	Shanmuga Mudaliar, K. A.
Salem *cum* Coimbatore *cum* The Nilgiris, Muhammadan, Rural	Sheik Dawood, Khan Sahib K. A.
Tinnevelly, Muhammadan, Rural	Sheik Mansoor Tharaganar, V. S. T.
Coondapoor, General, Rural	Shetty, A. B.
Bellary, General, Rural	Sitarama Reddi, H.

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Constituency.	Names.
Cuddalore, General, Rural	Vacant.
Madras City, South-Central, General, Urban (Scheduled Castes)	Sivashanmugham Pillai, J.
Gobichettipalaiyam, General, Rural	Srinivasa Ayyar, D.
Conjeeveram, General, Rural	Srinivasa Ayyar, P. S.
Penukonda, General, Rural	Subba Rao, Kallur.
Vizagapatam *cum* East Godavari, Dock and Factory Labour, Labour	Subba Rao, Karunakaram.
Rajahmundry, General, Rural	Subba Rao, Marina.
Madura Town, General, Urban	Subbaraman, N. M. R.
Tiruchengode, General, Rural	Subbarayan, Dr. P.
Ongole, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Subbiah, P.
Coimbatore Town, General, Urban	Subbiah Mudaliar, C. P.
Negapatam, General, Rural	Subbaraya Chettiar, A. M. P.
Tirukkoyilur, General, Rural	Subramanian, A.
Rajahmundry, General, Rural	Swami, K. V. R.
Tekkali, General, Rural	Vacant.
European	Town, H. S.
Malappuram, Muhammadan, Rural	Unnikammoo, Khan Sahib V. K.
Tiruppattur (Ramnad), General, Rural	Valliappa Chettiar, V. S. R. M.
Chandragiri, General, Rural	Varadachariar, K.
Madras City, South, General, Urban	Varadachari, N. S.
West Coast, Indian Christian	Varkey, C. J.
Mannargudi, General, Rural	Vedaratnam Pillai, A.
Dharapuram, General, Rural	Venaudaya Gounder, S. V.
Ellore, General, Rural (Scheduled Castes) ..	Venkanna, G.
Kurnool, General, Rural	Venkata Reddi, Chandra.
Nandyal, General, Rural	Venkata Reddi, Gopavaram.
Narasapur, General, Rural	Venkata Reddi, Grandhi.
Narasaraopet, General, Rural	Ramakotiswara Rao, K.
Ariyalur, General, Rural	Venkatachalam Pillai, B.
Hosur, General, Rural	Venkatachari, P. T.
Gudur, General, Rural	Venkatanarayana Reddi, B.
Salem, General, Rural	Venkatappa Chettiar, S. C.
Gooty, General, Rural	Venkatappa Nayudu, R.
Guntur *cum* Tenali Towns, General, Urban ..	Venkatappayya Pantulu, K.
Kumbakonam, General, Rural	Venkatarama Ayyar, P.
Palni, General, Rural	Venkataramiah, R. S.
Mangalore, General, Rural	Venkatarao Baliga, B.
Amalapuram, General, Rural	Venkata Rao, Kala.
Tindivanam, General, Rural	Venkatasubba Reddiar, R.
Nellore, General, Rural	Venkatasubbayya, V.
Vizagapatam Town, General, Urban	Viswanatham, T.
European	Walker, G. E.
Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah Towns, General, Urban	Yagneswara Sarma, K. P.
Chittoor, Muhammadan, Rural	Vacant.
Southern Landholders	Vacant.
Bandar, General, Rural	Zamindar of Challapalli (Zabdatul Aqran Sree manthu Rajah Yarlagadda Siva Rama Prasad Bahadur Zamindar).
Northern Landholders I	Zamindar of Chemudu (Vyricherla Narayana Gajapathi Raju Bahadur).
Northern Landholders II	Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Sri Raja Meka Venkataramaiah Appa Rao Bahadur).

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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT:

The Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rao.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT:

K. Venkataswami Nayudu.

Constituency.	Names.
Madras City	K. Venkataswami Nayudu.
Do.	The Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rao.
Vizagapatam	N. Venkatachalamaji.
Do.	Vacant.
Do.	P. Veerabhadraswami.
East Godavari	Vacant.
Do.	B. Veeraswami.
Do.	D. Sriramamurti.
West Godavari	P. Peddiraju.
West Godavari Dt.	A. Govinda Charyulu.
Kistna	B. Narayanaswami Nayudu.
Do.	A. Gopalakrishnayya.
Guntur	V. Venkatapunnayya.
Nellore	L. Subbarama Reddi.
Cuddapah	D. Ramasubba Reddi.
Anantapur	M. Narayana Rao.
Bellary	B. Bheema Rao.
Kurnool	N. Sankara Reddi.
Chingleput	C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar.
Chittoor	Rao Bahadur M. Ramakrishna Reddi.
North Arcot	C. Perumalswami Reddiyar.
South Arcot	Omandur Ramaswami Reddiar.
Tanjore	S. A. S. Rm. Ramanatham Chettiyar.
Do.	K. Natarajan.
Do.	Rao Bahadur N. R. Samiappa Mudaliyar.
Trichinopoly	K. V. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
Madura	Vacant.
Ramnad	Vacant.
Do.	T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
Tinnevelly	M. D. Kumaraswami Mudaliyar.
Salem	S. K. Satagopa Mudaliyar.
Coimbatore *cum* the Nilgiris	T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar.

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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—*contd.*

Constituency.	Names.
Malabar	K. Madhava Menon.
Do.	M. Narayana Menon.
South Kanara	D. Manjaya Hegde.
Madras North	Abdul Huq Sahib Bahadur, Sowdagar Muhammad.
Madras North Central	Syed Abdul Wahab Bukhari.
Madras South Central	(Vacant.)
Madras South Central Muhammadan	Jamad Md. Ibrahim Sahib.
Madras South	S. K. Ahmed Meeran.
Madras West Coast	(Vacant.)
Do.	(Vacant.)
European	G. H. Hodgson.
Indian Christian	S. J. Gonsalves.
Do.	Dr. V. K. John.
Do.	(Vacant.)

Nominated Members.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H.
Mrs. Mona Hensman.
Rao Bahadur M. Raman.
Diwan Bahadur R. Srinivasan.
(Vacant.)
Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman, K.C.I.E.
Dr. Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, K.C.I.E., D. Litt.
Dr. T. S. S. Rajan.
Dr. C. Ramalinga Reddi.

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North-West Frontier Province.

The North-West Frontier Province, as its name denotes, is situated on the north-west frontier of the Indian Empire. It is in form an irregular strip of country lying north by east and south by west and may generally be described as the tract of country, north of Baluchistan, lying between the Indus and the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan. To the north it extends to the mountains of the Hindu Kush. From this range a long broken line of mountains runs almost due south, dividing the province from Afghanistan, until the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the south of the Province from Baluchistan. The greatest length of the province is 408 miles, its greatest breadth 279 miles and its total area about 36,356 square miles, a little more than half of Bombay, or more than three-fifths of the size of England without Wales. The territory falls into three main geographical divisions: the Cis-Indus district of Hazara; the narrow strip between the Indus and the Hills, containing the Districts of Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, and the rugged mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line of Afghanistan. Hazara and the four districts in the second division contain 13,518 square miles. The mountain regions, north and west, are occupied by tribes subject only to the political control of H. E. the Governor in his capacity as Agent to the Governor-General. The area of this tract is roughly 22,828 square miles and in it are situated, from north to south, the political agencies severally known as the Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies. Each of the Deputy Commissioners of the six administered districts is responsible for the management of political relations with certain tribes or sections of the tribes across the frontier. A few hundred miles of the trans-border territory are internally administered by the Political Agents, but the bulk of the trans-border population is free from any internal interference, so long as offences are not committed and the tribes observe the conditions on which allowances are paid to many of them.

The key to the history of the people of the N.-W. F. P. lies in the recognition of the fact that the valley of Peshawar was always more closely connected politically with Eastern Iran than with India, though in pre-Mahomedan times its population was mainly Indian by race. Early history finds the Iranians dominating the whole Indus valley. Then came the Greek invasion under Alexander the Great, in B.C. 327, then the invasions of the Sakas, and of the White Huns and later the two great waves of Mahomedan invasion. Last came the Sikhs invasion beginning in 1818. The Frontier Territory was annexed by the British in 1849 and placed under the control of the Punjab Government. Frequent warfare occurred with the border tribes. The most serious phases of these disturbances were the war provoked by the aggression of Afghanistan in 1919 and the protracted punitive operations against the Waziris and Mahsuds in 1919-1920. These have resulted in the establishment at Razmak, a position dominating the Mahsud Waziri country, of a permanent garrison of 10,000 troops drawn mostly from stations lying in the plains immediately below the hills. A circular road from Bannu, through Razmak to Sararogha, Jandola and back to the Derajat provides communications transport with this force and facilitates its mobility. The effect of this measure has been a marked improvement in the internal peace of the Tribal area.

The separation of the Frontier Province from the Punjab was aimed at achieving the double object of securing closer and more immediate control and supervision of the Frontier by the Supreme Government and of making such alterations in the personnel and duties of frontier officials as would tend to the establishment of improved relations between the local British representatives and the independent tribesmen. The province was eventually removed from the control of the Punjab administration in 1901. To it was added the political charge of Dir, Swat and Chitral, the Political Agent of which had never been subordinate to the Punjab. The new Province was constituted under a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, with headquarters at Peshawar, in direct communication with the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department. In April 1932 the Province was constituted a Governor's Province. In political questions there is no intermediary between the Governor and the local officer; an arrangement designed to secure both prompt disposal of references and the utilisation of the expert knowledge of frontier conditions for which the head of the administration is selected. The advisability of re-uniting the Province with the Punjab was much discussed in certain Indian political circles and as a result of the views expressed upon the matter in the Legislative Assembly the Government of India in 1922 appointed a Committee of officials and non-officials to investigate it. The Committee presided over by Mr. D. de S. Bray, M.L.A., Joint Foreign Secretary, toured the Frontier Province and the Punjab and heard numerous witnesses. Its members were Messrs. Rao Ali, M.C.S., T. Rangacharia, Chaudhri Shahabuddin, N. M. Samarth and K. B. Abdur Rahim Khan, members of the Legislative Assembly, E. N. Bolton, I.C.S. (Foreign Dept.) and A. H. Parker, I.C.S. (Punjab) (members). The inquiry developed practically into a contest between Mahomedans and Hindus on communal lines. The Hindus, allied in sympathy with their co-religionists in the Punjab, demanded the reunion of the administered districts of the Province with the Punjab or, if that were not attainable, then the placing of the judicial administration of the Province under the Punjab High Court at Lahore. The Mahomedans on the other hand claimed the right of their Province

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to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by other Provinces of India and to immediate reforms initiating and providing for progress along that line. The Hindus argued that a separate Pathan Province on the Frontier would cause a dangerous sentimental division from the rest of India, with leanings towards the allied racial elements outside British India. The answer to that was that a contented Pathan Province would be a valuable buttress against hostile feeling across the Border. The Committee's deliberations ended in disagreement, the two Hindu members writing each a separate report favourable to the Hindu viewpoint already explained, and the majority of the Committee, comprised of all its other members, recommending advance on a Provincial basis. Their principal recommendations were for—

Retention of the Settled Districts and Tribal Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a minor administration under the Government of India;

Early creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled District and appointment of Member of Council and Minister;

Appointment of a second Judicial Commissioner which has since been sanctioned and reform of the judicial administration in various directions, including interchange of officers with the Punjab, so that the members of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one.

"If (concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed self-determination and given scope for that self-development within the Indian Empire under the Reforms Scheme after which it is now striving, we are assured that with a contented Frontier population India can face with calm resolution the future that the Frontier has in store for her."

The People.

The total population of the N.W.F.P. (1931) is 4,684,364, made up as follows:—

Hazara	669,636
Trans-Indus Districts ..	1,755,440
Trans-Border Area ..	2,259,288

This last figure is estimated. There are only 561·3 females per 1,000 males in the towns and 872·2 females per 1,000 males in rural areas.

This disproportion of the sexes cannot at present be explained in the N.-W. F. P. any more than in other parts of Northern India where it also appears. The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province of India. There is no ground for believing that the neglect of girls in infancy has any effect in causing the phenomenon. On the other hand, the female population has to face many trials which are unknown to men. The evils of unskilled midwifery and early marriage are among them. Both the birth and death-rates of the Province are abnormally low. The birth-rate in the administered districts, according to the last available official reports, is 25·8 and the death-rate 21·9.

The dominant language of the Province is Pashtu and the population contains several lingual strata. The most important sections of the population, both numerically and by social position, are the Pathans. They own a very large proportion of the land in the administered districts and are the ruling race of the tribal area to the west. There is a long list of Pathan, Baluch, Rajput and other tribal divisions. Gurkhas have recently settled in the Province. The Mahomedan tribes constitute almost the whole population, Hindus amounting to only 5 per cent. of the total and Sikhs to a few thousands. The occupational cleavage of the population confuses ethnical divisions.

(Under the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation of 1901), custom governs all questions regarding successions, betrothal, marriage, divorce, the separate property of women, dower, wills, gifts, partitions, family relations such as adoption and guardianship, and religious usages and institutions, provided that the custom be not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience. In these matters the Mahomedan Law where the parties are Mahomedans, and Hindu Law where the parties are Hindus, is applied in so far as that law has not been altered or abolished by any legislative enactment and is not opposed to the provisions of the Regulation and has moreover not been modified by any custom.

The climatic conditions of the N.-W.F.P. which is mainly the mountainous region, but includes the Peshawar Valley and the river in tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District, are extremely diversified. The latter district is one of the hottest areas of the Indian continent, while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter. The air is generally dry and hence the annual ranges of temperature are frequently very large. The Province has two wet seasons, one the S.W. Monsoon season, when moisture is brought up from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal: the other in winter, when storms from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian Districts bring widespread rain and snowfall. Both sources of supply are precarious and not infrequently either the winter or the summer rainfall fails almost entirely.

Trade and Occupations.

The population derives its subsistence almost wholly from agriculture. The Province is practically without manufactures. There is no considerable surplus of commercial products for export. Any commercial importance which the province possesses it owes to the fact that it lies across the great trade route which connect the trans-border tribal territories and the marts of Afghanistan and Central Asia with India, but the influence of railways is diminishing the importance of these trading interests. Special mention may be made of the railway comparatively recently opened linking Baluchistan, in the south-west of the N.-W. F. P.; *via* Nushki with south-east Persia. The line connects with the north-west railway system of India and extends 343 miles to

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Duzdap, within the Persian border. Two weekly trains run each way and the freight carried largely consists of carpets, wool and dates from Persia, and of tea, sugar and piece-goods from the Indian side. Though the railway is primarily strategic in purpose its commercial and political effects will be considerable. The travelling traders (or Powindahs) from the trans-frontier area have always pursued their wanderings into India and now, instead of doing their trading in towns near the border, carry it by train to the large cities in India. The Railway line from Pir to Lankitshina which is complete and open to public traffic now will similarly, in course of time, develop both the manner and amount of transport communications and trade. The new roads in Waziristan are already largely utilised by the Tribal inhabitants for motor traffic. Prices of agricultural produce have in recent years been high, but the agriculturists, owing to the poor means of communication, have to some extent been deprived of access to Indian markets and have therefore been unable to profit by the rates prevailing. On the other hand, high prices are a hardship to the non-agricultural classes. The effects of recent extensions of irrigation have been important. Land tenures are generally the same in the British administered districts as in the Punjab. The cultivated area of the land amounts to 25 per cent. and uncultivated 75 per cent.

The work of civilisation is now making steady progress, both by the improvement of communications and otherwise. Relations with the tribes have generally improved, trade has advanced, free medical relief has been vastly extended, police administration has been reformed and the desire of people for education has been judiciously and sympathetically fostered, though in this respect there is complaint against the limitations imposed by financial embarrassments. In the British administered districts the total percentage of male scholars to the total male population is 6·4 and that of female scholars to the total female population is 1·52 for the year 1937-38. 25 per cent. males and 7 per cent. females of the total population are returned as literates. The figures for males denote a very narrow diffusion of education even for India. Those for females are not notably low, but they are largely affected by the high literacy amongst Sikh women, of whom 13·3 per cent. are returned as literate. The inauguration of a system of light railways throughout the Province, apart from all considerations of strategy, must materially improve the condition of the people and also by that means strengthen the hold of the administration over them. The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal, which was completed in 1914, and the lesser work of the Paharpur Canal, also completed a few years ago, will bring ease and prosperity to a number of peasant homes.

Administration.

The administration of the North-West Frontier Province is conducted by H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General. The administration comprises—

(1) The Hon'ble the Chief Minister.
(2) The Hon'ble Minister for Finance.
(3) The Hon'ble Minister for Education.
(4) The Hon'ble Minister for Industries.

(*At the time of compiling these notes no Ministers are in office since the resignation of Congress Ministry, and the Governor is assisted the administration by an Adviser.*)

(5) The Hon'ble the Speaker, Legislative Assembly.
(6) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India.
(7) Members of the Provincial Executive and Judicial Service.
(8) Members of the Subordinate Civil Service.
(9) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police.
(10) Officers recruited for the service of departments requiring special knowledge—Militia, Engineering, Education, Medicine and Forestry.

The cadre posts reserved for officers coming under the sixth head above are :—

Administration	Chief Secretary, Revenue and Divl. Commr.
	Secretary, Development Departments.
	Home Secretary.
	Dy. Commissioners 6 Political Agents .. 5 Senior Sub-Judge .. 1
	Asst. Commissioners and Asst. Political Agents.
Hon'ble the Judicial Commissioners' Court & District Judges.	The Hon'ble Judicial Commissioner.
	The Hon'ble Addl. Judicial Commissioner.
	The Hon'ble 2nd Additional Judicial Commissioner (tempy).
	Three District and Sessions Judges.
	One Additional District and Sessions Judge.

The districts under the Deputy Commissioners are divided into from two to three sub-collectorates in charge of tahsildars, who are invested with criminal and revenue powers, and are assisted by naib-tahsildars who exercise only criminal and revenue powers. Some sub-divisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners. The village community characteristic of some parts of India is not indigenous among the Pathans. Its place as a social unit is to some extent taken by the tribe, which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancient ancestry, real or imaginary. Modern municipal local government has been introduced in the towns. There are also district boards. The district is the unit for police, medical and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, the Superintendent of Jail and a District Inspector of Schools. The Province forms

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a single educational circle and only possesses one forest division, that of Hazara. The P. W. D. of the Province carries out duties connected with both Irrigation and Buildings & Roads. It is organised in two circles (in all seven Divisions) under a Chief Engineer, P.W.D. who is also *ex-officio* Secretary to H. E. the Governor. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector-General. There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary. Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the British Government. The revenue administration of all six administered districts is controlled by the Revenue and Divisional Commissioner. For the administration of civil and criminal justice there are three Civil and Sessions districts each presided over by a District and Sessions Judge. The two Judicial Commissioners are the controlling authority in the Judicial branch of the administration, and their Courts are the highest criminal and appellate tribunals in this Province.

FINANCES.

In order to meet the excess in expenditure over the income of the Provinces a subvention of Rs. one crore per annum is given by the Government of India out of Central Revenues.

Budget.

A small surplus of Rs. 32,000 is anticipated in the budget estimates of the Province for 1941-42. The total revenue for 1941-42 is expected to yield Rs. 1,91,25,000 and expenditure is estimated at Rs. 1,90,93,000.

The estimates for expenditure include capital expenditure totalling Rs. 3,64,000 on account of irrigation works (Rs. 44,000) and the Malakand Hydro-Electric scheme (Rs. 3,20,000) which is being met from revenue. If this is excluded, the total revenue surplus would amount to Rs. 3,96,000.

The total provincial balance at the end of 1941-42 is estimated at Rs. 30,45,000. It is, therefore, unlikely that the province will have to borrow money for ways and means purposes during the year.

The Administration.

The principal officers in the present Administration are :—

H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General.—H. E. Sir George Cunningham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E. (Assumed charge 2nd March 1937).

Secretary to Governor—C. B. Duke, I.C.S.

Aide-de-Camp—Lt. R. V. E. Hodson.

Adviser to H. E. the Governor.—Lt.-Col. W. F. Campbell, C.I.E.

Judicial Commissioner—Hon'ble Sir James Almond, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.

Additional Judicial Commissioner—The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan, B.A., LL.B.

Second Additional Judicial Commissioner—M. A. Soofi, I.C.S.

Revenue and Divisional Commissioner—L. W. Jardine, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Chief Secretary—A. D. F. Dundas, C. I. E., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Development Departments.—Major W. C. Leeper.

Home Secretary—Major Abdur Rahim Khan.

Financial Secretary—E. E. C. Price.

Advocate-General and Secretary to Government, Legislative Department—S. B. Sardar Raja Singh, M.A., LL.B.

Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department—K. S. Sheikh Abdul Husein, B.A., LL.B.

Assistant Secretary General to Government—K. B. Ibrahim Khalil Khan, B.A., P.C.S.

Asstt. Financial Secretary—M. A. Muzaffar, M.A.

Indian Personal Assistant to H. E. the Governor—K. B. Mohammad Zarif Khan.

Secretary, Public Works Department—G. A. M. Brown, O.B.E.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons.—Lt.-Col. W. C. Paton, M.C., I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Police—A. F. Perrott.

Commandant, Frontier Constabulary—O. G. Grace, O.B.E., I.P.

Director of Public Instruction—Khan Sahib Shah Alam Khan, M.A., LL.B., P.E.S.

Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle—Dr. Muhd. Nazim, Ph. D. (Cantab.)

District and Sessions Judge.—N. Mir Saeed Alam Khan, Bar-at-Law.

Additional District and Sessions Judges, Peshawar, Hazara & Kohat—P. R. B. May, I.C.S.; K. Mohd. Ibrahim Khan, B.A., LL.B.; U. B. Mohd. Nasir Khan.

Dist. & Sessions Judge, Derajat—K. S. Mohd. Safdar Khan, B.A., LL.B.

Political Agents.

Major G. L. Mallam, O.B.E., Dir, Swat and Chitral.
Major R. N. Bacon, O.B.E., Khyber.
Major E. H. Cobb, O.B.E., North Waziristan.
Major F. E. Laughton, Kurram.
Major A. J. Dring, South Waziristan.

Deputy Commissioners.

Major Ishandar Mirza, O.B.E., Peshawar.
G. C. S. Curtis, I.C.S., Hazara.
Khan Bahadur Sheikh Mahbub Ali Khan, O.B.E., Kohat.
Major V. M. H. Cox, Bannu.
Major K.C. Packman, Dera Ismail Khan.
Lt.-Col. E. W. C. Noel, C.I.E., D.S.O., Mardan.

Former Chief Commissioners.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane, K.C.S.I., from 9th November 1901 to 3rd June 1908. Died 7th July 1908.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., from 4th June 1908 to 9th September 1919.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., from 10th September 1919 to 7th March 1921.

The Hon'ble Sir John Loader Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., from 8th March 1921 to 6th July 1923.

The Hon'ble Sir Horatio Norman Bolton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 7th July 1923 to 30th April 1930.

The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Pears, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 10th May 1930 to 9th September 1931.

The Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. R. E. H. Griffith, C.I.E., from 10-9-30 to 17-4-32.

Former Governor.

H. E. Sir Ralph Griffith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., from 18th April 1932 to 1st March 1937.

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER:

The Hon. Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, B.A., LL.B.

DEPUTY SPEAKER:

Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan, Bar-at-Law.

Elected Members.

Constituency.	Name.
Peshawar Cantonment (General Urban)	Rai Bahadur Mehr Chand Khanna, B.A.
Bannu Town (General Urban)	Rai Bahadur Lala Chiman Lal, B.A., LL.B. Advocate.
Dera Ismail Khan Town (General Rural) ..	Lala Bhanju Ram.
Peshawar West (General Rural)	Dr. Charuchandar Ghosh.
Peshawar East (General Rural)	Lala Jamna Dass.
Hazara (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Lala Ishar Dass Sawhney, M.A. LL.B.
Kohat (General Rural)	Lala Hukam Chand.
Bannu (General Rural)	
Dera Ismail Khan (General Rural)	Lala Tek Chand Dhingra.
Peshawar City (Muhammadan Urban)	Abdur Rab Khan, Nishtar, B.A., LL.B.
Peshawar City (Muhammadan Urban)	M. Pir Bakhsh Khan, M.A., LL.B.
North-West Frontier Province Towns (Muhammadan Urban).	The Hon'ble Malik Khuda Bakhsh Khan, B.A., LL.B.
Tanawal (Muhammadan Rural)	Lieutenant M. Muhammad Zaman Khan.
Abbottabad West (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Pir Muhammad Kamran.
Abbottabad East (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Khan Sahib Raja Abdur Rahman Khan.
Haripur Central (Muhammadan Rural)	Sardar Bahadur Khan.
Haripur South (Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Manuchehr Khan.
Haripur North (Muhammadan Rural)	Abdur Rashid Khan.
Manshera North (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Muhammad Abbas Khan.
Upper Pakhli (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Sahib Muhammad Attai Khan.
Lower Pakhli (Muhammadan Rural)	M. Faqira Khan.
Bara Mohmands (Muhammadan Rural)	Qazi Attaullah Khan.
Khalils (Muhammadan Rural)	Arbab Abdul Ghafoor Khan.
Hashtnagar North (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Khan Abdul Ghafoor Khan, Bar-at-Law.
Hashtnagar South (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Doctor Khan Sahib.

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Constituency.	Name.
Doaba Daudzai (Muhammadan Rural)	Arbab Abdur Rahman Khan.
Nowshera South (Muhammadan Rural)	Mian Jaffar Shah.
Nowshera North (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Muhammad Samin Jan, B.A., LL.B.
Baizai (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Zarin Khan.
Kamalzai (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Amir Muhammad Khan.
Utmannama (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Abdul Aziz Khan.
Ruzzar (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Kamdar Khan.
Amazai (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Allahdad Khan.
Hangu (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Sahib Malik-ur-Rahman Khan, M.A.
Kohat (Muhammadan Rural)	Pir Sayed Jalal Shah.
Teri South (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Muhammad Afzal Khan.
Teri North (Muhammadan Rural)	
Bannu East (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Nasrullah Khan, B.A., LL.B.
Bannu West (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Akbar Ali Khan.
Lakki East (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Faizullah Khan, Ghazni Khel.
Lakki West (Muhammadan Rural)	Nawab Muhammad Zaffar Khan, Waliwal.
Tank (Muhammadan Rural)	Nawabzada Muhammad Said Khan.
Kulachi (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Sahib Asadullah Khan.
Dera Ismail Khan South (Muhammadan Rural).	Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan, Bar-at-Law (*Deputy Speaker.*)
Dera Ismail Khan North (Muhammadan Rural).	Khan Abdullah Khan.
Southern Districts (Sikh Rural)	Sardar Ajit Singh.
Peshawar (Sikh Rural)	Sardar Jaggat Singh, Narag.
Hazara Mardan (Sikh Rural)	Ishar Singh, Bar-at-Law.
Peshawar Landholders	Khan Bahadur Saadullah Khan.
North-West Frontier Province Landholders ..	Sardar Muhammad Aurangzeb Khan, B.A., LL.B.

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Orissa.

Like Sind, Orissa was constituted a separate province on April 1, 1936. If Sind was a separate geographical, ethnological and linguistic unit inside the administrative boundary of Bombay Presidency, the new province of Orissa is the result of the amalgamation of various Oriya-speaking peoples who had till then belonged to three separate provinces, *viz.*, Bihar and Orissa, Madras and the Central Provinces.

The Oriyas are an intensely patriotic people who bear great love for their culture and language. They have always opposed any move to dismember the Oriya-speaking tracts for political or administrative considerations. The Oriyas trace their traditions far back to the days of Mahabharata, when there was the ancient kingdom of Utkal embracing a wide territory now known as Orissa. Through successive conquests and annexations in known history, the Oriyas passed through varying fortunes, until at the time of the Moghul conquest the Orissa country was broken up, and the people gradually lost race consciousness, although common language and literature continued to act as a link.

Race consciousness was revived with the spirit of education under the British regime and after the great famine of 1866, Sir Stafford Northcote suggested the separation of Orissa from Bengal. The proposal was turned down, but the patriotic fervour underlying the new move persisted and gave rise to a series of demands.

History of Separation.

The agitation for the unification of Oriya tracts first obtained official recognition in 1903 when the Government of India accepted the principle of bringing in the scattered sections of the Oriya-speaking population under a single administration. About the same time, there was brought into existence the Utkal Union Conference, which carried on a sustained agitation to unify the Oriyas.

The first stage of success was achieved in 1912 when the area of modern Orissa was separated from Bengal and amalgamated with Bihar to form what came to be known as the province of Bihar and Orissa. Although the status of Orissa in the province of Bihar and Orissa was much better than before, the advocates of Oriya unity continued to press their claim for the formation of Orissa into a distinct administrative unit. The late Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford saw the justice of the Oriyas' claim and generally favoured the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis for the success of responsible government. They left it, however, to the provincial governments concerned to formulate opinions and make concrete proposals after the advent of the Montford constitution in 1920.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council endorsed the idea of amalgamation, but the Madras Council held an inconclusive debate. The Madras Government was against the surrender of any of its territory, while the C. P. Government had an open mind.

The Government of India then appoint what is called the Philip-Duff Committee make local inquiries with a view to ascertain the attitude of Oriya-speaking people in t north of Madras Presidency on the question their union with Orissa. Messrs. C. L. P and A. C. Duff reported that there was genuine, long standing and deep seated des on the part of the educated Oriya classes of t Oriya-speaking tracts for amalgamation of th tracts with Orissa under one administration".

The next stage came with the appointme of the Simon Commission in 1927. A sub committee of the commission presided over b Major Attlee recommended the creation of separate administrative unit for Orissa, agreei with the Oriyas' contention that, under th autonomous conditions proposed by the Com mission, the Oriyas would be an ineffectiv minority in Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the C. P.

Round Table Conference.

When the idea of a federation of autonomou units dawned at the first Round Table Confer ence, the Oriyas' demand was presented in crystallised form by the Maharaja (then Raja of Parlakimedi, who asked for a separat province for Orissa. "We want a province o our own," he said, "on the basis of languag and race so that we can be a homogeneous uni with feelings of contentment and peace, t realise, and be benefitted by, the projected reforms and look forward to the day when the United States of India will consist of smal federated States based on common language and race."

The Oriyas' demand derived adventitious support from the strength of the Muslim claim for the constitution of Sind as a separate province. Those who backed up the case of Sind could not oppose Oriyas' claim, which, therefore, came to be recognised at the Round Table Conference.

In September 1931, the Government of India appointed the O'Donnell Committee to examine and report on the financial and other consequences of setting up a separate administration for Orissa and to make recommendations regarding the boundaries in the event of separation. The Committee recommended the creation of a new province including the Orissa division, Angul the Khariar Zamindari of the Raipur district and the greater part of the Ganjam district and the Vizagapatam agency tract. According to the Committee, the new Orissa province was to have an area of 32,681 square miles and a population of about 8,174,000 persons. On the question of financial and other consequences of separation, the Committee made recommendations generally on the lines of the Sind Committee.

In January 1936, an Order-in-Council was issued by His Majesty's Government constituting Orissa as a separate province to be brought into line with other provincial units on the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, 1937.

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Extent of Province.

The following are the areas comprised in the new province of Orissa :—

1. That portion of the Province of Bihar and Orissa which was known as the Orissa Division thereof.

2. Areas transferred from the Presidency of Madras :—

(*i*) The Ganjam Agency Tracts;

(*ii*) The following areas in the non-Agency portion of the Ganjam district, *viz.*, the taluks of Ghumsur, Aska, Surada, Kodala and Chatrapur, so much of the taluks of Ichapur and Berhampur as lies to the north and west of the boundary line;

(*iii*) So much of the Parlakimedi Estate as lies to the north and east of the said line; and

(*iv*) The following areas in the Vizagapatam district, that is to say, the Jeypore (Impartible) Estate and so much of the Pottangi taluk as is not included in that estate.

3. Areas transferred from the Central Provinces :—

(*i*) The Khariar Zamindari in the Raipur district; and

(*ii*) The Padampur Tract in the Bilaspur district, that is to say, the detached portion of that district consisting of 54 villages of Chandrapur-Padampur estate and also of the following 7 villages, *viz.*, Kuhakunda, Badimal, Panchpudgia (Soda), Barhampura (Malguzari), Panchpuragia (Palsada), Jogni and Thakurpal, (Jogni).

Agriculture.

Agriculturally and industrially, Orissa is a backward region. It has suffered as the result of being tacked to one or other of many provinces for administrative purposes. This explains why there are no big factories in Orissa, although there are a large number of indigenous cottage industries bespeaking the people's artisanship. Among the cottage industries may be mentioned handloom industries, brass, bell metal, silver filigree, cutlery, wood and paper pulp and horn articles. Sugarcane and jute are two important commercial crops in Orissa, and areas under both these are already increasing. The Orissa forests can supply a large quantity of valuable timber and fuel. Fisheries too are an important industry of Orissa. The two valuable sources of supply are the extensive Chilka lake and Puri where on an average 9,000 maunds of cured fish and 50,000 maunds of uncured fish respectively are exported to Calcutta every year.

The chief mineral resources of Orissa are iron, coal, limestone, manganese and mica. Iron-ore is mostly found in Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, and Bonai, all States. The deposits in this area are remarkable for the enormous quantity of extremely rich ore they contain. More than 60 per cent. of the ore extracted in India comes from these areas of Orissa for which there is a ready demand from the Tata Iron and Steel Works in Jamshedpur and Messrs. Bird & Co. of Calcutta. Orissa cannot boast of such extensive coal mines as those of Bengal and Bihar, but coal has been found in Angula, Sambalpur and in the States of Gangpura, Talcher and Athmallik. Talcher has the largest coalfields and they are being progressively exploited. The Agricultural and the Industries Departments which remained under the control of the Revenue Commissioner till November 1936 was taken over by the Director of Development. A Deputy Director of Agriculture was appointed for Orissa. By the amalgamation of the ex-Madras and ex-Central Provinces areas 15 additional factories were added to those already in Orissa Division and four fish curing yards with their staff were transferred from the Madras Presidency.

Administration.

Sir John Austin Hubback, K.C.S.I., was appointed to be the first Governor of the infant province of Orissa.

Under paragraph 19 of the Order in Council, the Patna High Court is the High Court for the Province. To enable the High Court to hear on Circuit, cases of the Ex-Madras and ex-Central Provinces areas, Clause 35 of the Letters Patent was amended by Regulation XII of 1936. A new Court of an Agency Sub-Judge at Jeypur, a Munsif's Court at Nawapara and three additional Criminal Courts, consisting of a District Magistrate's Court and two sub-divisional Magistrate's Courts, were established in 1936.

The Cadre of the Indian Civil Service was provisionally fixed at 17 including 13 superior posts and 4 inferior posts. As it was considered undesirable to form a separate Cadre for such a small number the Cadre is joint with Bihar.

In the elections under the new Reforms the Congress secured complete majority of seats in the Assembly.

The first general elections under the constitution which established Orissa as a separate province resulted in a clear majority for the Congress Party. In a house of 56 the Congress counted 36 as its adherents. The Governor thereupon summoned the leader of the Congress Party to form a Ministry, but the latter, in obedience to the directions of the party headquarters, declined unless he were given certain assurances by the Governor. (*See* chapter on Indian National Congress). After a prolonged controversy this point was amicably settled, and the Congress Party leader formed a Cabinet. Late in 1937, the legislature decided that Cuttack should be the capital of the province.

The working of self-government in the infant province was threatened with interruption twice in 1938—once early in the year and later in the summer. The former did not relate directly to Orissa, but the latter did. In this chapter we are concerned only with the latter. Sir John Hubback wished, for reasons of health, to go home on leave. In his place the Revenue Commissioner, the seniormost civilian in the province, was appointed to act for a period of four months. The Premier opposed this appointment on the ground that it is bad in principle and derogatory to the prestige

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of the Ministry to ask it to work under a Governor who till the other day took his orders from the Ministry and will continue to do so on his reversion to his substantive post. The Orissa Premier's complaint was taken up by the Congress and Mr. Gandhi. An all-India crisis was threatened on this issue, but it was averted through the goodness and self-sacrifice of Sir John Hubback who postponed his leave.

Thus assured of a period of peaceful progress, the province continued to be administered by the Congress Ministry for a number of months till the autumn of 1939 when its fortunes were blighted by the political crisis which overtook on the Congress-governed provinces. The Orissa Ministry resigned along with other Congress Cabinets and, there being no prospect of the formation of an alternative Government with any reasonable chance of stability, the Governor, as in other similar provinces, assumed charge of the entire province under Section 93 of the Government of India Act. By a resolution of Parliament in April 1940, this act of emergency was approved and the period of its operation extended by a year.

In the absence of a Ministry the Governor administered the province with the aid of Advisers. The Governor's budget for the year 1941-42 showed a surplus of Rs.2,15,000. The total revenue was estimated at Rs.1,92,74,000 and expenditure charged to revenue at Rs. 1,90,59,000. The revised estimates for 1940-41 placed revenue at Rs.2,01,66,000, Rs. 6,45,000, more than anticipated and expenditure debitable to revenue at Rs. 1,99,52,000, against Rs. 1,99,88,000 originally estimated.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir W. Lewis in a lengthy Note, explained the salient points of the budget. He referred to the experiment reducing opium consumption in Disbalasore (started during the time of the Congress Ministry) as promising more hopeful results.

Referring to the construction of a Central Jail which had been "under consideration by the last Ministry throughout their time of office," and was not yet ready, the Governor stated that it was possible to enlarge the Berhampur Jail premises "quite sufficiently to accommodate those who sought accommodation as a protest against Britain's resistance to Hitlerism." Other improvements included those of the Koraput Jail and "it is to be hoped that much of this will be covered by the fines realised from those who have voluntarily availed themselves of the accommodation."

The budget provided Rs.8,000 for propaganda against Hitlerism and Fascism. "Though this may seem to the vast majority of Oriyas, who thoroughly support the Empire's war effort, a very small sum," said His Excellency. "Yet I am satisfied that it will, as far as can be seen at present, give them up-to-date and, what is more important, truthful news of the progress towards victory."

In order to make the Orissa police more mobile, it was decided to spend Rs.20,000 on motor buses. The Note said: "The war has brought about the need for expanding the police force, the cost of which is almost wholly borne by the Central Government. The value of such a force was demonstrated last January, when its despatch to the Southern Ganjam Agency within 48 hours prevented the Savara-Pano trouble developing into something more serious. The force cost about Rs.73,000. This is cheap insurance against widespread trouble, causing great destruction to property and bitter feelings.

The Note concluded with a reference to threatened calls on the resources of the province "Orissa will escape, for the present at least, the necessity of new forms of taxation, such as are in operation or contemplation in some of the other provinces," His Excellency said. "Happily Orissa is still free of debt."

ADMINISTRATION

Governor.—His Excellency Sir (William) Hawthorne Lewis, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary.—V. E. Davies, I.C.S.

Aide-de-camp.—D. B. Moore, I.P.

Adviser.—Eric Cecil Ansorge, C.I.E., I.C.S.

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ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER:—The Hon. Sri Mukunda Prasad Das.
DEPUTY SPEAKER:—Sri Nanda Kishore Das.

Elected Members.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.		Name.
West Cuttack Sadr	General	Raja Krushna Bose.
Central Cuttack Sadr	,,	Bichitrananda Das.
North Cuttack Sadr	,,	Atala Behari Acharya.
North Cuttack Sadr	,,	Kinai Samal.
East Cuttack Sadr	,,	Nabakrushna Choudhury.
South Cuttack Sadr	,,	Nityananda Kanungo.
Central Kendrapara	,,	Jadumani Mangaraj.
North Kendrapara	,,	Brajanath Misra.
East Kendrapara	,,	Lokenath Misra.
East Jajpur	,,	Birakishore Behera.
East Jajpur	,,	Dwarikanath Das.
West Jajpur	,,	Birabar Narayan Chandra Dhir Narendra.
North Jajpur	,,	Sadhu Charan Das.
Angul District	,,	Krupasindhu Bhukta.
East Puri Sadr	,,	Mohan Das.
South Puri Sadr	,,	Jagabandhu Sinha.
North Puri Sadr	,,	Biswanath Behera.
North Puri Sadr	,,	Jagannath Misra.
East Khurda	,,	Prannath Patnaik.
West Khurda	,,	Godavaris Misra.
Central Balasore Sadr	,,	The Hon. Sri Mukunda Prasad Das.
South Balasore	,,	Nanda Kishore Das.
North Balasore	,,	Charu Chandra Ray.
East Bhadrak	,,	Chakradhar Behera.
West Bhadrak	,,	Nidhi Das.
West Bhadrak	,,	Jagannath Das.
Sambalpur Sadr	,,	Nrupalal Singh.
Sambalpur Sadr	,,	Bodhram Dube.
West Bargarh	,,	Prahaladrai Lath.
East Bargarh	,,	Fakir Behera.
East Bargarh	,,	Bisi Bibhar.
Khariar	,,	Lal Artatran Deo.
Ghumsur	,,	Biswanath Das.
Kudala	,,	Raja Bahadur Rama Chandra Mardaraja Deo.
Chatrapur	,,	Rai Bahadur Mandhata Gorachand Patnaik.
Aska-Surada	,,	Govinda Prodhan.
Aska-Surada	,,	Punya Naiko.
Berhampur	,,	Divakara Patnaik.
Berhampur	,,	Ramachandra Debo.
Berhampur	,,	Vysyaraju Kasi Viswanadham Raju.
Balliguda-Khondmals	,,	Vacant.
Parlakimedi	,,	Captain Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deo.
Nawrangpur	,,	Sadasibo Tripati.
Jeypur-Malkangiri	,,	Radhamohan Sahu.
Koraput	,,	Radhakrishna Biswasroy.
Cuttack Sadr	Muhammadan	Khan Bahadur Saiyid Ahmad Baksh.
North Cuttack *cum* Angul	,,	Saiyid Fazle Haque.
Balasore *cum* Sambalpur	,,	Maulavi Abdus Sobhan Khan.
South Orissa	,,	Maulavi Muhammed Latifur Rahman.
Cuttack Town	Women's.	Srimati Sarala Devi.
Berhampur Town	,,	Mrs. A. Lakshmi Bai.
Orissa	Indian Christian.	Premananda Mahanti.
Orissa	Commerce and Industry.	Rang Lal Modi.
East Orissa	Landholders.	Braja Sundar Das.
West Orissa	,,	Raja Krishna Chandra Mansingh Harichandan Mardaraj Bhramarbar Rai.
Orissa	Labour.	Pyari Sankar Roy.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Rev. E. M. Evans, Gumsur-Udayagiri, Ganjam district.
Hari Pani Jennah, Sernago, Ganjam district.
Balabhadra Narayana Samantharoy, Nawrangpur, District Koraput.
Radha Mohan Panda, Rayaghada, district Koraput.

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The Punjab.

The Punjab or land of the five rivers, is so called from the five rivers by which it is enclosed, namely, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Together with the North-West Frontier Province and the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir which lie to the north, the Punjab occupies the extreme north-western corner of the Indian Empire, and with the exception of the above-mentioned province comprises all of British India north of Sind and Rajputana and west of the river Jumna. Previous to October 1912, the Punjab with its feudatories embraced an area of 136,330 square miles and a population at the Census of 1911 of 24,187,750 (inclusive of 28,587 trans-frontier Baluchis), that is to say, about one-thirteenth of the area and population of the Indian Empire. But the formation of a separate province of Delhi reduced the area and population of the Punjab by about 450 square miles and 380,000 souls, respectively. The total population of the Province in 1931, including the Baloch tribes on the border of the Dehra Ghazi Khan District, was 28,490,857 of whom 4,910,005 were in the Indian States.

Physical Features.

The greater part of the Punjab consists of one vast alluvial plain, stretching from the Jumna in the east to the Suleman Range in the west. The north-east is occupied by a section of the Himalayas and the Salt Range forms its north-western angle. A few small spurs of the Aravalli mountain system traverse the extreme south-east and terminate in the Ridge at Delhi. The Punjab may be divided into five natural divisions. The Himalayan tract includes an area of 22,000 square miles, with a scanty population living scattered in tiny mountain hamlets. The Salt Range tract includes the districts of Attock, Rawalpindi and Jhelum and part of Shahpur district. Its physical configuration is broken and confused and the mountainous tracts of Murree and Kahuta approximate closely in characteristics to the Himalayan tract. Except in the hills, the rainfall leaves little margin for protection against distress in unfavourable seasons and irrigation is almost unknown. Skirting the base of the hills and including the low range of the Siwaliks, runs the narrow sub-montane tract. This tract, secure in an ample rainfall, and traversed by streams from the hills, comprises some of the most fertile and thickly populated portions of the province. Its population of over four millions is almost agricultural and pastoral but it includes one large town in Sialkot. Of the plains of the Punjab, the eastern portion covers an area of some 36,000 square miles with a population of 10½ millions. East of Lahore, the rainfall is everywhere so far sufficient that cultivation is possible without irrigation in fairly favourable seasons, but over the greater part of the area the margin is so slight that, except where irrigation is employed, any material reduction in the rainfall involves distress, if not actual famine. Within the eastern plains lie the large cities of Lahore and Amritsar, and the population in comparison with the western Punjab is largely urban. The western plains cover an area of 59,000 square miles, with a population of a little over six millions. The rainfall in this area, heaviest in the north and east and decreasing towards the west and south, is everywhere so scanty that cultivation is only possible with the aid of artificial irrigation or upon the low-lying river-banks left moist by the retreating floods. In this very circumstance, these tracts find their security against famine, for there cultivation is almost independent of rain, a failure of which means nothing worse than a scarcity of grass. So little rain is sufficient, and absolute drought occurs so seldom that the crops may be said never to fail from this cause. The western plains embrace the great colony areas on the Chenab and Jhelum Canals which now challenge the title of the eastern plains as the most fertile, wealthy and populous portions of the province. Multan and Lyallpur are the largest towns in the western area. Owing to its geographical position, its scanty rainfall and cloudless skies, and perhaps to its wide expanse of untilled plains, the climate of the Punjab presents greater extremes of both heat and cold than any other portion of India. The summer, from April to September, is scorchingly hot, and in the winter, sharp frosts are common. But the bright sun and invigorating air make the climate of the Punjab in the cold weather almost ideal.

States.

The Indian States of the Punjab were formerly in the political charge of the Punjab Government. In 1921, however, the thirteen most important States, including Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind and Nabha, were formed into a separate "Punjab States Agency" under the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. The only States remaining in the charge of the Punjab Government were the Simla Hill States, for which the Deputy Commissioner of Simla was Political Officer, and three small States in the Ambala Division, Kalsia, Pataud and Dujana, which were supervised by the Commissioner of Ambala. From 1st October 1936 with the formation of a new Political Agency at Simla all these States have been transferred to the Punjab States Agency.

The People.

Of the population roughly one-half is Mahomedan, three-eighths Hindu and one-eighth Sikh. Socially the landed classes stand high, and of these the Jats, numbering nearly five millions, are the most important. Roughly speaking, one-half the Jats are Mahomedan, one-third Sikh and one-sixth Hindu. In distribution they are ubiquitous and are equally divided between the five divisions of the province. Next in importance come the Rajputs, who number over a million and a half. The majority of them are Mahomedans by religion about a fourth are Hindus and a very few Sikhs. They are widely distributed over the province. Both Jats and Rajputs of the Punjab provide many of the best recruits for the

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Indian Army. In fact all the agricultural classes of the Punjab, except in the south-western districts, made a magnificent response to the appeal for recruits in the great war and the province's contribution of upwards of 400,000 men to the man power of the Empire speaks for itself. The Gujars are an important agricultural and pastoral tribe; chiefly found in the eastern half of the province and in the extreme north-west. In organisation they closely resemble the Jats and are often absorbed into that tribe. There are many minor agricultural tribes, priestly and religious castes (Brahmans, Sayads and Kureshis), most of whom are landholders, the trading castes of the Hindus (Khatris, Aroras and Banias), the trading castes of the Mahomedans (Khojas, Parachas and Khakhas), and the numerous artisan and menial castes. There are also vagrant and criminal tribes, and foreign elements in the population are represented by the Baluchis of Dera Ghazi Khan and neighbouring districts in the west, who number about half a million and maintain their tribal system; and the Pathans of the Attock and Mianwali districts. Pathans are also found scattered all over the province engaged in horse-dealing, labour and trade. A small Tibetan element is found in the Himalayan districts.

Languages.

The main language of the province is Punjabi, which is spoken by more than half the population. Western Punjabi may be classed as a separate language, sometimes called Lahndi, and is spoken in the north and west. The next most important languages are Western Hindi, which includes Hindustani and Urdu (the polished language of the towns) Western Pahari, which is spoken in the hill tracts; and Rajasthani, the language of Rajputana. Baluchi, Pushto, Sindhi and Tibeto-Burman languages are used by small sections of the population.

Agriculture.

Agriculture is the staple industry of the province affording the main means of subsistence to 65·5 per cent. of the population. It is essentially a country of peasant proprietors. About one-sixth of the total area in British districts is Government property, the remaining five-sixths belonging to private owners, and a large part of the Government land is so situated that it cannot be brought under cultivation without extensive irrigation. Since 1900, several big irrigation Projects have been put into execution and irrigation facilities provided to large tracts of barren land, as a result of which many colonies have sprung up. The Lower Chenab Canal has brought under plough about 2.9 million acres most of which was formerly waste land. Similarly the Lower Jhelum and Lower Bari Doab Canals are responsible for 1.2 and 1.4 million acres respectively. The Sutlej Valley Project and Haveli Project Canals command 3.3 and 1.3 million acres respectively. Large areas in the hills and elsewhere which are unsuited to cultivation are preserved as forest lands, the total extent of which is about 6,000 square miles. Of the crops grown, wheat is the most important and the development of irrigation has led to a great expansion of the wheat area. Next in importance to wheat is gram. Other Important staples are barley, rice, millets, maize, oilseeds (rape, toria and sesamum), cotton and sugarcane. In the canal colonies large areas of American cotton are grown but in the other cotton-growing districts the short staple indigenous varieties are predominant. The country being preponderantly agricultural, a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lies in live-stock. Large profits are derived from the cattle and dairy trades and wool is a staple product in Kulu and Kangra and throughout the plains generally. The production of hides and skins is also an important industry.

Industries.

Although the Punjab does not yet rank with the industrially advanced provinces of India, steady progress has been maintained in the establishment of new factories during the last decade. The number of registered factories alone has increased from 602 in 1928 to 917 in 1939. There are a large number of cotton ginning and pressing factories located all over the province and there are several modern cotton spinning and weaving mills at Amritsar, Lahore, Lyallpur, Okara and Montgomery. In raw wool pressing and baling, the Punjab occupies an important position, and besides being a large scale exporter of raw wool, it has large scale wool spinning and weaving mills at Amritsar and one at Dhariwal. Other industrial concerns of note are a ribbons and trimming mill, an absorbent cotton and antiseptic dressings factory, several carpet factories and silk weaving factories at Amritsar; a paper products factory, stationery and drawing materials factories, a dry ice plant and metal foundries at Lahore; a turpentine and rosin factory at Jallo, a pulp and paper mill, a starch factory and a sugar mill at Abdullapur; a glass works at Ambala, a factory for the hydrogenation of vegetable oils at Lyallpur, several sports gear making and rubber factories at Sialkot; cement tile factories and steel re-rolling mills at Lahore and Amritsar, a cement factory at Wah, tanneries at Wazirabad and Sialkot, and hosiery factories at Ludhiana and Lahore. The Attock Oil Company is engaged in extracting and refining mineral oil in Attock and Rawalpindi districts.

Handloom weaving is one of the most important industries both as regards the number of workers engaged and the value of products. Blankets and woollen rugs are produced in considerable quantities. Much hosiery work is done on cottage lines. Other cottage industries of commercial importance are iron safes at Gujranwala, veterinary and surgical instruments and hospital furniture at Sialkot, Lahore and Multan; Glue industry at Rewari; ivory carving at Amritsar and Leiah; copper and brass utensils at Jagadhri, Gujranwala and Rewari. Workers in gold and silver are fairly numerous. The sericulture industry is expanding gradually and a large number of agriculturists in sub-montane tracts are taking an increasing interest in silk worm rearing and reeling operations. There is a Punjab Arts and Crafts Depot at Lahore which provides a market for artistic wares of craftsmen and helps to secure improvement in design and workmanship.

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Administration.

Prior to the amendment of the Government of India Act in 1919 the head of the administration was a Lieutenant-Governor, drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the Act of 1919 the province was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers, the Governor-in-Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of the Transferred Subjects. With the introduction of part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, this Executive Council has been substituted by a Council of Ministers and the Legislative Council by an enlarged Legislative Assembly with wide powers of legislation and control. The business of Government is carried on through the usual Secretariat which consists of five Secretaries, designated (1) Chief, (2) Home, (3) Finance, and (4) Medical and Local Government Departments, (5) Electricity and Industries Deptts., three Deputy Secretaries, one Under-Secretary, and two Assistant Secretaries. In the Public Works Department, there are five Chief Engineers (Secretaries except in the case of Electricity Branch) one in the Buildings and Roads Branch, one in the Electricity Branch and three in the Irrigation Branch while the Legal Remembrancer is also the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department. The head of the Police Department is Joint Secretary and of the Education Department an Under Secretary to Government. The Government winter in Lahore and summer (from the middle of May to the middle of October) in Simla. Under the Governor, the province is administered by five Commissioners (for Ambala, Jullundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan) who exercise general control over the Deputy Commissioners—29 in number—each of whom is in charge of a district.

The principal heads of Department in the province are the two Financial Commissioners (who are the highest Court of Revenue jurisdiction, and heads of the departments of Land and Separate Revenue and of Agriculture and the Court of Wards), the five Chief Engineers, the Inspector-General of Police, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Directors of Agriculture and Industries, the Inspector-General of Registration, the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Joint Stock Companies and the Legal Remembrancer.

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to a High Court, which is the final appellate authority in civil and criminal cases, and has powers of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences and original civil jurisdiction in special cases. The Court sits at Lahore and is composed of a Chief Justice and ten Puisne Judges (either civilians or barristers), Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (29 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a civil and session division comprising one or more districts. In districts in which the Frontier Crimes Regulation is in force the Deputy Commissioner on the finding of a Council of Elders (Jirga) may pass sentence up to seven years' imprisonment.

Local Self-Government.

Local Self-Government is secured in certain branches of the administration by the constitution of District Boards, each exercising authority over a district; of Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Committees each exercising authority over an urban area, and of Panchayats, each exercising authority over a revenue estate or a compact group of revenue estates. The funds of District Boards are derived from a cess on the land revenue of the district supplemented by Government grants, profession and other taxes and miscellaneous fees, and those of Municipal, Town, and Notified Area Committees from octroi or terminal tax and other forms of taxation from Government grants and from rents and miscellaneous fees. The Panchayat system is an attempt to revive the traditional village community organisation, the elected committee or Panchayat possessing certain powers in respect of taxation, local option, civil and criminal justice, the abatement of nuisances and other matters. Exclusive jurisdiction (within certain limits) now vests in the Panchayats. Most of the members of practically all local bodies are now elected and elections are as a rule keenly contested. In the case of Notified Area Committees, however, all Members are appointed.

Police.

The Police force is divided into District Police, Railway Police and Criminal Investigation Department. The combined force is under the control of the Inspector-General, who is a member of the gazetted force and has under him four Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of ranges comprising several districts and a fifth Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and of the Finger Print Bureau at Phillaur. There is a Police Training School at Phillaur controlled by a Principal of the rank of Superintendent of Police. The Railway Police are under an Assistant Inspector-General. The District Police are controlled by Superintendents, each of whom is in charge of a district and has under him one or more Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents.

Education.

Rapid strides have been made in education in the Punjab during the last two decades. The advance has not been confined to any one form of education but is spread over all grades and varieties. In addition to institutions maintained in all parts of the province by private enterprise, Government itself maintains fifteen arts colleges (including one for Europeans and three for women), four normal schools for males, twenty-six training classes, and combined institutions for females, one hundred and forty-eight secondary schools for boys and girls and sixty-two centres for vocational training. The department maintains five Vernacular training

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classes for wives of teachers. Apart from these institutions for general education, Government maintains eight higher grade professional institutions, *viz.*, the King Edward Medical College, de Montmorency College of Dentistry and Veterinary College at Lahore, the Agricultural College at Lyallpur, the College of Engineering and Technology at Moghalpura, the Central Training College, Lahore, the Lady Maclagan Training College for Women, Lahore, and the Chelmsford Training College at Ghoragali, and two schools, *viz.*, the Medical School at Amritsar and the Engineering School at Rasul. In addition there are thirty-six technical and industrial schools (thirty-two for males and four for females) scattered over the province.

The Department of Education is in the charge of the Minister for Education, who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction.

Medical.

The Medical Department is controlled by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is an officer of the Indian Medical Service holding the rank of Colonel. He is assisted by an officer designated the Assistant Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is at present an officer of the Provincial Civil Medical Service of the rank of a Civil Surgeon. He also has a Lady Assistant who is a senior Member of the Women's Medical Service (Indian).

Public Health.

The Department of Public Health is controlled by the Director of Public Health who has, working under him, four Assistant Directors of Public Health, 35 District Medical Officers of Health, and 28 District Sanitary Inspectors. In addition there is a permanent reserve staff of 11 Sub-Assistant Health Officers and 15 Sanitary Inspectors for work in combating epidemic disease.

Medical inspection of Factories is under a specially trained officer, and experts have been appointed to deal with Nutrition and Leprosy work.

An expert in sanitary engineering who has the status of a Superintending Engineer acts as technical adviser to the Public Health Department in sanitary engineering matters.

The Sanitary Board, Punjab, is a standing body which examines drainage, water-supply, and other public health engineering schemes, and advises Government regarding grants of money for meeting the cost of such schemes in whole or in part.

The Public Health Department controls:—

(1) The Punjab Vaccine Institute. Vaccine lymph is prepared at this institution. The requirements, not only for the Punjab, but for the Army in Northern India and several Provinces and Indian States, are met.

(2) An Epidemiological Bureau. This establishment is primarily a bacteriological laboratory, in which examinations of waters, foods, morbid material from cases of infectious disease, etc., are carried out. Anti-malaria work is controlled from the Bureau which also serves as a health propaganda centre.

(3) A Chemical Laboratory. In this institution chemical analyses of specimens of food and water sent from all over the Province are carried out.

Both in the Chemical Laboratory and in the Epidemiological Bureau, research work is undertaken.

(4) A Public Health School, which exists for the purpose of training Health Visitors who take charge of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres throughout the Province.

The Public Health Department now controls 162 Rural Dispensaries, the medical officers in charge of which are under the control of the Director of Public Health.

THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB.

Heads of Account.	Budget Estimate, 1941-42.	Heads of Account.	Budget Estimate, 1941-42.
Revenue Receipts.	(*In thousands of Rupees.*)	*Irrigation.*	(*In thousands of Rupees.*)
Principal Heads of Revenue.			
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.	35,68	XVII—Irrigation—Works for which capital accounts are kept—	
VII—Land Revenue (gross)..	4,99,36	Direct Receipts ..	4,54,00
		Indirect credits (Land Revenue due to Irrigation).	2,02,12
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	—2,02,12		
		Gross amount	6,56,12
Net Land Revenue ..	2,97,24	*Deduct*—Working Expenses.	—1,64,97
VIII—Provincial Excise ..	1,06,71		
IX—Stamps	68,36	Net XVII—Irrigation Receipts.	4,91,15
X—Forests	30,77		
XI—Registration	8,72		
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts.	14,04	XVIII—Irrigation—Works for which no capital accounts are kept.	1,35
XIII—Other Tax and duties ..	24,78		
Total ..	5,86,30	Total ..	4,92,50

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Heads of Account.	Budget Estimate, 1941-42.	Heads of Account.	Budget Estimate, 1941-42.
	(In thousands of Rupees.)		*(In thousands of Rupees.)*
Debt Services.		*Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.*	
XX—Interest	4,07	L—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments ..	3,51
Civil Administration.		Total Revenue Receipts ..	12,60,58
XXI—Administration of Justice	8,86	*Extraordinary Items.*	
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements ..	3,49	LI—Extraordinary Receipts	68,09
XXIII—Police	3,41	Total Revenue ..	13,28,67
XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	6,50	*Direct demands on the Revenue.*	
Total ..	22,26	7—Land Revenue	43,70
Beneficent Departments.		8—Provincial Excise	11,50
XXVI—Education	21,80	9—Stamps	1,50
XXVII—Medical	12,53	10—Forests	28,36
XXVIII—Public Health.. ..	4,78	11—Registration	70
XXIX—Agriculture	26,96	12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	3,56
XXX—Veterinary	3,81	13—Other Taxes and Duties ..	1,20
XXXI—Co-operation	7,07	Total ..	90,52
XXXII—Industries	8,61	*Irrigation Revenue Accounts.*	
Total ..	85,11	17—Interest on Irrigation Works for which capital accounts are kept	1,53,52
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		18—Other Irrigation Expenditure financed from ordinary revenues	10,43
XXXIX—Civil Works	28,74	Total ..	1,63,95
XL—Receipts from Electricity Schemes (gross) ..	55,00	*Debt Services.*	
Deduct—(1) Working Expense (Other than Establishment)	—26,14	22—Interest on Debt and other obligations	—42,97
(2) Depreciation Fund Deposit ..	—11,22	23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt ..	27,62
(3) Establishment Charges and Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	—7,01	Total ..	—15,35
Net-XL—Electricity schemes	10,63	*Civil Administration.*	
Total ..	39,37	25—General Administration ..	1,21,31
Miscellaneous.		27—Administration of Justice ..	53,51
XLIII—Transfers from Famine Relief Fund.. ..	....	28—Jails and Convict Settlements	29,73
XLIV—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	1,45	29—Police	1,42,47
XLV—Stationery and Printing	3,71	47—Miscellaneous Departments..	2,39
XLVI—Miscellaneous	22,30	Total ..	3,49,41
Total ..	27,46		

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Heads of Account.	Budget Estimate, 1941-42.	Heads of Account.	Budget Estimate, 1941-42.
Beneficent Departments.	(*In thousands of Rupees.*)		(*In thousands of Rupees.*)
36—Scientific Departments ..	22	*Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.*	
37—Education (European and Anglo-Indian)	5,93	62—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments ..	....
37A—Education (Excluding European and Anglo-Indian) ..	1,61,82	Total Revenue Expenditure charged to Revenue	12,56,35
38—Medical	51,02	*Extraordinary Items.*	
39—Public Health	27,75	63—Extraordinary charges ..	....
40—Agriculture	48,38	Total Revenue Expenditure charged to Revenue	12,56,35
41—Veterinary	18,67		
42—Co-operation	23,22		
43—Industries	22,24		
Total ..	3,59,25		
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Capital Accounts charged to Revenue, *i.e.*, met from Extraordinary Receipts.	
50—Civil Works	1,12,31	19—Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works	....
52—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes ..	28,11	43-A—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ..	....
Total ..	1,40,42	50-A—Capital Outlay on Civil Works	....
Miscellaneous.		53—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	....
54—Famine	10,50	55-A—Commutation of Pensions .	....
55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	92,14	Total Capital Accounts charged to Revenue, *i.e.*, met from Extraordinary Receipts	....
56—Stationery and Printing ..	12,09	Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	12,56,35
57—Miscellaneous	53,42		
Total ..	1,68,15		

Receipts.	Budget 1941-42.
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Government.	
L.—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central & Provincial Governments	3,51
Revenue Receipts	12,60,58
Extraordinary Receipts	68,09
Total ..	13,28,67

Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.

68—Construction of Irrigation Works	83,21
72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	....
81—Civil Works outside the Revenue Account ..	9,55
81-A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	17,60
83—Payments of Commuted value of Pensions..	2,05
Total Capital Accounts not charged to Revenue ..	1,12,41

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Receipts.	Budget 1941-42.	Disbursements.	Budget 1941-42.
		PUBLIC DEBT.	
	(*In thousands of Rupees.*)		(*In thousands of Rupees*)
Permanent Debt	....	Permanent Debt (Discharged) ..	12,81
Loans from the Central Government	....	Loans from the Central Governments—Repayments	16,14
Total ..	....	Total ..	29,96
		UNFUNDED DEBT.	
State Provident Funds	53,86	State Provident Funds	39,92
		DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.	
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—		Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	
Sinking and depreciation Funds for loans raised in the market.	12,47	Sinking and depreciation Funds for loans raised in the market.	12,52
Other appropriations	15,15		
Famine Relief Fund	2,00	Famine Relief Fund	....
Special Development Fund ..	4	Special Development Fund ..	20,00
Industrial Research Fund ..	10	Industrial Research Fund ..	42
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Electricity	11,22	Electricity	....
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	44	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	28
Deposit of Local Funds	2,92,12	Deposits of Local Funds	2,90,86
Civil Deposits	3,44,70	Civil Deposits	3,55,84
Road Development Fund ..	21,72	Road Development Fund ..	21,72
Economic development and improvement of Rural Areas Funds	....	Economic development and improvement of Rural Areas Funds	1,91
Research Fund	1,36	Research Fund	1,36
Handloom Industry Fund ..	....	Handloom Industry Fund ..	2
Central Government grant from Sugar Excise Fund	10	Central Government grant from Sugar Excise Fund	10
Sericultural Industry Fund ..	....	Sericultural Industry Fund ..	....
Advances not bearing interest—		Advances not bearing interest—	
Advances repayable	19,96	Advances repayable	19,82
Permanent Advances	1	Permanent Advances	3
Accounts with Foreigin Govts.	....	Accounts with Foreigin Govts.	....
Accounts with Burma Govt.	1	Accounts with Burma Govt.	1
Accounts with Reserve Bank ..	18	Accounts with Reserve Bank ..	16
Suspense—		Suspense—	
Suspense Accounts	7,20,45	Suspense Accounts	5,40,57
Cheques and Bills	2,13,82	Cheques and Bills	2,15,69
Departmental and Similar Accounts	3,68	Departmental and Similar Accounts	3,64
Miscellaneous—		Miscellaneous—	
Government Account	12,84	Government Account	....
Total ..	16,72,37	Total ..	14,93,75
		LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.	
Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators, etc. ..	37,68	Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators, etc. ..	18,68
Loans to Government Servants ..	2,27	Loans to Government Servants ..	2,13
Total ..	39,95	Total ..	20,81
		REMITTANCES.	
Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General	17,62,76	Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General	17,62,79
Remittances by Bills	....	Remittances by Bills	....
Reserve Bank of India Remittances	80,34	Reserve Bank of India Remittances	80,84
Total ..	18,43,10	Total ..	18,43,63
Total Provincial Receipts ..	49,37,95	Total Provincial Disbursements ..	47,94,39
Opening Balance	1,42,24	Closing Balance	2,85,80
Grand Total ..	50,80,19	Grand Total ..	50,80,19

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Administration.

Governor, H. E. Sir Bertrand James Glancy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

Personal Staff.

Secretary, E. P. Moon, I.C.S.

Military Secretary, Major L. M. Barlow, O.B.E., M.C.

Aide-de-Camp: Capt. Azmat Hyat Khan.

Indian Aides-de-Camp: Risaldar Major and Hony. Capt. Malik Mehr Khan, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., I.O.M., I.D.S.M. late 20th Lancers. Hony. Risaldar Bharat Singh, late 2nd Royal Lancers.

Members of the Council of Ministers.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Major Sardar Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, K.B.E. (*Premier*).

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Sir Chhotu Ram (*Minister of Revenue*).

The Hon'ble Sir Manohar Lal, Barrister-at-Law (*Finance Minister*).

The Hon'ble Honorary Major Nawabzada Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, O.B.E. (*Minister of Public Works*).

The Hon'ble Mian Abdul Haye (*Minister of Education*).

The Hon'ble Sardar Dasaundha Singh, B.A., LL.B. (*Minister of Development*).

Civil Secretariat.

Chief Secretary, J. D. Penny, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Home Secretary, F. C. Bourne, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Financial Secretary, H. D. Bhanot, I.C.S.

Secretary, Medical and Local Government Departments, Saidullah Khan, I.C.S.

Secretary, Electricity and Industries Departments, S. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S.

Public Works Department.

Irrigation Branch.

Secretary (*Northern Canals*), W. G. Dench.

Secretary (*Southern Canals*), F. A. Farquharson, M.C.

Secretary (*Western Canals*), A. Lyster, St. G.

Buildings and Roads Branch.

Secretary, Trevor-Jones, Reginald, M.C., M. Inst. C.E., I.S.E.

Financial Commissioners, Sir Colin C. Garbett, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., I.C.S. (*Revenue*); F. L. Brayne, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S. (*Development*).

Public Service Commission.

Punjab and N. W. F. Province (*Joint*).—J. Slattery, O.B.E., I.P. (Rtd.), *Chairman*; S. B. Sardar Prabh Singh Chawla, B.A., M.I.E., I.S.E. (Rtd.), Rao Bahadur Capt. Ch. Lal Chand, O.B.E., K. B. Nawab Muhammad Hayat Qureshi, C.I.E., W. R. Owain-Jones and K. B. Risaldar Moghal Baz Khan, O.B.E., I.O.M., I.D.S.M., *Members*; Masarrat Husain Zuberi, I.C.S., *Secretary*.

Miscellaneous Departments.

Director of Agriculture, H. R. Stewart, C.I.E., I.A.S.

Director of Land Records and Inspector-General of Registration, Khan Sahib Mirza Ihsan-Ullah-Khan, P.C.S.

Director of Public Instruction, W. H. F. Armstrong, I.E.S.

Inspector-General of Police, Sir P. L. Orde, C.I.E.

Chief Conservator of Forests, H. M. Glover, I.F.S.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Lt.-Col. P. B. Bharucha, O.B.E., I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. C. M. Nicol, D.P.H. (Lond.), I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. N. D. Puri.

Accountant-General, P. K. Wattal, M.A.

Postmaster-General, Krishna Prasada, B.A., I.C.S., J.P.

Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab.

Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B..	1856
Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B	1859
Donald Friell McLeod, C.B.	1865
Major-General Sir Henry Durand, K.C.S.I., C.B., died at Tonk, January 1871.	1870
R. H. Davies, C.S.I.	1871
R. E. Egerton, C.S.I.	1877
Sir Charles U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E...	1882
James Broadwood Lyal	1887
Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I.	1892
William Macworth Young, C.S.I... ..	1897
Sir C. M. Rivaz, K.C.S.I.	1902
Sir D. C. J. Ibbetson, K.C.S.I., resigned 22nd January 1908.	1907
T. G. Walker, C.S.I. (Offg.)	1907
Sir Louis W. Dane, K.C.I.E., C.S.I... ..	1908
James McCrone Douie (Offg.)	1911
Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I.	1913
Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ..	1919

Governors of the Punjab.

Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ..	1920
Sir Malcolm Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ..	1924
Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.	1928
Sir Herbert William Emerson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.	1933
Sir Henry Duffield Craik, Bart., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.	1938
Sir Bertrand James Glancy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	1941

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PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER

The Hon'ble Chaudhri Sir Shahab-ud-Din, K.B., Kt.,
Sialkot South (Muhammadan) Rural.

DEPUTY SPEAKER

Sardar Bahadur Sardar Gurbachan Singh,
Jullundur West (Sikh) Rural.

Elected Members.

Name of Member.	Constituency.
Abdul Aziz, Mian	Outer Lahore (Muhammadan), Urban.
Abdul Hamid Khan, Sufi	Ambala and Simla (Muhammadan), Rural.
Abdul Rab, Mian, B.A., LL.B.	Jullundur South (Muhammadan), Rural.
Abdul Rahim, Chaudhri	Shakargarh (Muhammadan), Rural.
Abdul Rahim, Chaudhri	South-East Gurgaon (Muhammadan), Rural
Ahmad Yar Khan, Chaudhri	North-West Gujrat (Muhammadan), Rural.
Ajit Singh, Sardar	South-West Punjab (Sikh), Rural.
Akbar Ali, Pir, M.B.E.	Fazilka (Muhammadan), Rural.
Ali Akbar, Chaudhri	Gurdaspur East (Muhammadan), Rural.
Allah Bakhsh Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab Malik, M.B.E.	Shahpur (Muhammadan), Rural.
Allah Yar Khan Daulatana, Mian	Mailsi (Muhammadan), Rural.
Anant Ram, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B.	Karnal South (General), Rural.
Ashiq Hussain, Major, M.B.E.	Multan (Muhammadan), Rural.
Badr Mohy-ud-Din, Qaderi, Khan Sahib Saye	Batala (Muhammadan), Rural.
Baldev Singh, Sardar	Ambala North (Sikh), Rural.
Balwant Singh, Sardar	Sialkot (Sikh), Rural.
Barkat Ali, Malik, M.A., LL.B.	Eastern Towns (Muhammadan), Urban.
Bhagat Ram Choda, Lala	Jullundur (General), Rural.
Bhagat Ram Sharma, Pandit	Kangra West (General), Rural.
Bhagwant Singh, Rai	Kangra East (General), Rural.
Bhim Sen Sachar, Lala, B.A., LL.B.	North-Western Towns (General), Urban.
Chaman Lall, Diwan, B.A. (Oxon)	East Punjab (Non-Union Labour).
Chanan Singh, Sardar	Kasur (Sikh), Rural.
Deshbandhu Gupta, Lala	South-Eastern Towns (General), Urban.
Dev Raj Sethi	Lyallpur and Jhang (General), Rural.
Dina Nath Capt.	Kangra South (General), Rural.
Duni Chand, Lala	Ambala and Simla (General), Rural.
Duni Chand, Barrister-at-Law	Lahore City (General), Urban.
Duni Chand, Mrs.	Lahore City (Women, General).
Faiz Muhammad Khan, Rai	Kangra and Eastern Hoshiarpur (Muhammadan), Rural.
Faiz Muhammad, Shaikh, B.A., LL.B., M.B.E. ..	Dera Ghazi Khan General (Muhammadan), Rural.
Faqir Chand, Chaudhri	Karnal North (General—Reserved Sear), Rural.

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Name of Member.	Constituency.
Faqir Hussain Khan, Chaudhri	Tarn Taran (Muhammadan), Rural.
Farman Ali Khan, Subedar Major Raja ..	Gujar Khan (Muhammadan), Rural.
Fatehjang Singh, Lieut., Bhai	South East (Sikh), Rural.
Fateh Khan, Khan Sahib Raja	Rawalpindi East (Muhammadan), Rural.
Fateh Muhammad, Mian	Gujrat North (Muhammadan), Rural.
Fateh Sher Khan, Malik	Montgomery (Muhammadan), Rural.
Fazal Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab Chaudhri, O.B.E.	Gujrat East (Muhammadan), Rural.
Fazal Din, Khan Sahib Chaudhri	Ajnala (Muhammadan), Rural.
Fazal Karim Bakhsh, Mian	Muzaffargarh Sadar (Muhammadan), Rural.
Few, E.	Anglo-Indian.
Gauba, M. K. L.	Inner Lahore (Muhammadan), Urban.
Ghulam Mohy-ud-Din, Khan Bahadur, M. ..	Sheikhupura (Muhammadan), Rural.
Ghulam Qadir Khan, Khan Bahadur	Mianwali North (Muhammadan), Rural.
Ghulam Rasul, Chaudhri	Sialkot Central (Muhammadan), Rural.
Ghulam Samad, Khan Sahib Khawaja	Southern Towns (Muhammadan), Urban.
Girdhari Das, Mahant	South-East Multan Division (General), Rural.
Gokul Chand Narang, Dr. Sir, M.A., Ph. D. ..	West Lahore Division (General), Rural.
Gopal Das, Rai Bahadur Lala	Kangra North (General), Rural.
Guest, P. H.	Punjab Commerce & Industry.
Habib Ullah Khan, Malik	Sargodha (Muhammadan), Rural.
Haibat Khan Daha, Khan	Khanewal (Muhammadan), Rural.
Hari Chand, Rai, Sahib Rai	Una (General), Rural.
Hari Lal, Munshi	South Western Towns (General), Urban.
Hari Singh, Sardar	Kangra and Northern Hoshiarpur (Sikh), Rural.
Harjab Singh, Sardar	Hoshiarpur South (Sikh), Rural.
Harnam Das, Lala	Lyallpur and Jhang (General—Reserved Seat), Rural.
Harnam Singh, Captain Sodhi	Ferozepore North (Sikh), Rural.
Het Ram, Rai Bahadur Chaudhri	Hissar South (General), Rural.
Indar Singh, Sardar	Gurdaspur North (Sikh), Rural.
Jafar Ali Khan, M.	Okara (Muhammadan), Rural.
Jagjit Singh, Bedi Tikka	Montgomery East (Sikh), Rural.
Jalal-ud-Din Amber, Chaudhri, B.A.	West Central Punjab (Indian Christian).
Jogindar Singh Man, Sardar	Gujranwala and Shahdara (Sikh), Rural.
Jugal Kishore, Chaudhri	Ambala and Simla (General—Reserved Seat), Rural.
Kabul Singh, Master	Jullundur East (Sikh), Rural.
Kapoor Singh, Sardar, B.A., LL.B.	Ludhiana East (Sikh), Rural.
Karamat Ali, Shaikh, B.A., LL.B.	Nankana Sahib (Muhammadan), Rural.
Kartar Singh, Chaudhri	Hoshiarpur West (General), Rural.
Kartar Singh, Sardar	Lyallpur East (Sikh), Rural.
Kishan Dass, Seth	Jullundur (General—Reserved Seat), Rural.
Kishan Singh, Sardar	Amritsar Central (Sikh), Rural.
Krishan Gopal Dutt, Chaudhri	North-Eastern Towns (General), Urban.

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Name of Member.	Constituency.
Lal Singh, Sardar, M.Sc., LL.B.	Ludhiana Central (Sikh), Rural.
Mazhar Ali Azhar, M. B.A., LL.B.	North-Eastern Towns (Muhammadan), Urban.
Mohar Singh, Rao, B.A., LL.B.	North-West Gurgaon (General) Rural.
Mohy-ud-Din Lal Badshah, Sayed	Attock South (Muhammadan), Rural.
Mubarik Ali Shah, Sayed	Jhang Central (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan, Chaudhri..	Jullundur North (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Akram Khan, Khan Bahadur Raja.	Jhelum (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Alam, Dr. Shaikh, B.A., Hons. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Dublin.)	Rawalpindi Division Towns (Muhammadan) Urban.
Muhammad Amin, Khan Sahib Shaikh	Multan Division Towns (Muhammadan), Urban.
Muhammad Ashraf, Chaudhri	South-West Gujrat (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Azam Khan, Sardar	Dera Ghazi Khan North (Muhammadan) Rural.
Muhammad Hassan, Chaudhri	Ludhiana (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Hassan Khan Gurchani, Khan Bahadur Sardar, C.I.E.	Dera Ghazi Khan South (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Hassan, Khan Bahadur Makhdum Sayed.	Alipur (Muhammadan), Rural.
Sardar Khan Noon, Major Malik	North Punjab Landholders.
Muhammad Husain, Sardar	Chunian (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Hussain, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B. ..	Gujranwala East (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-Din, Mian, B.A. (Oxon.).	Kasur (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Jamal Khan Leghari, Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir.	Tumandars.
Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Lieut-Col. Sardar Sir.	Attock Central (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Nurullah, Mian, B.Com. (London) ..	Lyallpur (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Qasim, Chaudhri	Bhalwal (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Raza Shah Jeelani, Makhdumzada Haji Sayed.	Shujabad (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan, Khan Bahadur Khan.	Samundri (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Sarfraz Khan, Chaudhri	Sailkot North (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Sarfraz Khan, Raja	Chakwal (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Shafi Ali Khan, Khan Sahib Chaudhri.	Rohtak (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Wilayat Hussain Jeelani, Makhdumzada Haji Sayed.	Lodhran (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Yasin Khan, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B.. .	North-West Gurgaon (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muhammad Yusaf Khan, Khan, B.A., LL.B. ..	Rawalpindi Sadar (Muhammadan), Rural.
Mukand Lal Puri, Rai Bahadur	Rawalpindi Division (General), Rural.
Mula Singh, Sardar	Hoshiarpur West (General—Reserved Sikh) Rural.
Muni Lal Kalia, Pandit	Ludhiana and Ferozepore (General), Rural.
Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash, Sardar	Lahore (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur Captain Malik, M.B.E.	Mianwali South (Muhammadan), Rural.
Muzaffar Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab, C.I.E.. .	Attock North (Muhammadan), Rural.
Nasir-ud-Din, Chaudhri	Gujranwala North (Muhammadan), Rural.
Nasir-ud-Din Shah, Pir	Toba Tek Singh (Muhammadan), Rural.

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Name of Member.	Constituency.
Nasrullah Khan, Rana	Hoshiarpur West (Muhammadan), Rural.
Naunihal Singh Mann, Lieutenant Sardar, M.B.E.	Sheikhupura West (Sikh) Rural.
Nawazish Ali Shah, Sayed	Jhang East (Muhammadan), Rural.
Nur Ahmad Khan, Khan Bahadur Mian ..	Dipalpur (Muhammadan), Rural.
Partab Singh, Sardar	Amritsar South (Sikh), Rural.
Pir Muhammad, Khan Sahib Chaudhri	South-East Gujrat (Muhammadan), Rural.
Pohop Singh, Rao, M.A., LL.B.	East Punjab Landholders.
Prem Singh, Chaudhri	South-East Gurgaon (General—Reserved seat), Rural.
Prem Singh, Mahant	Gujrat and Shahpur (Sikh), Rural.
Pritam Singh, Siddhu, Sardar, B.A., LL.B. ..	Ferozepore West (Sikh), Rural.
Raghbir Kaur, Shrimati	Amritsar (Sikh Women).
Ram Sarup, Chaudhri	Rohtak Central (General), Rural.
Ranpat Singh, Chaudhri	Karnal North (General), Rural.
Rashida Latif Baji, Begum	Inner Lahore (Muhammadan Women), Urban.
Riasat Ali, Khan Bahadur Chaudhri	Hafizabad (Muhammadan), Rural.
Roshan Din, Chaudhri	Shahdara (Muhammadan) Rural.
Rur Singh, Sardar	Ferozepore East (Sikh), Rural.
Sadiq Hassan Shaikh, B.A., Bar-at-law	Amritsar City (Muhammadan), Urban.
Sahib Dad Khan, Khan Sahib Chaudhri ..	Hissar (Muhammadan), Rural.
Sahib Ram, Chaudhri	Hissar North (General), Rural.
Sampuran Singh, Sardar	Lyallpur West (Sikh), Rural.
Santokh Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar	Eastern Towns (Sikh), Urban.
Sant Ram Seth, Dr.	Amritsar City (General), Urban.
Satya Pal, Dr.	Sialkot-Amritsar (General), Rural.
Shahadat Khan, Khan Sahib Rai	Jaranwala (Muhammadan), Rural.
Shah Nawaz Khan, Nawab Sir	Ferozepore Central (Muhammadan), Rural.
Shanno Divi Sehgal, Shrimati	West Multan Division (General) Rural.
Shri Ram Sharma, Pandit	Southern Towns (General), Urban.
Singha, Diwan Bahadur, S. P.	East Central Punjab (Indian Christian).
Sita Ram, Lala	Trade Union (Labour).
Sohan Lal, Rai Bahadur Lala	North Punjab (Non-Union), Labour.
Sohan Singh Josh, Sardar	Amritsar North (Sikh), Rural.
Sudarshan, Seth	Eastern Towns (General), Urban.
Sultan Mahmud Hotiana Mian, B.A.	Pakpattan (Muhammadan), Rural.
Sumer Singh, Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B.	South-East Gurgaon (General), Rural.
Suraj Mal, Rai Sahib Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B. ..	Hansi (General), Rural.
Talib Hussain Khan, Khan	Jhang West (Muhammadan), Rural.
Tara Singh, Sardar	Ferozepore South (Sikh), Rural.
Teja Singh, Sardar	Lahore West (Sikh) Rural.
Uttam Singh, Dugal, Sardar	North-West Punjab (Sikh), Rural.
Wali Muhammad Sayyal Hiraj, Sardar	Kabirwala (Muhammadan), Rural.

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Sind.

Sind is one of the two provinces created in 1936, the other being Orissa. Unlike the latter, which has been carved out on a linguistic basis from three older provinces, Sind was a compact unit and was considered a province within a province even before its separation. From the point of view of geography, ethnology and language, Sind has greater affinity to the Punjab than to Bombay. Nevertheless it has been attached to the Bombay Presidency administratively ever since its conquest by Sir Charles Napier in 1843.

The demand for its separation into a distinct political entity is of comparatively recent origin. It was only about a dozen years ago that Muslim leaders started the demand that Sind, where the Muslims are in an overwhelming majority, should have separate administrative machinery under the next reformed constitution, so that it might be a counterblast to provinces where the Hindus are in a majority. What was started as a bargaining point in inter-communal negotiations has now become an accomplished fact.

The Muslim delegation at the first Round Table Conference put forward the demand in London in the winter of 1930. The question was referred to a committee which accepted the principle of separation, suggested an expert inquiry to ascertain the financial aspect of the separation, and threw the burden of proving the feasibility of separation on those who asked for it. An expert inquiry was held and it drew a gloomy picture of the financial future of Sind. Its findings can best be summarised by its remark, "There is thus obviously no question of Sind standing surety for the Barrage—the problem is whether the Barrage can stand surety for Sind."

Demand for Separation.

A conference of representatives of the people of Sind met in 1932 to devise measures to meet the financial objections to the separation. Wide divergence of opinion prevailed at this conference, whose chairman eventually submitted a report according to which the annual deficit of the new province for the first six years of its life would be Rs. 80 lakhs, the revenue from the Barrage being eaten up by interest charges. Roughly from 1945 onwards, there would be a surplus from the Barrage to help the province. Based on this assumption the authorities set about perfecting the administrative machinery in preparation for the inauguration of the new regime.

With the stage set for the advent of the new province, an Order-in-Council was issued in January, 1936, announcing that the new province would start on its career on April, 1, 1936, and creating transitional machinery for the conduct of government till provincial autonomy is inaugurated in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Of a permanent character are those provisions of the Order-in-Council which sever Sind from Bombay and settle the liabilities of the pa and the infant in respect of development l incurred during the joint family period. L forests, buildings, property, etc., will pass to province where they are situated. Arrea taxes will belong to the province where the t property is situate or the taxed transact took place. Of the outstanding Bom Irrigation Debt incurred before April 1, Rs. 2,74,96,384, including Rs. 73,687 of debt on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Ca system, will be borne by Sind, and the res Bombay. Of the debt incurred on accou the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, except the portion relating to the Nasir section (which is chargeable neither to Bom nor to Sind) will be borne by Sind. The standing Bombay debt on account of the Bom Development Scheme will be the debt of Bomb alone. Other loan works will be charge to the province where the works are located.

It is also understood that the Central Gov ment will have to come to the rescue of Sind providing the funds to meet the deficit in first few years. In order to make arrangem for such a subvention to Sind and Orissa for other weak provinces and generally to ad the financial relations between the Cen and the provinces under the provincial autono scheme, Sir Otto Niemeyer, a financial exp was asked to conduct an inquiry. completed his investigations and submitted report, according to which Sind gets a s subvention of Rs. 105 lakhs for a period of years, after which the aid will be progressive decreased. While on the subject of help fr the centre, it may be mentioned that, accord to the Niemeyer recommendations, Sind w get after the first five years of provincial auto my 2 per cent. of the distributable portion the income-tax revenue.

Population.

Sind has an area of 46,378 square miles a a population of 3,887,000. Of this, the Hin (including scheduled castes) number 1,015,0 and the Muslims 2,831,000. The rest of t population is made up of 1,930 Anglo-Indian 6,576 Europeans and 6,627 Indian Christia The language of the province, Sindhi, thou it bears many marks of Arabic and Pers influence and is written in a form of Pers Arabic script, is nearer the original Sansk than any other Indian language. Few, howeve are capable of writing it, for only 70 out of eve 1,000 people in Sind are literate. The avera for males is 106 per 1,000, that for females be as low as 21 per 1,000. The Hindus are far mo advanced than the Muslims and enjoy a virtu monopoly of the trade of the province. against 263 Hindu literate males per 1,000, o 44 Muslims per 1,000 are literate; 51 per 1,0 literate Hindu females compare against literate Muslim females. The number of the literate in English are 119 per 10,000—188 10,000 males and 34 per 10,000 females.

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Out of every 100 workers in Sind 59 are engaged in agriculture and animal husbandry. Ten per cent. are engaged in manufacturing industries, most of which are, however, of the cottage type, there being very few factories in Sind.

The cultivable area of the province is mostly commanded by the recently constructed Sukkur Barrage and Sind canals, which, with other canals and the Indus river itself, supply water to 7,500,000 acres. The Barrage works have cost nearly 24 crores of rupees. The Sindhi agriculturist is gradually becoming alive to the perennial regulated supply of irrigation and his outlook is becoming brighter. The rapidity with which lands supplied by the Barrage system are being taken up augurs well for the success of the scheme and the prosperity of the province as a whole. Already there has been a growth in the production of long staple cotton, all of which is easily absorbed by Indian textile mills.

Lloyd Barrage.

The Barrage owes its existence largely to the zeal of the late Lord Lloyd the then Governor of Bombay, whose name it bears. Started in July 1923, it was completed in January 1932. It was the completion of the dream of many an engineer and an almost incredible boon to the cultivator, who formerly carried on his agricultural operations in a haphazard manner being unable to depend on the proverbial vagaries of the Indus. What it means to the Sindhi, the Sindhi alone knows, for the Barrage has converted—or hopes to convert—a waterless desert into a smiling garden flowing with milk and honey.

The magnificence of the achievement that is the Lloyd Barrage can be imagined when it is realised that it is a huge water regulator consisting of 66 spans, each sixty feet wide, the openings being regulated by steel gates, each weighing fifty tons. The Barrage is about a mile long, about five times the length of London Bridge. Thousands of miles of new channels were excavated varying in width from 346 feet in the case of main canals to only two or three feet in the case of water courses. The total length of Government channels which were excavated was over 6,000 miles, and that of water courses over 30,000 miles. The total lengths is thus some 36,000 miles, which means about 1½ times the circumference of the earth.

The total quantity of earthwork involved, excluding that for the watercourses was 628 crores cubic feet of earthwork which means a solid column measuring 100 feet by 100 feet extending to a height of over 115 miles.

The function of the Barrage is to head up the river at Sukkur and from that to distribute it all the year round according to requirements of cultivators. The distribution is made through seven great canals, regulated through regulators on both banks of the river—four on the left bank, three on the right. Those on the left bank are Rohri, the Eastern Nara, the Khairpur Feeder East and the Khairpur Feeder West. Those on the right bank are the North Western Canal, the Rice Canal and the Dadu Canal.

The total number of openings in all the canal Head Regulators is 55, each being of 25 feet span and each opening being equipped with three electrically operated gates. The total discharge of water into all the canals is approximately 45,763 cusecs or 457,630 gallons per second. The total length of all irrigation channels including old and new watercourses is 54,300 miles. To accomplish this staggering feat, excavation of earthwork to the extent of 7,500,000,000 cubic feet was involved, as much as would fill a drain 14 feet wide and four feet deep, dug round the equator. It was estimated that the ultimate area of annual cultivation on the scheme would be over 5,000,000 acres and this would be under various crops approximately as follows:

Wheat 2,440,000 acres; cotton 850,000 acres; rice 625,000 acres; *jawari*, *bajri*, etc., 635,000 acres; and oilseeds 410,000 acres.

This denoted in produce would mean the following approximate quantities:

Wheat 1,133,000 tons; cotton 549,000 bales; rice 447,000 tons; *jawari*, *bajri*, etc., 271,000 tons; and oilseeds 117,000 tons.

Inter-communal Co-operation.

Politically, the province is backward. Only the Hindu minority is politically minded, the Muslims owning allegiance to personalities rather than to principles. The Hindus are openly afraid of Muslim dominance and of being ousted from public life. On the other hand, there is growing evidence of a desire on the part of the Muslim community to reassure the minority in regard to the continued enjoyment of its rights. Leaders of both communities are working for the creation of an understanding between the two which will bring about an area of inter-communal co-operation and goodwill so necessary for the successful working of the reformed constitution under unfavourable financial conditions.

Karachi.

No account of Sind will be complete without a reference to its capital, Karachi. It is a comparatively new town, for according to known facts it was as recently as 1729 that a few traders of the neighbouring State of Kalat migrated to the "Kalachi" the land of the sand-dunes. It was several years later that its potentialities as a harbour were realised by the British—Sir Charles Napier, the Conqueror of Sind, is said to have forecast that Karachi would some day become the "Glory of the East." Recent developments in Karachi hold out fresh hopes of this prediction being fulfilled, for with the growth of aviation, Karachi, which is on the main line of imperial aerial communication between London and Australia right across India, is bound to become a vital airport, if it is not already one. In addition to being the capital of Sind, Karachi is the outlet for the products of the Punjab. If the Barrage becomes all that is expected of it, Karachi may have to handle in 1960 a very large portion of the produce mentioned above of the Barrage produce as also the produce from 429,800 acres of Dubari cropped land. That this is not altogether Utopian is evident from the fact that within seven years of the commencement of Barrage operations, that is, by the end of 1939 the following acres were under cultivation in the Barrage Zone: 1,014,104 acres under wheat, 822,191 acres under cotton and 580,631 acres under rice.

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Government House.

GOVERNOR

H. E. Sir Hugh Dow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

J. M. Corin, I.C.S., *Secretary to H. E. the Governor.*

Major D. M. Smyth, *Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.*

W. G. Lang, I.P., *Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor.*

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The Hon. K. B. Allah Bakhsh Muhammad Umer Soomro, O.B.E., *Premier.*

The Hon. Mr. Nihchaldas Chatumal Vazirani, *Minister-in-charge of Revenue Department.*

The Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, K.C.S.I., *Minister-in-charge, Law and Order.*

The Hon. Pir Illahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali Shah, *Minister-in-charge, Education, Industries, Labour, Forest and Rural Reconstruction.*

The Hon. Rao Sahib Gokaldas Mewaldas, *Minister-in-charge of Local Self-Government and the Agriculture and Veterinary Departments.*

SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Hon. Sayed Miran Muhammad Shah Zainul-ab-din Shah, *Speaker.*

Miss J. T. Sipahimalani, *Deputy Speaker.*

SECRETARIAT STAFF.

C. B. B. Clee, C.I.E., I.C.S., J.P., *Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind.*

I. H. Taunton, C.I.E., I.C.S., *Revenue Commissioner and Secretary, Revenue Department.*

W. Kirkpatrick, B.E., B.A., M.Inst.C.E., I.S.E., *Chief Engineer and Secretary, Public Works Department.*

J. C. Bolton, I.C.S., *Secretary, Finance Department.*

S. H. Raza, I.C.S., *Deputy Secretary, Home and General Department and Provincial Press Adviser for Sind.*

P. R. Nayak, I.C.S., *Deputy Secretary, Revenue Department.*

M. P. Mathrani, B.E., O.B.E., I.S.E., *Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department.*

Rao Bahadur D. H. Hiranandani, L.Ag., *Revenue Assistant Commissioner.*

K. S., Muhamad Daim Ali Baksh Sidhi, *General Assistant Commissioner.*

H. B. Hingorani, *Deputy Secretary, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.*

E. Rodrigues, M.A., *Assistant Secretary, Home, General and Political and Miscellaneous Departments.*

N. V. Raghavan, B.A., LL.B., J.P., *Assistant Secretary, Finance Department.*

R. S., J. V. Muzumdar, B.A., *Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department.*

Feroze Nana Ghulam Ally, B.A., LL.B., J.P., *Secretary, Sind Legislative Assembly.*

SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER,

The Hon. Syed Miran-Muhammad Shah Zainulabdin Shah

DEPUTY SPEAKER,

Miss J. T. Sipahimalani.

Members.

Names.	Constituency by which elected.
Dr. Popatlal A. Bhoopatkar	General Urban, Karachi City (North).
Rustomji Khurshedji Sidhwa	General Urban, Karachi City (South).
Mukhi Gobindram Pritamdas	General Urban, Hyderabad City.
The Hon'ble Mr. Nihchaldas Chatumal Vazirani	General Rural, Karachi District.
Lolumal Rewachand Motwani	General Rural, Dadu District.
The Hon'ble Rai Saheb Gokaldas Mewaldas ..	General Rural, Larkana District.
Dr. Hemandas Rupchand Wadhwani	General Rural, Upper Sind Frontier District

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Name.	Constituency by which elected.
Doulatram Mohandas	General Rural, Sukkur (West).
C. T. Valecha	General Rural, Sukkur (Central).
Menghraj Bherumal Lala	General Rural, Sukkur (East).
Newandram Vishindas	General Rural, Nawabshah (North).
Rai Bahadur Hotchand Hiranand	General Rural, Nawabshah (South).
Ghanshyam Jethanand Shivdasani	General Rural, Hyderabad Suburbs and Taluka.
Ghanumal Tarachand..	General Rural, Hyderabad (North).
Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani	General Rural, Hyderabad (South).
Partabrai Khaisukhdas	General Rural, Thar Parkar (West).
Sitaldas Perumal	General Rural, Thar Parkar (North).
Akbji Ratansing Sodho	General Rural, Thar Parkar (South).
Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh Khudadad Khan Gabol.	Muhammadan Urban, Karachi City (North).
Muhammad Hashim Faiz Muhammad Gazdar.	Muhammadan Urban, Karachi City (South).
Muhammad Usman Muhammad Khan Sumro.	Muhammadan Rural, Karachi (North).
Muhammad Yusif Khan Bahadur Khair Muhammad Khan Chandio.	Muhammadan Rural, Karachi (South).
Pir Ghulam Hyder Shah Sahibdino Shah ..	Muhammadan Rural, Karachi (East).
K. B. Ghulam Muhammad Abdullah Khan Isran	Muhammadan Rural, Dadu (North).
The Hon' ble Pir Illahi Bakhsh Nawaz Ali ..	Muhammadan Rural, Dadu (Central).
Sayed Ghulam Murtaza Shah Muhammad Shah	Muhammadan Rural, Dadu (South).
Abdul Majid Lilaram shaikh	Muhammadan Rural, Larkana (North).
K. B. Muhammad Ayub Khan Shah Muhammad Khan Khuhro.	Muhammadan Rural, Larkana (East).
Khan Bahadur Haji Amirali Tharo Khan Lahori, O.B.E.	Muhammadan Rural, Larkana (South).
Mir Muhammad Khan Nawab Ghaibi Khan Chandio.	Muhammadan Rural, Larkana (West).
Muhammed Amin A. Aziz Khan Khoso ..	Muhammadan Rural, Upper Sind Frontier (East).
Khan Sahib Sardar Sohrab Khan Sahibdino Khan Sarki.	Muhammadan Rural, Upper Sind Frontier (Central).
Khan Sahib Jaffer Khan Gul Muhammad Khan Burdi.	Muhammadan Rural, Upper Sind Frontier (West).
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Allah Bakhsh Muhammad Umer, O.B.E.	Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur (North-West).

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Names.	Constituency by which elected.
Shamsuddin Khan Abdul Kabir Khan Afghan Barakzai Durani.	Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur (South-West).
The Hon'ble Abdus Sattar Abdul Rahman Pirzada, Bar-at-Law.	Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur (South-East).
Khan Sahib Pir Rasul Bakhsh Shah Mahbub Shah.	Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur (Central.)
Sardar Bahadur Sardar Kaiser Khan Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	Muhammadan Rural, Sukkur (North-East)
Sayed Muhammad Ali Shah Allahando Shah ..	Muhammadan Rural, Nawabshah (North).
Sayed Nur Muhammad Shah Murad Ali Shah.	Muhammadan Rural, Nawabshah (North-We
Rais Rasul Bakhsh Khan Sahib Muhammad Khan Uner.	Muhammadan Rural, Nawabshah (West).
Sardar Bahadur Haji Jam Jan Muhammad Khan Jam Muhammad Sharif Junejo.	Muhammadan Rural, Nawabshah (South).
Sayed Khair Shah Imam Ali Shah	Muhammadan Rural, Nawabshah (East).
Mukhdum Ghulam Hyder Makhdum Zahir-ud-din.	Muhammadan Rural, Hyderabad (North).
The Hon'ble Sayed Miran Muhammad Shah Zainulabdin Shah.	Muhammadan Rural, Hyderabad (North-We
Mir Ghulam Allah Khan Mir Haji Hussain Bakhsh Khan Talpur.	Muhammadan Rural, Hyderabad (South-We
Mir Bandehali Khan Mir Haji Muhammad Hussain Khan Talpur.	Muhammadan Rural, Hyderabad (East).
Mir Ghulamali Khan Bundehali Khan Talpur ..	Muhammadan Rural, Hyderabad (South).
Sardar Bahadur Mir Allahabad Khan Imam Bakhsh Khan Talpur.	Muhammadan Rural, Thar Parkar (West).
Khan Bahadur Sayed Ghulam Nabi Shah Moujali Shah, M.B.E.	Muhammadan Rural, Thar Parkar (North).
Arbab Togachi Mir Muhammad	Muhammadan Rural, Thar Parkar (South).
Miss Jethibai Tulsidas Sipahimalani	Women's General Urban, Hyderabad and Karachi City.
Mrs. Jenubai Ghulamali Allana	Women's Muhammadan Urban, Karachi City.
J. Fraser	European, Karachi City.
Col. H. J. Mabon	European, Sind.
Issardas Varandmal	Commerce and Industry, Indian Commerce.
The Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, K.C.S.I.	Land-holders.
Dewan Dialmal Doulatram	Land-holders.
Naraindas Anandji Bechar	Labour.
Lt.-Col. W. B. Hossack	Commerce and Industry, Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

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The United Provinces.

The United Provinces lies in practically the centre of Upper India. It is bounded on the north by Tibet, on the north-east by Nepal, on the east and south-east by Bihar, on the south by two of the Chota-Nagpur States of the Central India Agency and the Saugor district of the Central Provinces, and on the west by the States of Gwalior, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Sirmoor, and Jubbal, and by the provinces of Delhi and the Punjab. Its total area amounts to 106,248 square miles, to which may be added the area of the three Indian States of Rampur, Tehri-Garhwal and Benares with an area of 5,943 square miles, giving a total of 112,191 square miles. The total population is 49,614,833.

The Province, originally termed the North-Western Provinces and so amalgamated in 1877; was named the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in 1902 and received its present designation on April 1, 1937. It includes four distinct tracts of country: portions of the Himalayas, including the Kumaon division which consists of three hill districts, two of which are entirely in the hills and one is half in the submontane belt, the sub-Himalayan tract; the great Gangetic plain, and portions of the hill systems of Central India including Bundelkhand. The Gangetic plain is protected by an extensive canal system, which though somewhat liable to run short of water in extremely dry years, is of great benefit in all ordinary years and years of limited drought. The first two of these tracts are infertile and support a very sparse population and the Central Indian plateau is almost equally infertile, though better populated. The soil of the Gangetic plain, however, possesses an extreme fertility and here the density of population varies from 542 persons per square mile in the west to 555 in the centre and 753 in the east, which gives the Province as a whole a greater population pressure on the soil than any other Province in India save Delhi and Bengal. In the south there are low rocky hills, broken spurs of the Vindhya mountains, covered with stunted trees and jungle, and in the north the lower slopes of the Himalayas, clothed with dense forest, affording excellent big and small game shooting, and rising beyond in a tangled mass of ridges, ever higher and higher, until it reaches the line of the eternal snows, but the greater part of the province consists of level plain, teeming with highly-cultivated fields and watered by three rivers—the Ganges, Jumna and Gogra.

Manufactures.

The province is not rich in minerals. Iron and copper are found in the Himalayan districts, there were mines of importance there formerly, but owing to high cost of production and inaccessibility, most of them have been closed. Gold is found in minute quantities by washing the sands in some of the rivers in the hills. Limestone is found in the Himalayas and in the Etawah district, and stone is largely quarried in the Mirzapur district. Cottage and artistic industries, however, abound in U.P. Cotton is ginned and spun throughout the Western districts of the province as a home industry; and weaving by means of handlooms is carried on in most districts. Cawnpore is the chief centre for cotton spinning and weaving mills. According to the latest figures available, 5,273 persons are employed in cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories and 43,006 in spinning and weaving Mills. The number of actual hand-loom weavers including helpers is 679,075. Silk weaving used to be confined to Benares (where the famous 'Kimkhab' brocade is made) but considerable work is now done at Etawah, Sandila and Mau. Embroidery work is done at Lucknow, where the noted 'Chikan' work of cotton on muslins is produced, and in Benares, where gold and silver work on silk, velvet, crepe and sarsenet obtains. Benares uses local gold thread for embroidery work and 'Kimkhab' weaving. The glass industry is important at Firozabad, Bahjoi, Balawali, Sasni, Hathras, Harangau, Shikohabad, Makhanpur and Naini (Allahabad). Moradabad is noted for its lacquered brass-work, Benares for brassware-engraving and repousse, Farrukhabad and Pilkhawa (in Meerut district) for their calico prints and Agra for its durries and marble and alabaster articles; glazed pottery is made at Chunar and Khurja, clay figures of men and fruits at Lucknow, carpets at Mirzapur and leather goods in Cawnpur, Agra and Lucknow.

The making of brass utensils at Mirzapur, Farrukhabad and Oel (District Kheri); the carving and inlay work of Nagina and Saharanpur, the art silk industry of Tanda, Bilari (Moradabad) and Mau, the lock and brass fittings industry of Aligarh, the copper utensil industry of Almora, the durries of Khairabad (Sitapur), Cawnpore and Bareilly, the pottery of Nizamabad (District Azamgarh) and the Ivory work of Lucknow also deserve mention.

Cawnpore is the chief industrial centre. It has tanneries, soap factories, oil mills, cotton, woollen and other mills. The woollen mill is the largest in India. Lucknow possesses an important paper-mill and also a cotton mill. There are cotton ginning and pressing factories at Aligarh, Meerut, Saharanpur and Bareilly and cotton mills at Agra, Hathras, Benares and Moradabad. There are now 74 Sugar Factories in the province worked by the vacuum pan process; they are situated mainly in the Gorakpur, Rohilkhand and Meerut divisions. A certain amount of Sugar is also made by the open pan process and a large quantity of gur is made in the villages. Excellent furniture is made at Bareilly mostly on cottage lines.

There is a card board manufacturing factory and a cigarette factory at Saharanpur. *Itrs* and perfumes are made at Lucknow, Kanauj and Jaunpur. Dayalbagh (Agra) has a tannery, a dairy and a factory for making door bolts, lanterns, electrical goods, fountain pens, chemical balances, etc. Fountain pens are made in Cawnpore, Lucknow and Benares. Shoe laces, elastic, and electric fans are made in Cawnpore.

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The largest trade centres are Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Lucknow, Meerut, Aligarh, Hathras, Muttra, Agra, Farrukhabad, Moradabad, Chandausi, Bareilly, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad, Khurja, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur.

Agriculture.

The chief industry is agriculture, which is the principal source of livelihood of 71.1 per cent. of the population and a subsidiary source of income to a further 8.2 per cent. The soils of the Province fall into three groups: the valley soils of the Himalayas, the main alluvium and the Central Indian alluvium; the chief characteristic soil or the Central Indian alluvium is the black soil, with a lighter variant, though here also there are light loams and gravel. The Himalayan soils are of local origin and vary with the nature of the rock from which they have been formed, whilst the main alluvium soils are sand, clay and loam, the loam being naturally the most productive. The soil generally yields excellent crops of rice, millet, maize, linseed, mustard, cotton, wheat, barley, sugarcane, pulses and patatoes, rice being grown mostly in low-lying, heavy clays and potatoes on the higher vallays. The greater part of the Province is highly cultivated, the rainfall varies from 50 to 60 inches in the Hills to 40 inches in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, whilst the Agra Division receives only about 25 to 30 inches annually. Drought seriously affected Bundelkhand and the Agra Divisions, in the past; improved drainage and irrigation facilities have effected considerable improvements. In the latter area, however, shortage of water in the canals and the general lowering of the water table still continue to react against full agricultural returns. Steps are being taken to increase the amount of water passing down the canals. The commodity retail prices of chief food grains were higher in 1939 than those prevailing in 1938, except in case of wheat, which indicated an improvement during the first three months of the year over the prices prevalent in the corresponding months of the previous year. The area under wheat, and cotton decreased appreciably through the average outturns increased. The area under sugarcane increased in comparison to that in 1938-1939 though the outturn was slightly lower. Land is held on zemindari tenure in Agra and taluqdari tenure in Oudh. The principal land owners in Oudh are the Taluqdars, some of whom own very large estates. The area held in taluqdari tenure amounts to 54 per cent. of the total area in Oudh.

The People.

The population is mainly Hindu, 84.4 per cent. ranking as such, whilst Mahommedans number 15 per cent., the total of all other religions being 0.6 per cent. composed of Christians (Europeans and Indians), Jains, Sikhs, Parsis, Buddhists and Jews. Included among the Hindus are the Arya Samajists, followers of the Arya Samaj sect, which obtains widely in the Punjab and has extended its influence to the United Provinces. The three main physical types are Dravidian, Aryan and Mongolioid, the latter being confined to the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan districts and the former to South Mirzapur and Bundelkh... whilst the high-caste Aryans frequent ... Western districts of the Province. Mos... the people, however, show a mixed A... Dravidian origin. Two languages are spo... by the majority of people in the pla... Urdu and Hindi. Urdu being more com... in the urban areas and because of its c... realtionship with Persian and Arabic on ... one hand and Hindi on the other, forming ... *lingua franca* of the Province.

Administration.

The Province was until the close of ... administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, ch... from the ranks of the Indian Civil Serv... Under the Reform scheme the Province ... raised to the status of a Governor-in-Cou... the Governor being assisted by two mem... of the Executive Council in charge of ... Reserved Subjects and two Ministers in ch... of the Transferred Subjects. With effect fr... April 1, 1937, provincial autonomy was ... augurated in this Province and a Cabinet ... 6 Ministers to assist the Governor ... formed, under the G. I. Act of 1935. ... Cabinet consisted of 6 Ministers. This Mini... remained in office from July 17, 1937 to Nov... ber 3, 1939. But after the outbreak of ... European War resigned and the powers ... administration were assumed by the Gover... under section 93 of the G. I. Act of 1935. ... appointed 3 advisors from November 4, 19... to assist him in the administration of ... Province. The medium for the transaction ... public business is the Secretariat, the staff ... which consists of 8 Secretaries (including Ch... Secretary), and 12 Deputy Secretaries includi... one additional deputy Secretary in each of t... Finance, Judicial and General departments a... the Deputy Legal Remembrancer who is ... *Officio* Deputy Secretary in the Judic... Department. There are also two Und... Secretaries and 4 Assistant Secretaries. T... Chief Secretary is in charge of Appointme... General Administration, Secretariat Establi... ment and Accounts, Political, Ecclesiastical a... Police Departments; the Finance Secretary de... mainly with the Finance Department; t... Revenue Secretary is in charge of the Reven... and Scarcity Departments; the Education S... cretary is in charge of the Education, Industri... Agriculture and Excise Departments; the L. S. ... Secretary is in charge of the Local Self-Gover... ment, Municipal, Medical and Public Heal... Departments; the Judicial Secretary is in char... of the Judicial and Legislative Department ... the Public Works Secretary is in charge of t... Buildings and Roads and Irrigation and For... departments. The eighth Secretary is in cha... of the Information and Price Control Depa... ment. He is also the Price Controller. ... addition one Additional Secretary has a... been appointed in the Chief Secretary's Bra... to cope with the increased work and a dep... Secretary to deal with the Air Raid Precaut... Government spends the cold weather, October ... April, in Lucknow and Allahabad, mostly ... Lucknow, though the Secretariat remains throu... out the year at Lucknow. The Governor and s... of the Secretaries spend the hot weather ... Naini Tal, but during the monsoon the Gover...

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tours the plains, as he does also in the cold weather. The Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal in revenue and rent cases lying within its jurisdiction, being the chief revenue authority in the province. There are forty-eight British districts, thirty-six in Agra and twelve in Oudh, average area 2,200 square miles and average population a million. Each district is in charge of a District Officer, termed a Magistrate and Collector in Agra and a Deputy Commissioner in Oudh and Kumaon. The districts are grouped together in divisions. Each division is under a Commissioner, except the Jhansi and Kumaon divisions the charge of which is held by the Collector of Jhansi and that of Kumaon by the Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, in addition to their duties. There are ten divisions having an average area of nearly 10,600 square miles and an average population of nearly 5 millions. The districts are sub-divided into *tahsils*, with an average area of 500 square miles and an average population of 236,000. Each *Tahsil* is in charge of a *Taksildar*, who is responsible for the collection of revenue, and also exercises judicial powers. *Tahsils* are divided into *parganas* which are units of importance in the settlement of land revenue. Subordinate to the *Tahsildars* are *naib tahsildars* and *kanungos*. Ordinarily there are three *kanungos* and one *naib tahsildar* to a *tahsil*. The *Kanungos* supervise the work of the *patwaris*, or village accountants, check their papers and form a link direct between the villagers and Government. For judicial purposes (revenue and criminal), the District Officer assigns a sub-division, consisting of one or more *tahsils*, as the case may be to each of his subordinates, who may be covenanted civilians (Joint and Assistant Magistrates and Collectors) or members of the Provincial Service (Deputy Collectors and Magistrates).

Local Self-Government.

The main units of local self-government are the district and municipal boards, which have non-official Chairman. Most of the municipal boards having an annual income of Rs. 50,000 or over have executive officers to whom certain administrative powers are reserved. The administrative functions of the municipal and district boards are performed by the Chairman and Executive Officer or the Secretary, but the boards themselves are directly responsible for most of the administration. The district boards obtain 42.42 per cent. of their income from Government grants. The other chief sources of income are the local rate levied from the land owners and the tax on circumstances and property imposed by some of the boards. The United Provinces Motor Vehicles Taxation Act came into force with effect from January 1st, 1936. The tax realised under this act is also utilized in the payment of grants to local authorities for purposes of expenditure on the construction, maintenance and improvement of roads. The chief source of municipal income is the octroi or terminal tax and toll which is an octroi in modified form. Local opinion is strongly in favour of indirect as opposed to direct taxation for municipal purposes.

Justice.

Justice is administered by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in the portion of the province known as Agra and by the Chief Court sitting at Lucknow in the portion of the province known as Oudh. They are the final appellate authorities in both criminal and civil cases. The former consists of a Chief Justice and ten permanent Judges six of whom are Indians, and the latter consists of a Chief Judge and three permanent and one addl. judges three of whom are Indians. There are 30 posts (21 in Agra, eight in Oudh and one of Legal Remembrancer, which is held in abeyance, and its duties are performed by the Judicial Secretary to Government) of district and sessions judges of which nine are held by Indians not belonging to the Indian Civil Service as they have been listed to the provincial service and the bar. Usually they exercise appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and in certain conditions in rent cases. The High Court has extraordinary original jurisdiction. The Chief Court's original jurisdiction was established in 1939 by an Act of the Provincial Legislature. District Officers and their assistants, including tahsildars, preside in criminal courts as magistrates and as collectors and assistant collectors, in rent and revenue courts and dispose of a good deal of the work. Honorary magistrates and honorary assistant collectors who function in all the districts also deal with criminal, revenue and rent cases. Kumaon has been brought under the Civil jurisdiction of the High Court from 1st April 1926. The deputy and assistant commissioners exercise inferior civil powers in this division which has no separate civil courts. In the rest of the province there are civil judges, judges of small cause courts and munsifs who dispose of a large number of civil suits. The jurisdiction of a civil judge extends to all original suits without pecuniary limit and a munsif can hear cases ordinarily of a value not exceeding Rs. 2,000 and if specially empowered up to Rs. 5,000. Appeals from munsif always lie to the district judge while those from the civil judges go to the High Court or the Chief Court, except in cases of a value of Rs. 5,000 or less which are heard by the district judge. Small cause court judges, ordinarily try suits to the value of Rs. 500 but the Senior Judges of Small Causes are empowered to try suits of a civil nature of which the value does not exceed Rs. 1,000. There are also honorary munsifs limited to Rs. 200 suits, and village munsifs whose jurisdictioni s fixed at Rs. 20.

Public Works Department.

The public works Department (Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches is in the portfolio of the Advisor to the Governor, Revenue and the post of Secretary to Government in this department is held by a member of the Indian Civil Service.

The Buildings and Roads branch is administered by a Chief Engineer. The Province is divided into circles and divisions. Each circle is in charge of a Superintending Engineer and each division is in charge of an Executive Engineer. All metalled roads maintained from Provincial funds and construction of all other

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department buildings except those of the irrigation branch costing more than Rs. 5,000 are in charge of the Buildings and Roads branch.

The Irrigation branch is administered by two Chief Engineers. The province is divided into circles and divisions.

The Irrigation branch administers the various Irrigation works in the province as well as the Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid, the tube-well irrigation scheme, and the Fyzabad Electricity and Gogra Pumping Schemes. The Ganges, the Eastern Jumna and the Agra Canals, the Hydro-electric works and the tube-wells are administered by the Chief Engineer (West) while the Sarda Canal, the Gogra pumping scheme and the Bundelkhand Canals, are administered by the Chief Engineer (East).

The Sarda Canal, a work of the first magnitude, was opened in 1928 for introducing irrigation into Oudh. Its head works are situated at Banbassa on the border of Nepal. The length of the main canal and branches, including distributaries, drainage cuts and escapes, is 5,962 miles, and the area irrigated is over 10 lakhs of acres annually including over 2¼ lakhs acres of sugarcane.

The Ganges Canal—Upper and Lower. The head works of the former are situated at Hardwar in the Saharanpur district and of the latter at Narora in the Aligarh district. The Upper Ganges canal came into operation in the year 1855-56, and its total mileage of channels is 5,921 miles. The area irrigated annually is nearly 12 lakhs of acres. The lower Ganges canal was opened in 1879-80 and the total mileage of its channels is 5,002 miles. This system irrigates nearly 10 lakhs of acres.

The Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid supplies power at attractive rates for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of province, and to Shahdara in Delhi province. Seven of the ten falls available for electrification have been developed and a stand-by steam power station at Chandausi of 9,000 kilowatts has been constructed. No less than 27,900 kilowatts in all is available. A further steam station at Moradnagar with an initial capacity of 6,000 K.W. is under construction. Besides supplying some 88 towns with cheap current for light and fans and minor industries, the grid provides energy for irrigation pumping from rivers and open and tube wells. The Ganges Valley State well scheme comprises about 1,500 tube wells, covering the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor, Budaun, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh, introducing irrigation on the volumetric system over approximately one million acres hitherto source of irrigation. This scheme without any is being extended by the construction of 82 more wells. This supply of cheap power from some 2,000 substations is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of minor industries in the urban centres.

The steam power station at Sohwal has a capacity of 2,500 Kilowatts. It supplies energy to the towns of Fyzabad and Ajudhia and for pumping 180 cusecs of water from the Gogra Raunahi into a canal system 120 miles long designed to irrigate 43,000 acres.

Investigations into the electrical and financial possibilities of a Grid Project for the eastern districts of the province have been completed and the recommendations of an expert Committee, appointed in November 1937, are under consideration.

Police.

The Police Force is administered by an Inspector-General, with four Deputy Inspectors-General including one temporary officer, and one Deputy Inspector-General now known as D. I. G. Headquarters and Railways; and two Assistant, 48 Superintendents, 44 Assistant Superintendents and 71 Deputy Superintendents. There is a Police Training College at Moradabad under a Superintendent of Police as Principal. There is a C. I. D. forming a separate department with an Assistant Inspector-General in charge and three Superintendents of Police. A Military Police section under the command of a Superintendent of Police assisted by one Adjutant and four Military Police Staff Officers has been added to the provincial police force. The administration of the Jail Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Prisons, who is a member of the Indian Medical Service.

Education.

Education is maintained in part by the State and partly by means of grants-in-aid. There are five universities, the four residential universities of Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh (Muslim) and Benares (Hindu) and the affiliating University of Agra. The last named was established in 1927 and consists, besides six affiliated colleges situated outside the United Provinces, of the eight colleges, formerly associated with Allahabad University on its external side, *viz.*, the Agra and St. John's College at Agra, the Christ Church, D.A.V. and Sanatan Dharam College at Cawnpore, the Meerut College, Meerut, the Bareilly College, Bareilly and St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur. There are Intermediate Colleges and anglo-vernacular high and middle schools which prepare boys for the high school and intermediate examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, which prescribes courses for high school and intermediate education.

There are 48 Government High Schools for boys and 4 for girls and 8 Government Intermediate Colleges; the remainder are under private management and are aided by Government.

The Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow and the Crosthwaite Girls' College at Allahabad impart university education to Indian girls and the Theosophical National Girls' School and Women's College at Benares, the Muslim Girls' Intermediate College at Aligarh, Mahila Vidyalaya Intermediate College at Lucknow, Gokul Das Hindu Girls' Intermediate College, Moradabad, Muslim Girls' Intermediate College Lucknow, Balika Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Cawnpore, and Mahadevi Kanya Pathchala, Dehra Dun, teach up to the intermediate stage. In addition to these

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here are A. V. High Schools, English Middle and Vernacular Lower Middle schools and primary schools throughout the province for the education of Indian girls; they are controlled by a Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools under the Director of Public Instruction. The St. George's Intermediate College, Mussoorie, the Philander Smith College, Naini Tal, the St. Joseph's College, Naini Tal, Sherwood Intermediate College, Naini Tal, and La Martiniere College, Lucknow, are the well-known institutions for European and Anglo-Indian children in the province which teach upto the intermediate stage. Besides these, there are many excellent educational institutions for European boys and girls both in the hills and plains which are attended by students from all over India. Government maintain Training Colleges for teachers in Lucknow, Allahabad and Agra, and a training department is attached to the Lucknow Christian College. There are training departments attached to the Aligarh Muslim University and the Benares Hindu University. There is a College of Mining and Metallurgy in the Benares Hindu University where four-year courses of training are provided, leading to degrees in the two subjects. This is the only University in India where training in these two industrial subjects is available. There is a Government Engineering College at Roorkee (Thomason College), a School of Arts and Crafts in Lucknow and an Agricultural College, and a Technological Institute known as the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute at Cawnpore; three Government Technical Institutes at Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Jhansi respectively; five Carpentry Schools (known as Central Wood Working Institute) at Bareilly, Allahabad, Fyzabad, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun; one Textile Institute at Cawnpore; seven Weaving Schools at Benares, Mau (Azamgarh), Khairabad (Sitapur), Najibabad (Bijnor), Muzaffarnagar, Almora and Bulandshahr; one Metal working school at Aligarh; two Leather working schools at Cawnpore and Meerut, one Tanning School at Fatehpur; and one Brassware School at Benares known as Batuk Prasad Khattri Industrial Institute; an Agricultural School at Bulandshahr and another at Gorakhpur, there is also a non-Government Agricultural Institute at Naini, Allahabad, and there are two Civil Engineering Schools at Lucknow. At the Benares Hindu University there is a five years' course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Education in law is given at four residential universities and at the Agra and Meerut Colleges, and at the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic and Sanatan Dharma Colleges at Cawnpore and at the Bareilly College. Instruction in commerce for the B.Com. degree of the Agra University is given in the Sanatan Dharma and the D. A. V. Colleges at Cawnpore and in the St. John's College at Agra; a commerce department for B.Com. degree is also attached to Allahabad and Lucknow Universities. The King George's Medical College, Lucknow, now merged in the Lucknow University, prepares candidates for the M.B.B.S. degree of the Lucknow University. Besides this there is also a Medical College in Agra which has been recently affiliated to the Agra University. There is also a College of Ayurveda and Tibbiya is attached to the Benares Hindu and the Aligarh Muslim Universities respectively. The Board of Indian Medicine, U.P., established by Government in 1926 prescribes courses for Ayurvedic and Unani Schools and Colleges. The Takmil-ut-tib College and the State-aided Unani Medical School at Lucknow, the Unani Medical School, Allahabad, the Rashikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar, the Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College, Jhansi and the Lalit Hari Ayurvedic College, Pilibhit, are affiliated to it. Public schools for secondary and primary vernacular education are almost entirely maintained or aided by district and municipal boards and vernacular education is administered through them and the expenditure of grants for vernacular education is in their hands. Government maintains eight Normal Schools and seven Central Training Schools for the training of vernacular teachers. There are also four normal schools for training of women vernacular teachers. Each district has a deputy inspector of schools who is the Secretary of the Education Committee of the district board assisted by several sub-deputy inspectors. There are seven inspectors who supervise both anglo-vernacular and vernacular education in their circles.

Medical.

The Medical Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is assisted by a lady Superintendent for Medical aid to women in the administration of the Dufferin fund affairs. A post of Personal Assistant to the I. G. Civil Hospitals has also been created from December 8, 1934, to relieve the I. G. of the routine duties in connection with the control of his office. A Civil Surgeon is in charge and is responsible for the medical work of each district and in a few of the larger stations he has an assistant. In two stations (Ranikhet and Roorkee) Medical Officers in military employ hold collateral civil charge. There are 101 Provincial Medical service officers in charge of important Moffusil dispensaries and on the reserve list and a large number of Provincial subordinate medical service officers. Lady doctors and women sub-assistant surgeons visit *pardanashin* women in their own homes and much good work is done in this manner.

The best equipped hospitals for Indian patients are the Thomason Hospital at Agra, King George's Hospital and the Balrampur Hospital at Lucknow, the Prince of Wales and the Ursula Horsman Memorial Hospital, Cawnpore, King Edward VII Hospital, Benares, the Civil Hospital at Allahabad (for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians living in European style) and Saint Mary's Cottage Hospital, Mussoorie. The Ramsay Hospital for Europeans at Naini Tal is a first-class institution and there are also the Lady Dufferin Hospitals, King George's Medical College, Lucknow, is one of the best equipped colleges in the country, with a staff of highly efficient professors, and the hospital attached to it is the first in the Province. The Queen Mary's Hospital for women and children, completed in 1932, is also attached to the King George's Medical College and provides clinical material for the instruction of students in midwifery and

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gynaecology. The X-Ray Institute at Dehra Dun has been closed. There are sanatoria for British soldiers in the hills. The King Edward VII Sanatorium at Bhowali in the district of Naini Tal is an up-to-date and well-equipped institution for the treatment of European and Indian consumptives. There is also a Government T. B. clinic at Allahabad.

Arrangements have been made for 146 Ayurvedic and 50 Unani dispensaries to work in villages, under the charge of qualified Vaids and Hakims under the Rural Development programme. A compounder has been engaged to assist. Forty-eight Fixed and sixteen Travelling allopathic dispensaries were sanctioned under the scheme. Steps have been taken to establish these dispensaries in rural areas. The duty of the medical officer appointed to the Rural Development Dispensaries is not only to provide medical aid in villages but also to inculcate habits of cleanliness and carry on propaganda to ensure personal hygiene and health. The travelling Rural Development Dispensaries in sixteen districts have to visit villages in rotation and to serve large groups of population th[at] fixed branch of dispensaries.

The aim which has been kept in vie[w] opening rural indigenous and allopathic [dis]pensaries is to make available medical aid [to] villages situated in the interior of the distri[ct].

Government have sanctioned a grant for [the] treatment of eye diseases at certain cen[tres] opened during the current financial year as [an] experimental measure. A good number [of] patients suffering from cataract and ot[her] diseases have received treatment under [the] scheme.

There were seventy-five subsidized dis[pen]saries and thirty-nine subsidized medi[cal] practitioners working at the end of Decem[ber] 1939.

With a view to provide facilities for [the] training of Indian girls as nurses and midwive[s] training school has been opened at Agra.

The Medical School at Agra has been rai[sed] to the status of a degree College. The Wome[n's] Medical School has been abolished.

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THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of the United Provinces.

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates, 1941-42.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates, 1941-42.
	Rs.		Rs.
Principal Heads of Revenue.		*Direct Demands on the Revenue.*	
IV.—Other Taxes on Income	65,25,000	7.—Land Revenue	1,01,54,290
VII.—Land Revenue ..	6,27,30,110	8.—Provincial Excise	9,95,196
VIII.—Provincial Excise ..	1,28,20,915	9.—Stamps	2,33,201
		10.—Forest	31,67,484
IX.—Stamps	1,35,00,000	11.—Registration	4,79,410
X.—Forest	64,07,695	12.—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	12,62,132
XI.—Registration	8,92,000		
XII.—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts ..	12,58,000	13.—Other Taxes and Duties ..	3,58,180
XIII.—Other Taxes and Duties	34,77,200	*Railway Revenue Account.*	
		15.—State Railways—Interest on Debt	....
Railway Revenue Account.		15C.—Subsidized Companies ..	....
XVI.—Subsidized Companies.	....	*Irrigation Revenue Account.*	
Irrigation, Etc.		17.—Interest on Irrigation works for which Capital Accounts are kept	1,15,00,441
XVII.—Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—		18.—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary Revenues	2,45,101
Receipts	3,19,73,915		
Less—Working Expenses	1,33,16,569	*Irrigation Capital Account (Met from Revenue).*	
		19.—Construction of Irrigation Works—	
XVIII.—Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept..	13,891	B—(1) Financed from Ordinary Revenues B—(2) Financed from Ordinary Revenues	17,200
Debt Services.		*Debt Services.*	
XX.—Interest	17,24,180	22.—Interest on debt and other obligations..	23,35,015
Civil Administration.		23.—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	
XXI.—Administration of Justice	12,97,505	(i) Sinking Fund	35,11,999
XXII.—Jails and Convict Settlements ..	6,60,750	(ii) Payments to the Central Government	14,41,279
XXIII.—Police	11,62,247	*Civil Administration.*	
XXVI.—Education	14,53,600	25.—General Administration ..	1,42,08,003
XXVII.—Medical	3,80,300	27.—Administration of Justice ..	70,34,693
XXVIII.—Public Health	4,93,345	28.—Jails and Convict Settlements	35,56,331
XXIX.—Agriculture ..	13,66,509	29.—Police	1,89,19,605
XXX.—Veterinary ..	1,48,344	36.—Scientific Departments ..	30,156
		37.—Education	2,23,16,000
XXXI.—Co-operative Credit	70,000	38.—Medical	38,81,123
XXXII.—Industries	8,73,652	39.—Public Health	30,64,609
XXXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	1,69,050	40.—Agriculture	77,25,501
		41.—Veterinary	5,71,654
		42.—Co-operative Credit ..	5,59,514
		43.—Industries	24,02,812
		44.—Aviation	9,000
		47.—Miscellaneous Departments	1,88,315
Carried over ..	13,60,81,639		

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Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates, 1941-42.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates, 1941-42.
	Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ..	13,60,81,639		
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		*Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*	
XXXIX.—Civil Works—		50.—Civil Works—	
(*a*) Ordinary ..	10,03,486	(*a*) Provincial expenditure	66,15,343
(*b*) Transfer from Central Road Development Account ..	16,58,976	(*b*) Improvement of Communications from Central Road Development Account	16,58,976
Miscellaneous.		*Miscellaneous*	
XLIII.—Transfers from Famine Relief Fund ..	28,626	54.—Famine Relief—	
XLIV.—Receipts in aid of superannuation ..	1,26,000	A—Famine Relief	28,626
XLV.—Stationery and Printing	7,99,830	B—Transfers to Famine Relief Fund	....
XLVI.—Miscellaneous ..	11,35,860	55.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	1,16,73,813
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments.		56.—Stationery and Printing ..	15,52,764
XLIX.—Grants-in-aid from Central Government	25,00,000	57.—Miscellaneous Charges ..	11,73,631
L.—Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments ..	21,000	*Extraordinary Items.*	
LI.—Extraordinary Receipts ..	75,000	63.—Extraordinary charges ..	75,000
Total Revenue ..	14,34,30,417	Total expenditure met from Revenue	14,29,46,397
Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads.		*Capital accounts not met from revenue.*	
PUBLIC DEBT.		68.—Construction of Irrigation works	27,05,800
A.—Debt Raised in India.		68.—Capital outlay on Hydro-Electric works	22,38,400
I.—Permanent Debt—		81.—Civil works not met from revenue	12,51,804
(*i*) Provincial Loans bearing interest—		83.—Payments of commuted value of pensions	—11,425
3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1952 (second issue)	....	85.—Payments to Retrenched Personnel	(—) 2,131
New Loan	....		61,82,448
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	5,00,000	*Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads.*	
(*ii*) Loans not bearing Interest	....	PUBLIC DEBT.	
II.—Floating Debt—		A.—Debt Raised in India.	
Treasury Bills ..	....	I.—Permanent Debt—	
Other Floating Loans	....	(*i*) Provincial Loans bearing interest—	
III.—Loans from the Central Government for Rehabilitation of Sugar Industry ..	25,00,000	3 per cent. United Provinces Loan 1961-1966.. ..	2,83,420
Total	1,00,00,000	3% U. P. Loan 1952	3,28,640

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Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimate, 1941-42.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate, 1941-42.
	Rs.		Rs.
UNFUNDED DEBT.		*Debt, Deposits and Remittance Heads*—contd.	
Special Loans	....	(*ii*) Loans not bearing interest. 6 per cent. United Provinces Development Loan.	....
State Provident Funds—			10,000
General Provident Fund { Rupee Branch ..	47,89,000	II.—Floating Debt—	
Sterling Branch..	2,52,000	Treasury Bills	....
Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch ..	1,26,000	Other Floating Loans ..	....
Sterling Branch..	2,42,000	III.—Loans from the Central Government—	
Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund { Rupee Branch ..	32,000	(*i*) Repayment of Consolidated Debt.	24,53,319
Sterling Branch..	7,000	(*ii*) Repayment of Loans for Rehabilitation of Sugar Industry in U. P.	38,00,000
Contributory Provident Fund { Rupee Branch ..	8,000	Total ..	68,75,379
Sterling Branch..	12,000	**UNFUNDED DEBT.**	
Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds { Rupee Branch ..	4,000	Special Loans	....
Sterling Branch	11,000	State Provident Funds—	
Total ..	54,83,000	General Provident Fund { Rupee Branch ..	33,68,000
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.		Sterling Branch..	1,70,000
Deposits Bearing Interest.		Indian Civil Service Provident Fund { Rupee Branch ..	14,000
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		Sterling Branch..	5,96,000
Irrigation	13,49,715	Indian Civil Service (Non-European Members) Provident Fund { Rupee Branch ..	5,000
Deposits Not Bearing Interest.		Sterling Branch..	....
(A) Sinking Funds—		Contributory Provident Fund { Rupee Branch ..	....
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—		Sterling Branch..	....
5 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1944, Sinking Fund	26,48,184	Other Miscellaneous Provident Funds { Rupee Branch ..	....
3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1961-66, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	2,55,025	Sterling Branch..	....
3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	3,08,790	Total ..	41,53,000
3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund ..	3,00,000	**DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.**	
Other Appropriations	16,19,763	*Deposits Bearing Interest.*	
(B) Reserve Funds—		Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
A—Famine Relief Fund—		Irrigation	40,000
Transfers from the Revenue Account	....	*Deposits Not Bearing Interest.*	
Interest Receipts	1,95,250	(A) Sinking Funds—	
		Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	
		3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1961-66 Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	2,55,080
		3 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund (Depreciation)	3,08,926
		3 per cent. U. P. Loan, 1952, Sinking Fund	

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Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates, 1941-42.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates 1941-42.
(B) Reserve Funds—*contd.*	Rs.	*Deposits Not Bearing Interest*—contd.	Rs.
United Provinces Sugarcane Compensation Fund	3,00,000	Sinking Fund Investment Account—	
United Provinces Road Fund ..	12,50,000	5 per cent. United Provinces Loan, 1944	26,48,267
Hospitals Funds	....	(B) Reserve Funds—	
Magh Mela Fund, U.P.	6,32,413	A—Famine Relief Fund—Transfers to the Revenue Account..	28,626
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	2,00,000	B—Investment Account.. ..	....
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Press	53,000	United Provinces Sugarcane Compensation Fund	18,00,000
(C) Other Deposit Accounts—		United Provinces Road Fund ..	15,76,988
Deposits of Local Funds—		General Police Fund	....
District Funds	2,05,68,000	Magh Mela Fund, United Provinces	6,32,413
Municipal Funds	49,08,000	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	2,00,000
Other Funds	8,73,000	Depreciation Reserve Fund—Government Press	31,000
Departmental and Judicial Deposits.		(C) Other Deposit Accounts—	
Civil Deposits—		Deposits of Local Funds—	
Revenue deposits	34,35,000	District Funds	2,08,30,000
Civil Court deposits	50,36,000	Municipal Funds	49,16,000
Criminal Court deposits ..	1,46,000	Other Funds	9,43,000
Personal deposits	3,39,31,000	*Departmental and Judicial Deposits.*	
Forest deposits	1,72,000	Civil Deposits—	
Public Works deposits ..	12,00,000	Revenue deposits	31,74,000
Trust Interest Funds	3,93,000	Civil Court deposits	52,31,000
Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund..	5,000	Criminal Court deposits ..	1,32,000
Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals ..	2,98,000	Personal deposits	3,41,06,000
Unclaimed deposits in the General Provident Fund	10,000	Forest deposits	1,29,000
Deposit of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies	11,000	Public Works deposits ..	11,54,000
Deposit of King-Emperor's Tuberculosis Fund	....	Trust Interest Funds	3,95,000
Deposit of 3 per cent. United Provinces Loan 1952 ..	....	Deposits of Cotton Cess Fund..	5,000
United Provinces Flood Relief Fund	....	Deposits for work done for public bodies or individuals..	2,81,000
His Excellency the Governor's War Purposes Fund ..	25,00,000	Unclaimed deposits in the General Provident Fund	....
His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund ..	60,000	Deposit of fees received by Government servants for work done for private bodies.	8,000
Stores Purchase Deposits ..	22,000		
Turkish Earthquake Fund ..	....		
Indian Red Cross Society Deposits	1,00,000		
St. Dunston's Home for blind Soldiers	7,000		
Other Accounts.			
Subventions from Central Road Fund	19,06,039		
Deposit account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas ..	4,00,000		
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas—			
Co-operative Training and Education	....		
Do. Woollen Industry ..	18,000		

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Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates, 1941-42.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates, 1941-42.
	Rs.		Rs.
Other Accounts—contd.		Deposits of King-Emperor's Tuberculosis Fund	....
Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	2,56,000	Deposits of 3 per cent. W. P. Loan, 1952	....
Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of hand-loom industry	86,400	United Provinces Flood Relief Fund	....
Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund	2,50,000	His Excellency the Governor's War Purposes Fund	25,00,000
Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	....	His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund	60,000
Deposits on account of transactions in non-banking treasuries and sub-treasuries	....	Stores Purchase Deposits.. ..	35,000
Advances not bearing interest—		Turkish Earthquake Fund ..	....
Advances Repayable	25,74,000	Indian Red Cross Society Deposits	1,00,000
Permanent Advances	5,000	St. Dunston's Home for blind Soldiers	7,000
Account with Foreign Governments	....	*Other Accounts.*	
Account with the Government of Burma	....	Subventions from Central Road Fund	19,06,039
Account with the Reserve Bank..	1,72,000	Deposit account of grants for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas: (i) Grants from the Central Government. (ii) Contributions from the Public	4,00,000
Suspense—		Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for Economic Development and Improvement of Rural Areas—	
Suspense Account	1,41,68,000	Co-operative Training and Education	....
Cheques and Bills	1,00,00,000	Do. Woollen Industry ..	21,460
Discount Sinking Fund 3% U.P. Loan 1952	52,890	Deposit account of grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research	2,56,001
Departmental and similar Accounts—		Deposit account of grants from the Central Government for the development of hand-loom Industry	1,21,819
Civil Departmental Balances ..	73,000	Deposit account of grants from Sugar Excise Fund	2,50,000
Miscellaneous—		Deposit account of the grant made by the Indian Central Cotton Committee	....
Government Account	6,12,060	Deposits on account of transactions in non-banking treasuries and sub-treasuries	....
Total ..	11,33,60,530	Advances not bearing interest—	
		Advances Repayable	25,15,000
		Permanent Advances	2,71,000
LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.		Account with Foreign Governments	....
Loans to Municipalities, etc.		Account with the Government of Burma	....
Loans to Municipalities	7,25,000	Account with the Reserve Bank..	1,72,000
Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	2,50,000	Suspense—	
		Suspense Account	1,00,20,000
		Cheques and Bills	1,00,00,000
		Discount Sinking Fund 3% U.P. Loan 1952	....
		Departmental and similar Accounts—	
		Civil Departmental Balances ..	73,000
		Miscellaneous—	
		Government Account	....
		Total ..	10,75,33,619

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Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates, 1941-42.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates, 1941-42.
	Rs.		Rs.
Loans to Municipalities, etc.—contd.		LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.	
Loans to landholders and other notabilities	....	*Loans to Municipalities, etc.*—	
Advances to Cultivators	16,50,000	Loans to Municipalities	8,93,000
Advances under Special Laws ..	2,000	Loans to District and other Local Fund Committees	2,16,000
United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	3,68,000	Loans to landholders and other notabilities	....
Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	36,47,000	Advances to Cultivators ..	20,30,000
Loans to Government Servants.		Advances under Special Laws ..	....
House building advances ..	1,90,000	United Provinces Encumbered Estates Act Bonds	75,00,000
Advances for purchase of motor cars	80,000	Miscellaneous Loans and Advances	27,05,000
Advances for purchase of other conveyances	8,000	*Loans to Government Servants.*	
Passage advances	200	House building advances ..	75,000
Other advances	....	Advances for purchase of motor cars	60,000
		Advances for purchase of other conveyances	8,000
		Passage advances	1,000
		Other advances	500
Total ..	69,20,200	Total ..	1,34,88,500
Remittances.		*Remittances.*	
Remittances within India—		Remittances within India—	
P. W. Remittances	1,95,73,000	P. W. Remittances	1,95,73,000
Other Local Remittances and Adjustments	12,74,62,000	Other Local Remittances and Adjustments	12,74,62,000
Remittances by Bills	66,48,000	Remittances by Bills	66,48,000
Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Governments	....	Adjusting account between the Central and Provincial Governments	....
Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	....	Inter-Provincial Suspense Account	....
Total ..	15,36,83,000	Total ..	15,36,83,000
Total, Debt and Deposit Heads, etc.	28,94,46,730	Total, Debt and Deposit Heads, etc.	28,57,33,498
Reserve Bank Deposits.		*Reserve Bank Deposit.*	
Reserve Bank Deposits	....	Reserve Bank Deposits	....
Total Receipts ..	43,28,77,147	Total Disbursements ..	43,48,62,343
Opening Balance	1,81,66,197	Closing Balance ..	1,61,81,001
Grand Total ..	45,10,43,344	Grand Total ..	45,10,43,344

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Administration.

Governor.—His Excellency Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Secretary to the Governor.—H. S. Stephenson, I.C.S.

Military Secretary.—Major J. Smyth.

Aides-de-Camp.—J. A. G. Glenn, I.P., H. S. Norman-Walker, I.C.S.

Honorary European Aides-de-Camp :

Major (Hony. Lt.-Col.) R. Wilmot, M.C., E.D.; Major (Hony. Lt.-Col.) H. N. Brock, E.D.; Major (Local Lt.-Col.) W. E. Andrews, E.D.

Honorary Indian Aides-de-Camp:

Capt. Rao Vishnapal Singh of Awagarh.

Subedar Major Rahmat Ullah Khan, Risaldar Major Khazan Singh, Hony. Lieut. and Subedar Major Autar Singh Ramola.

Head Assistant, Military Secretary's Office—C. W. Jones, I.S.O.

Superintendent, Office of Secretary to the Governor—D. R. Jahans.

ADVISORS TO H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

P. W. Marsh, B.A. (Oxon.), C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Revenue, Rural Development, Agriculture, Forests, Communications and Irrigation, (Appointed November 4, 1939).

Dr. Panna Lall, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B. (Cantab), D.Litt. (Agra), Bar-at-Law, C.I.E., I.C.S., Education, Industries, Local Self-Government and Public Health. [Appointed November 3, 1939 (afternoon.)]

T. Sloan, M.A. (Glas.), C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Home Affairs, Finance, Justice and Jails. (Appointed November 4, 1939).

Dr. Narayan Prasad Asthana, M.A., LL.D., Advocate-General. (Appointed July 31, 1937).

U. P. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Chairman.

Sir Digby Livingstone Drake-Brockman, B.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Members.

Man Singh, B.A., C.B.E., Rai Bahadur; S. Abu Muhammad, M.A., Khan Bahadur.

Secretary.

Rai Sahib Pandit Mahesha Nand Ghildyal, B.A., Allahabad, April 26, 1937.

Assistant Secretary.

Ali Ameer, M.A., LL.B., Allahabad, March 18, 1940.

Superintendent.

Gorakh Prasad Sinha, B.A., Allahabad, April 26, 1937.

CIVIL SECRETARIAT.

SECRETARIES.

R. F. Mudie, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.	Chief Secretary (Offg.).
W. Christie, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S.	Finance Secretary.
C. H. Cooke, I.C.S.	Revenue Secretary (Offg.).
R. N. Dey, I.C.S.	Secretary, Local Self-Government and Public Health.
Harish Chandra, I.C.S.	Judicial Secretary.
N. C. Mehta, I.C.S.	Secretary, Industries and Education.
Wajahat Hussain, I.C.S.	Secretary, P. W. D. (B. & R.) & (I. B.) & Forest Dept. (Ty.).
Kunwar Jasbir Singh, Bar-at-law. ..	Secretary, Information & Price Control (Ty.).
D. S. Barron, I.C.S.	Addl. Secretary, General Branch (Ty.).

DEPUTY SECRETARIES.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Hasan, B.Sc., LL.B.	General Branch.
Prakash Chandra Misra, B.A.	Addl. General Branch (Tempy.).
Rai Bahadur Pandit Suraj Din Bajpai, O.B.E., B.Sc., LL.B.	Finance Branch (on leave.)
J. M. Lobo-Prabhu, I.C.S.	Finance Branch (Offg.).
P. A. Gopala Krishnan, I.C.S.	Finance Branch, Addl.
Khan Bahadur Saiyed Ahmed Ali, B.A.	Revenue Branch (Tempy.).
S. N. Sapru, B.A.	Local Self-Government and Public Health Branch (Tempy.).
Ratan Lal, B.A., LL.B.	Judicial Branch.
Rai Bahadur Bind Basni Prasad, M.A., LL.B.	Judical Branch (Addl.)
B. N. Jha, I.C.S.	Agriculture and Rural Development (Tempy.).
S. Prasada, I.C.S.	Education Branch (Tempy.).
M. W. Abbasi, I.C.S.	Information Dept (Tempy.).
E. G. Brown	General (Air Raid Precautions).

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UNDER SECRETARY.

C. B. Rao, I.C.S. .. .. Information Dept. and Provincial Press Adviser to Government (Ty.).

Vinod Chand Sharma, M.A. .. .. Local Self-Government (Tempy.).

LAW OFFICERS TO GOVERNMENT.

Harish Chandra, I.C.S. .. .. .. Legal Remembrancer, in addition to his duties as Judicial Secretary.

Ratan Lal, B.A., LL.B. .. .. .. Deputy Legal Remembrancer and *ex-officio* Deputy Secretary, Judicial Branch.

OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY.

Ghulam Sardar Khan Hydrie, B.A., LL.B., BAR.-AT-LAW. Judicial Department.

Girijapathi Mukharji, M.A. .. .. Rural Development Department.

Rai Sahib Babu Chhail Bihari .. Judicial Deptt., with headquarters at Allahabad.

Rai Bahadur Kashi Nath .. .. Rural Development Officer, U.P.

Rai Sahi Krishna Murari Lal, M.A., LL.B. Revenue Department.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., G.C.B.	1836
The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Auckland).	1838
T. C. Robertson	1840
The Right Hon. the Governor-General in the North-Western Provinces Lord Ellenborough).	1842
Sir G. R. Clerk, K.C.B.	1843
James Thomson. Died at Bareilly ..	1843
A. W. Begbie, *In charge*	1853
J. R. Colvin. Died at Agra	1853
E. A. Reade, *In charge*	1857
Colonel H. Fraser, C.B., Chief Commissioner, N.-W. Provinces.	1857
The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General administering the N.-W. Provinces (Viscount Canning).	1858
Sir G. F. Edmonstone	1859
R. Money, *In charge*	1863
The Hon. Edmund Drummond	1863
Sir William Muir, K.C.S.I.	1868
Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I.	1874
Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B.	1876

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF OUDH.

Sir George Couper, Bart., C.B., K.C.S.I. ..	1877
Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B. ..	1882
Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E. ..	1887
Sir Chas. H. T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I. ..	1892
Alan Cadell (*Officiating*)	1895
Sir Antony P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I. (*a*) ..	1895
Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.	1901

(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Sir J. J. D. La Touche, K.C.S.I.	1902
Sir J. P. Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1907
L. A. S. Porter, C.S.I. (*Officiating*) ..	1912
Sir J. S. Meston, K.C.S.I. [afterwards (by creation) Baron Meston].	1912
Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ..	1918

GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ..	1920
Sir William Marris, K.C.I.E.	1921
Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1926
Sir Alexander Muddiman, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Died at Naini Tal.	1928
Capt. Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari, C.I.E., M.B.E., *In charge.*	1928
Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. ..	1928
Sir George Bancroft Lambert, K.C.S.I. (Offg.).	1930
Sir Malcom Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. ..	1931
Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan of Chhatari, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. M.B.E., LL.D.	1935
Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. .. [afterwards (by creation) Baron Hailey.]	1935
Sir Harry Graham Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1936
Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Offg.).	1936
Sir Harry Graham Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1936
Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1936

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UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SPEAKER:

THE HON'BLE SHRI PURUSHOTTAMDAS TANDON, M.A., LL.B.

DEPUTY SPEAKER:

ABDUL HAKEEM, M.A., LL.B.

पुस्तकालय

Elected Members.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Lucknow city	Chandra Bhan Gupta.
*Lucknow city	Narain Das.
Cawnpore city	Dr. Jawahar Lal Rohatgi.
*Cawnpore city	Dayal Das Bhagat.
Agra city	Achal Singh, M.C., M.C.B.
Agra city	Karan Singh Kane, B.A.
Benares city	Sampurnanand, B.Sc.
Allahabad city	The Hon'ble Shri Purushottamdas Tandon, M.A., LL.B.
*Allahabad city	Hari.
Saharanpur-*cum*-Hardwar-*cum*-Dehra Dun-*cum*-Muzaffarnagar cities.	Ajit Prasad Jain, M.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Bulandshahr-*cum*-Meerut-*cum* - Hapur - *cum* - Khurja-*cum*-Nagina cities.	Raghukul Tilak, M.A., LL.B.
Muttra-*cum*-Aligarh-*cum*-Hathras cities	Acharya Jugal Kishore, M.A. (Oxon.).
Farrukhabad-*cum*-Etawah-*cum*-Jhansi cities	Atma Ram Gobind Kher, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Moradabad-*cum*-Amroha-*cum*-Sambhal-*cum*-Chandausi cities.	Ram Saran.
Bareilly - *cum* - Pilibhit - *cum* - Shahjahanpur - *cum*-Budaun cities.	Govind Ballabh Pant, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Fyzabad-*cum*-Bahraich-*cum*-Sultanpur cities.	Narendra Deva.
Jaunpur-*cum*-Mirzapur-*cum* - Ghazipur-*cum*-Gorakhpur cities.	Bindhyabasini Prasad Verma, B.A., LL.B., Advocate and Chairman, Municipal Board, Gorakhpur.
Dehra Dun district	Mahabir Tyagi.
Saharanpur district (South-East)	Phool Singh, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Saharanpur district (South-East)	Chaudhri Behari Lal.
Saharanpur district (North-West)	Mangat Singh, Vakil.
Muzaffarnagar district (East)	Keshav Gupta, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Muzaffarnagar district (West)	Shrimati Satyavati Devi (Snatika).
Meerut district (South-West)	Charan Singh, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B.
Meerut district (North)	Khushi Ram, B.A., LL.B.
Meerut district (East)	Raghuvansh Narayan Singh.
Bulandshahr district (North)	Vijeypal Singh.

* Scheduled Caste.

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Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Bulandshahr district (East)	Brij Behari Lal, Advocate.
Bulandshahr district (South-West)	Manak Singh, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
*Bulandshahr district (South-West)	Bhim Sen.
Aligarh district (West)	Todar Singh Tomar.
Aligarh district (East)	Jwala Prasad Jigyasu.
Aligarh district (Centre)	Malkhan Singh Bhal, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Muttra district (West)	Krishna Chandra, B.Sc.
Muttra (East) and Etah (West) districts ..	Shiva Mangal Singh, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Agra district (North-East)	Ram Chandra Paliwal.
*Agra district (North-East)	Dr. Manik Chand Jatav Vir.
Agra district (South-West)	Jagan Prasad Rawat, B.Sc., LL.B.
Mainpuri district (North-East)	Jiva Lal Duvedi.
*Mainpuri district (North-East)	Mijaji Lal.
Mainpuri district (South-West)	Bireshwar Singh, B.A., B.L.
Etah district (North)	Babu Ram Verma, Pleader.
Etah district (South)	Shrimati Vidyavati Rathore.
Bijnor district (West)	Kunwar Shamsher Jang *alias* Kr. Charat Singh.
Bijnor district (East)	Khub Singh.
Moradabad district (East)..	Dau Dayal Khanna.
Moradabad district (West)	Shankar Dutt Sharma.
Bareilly district (South-West)	Prithivi Raj Singh.
Bareilly district (North-East)	Dwarka Prasad, B.Sc., LL.B., Chariman, District Board.
Shahjahanpur district (East)	Deo Narayan Bhartiya.
Shahjahanpur district (West)	Sadho Singh, B.A., Landholder.
Budaun district (East)	Kunwar Rukum Singh Rathor.
*Budaun district (East)	Lakhan Das Jatav.
Budaun district (West)	Badan Singh, Landholder.
Pilibhit district (South)	Bhagwan Singh, B.A.
Pilibhit district (North)	Rameshwar Dayal.
Farrukhabad district (North)	Shrimati Uma Nehru.
Farrukhabad district (South)	Balwant Singh.
Etawah district (West)	Buddhu Singh.
Etawah district (East)	Hoti Lal Agrawal, M.A., LL.B.
Cawnpore district (South)	Ram Sarup Gupta, M.A.
Cawnpore district (North-East)	Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tivary, M.A.
Cawnpore district (West)	Dr. Murari Lal, M.B.
Fatehpur district (East)	Banshgopal, Advocate.
Fatehpur district (West)	Sheo Dayal Upadhya.
Allahabad district (Doaba)	Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, M.A., LL.D., Advocate, High Court.
Allahabad district (Jumnapar)	R. S. Pandit, Bar-at-Law.

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Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Allahabad district (Gangapar)	Lal Bahadur Shastri.
Jhansi district (South)	R. V. Dhulekar, M.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Jhansi district (North)	Bhagwat Narayan Bhargava, B.A., Pleader.
Jalaun district	Vacant.
*Jalaun district	Lotan Ram, Contractor.
Hamirpur district	Shatrughan Singh.
Banda district (North)	Keshava Chandra Singh Chaudhri, M.Sc., LL.B., Advocate.
Banda district (South)	Har Prasad Singh, Pleader.
Benares district (West)	Yajna Narayan Upadhyaya, M.A., L.T., LL.B., Kavya Tirth.
Benares district (East)	Kamlapati Tewari.
Mirzapur district (North) (General Rural) ..	Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya, Kt., of Vizianagram.
*Mirzapur district (North)	Vishwanath Prasad.
Mirzapur district (South)	Raja Sharda Mahesh Prasad Singh Shah.
Jaunpur district (East)	Birbal Singh, B.A.
Jaunpur district (West)	Keshava Deva Malaviya, M.Sc.
Ghazipur district (East)	Parasram Rai.
Ghazipur district (West)	Indradeo Tripathi.
Ballia district (South)	Radha Mohan Singh, B.Sc., LL.B., Vakil.
Ballia district (North)	Surya Narain Singh, *Rais* and Zamindar.
Gorakhpur district (South-West)	Sinhasan Singh, M.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Gorakhpur district (South-East)	Mohan Lal Gautam.
Gorakhpur district (West)	Biswanath Mukherji, L.M.S.
Gorakhpur district (Centre)	Prayag Dhwaj Singh, B.A., LL.B.
Gorakhpur district (North)	Shibban Lal Saksena, M.A.
Gorakhpur district (North)	Purnamasi.
Gorakhpur district (North-East)	Ram Dhari Pande.
Basti district (South-East)	Kashi Prasad Rai.
Basti district (North-East)	Ram Kumar Shastri.
Basti district (South)	Sita Ram Shukla.
*Basti district (South)	Har Nath Prasad.
Basti district (West)	Ram Charitra Pande.
Azamgarh district (West)	Sita Ram Ashthana, B.A., LL.B., Pleader.
*Azamgarh district (West)	Gajadhar Prasad.
Azamgarh district (South)	Radha Kant Malaviya.
Azamgarh district (North-East)	Algu Rai Shastri.
Naini Tal District	Kunwar Anand Singh of Kashipur.
Almora district	Har Govind Pant, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
*Almora district	Ram Prasad Tamta, B.A., LL.B., Vakil and Municipal Commissioner.
Garhwal district (South-East)	Jagmohan Singh Negi, B.A., LL.B.
Garhwal district (North-West)	Ansuiya Prasad Bahuguna, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate.
Lucknow district	Gopi Nath Srivastava.
Unao district (West)	Vishwambhar Dayal Tripathi, M.A., LL.B., Vakil.

* Scheduled Castes.

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Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Unao district (East)	Jata Shankar Shukla.
Unao district (South)	Thakur Surendra Bahadur Singh, Taluqdar.
Rae Bareli district (North-East)	Shrimati Shuniti Devi Mittra, B.A.
*Rae Bareli district (North-East)	Bhawani.
Rae Bareli district (South-West)	Lakshmi Shankar Bajpai.
Hardoi district (North-West)	Chheda Lal Gupta, M.A.
Hardoi district (South-East)	Shanti Swarup.
Hardoi district (Centre)	Rai Sahib Bibhuti Singh, Special Magistrate.
	Shiva Ram Duvedi, Vaid.
Sitapur district (North-West)	Paragi Lal.
*Sitapur district (North-West)	Jagannath Prasad *alias* Jagan.
Sitapur district (East) (General Rural)	Lalta Buksh Singh, Taluqdar.
Sitapur district (South)	Banshi Dhar Misra, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Kheri district (South-West)	Kunwar Khushwaqt Rai *alias* Bhaiya Lal, M.A., B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Advocate, *Rais* and Zamindar.
Kheri district (North-East)	Shri Ratana Shukla.
Fyzabad district (West)	Krishna Nath Kaul, Advocate.
Fyzabad district (East)	Paltu Ram.
*Fyzabad district (East)	Ram Naresh Singh.
Sultanpur district (East)	Raj Kumar Jang Bahadur Singh of Amethi.
Sultanpur district (West)	Sundar Lal Gupta.
Sultanpur district (Centre)	Hukum Singh, B.A., LL.B.
Bahraich district (North)	Bhagwan Din Misra, Vaidya.
Bahraich district (South)	Lal Behari Tandon.
Gonda district (West)	Ishwar Saran.
Gonda district (South)	Kunwar Raghvendra Pratap Singh.
Gonda district (North-East)	Rai Sahib Hari Prasad Tamta.
*Gonda district (North-East)	Harish Chandra Bajpai.
Partabgarh district (West)	Govind Malaviya.
Partabgarh district (East)	Vacant.
Bara Banki district (South)	Shrimati Rajmata Parbati Kunwari.
Bara Banki district (North)	Chet Ram.
*Bara Banki district (North)	Muhammad Ismail Khan, B. A. (Cant.) Barrister-at-Law.
Meerut - *cum* - Hapur - *cum* - Bulandshahr - *cum*-Khurja- *cum*-Nagina cities.	Shaikh Ghalib Rasul, *Rais*, and Honorary Assistant Collector.
Dehra Dun-*cum*-Hardwar-*cum*-Saharanpur-*cum*-Muzaffarnagar cities.	Khan Bahadur Hafiz Ghazanfarullah, Contractor and Landholder.
Moradabad-*cum*-Amroha-*cum*-Chandausi cities..	Aziz Ahmad Khan, Advocate.
Bareilly-*cum*-Pilibhit cities	Maulvi Karimur Raza Khan, M.A., LL.B., Pleader.
Budaun-*cum*-Shahjahanpur-*cum*-Sambhal cities.	Khan Bahadur Akhtar Adil, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court and Government Pleader.
Agra-*cum*-Farrukhabad-*cum*-Etawah cities ..	Major Haji Nawab Bahadur Muhammad Abdus Sami Khan, Khan Bahadur.
Aligarh-*cum*-Hathras-*cum*-Muttra cities ..	Vacant.
Cawnpore city	Zahur Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law.
Allahabad-*cum*-Jhansi cities	Muhammed Ekram Khan, Bench Magistrate.
Benares-*cum*-Mirzapur cities	

* Scheduled Castes.

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Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Ghazipur-*cum*-Jaunpur-*cum*-Gorakhpur cities ..	S. M. Rizwan Allah, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate.
Lucknow city	Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-zaman, B.A., LL.B., Advocate and Chairman, Municipal Board.
Fyzabad-*cum*-Sitapur-*cum*-Bahraich cities ..	Muhammad Wasim, Barrister-at-Law.
Dehra Dun and Saharanpur (East) districts ..	Qazi Abdul Wali.
Saharanpur district (North)	Maulvi Munfait Ali, Advocate.
Saharanpur district (South-West)	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Ziaul Haq, Special Magistrate.
Muzaffarnagar district (East)	Sahibzada Sayed Hasan Ali Khan, *Rais*.
Muzaffarnagar district (West)	Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan, M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law.
Meerut district (East)	Tahir Husain, B.Sc., LL.B.
Meerut district (West)	Captain Nawab Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan, M.B.E.
Bulandshahr district (East)	Muhammad Shokat Ali Khan.
Bulandshahr district (West) (Muhammadan Rural).	Nawab Dr. Sir Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D., of Chhatari.
Aligarh district	Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Obaidur Rahman Khan.
Muttra and Agra districts	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Badruddin, O.B.E., Honorary Magistrate.
Mainpuri and Etah districts	Muhammad Jan Khan.
Naini Tal, Almora and Bareilly (North) districts.	Khan Bahadur Sheikh Khalil-ud-din Ahmad, Special Magistate.
Bareilly district (East, South and West) ..	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Raza Khan.
Bijnor district (South-East)	Chaudhari Islam Ullah Khan, B.Sc., *Rais*.
Garhwal and Bijnor (North-West) districts ..	Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., LL.B. Advocate.
Moradabad district (North-West)	Akhtar Hasan Khan.
Moradabad district (North-East)	Chaudhry Jafar Hasan Khan, B.Sc. (Hons.), LL.B.
Moradabad district (South-East)	Maulana Muhammad Ismail.
Budaun district (West)	Sh. Zainul Abedin, Honorary Assistant Collector.
Budaun district (East)	Muhammad Iqtedar-ud-din Hasan, M.A. (Cantab), Barrister-at-Law.
Shahjahanpur district	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Fazl-ur-Rahman Khan, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Pilibhit district	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Muhammad Imtiaz Ahmad.
Farrukhabad district	Khan Bahadur Lieutenant M. Sultan Alam Khan.
Etawah and Cawnpore districts	Nafisul Hasan, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Fatehpur and Banda districts	Mahmud Husain Khan, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Allahabad district (South-West) (Muhammadan Rural).	Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, Kt., Barrister-at-Law.
Jhansi, Jalaun and Hamirpur districts	Rafi-ud-din Ahmad, Barrister-at-Law.
Jaunpur and Allahabad (North-East) districts ..	Syed Ali Zaheer, Barrister-at-Law.
Benares and Mirzapur districts	Muhammad Athar, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Ghazipur and Ballia districts	Muhammad Suleman Ansari, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Gorakhpur district (West)	Muhammad Farooq, M.Sc.
Gorakhpur district (East)	Zahirul Hasnain Lari, M.A., Advocate.
Basti district (West)	Qazi Muhammad Adil Abbasi, B.A., LL.B., Vakil.
Basti district (South-East)	Abdul Hakeem, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Basti district (North-East)	Muhammad Ishaq Khan, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.

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Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Azamgarh district (West)	Maulvi Iqbal Ahmad Khan "Sohail," M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Azamgarh district (East)	Zahiruddin Faruki, Barrister-at-Law.
Lucknow and Unao districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Raja Saiyid Ahmad Ali Khan Alvi, C.B.E.
Rae Bareli district	Chaudhri Hyder Husein, M.A., LL.B. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.
Sitapur district	Mubashir Husain Kidwai, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Taluqdar.
Hardoi district	Saiyid Aizaz Rasul, Taluqdar.
Kheri district	Raja Syed Sajid Husain.
Fyzabad district	Raja Syed Mohammad Mehdi of Pirpur.
Gonda district (South-West)	Mirza Mahmud Beg, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Gonda district (North-East)	Ghulam Hasan, Advocate.
Bahraich district (North)	Raja Syed Muhammad Sa'adat Ali Khan of Nanpara.
Bahraich district (South)	Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.
Sultanpur district	Raja Muhammad Ahmad Ali Khan.
Partabgarh district	Vacant.
Bara Banki district	Raja Sir Mohammad Ejaz Rasul Khan, K.C.I.E., Kt., C.S.I.
Benares city	Dr. Thungamma Bolar, F.R.C.S.E.
Meerut district (North)	Shrimati Prakash Vati Sud.
Cawnpore district (North-East)	Mrs. Vijai Lakshmi Pandit.
Fyzabad district (West)	Shrimati Lakshmi Devi.
Lucknow city	Begum Habibullah.
Moradabad district (North-East)	Begum Shahid Husain, Municipal Commissioner.
The United Provinces Anglo-Indian Constituency.	H. G. Walford, Barrister-at-Law.
The United Provinces European Constituency.	Desmond Young, M.C. Captain S. R. Pocock, M.C.
The United Provinces Indian Christian Constituency.	Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Kt., C.I.E. S. C. Chatterji.
The Upper India Chamber of Commerce.. ..	Dr. Sir Jwala P. Srivastava, Kt., M.Sc., D.Litt., A.M.S.T.
The Upper India Chamber of Commerce ..	Edward M. Souter, C.I.E.
The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Chamber of the United Provinces.	Padampat Singhania.
The British Indian Association of Oudh ..	Rai Bahadur Lala Prag Narayan, Taluqdar. Sheikh Muhammad Habibullah, O.B.E., Taluqdar. Raja Jagannath Bakhsh Singh, Taluqdar. Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, B.Sc., F.C.S., Taluqdar.
The Agra Province Zamindars' Association, Allahabad.	Major Raja Durga Narayan Singh of Tirwa.
Trade Union Constituency	Rai Govind Chandra, M.A.
Cawnpore Industrial Factory Labour Constituency.	Raja Ram Shastri.
Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow, Aligarh and Allahabad.	Suraj Prasad Avasthi.
Universities of Allahabad, Lucknow and Agra ..	B. K. Mukerjee.
	Dr. Syed Husain Zaheer, B.A., Ph.D.

Secretary : G. S. K. Hydrie, Bar-at-Law.

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UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT :

Hon'ble Dr. Sir Sita Ram, M.A., LL.B., D.LITT., Rai Bahadur.

Members.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Dehra Dun - *cum* - Saharanpur-*cum*-Meerut-*cum*-Moradabad-*cum*-Aligarh-*cum*-Muttra cities (General Urban.)	Baij Nath, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Agra-*cum*-Farrukhabad-*cum*-Allahabad cities (General Urban).	Rai Amar Nath Agarwal.
Jhansi-*cum*-Cawnpore cities (General Urban)	Rai Bahadur Dr. Brijendra Swarup, LL.D., Advocate.
Lucknow-*cum*-Shahjahanpur-*cum*-Bareilly cities (General Urban).	Mohan Krishna Varma.
Benares-*cum*-Mirzapur-*cum*-Fyzabad-*cum*-Gorakhpur cities (General Urban).	Chandra Bhal.
Saharanpur district (General Rural)	Rai Sahib Lala Mathura Das.
Muzaffarnagar district (General Rural) ..	Lala Deep Chandra, M.A., LL.B.
Bulandshahr district (General Rural)	Lala Babu Lal, B.Sc., LL.B., *Rais*.
Meerut district (General Rural)	Lakshmi Narayan, B.A. (Hons.).
Moradabad district (General Rural)	Lala Har Sahai Gupta, B.A.
Budaun and Bareilly districts (General Rural)..	Lala Radhey Raman Lal, Zamindar and Banker.
Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur districts (General Rural).	Thakur Gopal Singh.
Dehra Dun and Bijnor districts (General Rural)	Rani Phul Kunwari.
Farrukhabad and Etawah districts (General Rural.)	Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Badan Singh Tewari, *Rais*.
Cawnpore district (General Rural)	Lala Ram Narayan Garg.
Allahabad district (General Rural)	Kunwar Rameshwar Pratap Singh.
Fatehpur and Banda districts (General Rural).	Badri Prasad Kakkar, *Rais* and Honorary Railway Magistrate.
Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun districts (General Rural).	Pandit Beni Madho Tiwari.
Aligarh district (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Thakur Lakshmi Raj Singh.
Muttra and Agra districts (General Rural) ..	Ram Chandra Gupta, B.A., LL.B.
Mainpuri and Etah districts (General Rural) ..	Rai Bahadur Lala Raghuraj Singh.
Naini Tal, Almora and Garhwal districts (General Rural).	Lala Mohan Lal Sah, M.A., LL.B., Banker.
Gorakhpur district (General Rural)	Rai Bahadur Seth Kedar Nath Khetan, M.B.E.
Basti district (General Rural)	Des Raj Narang, M.B.E.
Azamgarh and Ballia districts (General Rural)..	Madho Prasad Khanna, B.A., LL.B.
Jaunpur and Mirzapur districts (General Rural).	Dr. Ram Ugrah Singh, M.A., LL.D.
Benares and Ghazipur districts (General Rural)..	Pandit Rama Kant Malaviya, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.

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Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Rae Bareli district (General Rural)	Raja Barkhandi Mahesh Pratap Narayan Singh of Shivagarh Raj.
Lucknow and Unao districts (General Rural) ..	Raja Sri Ram, Taluqdar.
Sitapur district (General Rural)	Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth, Rai Bahadur, Taluqdar.
Hardoi and Kheri districts (General Rural) ..	Rai Bahadur Mohan Lal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Fyzabad and Bara Banki districts (General Rural).	Rup Narayan.
Bahraich and Gonda districts (General Rural) ..	Bhaiya Durga Prasad Singh, *Rais*.
Sultanpur and Partabgarh districts (General Rural).	Rai Bajrang Bahadur Singh, Taluqdar.
Dehra Dun-*cum*-Saharanpur-*cum*-Meerut-*cum*-Moradabad-*cum*-Bareilly-*cum*-Shahjahanpur cities (Muhammadan Urban).	Nawab Islam Ahmad Khan, B.A.
Aligarh-*cum*-Muttra-*cum*-Agra-*cum*-Farrukhabad-*cum*-Jhansi cities (Muhammadan Urban).	Muhammad Faiyaz Khan.
Allahabad-*cum*-Cawnpore cities (Muhammadan Urban).	Dr. Mahmud Ullah Jung, Barrister-at-Law.
Lucknow city (Muhammadan Urban)	Mahomed Ehsanur Rahman Kidwai B.A. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law.
Benares-*cum*-Mirzapur-*cum*-Gorakhpur-*cum*-Fyzabad cities (Muhammadan Urban)	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Zaki, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Syed Agha Haider, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law.
Bulandshahr district (Muhammadan Rural) ..	M. Akhtar Mohammad Khan.
Aligarh, Muttra, Agra, Mainpuri, Etah, Farrukhabad, Etawah and Cawnpore districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Muhammad Abid Khan Sherwani, *Rais*.
Fatehpur, Allahabad, Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi and Jalaun districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Masood-uz-Zaman, Barrister-at-Law.
Bijnor, Moradabad, Bareilly and Garhwal districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Hafiz Ahmad Husain.
Budaun, Shahjahanpur, Pilibhit, Naini Tal and Almora districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Waheed Ahmad.
Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Ghazipur and Ballia districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Muhammad Faruq.
Gorakhpur, Basti and Azamgarh districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Khan Bahadur Haji Maulvi Muhammad Nisarullah, B.A.
Lucknow, Unao and Rae Bareli districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Syed Kalbe Abbas.
Sitapur, Hardoi and Kheri districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Begum Aizaz Rasul.
Fyzabad, Gonda, Bahriach, Sultanpur and Partabgarh districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Chaudhri Akhtar Husain, M.A., LL.B., Advocate.
Bara Banki district (Muhammadan Rural) ..	Izhar Ahmad Faruqi, B.A.
United Provinces European	H. A. Wilkinson.
(Nominated)	The Hon'ble Dr. Sir Sita Ram, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt., Rai Bahadur.
(Nominated)	C. St. L. Teyen, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O.
(Nominated)	Mrs. H. S. Gupta.
(Nominated)	E. Ahmad Shah, M.A., B. Litt.
(Nominated)	Lady Wazir Hasan.
(Nominated)	Pandit Harihar Nath Shastri.
(Nominated)	Vacant.
(Nominated)	Vacant.

Secretary : Rai Sahib K. C. Bhatnagar, M.A.

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Chief Commissioner's Provinces.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Ajmer-Merwara is an isolated British Province in Rajputana. The Hon'ble the Resident for Rajputana administers it as Chief Commissioner. The Province is divided into the Sub-divisions of Ajmer and Kekri and Beawar with a total area of 2,367 square miles and a population of 5,06,964. At the close of the Pindari war Daulat Rao Scindia, by a treaty, dated June 25, 1818, ceded the district to the British. Sixty-two per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture, the industrial population being principally employed in the cotton and other industries. The principal crops are maize, millet, barley, cotton, oil-seeds and wheat.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Sir Arthur Lothian, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

This is a group of islands lying in the Bay of Bengal. Port Blair, the headquarters of the Administration, is 780 miles from Calcutta, 740 miles from Madras and 360 miles from Rangoon, with which ports there is regular communication by Government chartered steamer.

The total area of the Andaman Islands is 2,508 square miles and that of the Nicobar Islands 635 square miles.

The total area under cultivation on 31st March 1940 was 11,284 acres and the remaining area being dense forest.

The population enumerated at the Census of 1931 was 29,463 of whom 7,552 were convicts. The number of convicts on 1st April 1940, was 6,186.

PORTS:—Port Blair and Bonington in the Andamans and Car Nicobar and Camorta in the Nicobars. Timber and coconuts are exported from the Andamans, and coconuts and their products from the Nicobars.

The Islands are administered by a Chief Commissioner. A penal settlement was established at Port Blair in 1858 and is the largest and most important in India.

Chief Commissioner, C. F. Waterfall, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

COORG.

Coorg is a small petty Province in Southern India, west of the State of Mysore. Its area is 1,593 square miles and its population (163,327 according to the census of 1931.) Coorg came under the direct protection of the British Government during the war with Sultan Tippu of Seringapatam. In May 1834, owing to misgovernment, it was annexed. The Province is directly under the Government of India and administered by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg whose headquarters are at Mercara. A Legislative Council consisting of 15 elected members and five nominated members was created in 1924. The chief wealth of the country is agriculture and especially the growth of coffee. Although owing to over-production and insect pests coffee no longer commands the profits it once enjoyed, the Indian output still holds its own against the severe competition of Brazil. The bulk of the output is exported to Europe.

Chief Commissioner, Coorg, J. W. Pritchard, I.C.S.

BALUCHISTAN.

Baluchistan is an oblong stretch of country occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire. It is divided into three main divisions: (1) British Baluchistan with an area of 9,476 square miles consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879; (2) Baluchistan Leased and Tribal areas with an area of 44,345 square miles composed of tracts which have, from time to time, been acquired by lease or otherwise brought under control and placed directly under British officers; and (3) the Indian States of Kalat and Las Bela with an area of 80,410 square miles. The Province embraces an area of 134,638 square miles and according to the census of 1931 it contains 868,617 inhabitants.

The country, which is almost wholly mountainous, lies on a great belt of ranges connecting the Safed Koh with the hill system of Southern Iran. It thus forms a watershed the drainage of which enters the Indus on the east and the Arabian Sea on the south while on the north and west it makes its way to the inland lakes which form so large a feature of Central Asia. Rugged, barren, sun-burnt mountains, rent by high chasms and gorges, alternate with arid deserts and stony plains, the prevailing colour of which is a monotonous sight. But this is redeemed in places by level valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all kinds to be raised.

The political connection of the British Government with Baluchistan commenced from the outbreak of the First Afghan War in 1839; it was traversed by the Army of the Indus and was afterwards occupied until 1842 to protect the British lines of communication. The districts of Kachhi, Quetta and Mastung were handed over to the Amir of Afghanistan and Political Officers were appointed to administer the country. At the close of the First

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Afghan War, the British withdrew and these districts were assigned to the Khan of Kalat. The founder of the Baluchistan Province as it now exists was Sir Robert Sandeman who broke down the close border system and welded the Baluch and Brahui Chiefs into a close confederacy. In the Afghan War of 1879 Pishin, Shorarud, Sibi, Zawara Valley and Thal-Chotiali were handed over by Yakub Khan to the British Government and retained at Sir Robert Sandeman's strenuous insistence.

Industries.

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular and scanty. Shahrig, which has the heaviest rainfall, records no more than 14.72 inches in a year. In the highlands few places receive more than 10 inches and in the plains the average rainfall is about 5 inches, decreasing in some cases to 3. The majority of the indigenous population are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture, care of animals and provision of transport. The majority of the Afghan and the Baluch, as a rule, cultivate their own lands. The Brahuis dislike agriculture and prefer a pastoral life. Previous to the advent of the British, life and property were so insecure that the cultivator was fortunate if he reaped his harvest. The establishment of peace and security has been accompanied by a marked extension of agriculture which accounts for the increase in the numbers of the purely cultivating classes. The Mekran Coast is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish and the industry is constantly developing. Fruit is extensively grown in the highlands and the export is increasing.

Education is imparted in public schools of all kinds. There is a distinct desire for education amongst the more enlightened headmen round about Quetta and other centres; but on the whole education or the desire of it has made little or no advance in the outlying districts. Coal is mined at Sharigh and Harnai on the Sind-Pishin Railway and in the Bolan Pass. Chromite is extracted in the Zhob District near Hindubagh. Limestone is quarried in small quantities.

Administration.

The head of the local administration is the officer styled Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner. Next, in rank comes the Revenue Commissioner who controls the revenue administration and exercises the functions of a High Court as Judicial Commissioner of the Province. The keynote of administration in Baluchistan is self-government by the tribesmen, as far as may be, by means of their Jirgas or Councils of Elders along the ancient customary lines of tribal law, the essence of which is the satisfaction of the aggrieved and the settlement of the feud, not retaliation on the aggressor or the vindictive punishment of a crime. The district levies play an unobtrusive but invaluable part in the work of the Civil administration not only in watch and ward and the investigation of crime, but also in the carrying of the mails, the serving of processes and other miscellaneous work. In addition to these district levies there are ordinarily three Irregular Corps in the Province; the Zhob Militia, the Mekran Levy Corps and the Chagai Levy Corps. Fundamentally the Province is self-supporting, the deficit being met from Imperial Funds.

Baluchistan Agency.

Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, The Hon'ble Sir Aubrey Metcalfe, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.V.O.

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, J. C. Acheson, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner, A. T. Hopkinson, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Under-Secretary and Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner, P. G. E. Nash, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Brigadier A. H. B. Phillon.

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin, C. L. Corfield, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S.

Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin, C. A. G. Savidge, M.B.E., I.C.S.

Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass, Lt.-Col. C. S. Searle, M.C., I.A.

Political Agent in Chagai, Major S. M. Khurshid, I.A.

Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat, B. M. Bacon, I.C.S.

Second Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, Captain W. G. Raw.

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi, Major D. R. Smith, I.A.

Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner Sibi, Captain O. C. B. St. John.

Assistant Political Agent and Colonization Officer, Nasirabad, A. E. Drake, I.C.S.

Political Agent in Loralai, Major B. D. S. Bedi, I.A.

Political Agent in Zhob, Major C. C. H. Smith, I.A.

Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Zhob, Captain D. H. Biscoe, I.A.

Chief Medical Officer and Inspector General of Prisons in Baluchistan, Lt.-Col. W. P. Hogg, D.S.O., M.C., I.M.S.

DELHI.

The Capital of India.

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to **Delhi** was announced at the Delhi Durbar on December 12, 1911. It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India, but this ideal was unattainable as long as the Government of India were located in one Province, and in the capital of that Province—the seat of the Bengal Government—for several months in every year. It was also desirable to free the Bengal Government from the close proximity of the Government of India which had been to the constant disadvantage of that Province. To achieve these two objects the removal of the capital from Calcutta was essential: its disadvantages had been recognised as long ago as 1868 when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change

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various places had been discussed as possible Capitals, but Delhi was by common consent the best of them all. Its central position and situation as a railway junction, added to its historical associations, told in its favour; and, as Lord Crewe said in his despatch on the subject, "to the races of India, for whom the legends and records of the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the continuity and promise the permanency of British sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country."

The foundation stone of the new capital was laid by the King-Emperor on December 15, 1911, the finally selected site being on the eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi, on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhi of the past. The land chosen is free from liability to flood, has a natural drainage, and is not manworn. It is not cumbered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treatment, and the site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi. A Committee consisting of Surgn.-General Sir C. P. Lukis, Mr. H. T. Keeling, C.S.I., A.M.I.C.E., and Major J. C. Robertson, I.M.S., was appointed to consider the comparative healthiness of the site and of an alternative one to the North of the existing city. Their report, dated 4th March, 1913, stated that "the Committee, after giving full consideration to the various points discussed in the above note, is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can exist as to the superior healthiness of the southern site, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site."

The Town Plan and Architecture.—A Town Planning Committee, appointed to advise Government, submitted its report in March, 1913, with a plan of the lay-out and worst was begun in accordance with that Report. The central point of interest in the lay-out, which gives the motif of the whole, is Government House and two large blocks of Secretariats. This Government centre has been given a position at Raisina hill near the centre of the new city. Sir Edwin Lutyens is the architect for Government House and Sir Edward Baker for the Secretariats. The former building is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 140 lakhs and the latter groups were originally estimated to some Rs. 124 lakhs. The provision made in the design of the Secretariats for extensions in case if used has already partly been utilised. The Secretariat personnel has largely increased in the past few years and numerous additional rooms had to be provided to make room for Army Headquarters, which moved into the new capital at the end of the Simla season, 1929. To the east of the forum, and below it, is a spacious forecourt defined by an ornamental wall and linked on to the great main avenue or parkway which leads to Indrapat. Across this main axis runs an avenue to the shopping centre. Other roads run in different directions from the entrance to the forum. The axis running north-east towards the Juma Masjid forms the principal approach to the new Legislative Chambers. They are officially described as the Council House and the road is named Parliament-street. The railway station for the new city finds its place about half way between the old and new cities off the road through Paharganj, which lies to the west of Old Delhi in the direction of The Ridge. The main roads or avenues range from 76 feet to 150 feet in width with the exception of the main avenue east of the Secretariat buildings where a parkway width of 1,175 feet has been allowed. The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west axis.

In October, 1912, by proclamation, there was constituted an administrative **enclave of Delhi** under a Chief Commissioner. This enclave was entirely taken from the Delhi district of the Punjab and its total area is 573 square miles. On the basis of the Census of 1911, the population of the area originally included in the Province was 398,269 and of the new area 14,552, or a total of 412,821. The population of the Municipal town of Delhi was 2,29,144. The plans of the New Capital allow for a population within it of 70,000. Sites have been allotted for forty Ruling Princes and Chiefs to build houses for their own occupation during their visits to the Capital and several of these habitations have been erected.

There was, as regards architecture, a prolonged "battle of the styles" over Delhi. Finally, to use the language of the architect, it has been the aim "to express within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its users, the ideal and the fact of British rule in India, of which the New Delhi must ever be the monument." The inspiration of the designs is manifestly Western, as is that of British rule, but they combine with it distinctive Indian features without abandoning the architect's aim to avoid doing violence to the principles of structural fitness and artistic unity.

Cost of the Scheme.—It was at first tentatively estimated that the cost of the new capital would be four million sterling and that sum was given in the original despatch of the Government of India on the subject. Various factors afterwards increased the amount, the chief of these being the immense rise in prices after the war, and the Legislative Assembly were informed by Government on 23rd March 1921, that the revised estimates then amounted to 1,307 lakhs of rupees. This amount included allowances for building new Legislative Chambers and Hostels for Members of the Indian Legislature, which were not allowed for in the earlier estimates. The New Capital Enquiry Committee, in its report published in January, 1923, estimated the total expenditure at Rs. 1,292 lakhs including Rs. 42 lakhs for loss by Exchange. Actual expenditure upto approximately the end of 1929 was Rs. 14 crores. This may be taken as the figure for the completion of the main project.

The Project Estimate contains certain items such as land, residences, water supply, electric light and power, and irrigation on which recoveries in the form of rate or taxes will, in addition to meeting current expenditure, partially at any rate cover the interest on the capital

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outlay, whilst there are other items on which some return on account of the sale of leases, general taxes and indirect receipts is secured. The project, after being completed and closed, was re-opened in 1933-34. This became necessary owing to the need to increase residential accommodation for officers and staff and was facilitated by a period of cheap money. Government utilised the occasion for extending the residential accommodation for visiting member of the Indian Legislature. The population of the new City is about 80,000 according to the 1931 Census. Practically all the building sites within it (except in a small area where shortcomings in drainage are a handicap) are taken up and the time for extending the layout has almost arrived.

Progress of the Work.—The construction of New Delhi was made at satisfactory speed, having regard to the curtailment of the Budget allotment in consequence of the Great War and the absence of officers and other establishments at the war. The Secretariats were so far advanced that there were transferred to them from Calcutta in October, 1924, the offices of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, and the headquarters of the Royal Air Force in India were also housed in them in the winters of 1924-25 and 1925-26. The original programme of residential buildings for Government officers and staff of various grades were then nearly completed. The whole of the civil side of Government moved from Old Delhi into their quarters in the new Secretariats on coming down from Simla in November, 1926. All Government Departments, including the Army Departments and Army Headquarters and R. A. F. Headquarters, have their offices in the new Secretariats, of which the builders have already had to carry-out the first section of the extension provided for in the architects' plans. H. E. the Viceroy took up his residence in the new Government House on December 23, 1929. His Excellency until then had resided during the Delhi season at Viceregal Lodge in Old Delhi. The Government of India in 1927 devoted special consideration to the question whether their ordinary annual 5 months residence in Delhi should be extended each year to 7 months and early in 1928 decided in consultation with the India Office to endeavour to stay in Delhi for half of each year, the new order being introduced for trial in 1928 by keeping the Secretariat in New Delhi till mid-April and bringing it down Simla from again in mid-October. The experiment was not very successful and was not repeated till 1932-33, when Retrenchment Committees had strongly recommended a longer stay in Delhi in order to extract rent for a longer period from the seasonal official occupants of its residential buildings, the rents in Delhi being higher than those for residences in Simla. An early descent from Simla was postponed in the autumn of 1934 on account of a report by the Public Health Commissioner on the general unhealthiness of the Winter Capital in October. But various factors, including especially the increase in personnel in the Secretariat and consequential congestion of office and residential accommodation in Simla, are making the extension of the Delhi season unavoidable. The provision of considerable further housing accommodation both for offices and residential has become imperative. The only question is whether it should be undertaken both in Delhi and in Simla or in Delhi only. Pressed by sharp financial stringency, arising partly out of the emergency created by the institution of the Constitutional Reforms, the Government of India appear decisively moving in the direction of making Delhi an all-the-year-round Capital. Certain Departments are already now kept in Delhi throughout the year. The office personnel of others are kept in Delhi throughout the year.

There was in recent years an increase in malaria bearing mosquitoes and consequential fever in New Delhi. This led to a special inquiry in 1936. The inquiry showed that both Old and New Delhi were ringed about with prolific mosquito breeding places, one of the worst being the area utilized for sewage outfall. The water borne sewage of both Old and New cities is dealt with in a farm which, when the new city was built, was placed immediately outside its southern boundary. The Government of India after the 1926 inquiry were forced to adopt a new scheme for the removal of the farm to a more distant site and chose one some four miles further away from the city. Anti-malaria operations on a large scale, scientifically directed, were simultaneously undertaken, the estimate of their cost being Rs. 14 lakhs. Improvements in the water supply of the new Capital with a view to a larger population being retained in it during the summer has also been effected.

When the residential buildings in New Delhi were, in the course of the original construction of the new city, about to be designed, the Government of India issued orders that they were to be "for cold weather occupation only." This rule was followed. The general principle embodied in the design of the houses was that of planning them to capture as much warmth from the sun as possible. Secretariat, residential bungalows and staff quarters are largely inappropriate for hot weather occupation.

Art Decorations.—The Government of India in 1927 approved a scheme for the encouragement of Indian artists by providing facilities for the decoration of certain buildings in New Delhi. The outlines of the scheme are briefly as follows. A certain number of domes and ceilings in the New Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration were selected. The various schools of art in India, as well as individual artists, were invited through local Governments, to send in by the beginning of March 1928 small scale designs for approval by a Committee. After approval by the Committee both as regards the design and colour the pictures were to be drawn out and painted to full size on canvas, and, if finally approved by the Committee, fixed according to the marouflage process *in situ*. Other techniques, such as fresco or tempera, were optional. Artists or schools of art, who sent in small scale drawings, had to bear the initial expense of preparing them. When these were approved by the Committee, the out-of-pocket expenses paid in addition to a suitable honorarium Government undertook to pay for the finished pictures done from approved sketches but give no guarantee that the finished paintings will permanently be preserved. Government intimated that historical or allegorical sub-

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jects would be given preference over religious ones and Engish artists living in India were barred from competition, the work being strictly reserved to Indian artists. Numerous artists submitted designs, especially those of Western India, and with such satisfactory results that the specially appointed Expert Committee approved of nearly all. A great deal of painting has now been completed and the work was continually progressing until the world-wide depression in recent years dried up funds.

All-India War Memorial.—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 10th February, 1921, laid the foundation stone of an All-India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central Vista. The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes' Park and the construction of the building was for economy's sake proceeded with slowly. The memorial was formally inaugurated by Lord Irwin in February, 1931, in the presence of representatives of every unit of the army in India, of the Royal Air Force and of a large concourse of official and other spectators.

George V Memorial.—It was decided in 1936 to erect a memorial statue to His Late Majesty, King Emperor George V, in Princes' place, the large park-like area lying between the All-India War Memorial and the Purana Qila. The origin of this proposal was a movement started among the Ruling Princes, some time previously, to erect a white memorial statue to His Majesty in the new city and this scheme had made considerable progress when His Majesty died. The matter was then considered in a broader light and in consultation between Their Highnesses and His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon. The Princes agreed to merge their scheme in a larger one for an All-India memorial to His Late Majesty. H. E. the Viceroy issued an appeal for subscriptions to the major scheme and he and Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon opened the general subscription list with a donation of Rs. 5,000. Sir Edwin Lutyens was invited to submit a design for a memorial and the Statue was eventually unveiled by His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, on November 14, 1939.

Public Institutions.—It was proposed during 1914 that a higher college for Chiefs should be established at Delhi and in this connexion a conference of Chiefs and Political Officers was held at Delhi at which the Viceroy presided. The proposal is still "under consideration." To implement it would require an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 12¼ lakhs.

The Government of India further in the Spring session of their Legislature in 1922 introduced and carried a Bill for the establishment of a unitary, teaching and residential **University of Delhi,** the buildings for which would be erected in the new capital. The plan was to provide a local university on the model recommended for Dacca University by the Calcutta University Commission. The provision of funds for the complete realisation of the university being a matter of time it was decided to commence work with the existing colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation. The initial work of organisation was quickly effected by the Executive Council. Unfortunately the inability of the Government of India to allot considerable funds was a severe handicap. It was hoped that H. E. the Viceroy would be able to lay the foundation stone of the university buildings in November, 1922, but this proved impracticable. The general question of the finances of the University was in 1927 the subject of inquiry by a special Committee appointed by Government. For the time being the University was housed in the temporary buildings in old Delhi occupied by the Civil Secretariat until 1929 and in 1931 the old Viceregal Lodge was allocated to it for its future home. The Government of India have also allotted free land to various colleges in Old Delhi.

H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar having offered Rs. 5,00,000 for the provision of some amenity in the new city, the Government of India decided to utilize the sum for the provision of a Stadium. The ground which they took for this was a large area lying immediately below the western walls of the Purana Qila, *i.e.*, between them and Princes' place. This area was originally marked by Sir Edward Lutyens, in his plan, to be an ornamental lake. Practical consideration led to its abandonment for that purpose and the area was laid out as a park. A large proportion of the Maharaja's Rs. 5,00,000 was utilized for the provision of a huge brick grandstand overlooking the central portion of the park taken for the Stadium.

Inaugural Ceremouy.—The New City was the scene of notable and elaborate inauguration ceremonies in February, 1931. The first of these was the unveiling of four **"Dominion Columns"** suitably placed about the great place between the two Secretariat blocks. The columns are of red stone, surmounted each by a gilded merchantman of the old style in full sail. The columns are designed to resemble the historic ones erected in various parts of the land by Asoka and were presented by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The first two and fourth of these Dominions sent their own representatives to perform the ceremony of unveiling. New Zealand nominated a Member of the Government of India to act in her behalf for the same purpose.

City Extension.—The main direction for the future extension of the new city is southward, where for some three miles beyond the limits of present development, Government have land in their possession and have placed it at the disposal of the City administration. The New Delhi Civil Aerodrome lies immediately southward of the existing new City boundary on the southern side and H. E. the Earl of Willingdon in February 1936, opened alongside the high road there a fine new Willingdon Air Station, which is furnished with the most modern equipment for day and night flying. Building has already taken place in the same neighbourhood.

A New Delhi Municipal Committee with its own permanent official Chairman and Secretariat was established in 1932.

The Improvement Trust was instituted in 1937, its duties being to provide for the expansion of the new capital, including

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both old and new cities and urgently to deal with the insanitary overcrowding of the old city, a problem arising from the rapid increase of population there since Delhi again became capital of India.

Chief Commissioner.—A. V. Askwith, C.I.E., I.C.S
Financial Adviser.—G. K. S. Sarma.
Registrar to the Chief Commissioner.—J. A. David.

MAGISTERIAL AND EXECUTIVE.

Deputy Commissioner and President, Delhi Municipality.—H. J. Evans, I.C.S.
Addl. District Magistrate.—A. Isar, M.B.E.
Chairman, Delhi Improvement Trust.—J. S. Hardman, I.C.S.
City Magistrate and Secretary, Notified Area Committee.—R. S. Nathu Ram, M.B.E.

JUDICIAL.

District and Sessions Judge.—Nawab Singh, I.
Senior Sub-Judge.—S. Rafiq Ahmad.

POLICE.

Senior Superintendent of Police.—D. Kilbu O.B.E., I.P.
Superintendent of Police, C.I.D..—R. G. Mell I.P.
Addl. Supdt. of Police.—K. B. Khan Abd Ghafur Khan.

MEDICAL.

Chief Medical Officer and Civil Surgeon, Delhi.— Lt.-Col. M. M. Cruickshank, I.M.S.
Addl. Civil Surgeon, Delhi, and Civil Surgeon, N Delhi.—Major M. H. Shah, I.M.S.

Aden.

Aden was the first new territory added to the Empire after the accession of Queen Victoria. Its acquisition was the outcome of an outrage committed by local Arabs upon the passengers and crew of a British Indian bungalow wrecked in the neighbourhood. Negotiations having failed to secure satisfactory reparation, the Government of Bombay despatched a force under Major Baillie which captured Aden on January 19th, 1839.

Aden is an extinct volcano, five miles long and three broad, jutting out to sea much as Gibraltar does, having a circumference of about 15 miles and connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus of flat ground. The highest peak on the wall of precipitous hills that surrounds the old Crater which constitutes Aden is 1,725 feet above sea level. Rugged spurs, with valleys between, radiate from the centre to the circumference of the crater. The peninsula of Little Aden, adjacent to Aden proper, was obtained by purchase in 1868 and the adjoining tract of Shaikh Othman, 39 square miles in extent, was subsequently purchased when, in 1882, it was found necessary to make provision for an overflowing population. Attached to Aden is the island of Perim, 5 square miles in extent, in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb at the entrance to the Red Sea. The Kuria Muria islands, which were acquired from the Sultan of Muscat in 1854, are included in the Aden Colony, but for administrative purposes were transferred to the control of the British Resident in the Persian Gulf in 1931.

The whole extent of the Aden Colony including Aden, Little Aden, Shaikh Othman and Perim, is approximately 80 square miles. The 1931 census showed Aden, with Little Aden, Shaikh Othman, and Perim to have a population of 48,338.

The language of the Settlement is Arabic, but several other Asiatic tongues are spoken. The population is chiefly Arab. The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture and dhow building. The crops of the tribal low country adjoining are jowar, sesamum, a little cotton, madder, a bastard saffron and a little indigo. In the hills, wheat, madder, fruit, coffee and a considerable quantity of wax and honey are obtained. The difficult problem of water supply has been solved. It is now obtained from bore wells situated near the village of Sheikh Othman, and it is sufficient to meet the requirements of the civil population and shipping. Bore water has practically replaced condensed water.

Some 2,000 houses have been connected to the main water, and fire hydrants have been sited at intervals throughout the system. There are filling stations for camel carts at Crater, Tawahi and Sheikh Othman, and by this means water is distributed to houses which have so far not been connected to the main supply. The water is of exceptional bacteriological purity, although rather hard.

Drainage systems at Tawahi and Crater are now in operation.

Climate.—The average temperature of the station is 87 degrees in the shade, the mean range being from 75 in January to 98 in June, with variations up to 102. The lulls between the monsoons in May and September are very oppressive. But Aden is usually free from infectious diseases and epidemics, and the absence of vegetation, the dryness of the soil and the purity of the drinking water constitute efficient safeguards against many maladies common to tropical countries. The annual rainfall varies from ¼ inch to 8½ inches, with an irregular average of 3 inches.

Administration.—Aden was transferred from the administrative control of the Government of India to that of the Colonial Office with effect from 1st April, 1937, from which date it assumed the status of a Crown Colony.

The Administration is vested in His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief who is assisted by an Executive Council.

In spite of the transfer in control it is intended that there should be as great a degree of continuity as possible in the machinery and methods of Government. This involves the retention of the spirit and in most cases of the letter of existing laws and regulations, the preservation in judicial cases of the right of appeal to the High Court of Bombay, the continued use of Indian postage rates and currency and the maintenance of the port as a free port.

The management of the port is under the control of the Board of Trustees formed in 1888. The principal business of the Port Trust in recent years has been the deepening of the harbour so as to allow vessels of large size to enter and leave at all states of the tide.

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The Police Force consists of land, harbour and armed Police.

The Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement performs all municipal functions in Aden.

His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Aden, Sir John Hathorn, Hall, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Air Officer Commanding, British Forces in Aden, Air Vice-Marshal G. R. M. Reid, D.S.O., M.C.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Aden, His Honour Mr. J. Taylor Lawrence, M.A., I.C.S. (Retd.).

Chief Secretary to the Government.—W. H. Ingrams, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement, J. V. Alexander, M.Inst.C.E.

Finance Officer.—A. Muchmore.

Legal Adviser.—T. H. Perrott.

First Assistant Secretary.—R. P. Platt, B.A.

Senior Medical Officer of the Colony of Aden and Port Health Officer—J. C. R. Buchanan, M.D. (Edin.), M.R.C.P.(E), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), on deputation: C. H. Howat, F.R.C.S. (E) (Acting).

Commissioner of Police.—I. H. E. J. Stourton, O.B.E.

Director of Education—J. P. Attenborough, M.A.

Civil Surgeon—Dr. P. P. Murphy (Acting).

Auditor—G. E. Lord (Aden and British Somaliland).

Postmaster—A. J. Borland.

Aden Protectorate.—The Aden Protectorate, which has an area of approximately 112,000 square miles, is bounded on the East by Dhufar, which is part of the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, and on the North and West by the Great Desert and the Kingdom of Yemen, whose southern boundary was temporarily fixed by Article III of the Treaty of San'a (February, 1934) by which His Majesty's Government and the Yemen Government agreed to maintain the *status quo* frontier as it was on the date of the signature of the treaty. The coastline of the Aden Protectorate, which is about 750 miles long, starts in the West from Husn Murad, opposite the Island of Perim, and it runs eastwards to Ras Dharbat ' Ali where it meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

History.—Up to the 18th century, the Aden Protectorate used to be in the hands of the Imam of San'a (capital of the Yemen of to-day) and several of the rulers of the tribal districts such as the Abdali, Haushabi, Amiri, Yafa'i and 'Aulaqi, were the Imam's "wakils" or Governors until his power declined and they declared their independence. This occurred in 1728 in the case of the Abdali and 1758 in the case of the Yafa'i.

After the capture of Aden by the British in 1839, most of the neighbouring Chiefs entered into Treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. Others followed suit as time went on, the last to do so being the Audhali Sultan in 1914. The treaties are Treaties of Protection.

In 1904, an Anglo-Turkish Commission delineated the frontiers between the Protectorate and Turkish Yemen.

In July, 1915, during the Great War, the Turks occupied the Abdali, Haushabi and Amiri districts until the Armistice.

Subsequent to the end of Turkish rule in Arabia after the Armistice, the Imam of the Yemen advanced into the Protectorate and between 1919 and 1925 occupied the Amiri district, including the Radhfan tribes, and portions of Haushabi, Subeihi and Upper Yafa' territory. He also occupied the district of the Beidha Sultan who was not in Treaty relations with His Majesty's Government, and the Audhali plateau.

In 1928 he was forced by air and ground action to evacuate the Amiri district with the exception of a small portion in the North, and also the district of Shaib. On the conclusion of the Treaty of San'a in 1934 he evacuated the remaining portion of the Amiri district and the Audhali plateau.

Division of Aden Protectorate.—The Aden Protectorate can be more conveniently described by dividing it into two areas, the Western and the Eastern. The former consists of the following Tribal districts, the Chiefs of which are all in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government.

'Abdali.—His Highness Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fadhl, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., Sultan of Lahej, who is the premier Chief of the Aden Protectorate.

Fadhli.—Sultan Salih bin ' Abdullah, Capital Shuqra.

Amiri.—Amir Nasr bin Shaif Self, O.M.G. Capital Dhala '.

Lower Yafa'i.—Sultan ' Aidrus bin Muhsin, Capital Al Qara '.

Haushabi.—Sultan Sarur bin Muhammad, Capital Museimir.

Upper Yafa'i Confederation.—Sultan Muhammad bin Salih Husain Saleh Muhsin Capital Mahjaba; Askar 2nd, Naqibs of the Mausatta Tribe, Capital Al Qudma. Sheikh Salim Salih, of the Dhubi Tribe, Capital Dhi Sura. Sheikh Qasim 'Adburrahman, of the Maflahi Tribe, Capital Al Jurba. Sheikh Muhammad Muhsin Ghalib, of the Hadhrami Tribe, Capital Ash Shibr.

Shaib.—Sheikh Muhammad Muqbil As Saqladi, Capital Bakhal.

Quteibi.—Sheikh Hasan ' Ali, Capital Ath Thumeir.

' Alaui.—Shaikh Saleh Ba Say: l, Capital Al Kasha'.

' Aqrabi.—Sheikh Muhammad Fadhl Ba ' Abdullah, Capital Bir Ahmed.

' Audhali.—Sultan Salih bin Husein, Capital Zara.

Upper 'Aulaqi.—Sultan' Awadh bin Salih bin Abdullah, Capital Nisab. Sheikh Muhsin bin Farid, Capital Yeshbum.

Lower ' Aulaqi.—Sultan ' Aidrus bin Ali, Capital Ahwar.

Beihan.—Sharif Salih bin Husein, Capital An Nuqub.

Regent.—Sharif Hussein Bin Ahmed Am Mohsin.

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Subeihi.—Sheikh Muhammad bin 'Ali, the Barhimi Sheikh. Sheikhs Muhammad 'Ali Ba Salih and Hawwash bin Sa'id, the Atifi Sheikhs.

The Eastern area comprises Hadhramaut (consisting of the Quaiti State of Shihr and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Seiyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, and the Wehidi Sultanates of Bir* 'Ali and Baliha all of which have been for many years in protective treaty relations with His Majesty's Government. His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla is the premier Chief in the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the west by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the east by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate, being bounded on the east by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Socotra resides on the island of Socotra (area 1,400 square miles) which lies 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834 and it came under British protection in 1886 when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded.

Population.—The population of the whole Protectorate is roughly estimated to be about 600,000. They are chiefly Muslims, nearly all being of the Shaf'i persuasion, but there are also a few Jews. The Western Aden Protectorate is divided into tribal confederations and Sultanates, and the inhabitants are for the most part settled or agricultural, though a few are nomadic. The indigenous type of Arab is chiefly confined to the littoral and to the maritime ranges. Further North and East of the Protectorate chiefly in Yafa'i and 'Aulaqi territory, one gets a taller and more semitic type who came originally from the Yemen, especially from Jauf.

Physical character.—The Western Protectorate is divided into:—

1. The littoral belt, which varies between 4—40 miles in width.
2. The maritime ranges.
3. The intramontaine plains, about 3,000 feet above sea level.
4. The highland plateau ranging from 5,000 to 8,000 feet,
5. The Great Desert with a mean altitude of 2,500 feet.

The country between the littoral and the plateau is a tangle of mountainous valleys. Some of the valleys are very fertile. The plateau itself is broken up by numerous hills and it is intersected with several deep valleys. The plateau of the Upper Yafa' and 'Audhali districts are particularly fertile.

Climate.—The climate is not unhealthy, and the nights are usually cool. The cultivated oases and river beds such as the Lahej delta, Abyan, and the Tiban and Bana valleys are malarious.

In the maritime hills and intramontaine plains the heat is fierce, but dry, by day. On the highland plateau it never gets unbearably hot even in the day time and in the summer, whilst the nights are always cool. In the winter, one often seeks the sun for choice, while at night, the cold is severe, though frost is rare. The air in the highlands is invigorating and the climate delightful.

There is little rainfall in the littoral and maritime hills and intramontaine plains, and cultivation is chiefly dependent on irrigation from the water courses.

On the highland plateau water is obtained near the surface and irrigation is chiefly from wells which are numerous. There is more rainfall, while, in the summer, thunderstorms are frequent towards the evening and hail occasionally falls. The region is also liable to dense white mists which provide considerable moisture and are beneficial to agriculture.

On the southern fringes of the Great Desert rainfall is scarce, and the heat very fierce, contrasting with cool, and in the winter, cold nights.

The prevailing diseases are malaria, internal disorders, bilharzia and rheumatism. Consumptive cases are above the normal. Ophthalmia and cataract are fairly common, and the diseases of the eye are particularly common in the Northern and coastal 'Aulaqi districts, perhaps on account of the frequent sand storms blowing there. Perhaps the most common complaint is the "Yemen" ulcer. This ulcer is not harmful if treated in its early stage, but, if neglected, as is so often the case in the interior where few opportunities for cure exist, it develops into a septic, spreading sore, often resulting in the loss of a leg. In some of the bigger towns where sanitation does not exist and flies abound, dysentery is common.

Communications.—There are no railways of metalled roads in the Western Aden Protectorate. A single-line metre-gauge railway was constructed in 1916 for war purposes and upto the Armistice the railhead was four miles of north Sheikh Othman. Immediately after the Armistice, the railway was extended to a point seven miles beyond Lahej. It was pulled up at the end of 1929, as the expense to His Majesty's Government in maintaining it was only justified as long as there was any risk of the Imam of the Yemen extending his encroachment towards Lahej. This risk ceased with the expulsion of the Imam's forces from the Amiri and Haushabi districts.

There are several natural roads which have been improved to take motor traffic. The chief of these are:—

1. Sheikh Othman to Lahej.
2. Lahej to Museimir.
3. Lahej to the Yemen frontier towards Ta'iz.
4. Lahej to the Yemen frontier towards Mafalis.
5. Lahej to Dhala' and Yemen Frontier town of Oataba.
6. Khor Maksar to Abyan, Shuqra and Lodar.
7. Sheikh Othman to Ywal Baha and the Yunim Frontier town of Mafalis.

* 1. Sultan Naser bin Talib of Bir 'Ali. 2. Sultan Ali bin Muhsin of Balihaf now made and represented by his brother Abdulla bin Muhsin.

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Recently, successful attempts have been made to take passengers by motor traffic to the 'Aulaqi district as far as the foot of the main 'Aulaqi range of mountains, the route being *via* Ahwar on the coast. Passengers have also been taken by taxi to the port of 'Irqa. In the absence of roads suitable for motor traffic, communication is chiefly by camel, though in the mountainous districts of Upper Yafa', mules or donkeys are more suitable.

The Royal Air Force maintain a number of landing grounds in the Protectorate.

Products, Industries and Trade.—Agriculture is the chief occupation of the majority of the inhabitants of the Western Aden Protectorates. Viewed from the barren surroundings of Aden, it is difficult to realise the surprising fertility of the mountain valleys and slopes, and of the highland plateau in the Protectorate. Every possible use is made of irrigation and water rights are a frequent cause of tribal feuds.

The stable crops are "Dhura" and "Dukhn", a millet, of which there are various varieties. Indian corn is also grown. Wheat and barley are found at the higher elevations especially in Yafa', the 'Audhali plateau and the Yeshbum valley. Wheat and barley also grown all along the Northern Aden Port Frontiers. Other crops are jiljil (sesamum) and lucerne. Dates are grown in the Subeihi country. Coffee is grown in Yafa.

Of fruits, grapes, peaches and pomegranates are found in the Dhala' district and 'Audhali plateau. Bananas and papayas are grown in the Lahej oasis and in some other parts.

Cotton and indigo ("hawir") is grown in Beihan and the 'Aulaqi districts.

Honey is largely exported from Yeshbum, and to a less extent, from the 'Audhali, Yaf'a and Aulaqui Dhala' districts.

Trade in the Western Aden Protectorate is chiefly transit trade from the Yemen, from which coffee, skins and "qat" are exported, the latter being a plant cultivated in the Yemen, the leaves of which are chewed. Most of the coffee, however, is exported by sea. In return, kerosene oil, piece-goods and foodstuffs are imported. All the main trade routes from the Yemen pass through Lahej, a town 15 miles north of Sheikh Othman, and the Sultan of Lahej's chief source of revenue is derived from transit dues, which make him the richest, and consequently the most important Chief in the Western Aden Protectorate.

The only industries are weaving, dyeing and charcoal burning, though such Jews as there are make silver work. Potash is manufactured in the 'Abdali and Fadhli districts. Sheep and goats are imported from Somaliland, while oxen, fodder, vegetables and fuel come in by caravan from the neighbouring districts.

Government.—His Majesty's Government does not at present attempt to administer the Aden Protectorate, but the Eastern Aden Protectorate has a European adviser, with his staff, who is resident at Mukalla. The interests of the Western Aden Protectorate are looked after by a small staff of Political Officers under a Political officer in charge, who, together with the Resident adviser at Mukalla, work under the Chief Secretary to the Government. The Governor and C. in C. of the Colony is also Governor of the Protectorate.

The tribes nominate their own Chiefs who have subsequently to be recognised by the Aden Government. The majority of the Chiefs have little control over their subjects, an outstanding exception being the Sultan of Lahej (or 'Abdali Sultan) whose wealth and trained military forces assist him. The foundation of tribal administration is the Sharia law of the Qur'an, which is entrusted to the Qadhis. The tribal Chief adjudicates in serious cases and assists the Qadhi in the execution of his decisions.

Each large tribe is divided into sub-tribes under an 'Aqil or Sheikh. These sub-tribes are further sub-divided into clans, and each clan into families or "beits."

There are no Government regular troops in the Aden Protectorate. In the Western Aden Protectorate, the only Chiefs with trained troops to whom the designation "regular" might apply are the Sultan of Lahej and, in a minor degree, the Amir of Dhala'.

A force named 'Government Guards' was raised in 1938 for Police and general duties in the Protectorate and numbers at present 300 all ranks.

These with the Tribal Guards are jointly known as the 'Protectorate Guards.'

The Government Guards are under the Command of a Political Officer and are paid and controlled entirely by His Majesty's Government.

At present the Tribal Guards are under the direct control of the Tribal Chief concerned who contributes to their upkeep, but with the view to improving these Forces, it is proposed to re-organise them.

They will then be paid and clothed entirely from Governments Funds and the Commandant, Government Guards, will be responsible for their training.

Their control will remain in the hands of the Chief concerned working in close co-operation with the Political Officer of the area.

Towns, Ports and Water Courses.—The chief towns in the Western Aden Protectorate are Lahej, Dhala', Shuqra, Lodar, Ahwar, Yeshbum, Nisab and Beihan al Qasab. Upper Yaf'a has several large settlements, the largest being Beni Bak.

The chief ports are Shuqra, Masani' (Ahwar) 'Irqa and Haura.

The chief water courses are the Tiban, Hardaba-Suheib, Bana, Sulub-Yaramis and Dheiqa-Ahwar. The first two and the last come down in flood a few times each year.

The Hadhramaut States.—The Qu'aiti Rulers of Shihr and Mukalla entered into a treaty with His Majesty's Government in 1882 in which they bound themselves not to cede any parts of their territories to any person or power other than the British Government without the consent of the British Government. In

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addition, the Qu'aitis bound themselves to abide by the advice and conform to the wishes of the British Government in all matters relating to their dealings with neighbouring chiefs and foreign powers. Prior to this treaty the Qu'aiti Jemadar of Shihr and the Kasadi Nakib of Mukalla had entered into agreements for the abolition of the slave trade in 1873 and an even earlier agreement (1863) had been made with the latter on the same subject. The treaty of 1882 was strengthened in 1888 by a Protectorate Treaty in the common form of the treaties with the Protectorate Chiefs.

In August, 1937, the Qu'aiti Sultan entered into a Treaty with the British Government by which His Majesty's Government agreed to appoint a Resident Adviser to the Sultan whose advice the Sultan agreed to accept in all matters except those concerning Mahomedan religion and custom. The Treaty provided also for the recognition by His Majesty's Government of the right of the Sultan to nominate his own successor subject to the approval of His Majesty's Government.

In February, 1939, the Kathiri Sultan of Seiyuh entered into a similar treaty and the same month and Anglo-Qu'aiti-Kathiri Agreement was concluded reconstituting the Qu'aiti-Kathiri Agreement of 1918 with certain modifications, principally in favour of the Kathiri, and by this Agreement the Kathiri Sultan became a direct Treaty Chief.

The **Qu'aiti State** of Shihr and Mukalla on the Gulf of Aden is bounded on the West by the Wahidi and 'Aulaqi Sultanates and the Kingdom of Yemen, on the North by the Great Desert and on the East by the Mahri Sultanate. The Kathiri State forms an enclave on the North.

The country is large in extent but the greater part of its surface consists of barren mountains intersected by Wadis some of which are fertile and cultivated. Of these the most important are the Wadis Meifa, Hajr, Du'an, Leisar, and part of the Wadi Hadhramaut. The principal crops are millet, sesame, beans and wheat. These are all consumed locally but Hammumi tobacco is exported and so is Du'an honey. The other exports are principally fish products.

The Capital and the Residence of the Sultan is Mukalla (population about 16,000): Shihr is also an important port and both are visited by ocean-going ships. The country is divided into five provinces. There are several hundred miles of motorable tracks, including the Al Kaf Road, which is under separate administration and links Tarim with Shihr; and the Du'an road which links Mukalla with Wadi Du'an. Other tracks are under construction.

The population is estimated at about 202,000 and the revenue and expenditure are about 7 and 6 lakhs of rupees respectively.

Sultan.—His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G.

Heir Apparent.—Sultan 'Awadh bin Salih al Qu'aiti.

Resident Adviser.—G. A. Joy.

Assistant.—J. Goepel.

The **Kathiri State** is bounded on the North by the Great Desert and on all other sides by the Qu'aiti State.

The Kathiri country was formerly of great extent: it still includes the most fertile portion of the Wadi Hadhramaut and its tributary wadis such as Wadis Adim and Bin 'Ali. Its crops are mainly grain and dates which are all consumed locally, but cotton grows well and this may develop into an export.

The capital and residence of the Sultan is Seiyun (population about 18,000) but Tarim is also a large and important city which is joined with the port of Shihr by the Al Kaf Road, constructed by the Al Kaf Seiyids who spend large sums on the advancement of the country. Kathiri towns and villages are mostly accessible by motor.

The population is estimated at about 58,000 and contains a large number of extremely well-to-do people, who live mostly on remittances from the East Indies.

Sultan.—Sultan Ja'fer bin Mansur al Kathiri.
Resident Adviser.—G. A. Joy.

Financial Assistant—R. H. Strachan.

Kamaran.—The Island of Kamaran in the Red Sea about 200 miles north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered by the Government of India through a Civil Administrator under the control of the Government of the Colony of Aden. It has an area of 22 square miles and a population of about 3,000. A quarantine station for pilgrims travelling to Mecca from the East is maintained on the Island under the joint control of the Government of India and the Government of the Netherlands Indies.

Civil Administrator, Major D. Thompson.

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Burma.

Burma lies between Assam on the North-West and China on the North-East, and between the Bay of Bengal on the West and South-West and Siam on the South-East. Its area is approximately 261,000 square miles, of which 199,000 are under direct British Administration, 58,000 are indirectly administered through Chiefs (Sawbwas) and 4,000 belong to semi-independent Native States. The main geographical feature of the country is the series of rivers and hills running fan-like from North to South with fertile valleys in between widening and flattening out as they approach the Delta. Differences of elevation and rainfall produce great variations in climate. The coastal tracts of Arakan and Tenasserim have a rainfall of about 200 inches, the Delta less than half that amount. The hot season is short and the monsoon breaks early. The maximum shade temperature is about 96°, the minimum about 60°. North of the Delta the rainfall decreases rapidly to 30 inches in the central dry zone which lies in a "rain shadow" and has a climate resembling that of Bihar. The maximum temperature is twenty degrees higher than in the wet zone, but this is compensated by a bracing cold season. To the north and east of the dry zone lie the Kachin hills and the Shan plateau. The average elevation of this tableland is 3,000 feet with peaks rising to 9,000. Consequently it enjoys a temperate climate with a rainfall of about 70 inches on the average. Its area is over 50,000 square miles. The magnificent rivers, the number of hilly ranges (Yomas) and the abundance of forests, all combine to make the scenery of Burma exceedingly varied and picturesque.

The People.

The total population of Burma at the census of 1931 was 14,667,146. There were 9,092,214 Burmans, 1,037,406 Shans, 1,367,673 Karens, 153,345 Kachins, 348,994 Chins, 534,985 Arakanese and Yanbye, 336,728 Talaings and 138,739 Palaungs. There is also a large alien population of 193,594 Chinese and 1,017,825 Indians, while the European and Anglo-Indian population numbered 30,441, and Indo-Burmans, 182,166.

The Burmans, who form the bulk of the population, belong to the Tibetan group and their language to the Tibeto-Chinese family. They are essentially an agricultural people, 80 per cent. of the agriculture of the country being in their hands. The Burmese and most of the hill tribes also, profess Buddhism, but Animism, or the worship of nature spirits, is almost universal.

In appearance the Burman is usually somewhat short and with Mongolian features. His dress is most distinctive and exceedingly comfortable. It consists of a silk turban bound round his forehead, a loose jacket on his body and a long skirt or longyi tied round his waist, reaching to his ankles. The Burmese women, perhaps the most pleasing type of womanhood in the East, play a large part in the household economy and in petty trading. Their dress is somewhat similar to the men's minus the silk turban on the head, and the longyi is tucked in at the side instead of being tied in front. A well dressed and well groomed Burmese lady would, for grace and neatness, challenge comparison with any woman in the world.

Communications.

The Irrawaddy, and to a less extent the Chindwin, afford great natural thoroughfares to the country. At all seasons of the year these rivers, especially the Irrawaddy, are full of sailing and steam craft. In the Delta the network of waterways is indeed practically the only means of communication. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, with a fine fleet of mail, cargo and ferry boats, gives the Irrawaddy and the Delta rivers and creeks a splendid river service.

The Burma Railways has a length of 2,059 miles open line. The principal lines are from Rangoon to Mandalay; from Mandalay to Myitkyina, the most northern point in the system; the Rangoon-Prome line; and the Pegu-Martaban line, which serves Moulmein on the further bank of the Salween River.

Industry.

Agriculture is the chief industry of the province and supports nearly three-fourths of the population. The nett total cropped area is a little more than 18½ million acres of which nearly 1½ million acres are cropped more than once. Irrigation works supply water to little over 1½ million acres. India is very largely dependent on Burma for her supplies of kerosene, benzine and petrol which rank second to rice in order of importance. Teak wood is exported in large quantities from Burma to India.

Forests play an important part in the industrial life of Burma. The forest reserves cover some 22,271,784 acres while unclassed forests are estimated at about 70,738,560 acres. Government extracted some 43,497 tons of teak during the year 1939-40, private firms, of whom the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and Steel Brothers are the chief, extracted over 4,03,233 tons. Other timber extracted by licensees amounts to 408,440 tons and firewood and charcoal 1,183,239 tons.

Tin and wolfram are found chiefly in the Tavoy and Mergui Districts. Wolfram and tin are found together in most mining areas in Tavoy, the proportion varying from almost pure tin to almost pure wolfram. There has been a revival in the price of tin.

The improvement in the output of wolfram continues. The output of wolfram in 1939 was 4,342 tons as against 3,849 tons in 1938. There has been an increase in the output of tin, 5,441 tons in 1939 as against 4,519 tons in 1938. Silver, gold, lead, zinc, copper and nickle speiss are extracted by the Burma Corporation at Bawdwin in the Northern Shan States. Gold is also found in small quantities in the Katha Myikkyina and Upper Chindwin Districts. Mining for precious stones in the Mogok and Thabeitkyin Stone Tracts, which for many years continued to be carried out under extraordinary licences and by

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native miners working under ordinary licences. The output of rubies during 1939 was 211,510 carats, which is the maximum output since 1920. There was an output of 6 cwts. amber during 1939. The output of Burmese jadeite during 1939 as compared with that of the previous year shewed a decrease of 536 cwts. The total output of petroleum in Burma during 1939 was over 275¼ million gallons against 264 million gallons in 1939. The oldest and largest oilfield is at Yenangyaung in the Magwe District where the Burmah Oil Company have their chief wells. There has been a gradual decrease in the output from the wells in this oilfield as evidenced by the output of nearly 184½ million gallons in 1921 and 106 million gallons in 1939. The next largest oilfield is at Chauk in the same district where the output in 1939 was nearly 140 million gallons, which is the maximum output since 1920. There was an increase in the output from wells in the Pakokku District. There were decreases in the output from wells in the Minbu, Upper Chindwin and Thayetmyo Districts. The Burma Oil Company take their oil to the refineries at Rangoon by pipe-line from the Yenangyaung and Chauk Oilfields. The area under rubber during 1939 was 108,802 acres.

Manufactures.

There are 1,077 factories, more than half of which are engaged in milling rice and nearly one-seventh are saw mills. The remainder are chiefly engineering works, cotton ginning mills, oil mills for the extraction of oil from groundnuts, printing presses, ice and ærated water factories, and oil refineries connected with the petroleum industry. The total number of persons employed in establishments under the Factories Act in 1938 was 86,383. Perennial factories employed 81,718 and seasonal factories 46,65. At the Census of 1931, 1,850,176 or 29·79 per cent. of the total population were engaged outside agriculture and production.

Public opinion amongst the Burmese appears to have now veered round in favour of the locally made article in preference to the imported artificial silks, mostly "longyis" which were so much in demand for men and women's wear a few years ago. At Amarapura in the Mandalay District a revival has taken place of hand silk-weaving. Burmese carving though once famous is now on the decline for want of encouragement from the public, and few artists in silver still remain, the finish of whose work is sometimes very fine. Bassein and Mandalay parasols are well-known and much admired in Burma. But perhaps the most famous of all hand-made and indigenous industries is the lacquer work of Pagan with its delicate patterns in black, green, and yellow traced on a ground-work of red lacquer over bamboo. The art of making bronze figures is also on the decline. Cigar rolling is an important indigenous industry and is carried on largely in Rangoon, Mandalay, Moulmein and Prome. Toy making is on the increase and the toys are improving in design and material.

Administration.

Burma, which was originally administered as a Lieutenant-Governorship, was deliberately excluded from the operation of the Reform Act of 1919. It was felt that Burma differed so markedly from the Provinces in the India Empire that its requirements should be separately considered. After repeated discussions the question was referred to a special Burma Reforms Committee, which in 1922 recommended that all the essential provisions of the Reform Act should be applied to Burma. This recommendation was accepted and its proposals became law. Under this Act Burma became a Governor's Province, with an executive council and ministers, and conforms to the provinces recreated under the Act of 1919 (*q.v.*). The main difference was in the size of the electorate. Under the franchise accepted, the rural electorate was estimated at 1,979,450 and the urban electorate had been put as high as 99,882. The Legislative Council consisted of 103 members, of which 80 were elected and the balance nominated. Owing to the special status of women in Burma, female franchise was adopted from the beginning.

Burma was constitutionally separated from India with effect from the 1st of April 1937 on which date the Government of Burma Act 1935 came into force. Under that Act the Burma Legislature consists of His Majesty, represented by the Governor and two Chambers known as the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate consists of 36 members and the House of Representatives consists of 132 members.

Burma is divided into Upper Burma (including the Shan States, the Kachin and Chin Hills) and Lower Burma. The Shan States are administered by the Chiefs of the States, subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Federated Shan States, who is also Superintendent for the Southern Shan States, and the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States. The Northern and Southern Shan States were formed into a Federation on the 1st October 1922, and are designated the F. S. States. The other Shan States in Burma are subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Sagaing Division. The Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration is vested in the Chief of the State, subject to the restrictions contained in the order of appointment. The law administered is the customary law of the State.

Under the Governor are eight Commissioners of divisions, three in Upper, four in Lower Burma, and one in the Federated Shan States.

Justice.

The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice is under the control of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, which consists of a Chief Justice and nine other permanent Judges. The Superior Judicial Service consists of District and Sessions Judges; there is also a Subordinate Civil Judicial Service graded into two separate services, viz. the Burma Judicial Service and the Subordinate Judicial Service.

All village headmen have limited magisterial powers and a considerable number are also invested with civil jurisdiction to a limited extent.

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In pursuance of the policy of decentralization steps were taken in 1917 to restore to the village headmen the power and influence which they possessed in Burmese times before the centralizing tendencies of British rule made them practically subordinate officers of the administration.

Public Works.

The P.W.D. comprises two Branches, *viz.*, the Buildings and Roads Branch and the Irrigation Branch.

The B. & R. Branch of this Department which is under the Ministry of Health and Public Works is administered by one Chief Engineer. There is also a Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer. There are five permanent Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles, three of which are stationed at Rangoon and two at Maymyo. These are officers of the administrative rank.

Those of the executive rank are the Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers who number 34 (thirty four), including the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, 13 of them being on the cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers and the rest on the Burma Engineering Service (Class I) which has been constituted for the purpose of gradually replacing the Indian Service of Engineers in the B. & R. Branch; so far 23 appointments have been made to the latters service. There are 21 officers in service at present.

The Irrigation Branch of the P.W.D., which is under the control of the Hon'ble Minister of Lands and Revenue, is administered by the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Burma Irrigation Branch, who is assisted by a Personal Asstt. There are two permanent Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles, one of whom is stationed at Rangoon and the other at Maymyo. These are officers of the Administrative rank.

Those of the Executive rank are the Executive Engineers who number 12 on the cadre of the Burma Service of Engineers, Class I, Irrigation Branch. Besides this there is also the Burma Service of Engineers, Class II.

Further, there is a River Training Expert.

The Burma Defence Force.

The Burma Defence Force comprises the Army in Burma and the Burma Frontier Force. The supreme command of the Burma Defence Force is vested in the Governor of Burma, subject to the general control of the Secretary of State for Burma.

Police.

The Police Force is divided into: Civil, Military and Rangoon Town Police. The first two are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the latter is under the orders of the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General. There are four other Deputy Inspectors-General, one each for the Northern, Southern and Western Ranges, and for the Railway and Criminal Investigation Department.

A special feature of Burma is the Military Police. Its officers are seconded from the British or Indian Army and its rank and file are recruited from natives of India and Burma. The experiment of recruiting Burmese on a small scale has been moderately successful. The organisation is military, the force being divided into three Battalions. The object of the force is to supplement the Civil Police in the maintenance of law and order. Their duties, apart from furnishing columns for active operations against dacoits, etc., are to provide escorts for specie, prisoners, etc., and guards for treasuries, jails, lockups and courts.

Education.

Under the Minister of Education there is the Director of Public Instruction with an Assistant Director, both belonging to the Indian Educational Service and an Additional Assistant Director in the Burma Educational Service, Class I. There are ten Inspectors of Schools drawn from the Burma Educational Service (class I) while the Burma Educational Service (class II) provides eight Assistant Inspectors. There is one Asstt. Inspector of School Physical Training, appointed on a Temporary basis. There is a Special Inspector in the Burma Educational Service Class I (temporary for the present) to inspect science teaching in Schools. There is also one Inspectress of Schools. There is a Chief Education Officer for the Federated Shan States.

A centralized, teaching and residential University for Burma has been established in Rangoon. It now provides courses in Arts, Science, Law, Education, Economics, Engineering, Medicine and Agriculture.

English and A. V. Schools are controlled by the Education Dept. Subject to Government control a system of Vernacular Primary, Middle and High Schools is managed by Local Education Authorities comprising 28 District School Boards, 60 Municipalities, 15 Town Committees and 21 Deputy Commissioners. A Primary Education Act was passed by the Legislature in 1940 providing for the introduction of free compulsory education under the provision of the Act.

Among special institutions, The Government Technical Institute, Insein, provides courses in Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering and tanning, leather work and soap making. The State School of Fine Arts, Rangoon, provides courses in Drawing, Painting (water and oil) Poster-Designing and various branches of Burmese music. The State Polytechnic, Rangoon, provides courses in Tailoring, Dress-making, Commercial Education (Accountancy, Book-keeping, shorthand, Typewriting and Theory and Practice of commerce), Laundering and Dyeing and Carpentry (Bombo and cane work), the Burma Forest School, Pyinmana, courses in Forestry, the Agricultural College, Mandalay,

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courses in Agriculture and the Veterinary College, Insein, courses in Veterinary science. The Mary Chapman Training College for Teachers and School for the Deaf exists in Rangoon, and schools for the blind, at Moulmein and Rangoon.

A liberal scheme of State Scholarships provides for the despatch of 6 to 12 scholars each year for the education and training overseas of persons domiciled in Burma.

A State Cinema Service has also been inaugurated for the education of both children and adults by visual means. For the children of school-going age, films shown are mainly on health and educational matters while those for adults are on health and general educational matters including improved agricultural methods, animal husbandry, poultry keeping, etc.

Medical.

The control of the Medical Department is vested in an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. Under him are 37 Civil Surgeons. There are also a Director of Public Health, two Assistant Directors of Public Health, and a Director. Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, at which there is now a Public Analyst (which post is at present held in abeyance for purposes of economy) and to which is also attached a Malaria Bureau. There are also an Inspector-General of Prisons, three whole-time Superintendents of Prisons, a Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and a Superintendent of the Mental Hospital. There is also a post of Hygiene Publicity Officer. There are also a temporary post of special Leprosy Officer and a Nutrition Survey Officer.

The Pasteur Institute was opened in Rangoon in July 1915. The Director is a member of the Indian Medical Service.

THE FINANCES OF BURMA.

Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1940-41.	Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1940-41.
(*a*) REVENUE RECEIPTS—	Rs.		Rs.
ORDINARY.		XXVIII.—Industries	27,000
I.—Customs	3,40,00,000	XXIX.—Aviation	77,000
II.—Excise Duties ..	1,48,06,000	XXX.—Miscellaneous Departments ..	2,47,000
III.—Taxes on Income ..	1,63,00,000	XXXI.—Currency	40,85,000
IV.—State Lottery ..	18,00,000	XXXII.—Mint	17,82,000
V.—Land Revenue ..	4,84,45,000	XXXIII.—Civil Works ..	10,10,000
VI.—Excise	1,00,22,000	XXXIV.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation .	94,000
VII.—Stamps	32,13,000	XXXV.—Stationery and Printing	1,71,000
VIII.—Forest	1,30,89,000	XXXVI.—Miscellaneous ..	2,90,000
IX.—Registration ..	2,73,000	XXXVII.—Defence Services—Effective ..	7,72,000
X.—Other Taxes and Duties	10,19,000	XXXVIII.—Defence Services—Non-Effective ..	2,000
XIII.—Irrigation, etc., Works with Capital Accounts ..	8,98,000	XXXIX.—Frontier Force ..	4,30,000
XIV.—Irrigation, etc., Works (no Capital Accounts) ..	30,000	XL.—Miscellaneous Adjustments between Burma and the Federated Shan States	23,82,000
XV.—Posts and Telegraphs (Net, *i.e.*, less working expenses) ..	—6,82,000	XLI.—Extraordinary Receipts	2,94,000
XVI.—Interest	9,98,000	Total (*a*) ..	16,03,06,000
XVII.—Administration of Justice	7,61,000	(*b*) DEBT AND DEPOSIT HEADS.	
XVIII.—Jails and Convict Settlements ..	12,18,000	*Public Debt*—	
XIX.—Police	7,95,000	Floating Debt	50,00,000
XX.—Ports and Pilotage .	2,10,000	*Unfunded Debt*—	
XXII.—Education	4,79,000	Savings Bank Deposits ..	1,51,10,000
XXIII.—Medical	6,32,000	Post Office Cash Certificates ..	30,00,000
XXIV.—Public Health ..	1,83,000	State Provident Funds.. ..	48,78,400
XXV.—Agriculture ..	1,35,000	Other Accounts	1,200
XXVI.—Veterinary	14,000	For rounding	+400
XXVII.—Co-operative Credit.	5,000		

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Major Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1940-41.	Major Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1940-41.
	Rs.		Rs.
Deposits and Advances—		*Remittances—*	
Depreciation Reserve Fund—Railways	1,87,000	Remittances within Burma—Money-orders	4,65,55,000
Renewals Reserve Fund—Posts and Telegraphs ..	1,87,000	Cash Remittances and Adjustments between Officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General or Controller	17,41,61,300
Post Office Cash Certificates Bonus Fund	1,85,000	Remittance by Bills	76,00,000
Deposits of Local Funds ..	2,26,00,000	Adjusting Accounts between Burma and the Federated Shan States	7,80,000
Departmental and Judicial Deposits—		Exchange Account between Posts and Telegraphs and Defence Services	5,000
Civil Deposits	3,94,00,000	Net Receipts by Civil Treasuries from Posts and Telegraphs ..	14,18,000
Other Deposits	3,47,67,000	Net Receipts from Civil Treasuries by Defence Services ..	1,69,38,000
Other Accounts	20,000	For rounding	—300
Advances Repayable	46,58,000	*Remittance Account between England and Burma—*	
Permanent Advances	80,000	(*a*) Accounts with Secretary of State—	
Accounts with Foreign Governments and Indian States ..	38,000	i. Items adjustable in Burma	18,10,000
Accounts with India	1,73,00,000	ii. Items adjustable in England	5,64,000
Accounts between Burma and the Burma Railways ..	58,00,000	(*b*) Accounts with the High Commissioner—	
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	1,00,000	i. Items adjustable in Burma	1,07,58,000
Suspense Accounts	19,36,75,000	ii. Items adjustable in England	1,36,000
Cheques and Bills	3,14,00,000	*Transfers of cash between England and Burma—*	
Departmental and Similar Accounts	2,00,000	Remittances Through Reserve Bank	1,21,07,000
For rounding	....	Total (*b*) ..	65,41,95,000
Loans and Advances—		Total (*a*) & (*b*) ..	81,45,01,000
Loans to the Burma Railway Board	11,32,000	Opening Balance ..	1,32,42,000
Loans to Agriculturists, Co-operative Societies, Municipalities, etc.	14,41,500	Grand Total ..	82,77,43,000
Loans to Government Servants.	4,96,500		
Deduct—Amount of recoveries of pre-separation Loans and Advances transferred to the head "XLI Extraordinary Receipts"	2,94,000		

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Major Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1940-41.
(*a*) EXPENDITURE DEBITABLE TO REVENUE.	Rs.
1. Customs	12,44,000
2. Excise Duties	2,35,000
3. Taxes on Income	10,83,000
4. State Lottery	1,99,000
5. Land Revenue	52,59,000
6. Excise	22,94,000
7. Stamps	85,000
8. Forest	60,32,000
8A. Forest Capital Outlay ..	32,000
9. Registration	1,32,000
10. Other Taxes and Duties ..	1,51,000
11. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	11,78,000
12. Rev. Expdre. on Works with Capital Accounts ..	26,83,000
13. Other Rev. Expenditure ..	4,24,000
14. Constn. of Irrgn., Navgn., etc., Works	5,30,000
16. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	3,37,000
17. Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	68,79,000
18. Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	98,48,000
19. Legislature	9,11,000
20. General Administration ..	1,17,73,990
21. Audit	17,36,000
22. Administration of Justice .	55,51,000
23. Jails and Convict Settlements	36,01,000
24. Police	1,55,13,000
25. Ports and Pilotage ..	4,44,000
27. Ecclesiastical	1,70,000
28. External Affairs	88,000

Major Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1940-41.
(*a*) EXPENDITURE DEBITABLE TO REVENUE—*contd.*	Rs.
29. Scientific Departments ..	8,80,000
30. Education	1,00,39,000
31. Medical	45,50,000
32. Public Health	11,58,000
33. Agriculture	12,66,000
34. Veterinary	6,01,000
35. Co-operative Credit ..	5,93,000
36. Industries	2,51,000
37. Aviation	4,79,000
37A. Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	8,92,000
38. Miscellaneous Departments.	5,87,000
39. Currency	....
41. Civil Works	1,23,16,000
42. Famine Relief	50,000
43. Suprn. Allwncs. & Pensions	1,47,36,000
43A. Commutation	13,36,000
44. Stationery and Printing ..	12,08,000
45. Miscellaneous	7,82,000
46. Defence Services—Effective	2,17,23,000
47. Defence Services—Non-Effective	4,95,000
48. Frontier Force	64,17,000
49. Miscellaneous Adjustments between Burma and Federated Shan States ..	58,88,000
50. Extraordinary Charges ..	..
Total (*a*) ..	16,46,59,990
(*b*) CAPITAL EXPENDITURE NOT DEBITABLE TO REVENUE.	
52. Constn. of Irrgn., etc., Wks.	..
53. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	..
58. Payments of Commuted value of Pensions ..	..
59. Payments to Retrenched Personnel	..
Total (*b*) ..	..
Total (*a*) & (*b*) ..	16,46,59,990

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Major Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1940-41.
	Rs.
	....
(c) DEBT AND DEPOSIT HEADS.	
Public Debt.	
Floating Debt	50,00,000
Unfunded Debt.	
Savings Bank Deposits	1,43,50,000
Post Office Cash Certificates ..	10,50,000
State Provident Funds	26,98,000
Other Accounts	..
Deposits and Advances.	
Renewals Reserve Fund—Posts and Telegraphs ..	1,47,000
Deposits of Local Funds ..	2,26,00,000
Departmental and Judicial Deposits.	
Civil Deposits	3,94,00,000
Other Deposits	3,47,41,000
Other Accounts	20,000
Advances Repayable	46,66,000
Permanent Advances	75,000
Accounts with Foreign Governments and Indian States ..	38,000
Accounts with India	1,73,00,000
Accounts between Burma and the Burma Railways	58,00,000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank.	1,00,000
Suspense Accounts	19,55,16,000
Cheques and Bills	3,14,00,000
Departmental and similar Accounts	2,00,000
Carried over ..	37,51,01,000

Major Heads of Account.	Estimates, 1940-41.
	Rs.
Brought forward ..	37,51,01,000
(c) DEBT AND DEPOSIT HEADS—*concld.*	
Loans and Advances.	
Loans to the Burma Railway Board	11,32,000
Loans to Agriculturists, Co-operative Societies, Municipalities, Etc.	14,42,000
Loans to Government Servants..	4,95,000
Remittances.	
Remittances within Burma—	
Money Orders	4,65,45,000
Cash Remittances and Adjustments between Officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General or Controller	17,41,65,300
Remittance by Bills	76,00,000
Adjusting Account between Burma and the F.S.S. ..	7,80,000
Exchange Account between Posts and Telegraphs and Defence Services	5,000
Net Payments into Civil Treasuries by Posts and Telegraphs .	14,18,000
Net issues from Civil Treasuries to Defence Services	1,69,38,000
For rounding	—300
Remittance Accounts between England and Burma.	
(a) *Accounts with Secretary of State.*	
i.—Items adjustable in Burma ..	18,10,000
ii.—Items adjustable in England.	5,64,000
(b) *Accounts with the High Commissioner.*	
i.—Items adjustable in Burma ..	1,07,58,000
ii.—Items adjustable in England.	1,36,000
Transfer of cash between England and Burma.	
Remittance through the Reserve Bank	1,21,07,000
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	....
Total (c) ..	65,09,96,000
Total (a), (b) & (c) ..	81,56,55,990
Closing Balance ..	1,20,87,010
Grand Total ..	82,77,43,000

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Administration.

Governor, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-Smith, P.C., G.B.E.

GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY.

C. F. B. Pearce, C.B.E., I.C.S.

ASSISTANT TO GOVERNOR'S SECRETARY.

J. McTurk, B.C.S. (1).

MILITARY SECRETARY TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Lt.-Col. G. T. Miller.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

E. W. Battersby, Burma Police Class (1).

Captain E. T. Cook, Grenadier Guards.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Col. (Tempy. Brigadier) F. A. G. Roughton, C.B.E., I.A. (Retd.); Lt.-Col. (*Honorary Colonel*) H. Sleeman, R.E. (A), Commandant Rangoon Field Brigade, Royal Artillery, Burma Auxiliary Force; Major the Hon'ble Maung Aye, AB.R.P., Minister of Home Affairs; Major Lao Htin Si, B.T.F., Registrar, University of Rangoon; Lt.-Commander J. J. Murray, Nautical Adviser and Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Burma.

Indian Aides-de-Camp, Subadar-Major Lasang Gam, late of the 3/20th Burma Rifles; Naib-Commandant Khan Sahib Ghulam Ali, Myitkyina Battalion, Burma Frontier Force.

COUNSELLORS TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. Craw, C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Wise, C.B.E., I.C.S.

The Hon'ble U Maung Gyee, M.A., Bar-at-Law.

FINANCIAL ADVISER TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

The Hon'ble Mr. James Baxter, M.A.

MINISTER TO THE GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

The Hon'ble U Saw, Premier (Minister of Agriculture and Forests).

The Hon'ble Sir Paw Tun, A.T.M., Bar-at-Law (Minister of Lands and Revenue.)

The Hon'ble U Htoon Aung Gyaw, Bar-at-Law (Minister of Finance).

The Hon'ble U Ba Yin, Bar-at-Law (Minister of Education).

The Hon'ble U Tharrawaddy Maung Maung, B.Sc. (Illionois, U.S.A.) (Minister of Health and Public Works).

The Hon'ble Major Maung Aye, Bar-at-Law (Minister of Home Affairs).

The Hon'ble U Ba Than (Minister of Commerce and Industry).

The Hon'ble U Ba On (Minister of Labour).

The Hon'ble Saw Pe Tha, Bar-at-Law (Minister of Judicial Affairs).

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Auditor-General, N. B. Deane, O.B.E.

General Officer Commanding Army in Burma, Lt.-General D. K. McLeod, C.B., D.S.O.

Director of Agriculture, F. D. Odell, M.A., I.A.S.

Commissioner, Federated Shan States, Taunggyi Southern Shan States, P. C. Fogarty, I.C.S.

Superintendent, Northern Shan States, A. [illegible] Porter, O.B.E.

Director of Public Instruction, A. Campbell, M.A., I.E.S.

Inspector-General, Frontier Force, Burma, C[illegible] (Tempy. Brigadier) F. R. G. Roughton, O.B.E., I.A. (Retd.)

Inspector-General of Police, R. C. Morris.

Chief Conservator of Forests, R. Unwin.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Lt.-Col. M. L. Treston, F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Major T. J. Davidson, M.B., Ch.B. (Aberd.), D.T.M. & H., D.P.H., I.M.S.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. J. Findlay, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., I.M.S.

Commissioner of Excise, U Saw Hla Pru (S[illegible] A.T.M.

Commissioner of Income-Tax, R. K. Harper, M.C., I.C.S.

Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Burma, R. Nesbitt-Hawes, C.B.E., M.I.R.E., A.M.I.M.E.

Director, Defence Bureau, C. G. Stewart, O.B.E.

Director of Veterinary Services, Captain S. E. Rippon, M.R.C.V.S.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, U Tin, I.C.S.

Director of Civil Aviation, A. T. Eadon, F.R. Ae. S., M.I.Ae. E., F.R.S.A.

Director of Public Information, U Khin Maung.

Chief Commissioners of Burma.

Lieut.-Colonel A. P. Phayre, C.B.	1862
Colonel A. Fytche, C.S.I.	1867
Lieut.-Colonel R. D. Ardagh	1870
The Hon. Ashley Eden, C.S.I.	1871
A. R. Thompson, C.S.I.	1875
C. U. Aitchison, C.S.I.	1878
C. E. Bernard, C.S.I.	1880
C. H. T. Crosthwaite	1883
Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I.	1886
C. H. T. Crosthwaite, C.S.I.	1887
A. P. MacDonnell, C.S.I. (*a*)	1889
Alexander Mackenzie, C.S.I.	1890
D. M. Smeaton	1892
Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I.	1892

(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell.

Lieutenant-Governors of Burma.

Sir F. W. R. Fryer, K.C.S.I.	1897
Sir H. S. Barnes, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O. ..	1903
Sir H. T. White, K.C.I.E.	1905
Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I., LL.D. ..	1910
Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ..	1915
Sir Reginald Craddock, K.C.S.I.	1917

Governors of Burma.

Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. ..	1922
Sir Charles Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1927
Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	1932
The Hon. Sir Archibald Douglas Cochrane, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.	1936
Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-Smith, P.C., G.B.E.	1941

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SECRETARIES, DEPUTY SECRETARIES, UNDER-SECRETARIES, Etc., TO GOVERNMENT.

H. C. Baker, I.C.S.	Secretary, Home Department.
U Hla Shain (A), I.C.S.	Secretary, Finance Department.
U Kyaw Din, A.T.M.	Secretary, Education Department.
D. B. Petch, M.C., I.C.S.	Secretary, Commerce Department.
L. M. Lees, I.C.S.	Secretary, Revenue Department.
D. C. P. Phelips, I.C.S.	Secretary, Defence Department.
U Kyin, I.C.S.	Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Forests.
F. S. V. Donnison, I.C.S.	Secretary, Judicial Department.
U Shwe Baw, I.C.S.	Secretary, Department of Health and Public Works.
U Kyaw Min, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S. ..	Secretary, Labour Department.
E. G. S. Apedaile, I.C.S.	Additional Secretary, Defence Department.
U Kyaw (A3), K.S.M.	Joint Secretary, Home Defence, Agriculture and Forest Departments (also Press and Publicity Officer).
A. H. Seymour, I.C.S.	Controller of Supplies Burma, and Joint Secretary, Defence and Commerce Departments.
A. K. Potter, I.C.S.	Controller of Finance, Finance Department (Defence).
Lt.-Col. J. W. D. Mallins, M.C., R.E. ..	Assistant Controller of Supplies.
F. B. Arnold, I.C.S.	Controller of Prices.
U Ba Tun, K.S.M., A.T.M.	Deputy Secretary, Home and Judicial Departments.
U Sein Tin (A), I.C.S.	Deputy Secretary, Home and Defence Departments.
J. G. F. Hall, I.C.S.	Finance Department Representative, Headquarters, Army in Burma.
G. H. Po Saw, B.A. (Oxon.)	Deputy Secretary, Finance Departments.
W. C. Fuller, I.S.O.	Under Secretary, Home Department (Offg.).
U Win Pe (A), I.C.S.	Under Secretary, Finance Department.
G. E. Clark, I.C.S.	Under Secretary, (1) Defence Department.
R. W. D. Fowler, B.C.S. (1)	Under Secretary, (2) Defence Department.
U Khin Maung Gyi (A)	Under Secretary, Revenue Department.
U Lwin (A3), A.T.M.	Under Secretary, Department of A. & F.
U Ohn Maung (A), B.C.S. (1) ..	Under Secretary, Commerce Department.
U Tun Yin (A1), A.T.M.	Under Secretary, Judicial Department.
U Saw Lwin (A), I.C.S.	Under Secretary, Education Department.
U Ko Gyi (A)	Under Secretary, Department of Health & Public Works.
U Than E	Under Secretary, Labour Department.
U Po Han	Assistant Secretary, Home Department (Offg.)
N. R. Chakravarti	Assistant Secretary, Finance Department (Offg.)
S. L. Archer	Assistant Secretary, Defence Department.
P. Gosh	Registrar, Home and Judicial Departments (Offg.)
A. Subrahmanyam Aiyar	Registrar, Department of H. & P.W. (Offg.)
S. Venkateswaran, B.A.	Registrar, Defence Department (Offg.)
E. J. Carew	Registrar, Department of A. & F.
D. K. McNair	Registrar, Commerce & Revenue Departments.
U Ba Thein (1)	Registrar, Finance Department (Offg.)
U Thaung Tin, A.T.M.	Registrar, Education Department.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS

A. E. Gilliat, C.I.E., I.C.S.	Financial Commissioner.
A. Williamson, I.C.S.	Financial Commissioner.
K. W. Foster	Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.
R. R. Langham Carter, I.C.S. ..	Secretary to the Financial Commissioner.
M. Ignatius	Registrar (Offg.)

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BURMA STATES.

The States in Burma are mainly the Shan States which are included in British Burma, and which are administered through their chiefs known as Sawbwas. Besides the Shan States there are the Karenni States which are not part of British Burma and which are not subject to any of the laws in force in British Burma.

The Shan States comprise the two isolated States of Hsawnghsup and Singkaling Hkamti in the Naga Hills District under the supervision of the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, the seven petty village communities under separate hereditary Chiefs known as Hkamti Long in the Myitkyina District and the two main divisions of the Shan States known as the Northern and Southern Shan States numbering seven and twenty-eight States respectively which are under the Commissioner, Federated Shan States.

Hsawnghsup with an area of 529 square miles and a population of 7,239 lies between the 24th and 25th parallels of latitude and on the 95th parallel of longitude between the Chindwin river and the State of Manipur.

Singkaling Hkamti has an area of 983 square miles and a population of 2,157 and lies on the 96th and 90th parallels of latitude and longitude respectively.

The Hkamti Long States have an area of 200 square miles with a population of 5,349 and lie between the 27th and 28th parallels of latitude on the Upper Waters of the N'Mai branch of the Irrawaddy.

The Northern Shan States (area 20,156 square miles and population 636,107) and the Southern Shan States (area 36,157 square miles and population 870,230), form with the Wa States (area about 2,000 square miles) and the Karenni States, a huge triangle lying roughly between the 19th and 24th parallels of latitude and the 96th and 102nd parallels of longitude with its base on the plains of Burma and its apex on the Mehkong river.

The population consists chiefly of Shans who belong to the Shan group of the Tai Chinese family; the remainder belong chiefly to the Wa-palaung and Mon Khmer groups of races of the Austro-Asiatic brand of the Austric family, or to the Karen family. There are also a number of Kachins and others of the Tibeto-Burman family. The Shans themselves shade off imperceptibly into a markedly Chinese race on the frontier. Buddhism and Animism are the principal religions.

The climate over so large an area varies greatly. In the narrow low-lying valleys the heat in summer is excessive. Elsewhere the summer shade temperature is usually 80 to 95° Fahr. In winter frost is severe on the paddy plains and open downs but the temperature on the hills is more equable. The rainfall varies from 50 to 100 inches in different localities, [illegible]

The agricultural products of the States are rice, pulses, maize, buckwheat, cotton, sesamum, groundnuts, oranges and pineapples.

Land is held chiefly on communal tenure but unoccupied land is easily obtainable on lease from the Chiefs in accordance with special rules for non-natives of the States. Great spaces of the States are suitable for cattle, pony and mule breeding and in the Northern States Chinese settlers appear to have found the latter a very paying proposition.

The mineral resources of the States are still unexpected. The Burma Corporation have a concession for silver, copper, lead and zinc in the Northern States which they claim to be the richest in the world. The Mawson area in the Southern States is also rich in lead. Lignite and iron ore of a low grade are found in many places.

Lashio, the headquarters of the Northern Shan States, is the terminus of the Myohaung-Lashio Branch of the Burma Railways (178 miles) and is also connected with Mandalay by a motor road.

The Burma Corporation's narrow-gauge private railway track, 44·49 miles long, connects their Bawdwin mine with the Burma Railways system at Namyao.

The Southern Shan States are served by the Burma Railways branch line Thazi to Heho (87 miles) which has been extended to Shwenyaung, 98 miles from Thazi.

Taunggyi, the headquarters of the Southern Shan States, is connected with Thazi by a well-graded motor road. The States vary much in size and importance. The largest State is Kengtung with an area of 12,400 square miles and population of 225,894.

Hsipaw with an area of 4,400 square miles and population 148,731 is the richest State with a gross revenue of Rs.10,62,418.

The Sawbwas of Kengtung, Hsipaw, Yawnghwe and Mongnai have salutes of nine guns.

Administration.

The Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration of every Shan State is vested in the Chief of the State subject to the restrictions specified in the order of appointment granted to him. The law to be administered in each State is the customary law of the State so far as it is in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience and not opposed to the law in force in the rest of British Burma. The customary law may be modified by the Governor who has also power to appoint officers to take part in the administration of any State and to regulate the powers and proceedings of such officers. The chiefs are bound by their order of appointment to follow the advice of the Superintendents

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In 1920, Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, proposed a scheme for the sanction of the Secretary of State under which the Chiefs of the Northern and Southern Shan States have agreed to federalise the departments of Government in which they had been previously largely dependent on contributions from the Provincial Funds. Under this scheme no interference is contemplated in the internal management of the States and the Chiefs continue to collect their taxes and be responsible for law and order, maintain Courts for the disposal of criminal and civil cases, appoint their own officials and control their own subjects under the advice of the Superintendents. But the Federation is responsible for the centralised Departments of Public Works, Medical, Forests, Education, Agriculture and to a small extent Police. In place of the individual tribute formerly paid by them the Chiefs contribute to the Federation a proportion of their revenue which amounts roughly to the expenditure hitherto incurred by them on the heads of administration now centralised while the Burma Government surrenders to the Federation all revenue previously derived from the States to enable it to maintain its services at the same degree of efficiency formerly enjoyed. The Federation on the other hand makes a payment of a fixed proportion of its revenue to the Burma Treasury in place of the individual contributions of the Chiefs. Under this scheme the Federation is a sub-entity of the Burma Government, is self-contained and responsible for its own progress. The Chiefs express their views on Federal and general matters through a Council of Chiefs consisting of all Chiefs of the rank of Sawbwa and four elected representatives of the lesser Chiefs. The Superintendent, Northern Shan States, and the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States, to whom the supervision of the Federation has been entrusted are *ex-officio* members of the Council. The scheme was sanctioned and brought into force with effect from October 1922. The first meeting of the Council of Chiefs was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S. in March 1923.

Karenni.

This district which formerly consisted of five States now consists of three as two have been amalgamated with others. It has a total area of 4,280 square miles and a population of 58,761. It lies on the south of the Southern Shan States between Thailand and the British district of Toungoo. The largest State is Kantarawadi with an area of 3,015 square miles and a population of 30,677 and a revenue of nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees. More than half of the inhabitants are Red Karens. An Assistant Political Officer is posted at Loikaw subject to the supervision of the Superintendent, Southern Shan States, who exercises in practice much the same control over the Chiefs as is exercised in the Shan States though nominally they are more independent than their Shan neighbours. Mineral and forest rights, however, in Karenni belong to the Chiefs and not to the Government. In the past substantial contributions from Provincial revenues have been made to the Karenni Chiefs for education and medical service. The Chiefs are at present unwilling to surrender their special rights and join the Shan States Federation though very considerable advantages might accrue from their doing so.

The principal wealth of the country used to be in its teak timber and a large alien population was at one time supported by the timber trade. This has largely declined in the last few years and unless the Chiefs are prepared to deny themselves and close their forests they will soon disappear.

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The Home Government.

The Home Government of India represented for sixty years the gradual evolution of the governing board of the old East India Company. The affairs of the company were originally managed by the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors. In 1784 Parliament established a Board of Control, with full power and authority to control and direct all operations and concerns relating to the civil and military government, and revenues of India. By degrees the number of the Board was reduced and its powers were exercised by the President, the lineal precursor of the Secretary of State for India. With modifications this system lasted until 1858, when the Mutiny, followed by the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, demanded a complete change. Under the Act of 1858 (merged in the consolidating measure passed in 1915) the Secretary of State is the constitutional adviser of the Crown on all matters relating to India. He inherited generally all the powers and duties which were formerly vested either in the Board of Control, or in the Company, the Directors and the Secret Committee in respect of the government and revenues of India.

The Secretary of State.

Until the Act of 1919 came into force, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of State in Council had, and exercised, the fullest powers of superintendence, direction and control over the government and revenues of India, subject, of course, to a large measure of delegation. The Secretary of State was the statutory heir of the East India Company and the Board of Control, and it was as such that the generality of his powers were exercised.

The Act of 1919 transferred a substantial share of power and responsibility in relation to the Government of the Provinces to the Provincial Legislatures and Ministers, while it greatly increased the elected element in, and the influence of, the Central Legislature at Delhi. In the sphere so affected the power and responsibilities of Parliament and its representative, the Secretary of State, were correspondingly curtailed, but outside the field of administration so transferred the responsibility of Parliament for the good government of India remained unimpaired. No statutory change in the relations between the Secretary of State and the Central Government was made, but there was a very marked alteration in the balance of authority corresponding with the enhanced status and influence of the Indian Legislature. The Report of the Joint Select Committee on the Bill of 1919 recommended that a convention should be allowed to grow up that only in exceptional circumstances should the Secretary of State be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interest where the Government and the Legislature of India are in agreement.

The Council of India.

The Act of 1858 established besides the Secretary of State the body known as the Council of India, which was associated with the Secretary of State in the exercise of many of his powers and, in particular, held control of the revenues of India and was charged with the conduct of the business transacted in the United Kingdom in relation to the Government of India and the correspondence with India. Members of the Council, originally appointed for life, now hold office for five years, and receive a statutory salary of £1,200 with an additional subsistence allowance of £600 per annum for those domiciled in India. The Act of 1919 established their members at a minimum of 8 and a maximum of 12, one half of whom were required to have served or resided in India for at least ten years. Lord Morley opened the door of the Council to Indians, and since 1917 the usual number of Indian Members has been three.

The India Office.

The Secretary of State, like other Ministers of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, is served by a body of officers and servants known in this case as the India Office. Its staff are recruited through the same source and serve on the same conditions as Civil Servants in corresponding positions in the other Government Offices in London. Until 1919, the whole cost was borne by Indian revenues, except that the Home Government made certain grants and remissions, in lieu of a direct contribution, amounting to £ 50,000 a year. The Act of 1919 transferred the salary of the Secretary of State to the Treasury, and, in accordance with its provisions, an arrangement was devised whereby a contribution from the Treasury of about £ 115,000 was made to the total cost, which now stands at about £ 230,000. The basis of the contribution was that Home estimates should bear the outlay needed for the controlling and political functions of the India Office; Agency functions being still an Indian charge.

The Government of India Act, 1935.

Substantial changes in the machinery described above have resulted from the Government of India Act of 1935. The Secretary of State is no longer the final authority upon whose superintendence, direction and control depend the Acts of the Government of India and all grants, payments and charges arising out of the revenues of India. The powers of the Executive in India now run in the name of the Governor-General and the Governor, to whom they flow direct from the Crown, and there is no delegation of powers through the Secretary of State. In so far as the Executive Governments in India function on the advice of the Ministers responsible to the new Legislatures, the responsibility of the Secretary of State to Parliament, and consequently his control, is at an end. Where, however, the Governor-General or the Governors are empowered to act in their discretion or on their individual judgment, they are subject to direction by the Secretary of State who remains, in these matters, the channel of their responsibility to Parliament. During the interim period between the 1st April, 1937 (the date on which Provincial Autonomy came into operation) and the establishment of the Federation, the Secretary of State has power to issue directions to the Governor-General in Council, and such directions, if they are with respect to the revenues of the Governor General

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a Council, require the concurrence of his advisers. The Council of India ceased to exist from the 1st April, 1937. Some of its functions, particularly in relation to Service matters, have passed, however, to a body of Advisers with the same numerical limits during the interim period, reduced after Federation to a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 6. The position of the India Office as the Department serving the Secretary of State remains, but the change brought about by the Act involves the transfer of the whole cost to a Parliamentary vote with a contribution from Indian revenues based on the cost of Agency functions still performed by the Secretary of State for the Government of India. There is no constitutional change in the position of the High Commissioner.

To some extent the working of the Home Government is affected by the separation of Burma, involving as it does the separate exercise in respect of Burma of the functions of the Secretary of State. The Government of Burma Act provides also for the appointment of not more than 3 Advisers to the Secretary of State in relation to Burma, whose status and functions are analogous to those of the Advisers established by the Government of India Act. Provision has also been made for the payment from the revenues of Burma in respect of the expenses attributable to the performance, on behalf of the Government of Burma, of such functions as the Secretary of State agrees that his Department should perform.

INDIA OFFICE.

Secretary of State.

The Right Hon. Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State.

Sir Findlater Stewart, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D.

Acting Under Secretary of State.

Sir S. K. Brown, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.V.O.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., M.B.E.

Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State.

Capt. E. C. Cobb, D.S.O., M.P.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State.

Sir L. D. Wakely, K.C.I.E., C.B.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State.

J. C. Walton, C.B., M.C.
W. D. Croft, C.I.E., C.V.O.

Advisers.

Sir H. Strakosch, G.B.E.
Sir H. Williamson, C.I.E., M.B.E.
Sir J. Clay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., O.B.E.
Lt.-Col. Sir H. Suhrawardy, O.B.E.
Sir J. A. Woodhead, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Dewan Bahadur S. E. Runganadhan.
Sir Courtenay Latimer, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Sir G. Wiles, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Private Secretary to the Secretary of State: M. J. Clauson.

Assistant Private Secretary: F. A. K. Hanison.

Political A.-D.-C. to the Secretary of State: Lieut.-Col. Sir Gordon Neale, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.

Parly. Under-Secretary of State:

Heads of Departments.

SECRETARIES.

Financial: F. E. Grist, C.I.E.
G. H. Baxter.

Public and Judicial: A. Dibdin.

Military: Gen. Sir S. F. Muspratt, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.

Personal Assistant: Col. C. E. T. Erskine, C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Joint Secretary: J. A. Simpson.
Lt.-Col. A. G. Ogilvy; Major G. D. Upson.

Political: P. J. Patrick, C.S.I.; R. T. Peel, C.B.E., M.C.

Economic and Overseas: E. S. Turner, C.B., C.B.E.

Services and General and Establishment Officer: R. E. Field, O.B.E.

Reforms:
P. S. Patrick, C.S.I.

Accountant-General: Sidney Turner, C.B.E., F.I.A. *Also Director of Funds and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India.*

RECORD DEPARTMENT.—*Superintendent of Records:* R. W. Wright, M.B.E.

Auditor: Sir E. Ball.

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies: R. Mowbray.

Asst. to ditto: A. T. Williams.

Librarian: H. N. Randle, M.A., D.Phil.

President of Medical Board for the Examination of Officers of the Indian Services and Adviser to the Secretary of State on Medical matters: Major-General Sir E. W. C. Bradfield, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.

Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State: Sir K. McI. Kemp.

Asst. Solicitor: C. A. K. Norman.

Adviser on Publicity Questions: A. H. Joyce, O.B.E.

Information Officer: C. E. Newham.

BURMA OFFICE.

Secretary of State.

The Right Hon. Mr. L. S. Amery.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State.

Sir Findlater Stewart, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D.

Acting Under-Secretary of State.

D. T. Monteath, C.B., C.V.O., O.B.E.

Advisers:
Sir H. Stephenson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
J. Clague, C.M.G., C.I.E.

Assistant Secretaries.

W. Johnston, M.C.
W. H. Turner, M.C

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HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
India House, Aldwych, W. C. 2.

The High Commissioner:
(Vacant at time of going to Press).
Private Secretary: N. Husain.
Deputy High Commissioner: S. Lall, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Chief Accounting Officer: A. J. C. Edwards, F.I.A.
Secretary, General Department: F. J. Adams.
Indian Trade Commissioner: Sir David Meek, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.E.S.
Deputy ditto: M. R. Ahuja.
Secretary, Education Department: T. Quayle, C.I.E., M.A., D. Litt. (Lond.)
Publicity Assistant: S. N. Dutt.

India Store Department.
Blackpool, S. S. Lancs.

Director-General: J. P. Forsyth.
Director of Purchase: W. F. West.
Director of Inspection: L. A. Lewis, M.I.E.E., M.I.E.I.

Secretaries of State for India.

	Assumed charge.
Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby)	1858
Sir Charles Wood, Bart. (Viscount Halifax)	1859
Earl de Grey and Ripon (Marquess of Ripon)	1866
Viscount Cranborne (Marquess of Salisbury)	1866
Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. (Earl of Iddesleigh)	186
Duke of Argyll	186
Marquess of Salisbury	187
Viscount Cranbrook	187
Marquis of Hartington (Duke of Devonshire)	188
Earl of Kimberley	188
Lord Randolph Churchill	188
Earl of Kimberley	188
Viscount Cross	188
Earl of Kimberley	189
H. H. Fowler (Viscount Wolverhampton)	189
Lord George F. Hamilton	189
St. John Brodrick (Viscount Midleton) ..	190
John Morley (Viscount Morley)	190
The Earl of Crewe (Marquess)	191
Austen Chamberlain	191
E. S. Montagu	191
Viscount Peel	192
Lord Ollivier	192
Lord Birkenhead	192
Viscount Peel	192
W. Wedgwood Benn	192
Sir Samuel Hoare	193
Lord Zetland	193
L. S. Amery	194

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The Indian States.

The area enclosed within the boundaries of India is 1,808,679 square miles, with a population of 352,837,778 of people—nearly one-fifth of the human race. But of this total a very large part is not under British Administration. The area covered in the Indian States is 712,508 square miles with a population of 81,310,845. The Indian States embrace the widest variety of country and jurisdiction. They vary in size from petty states like Lawa, in Rajputana, with an area of 19 square miles, and the Simla Hill States, which are little more than small holdings, to States like Hyderabad, as large as Italy, with a population of over fourteen millions. They include the inhospitable regions of Western Rajputana, Baroda, part of the Garden of India, Mysore, rich in agricultural wealth, and Kashmir, one of the most favoured spots on the face of the globe.

Relations with the Paramount Power.

So diverse are the conditions under which the Indian States were established and came into political relation with the Government of India, that it is impossible even to summarise them. But broadly it may be said that as the British boundaries expanded, the states came under the influence of the Government and the rulers were confirmed in their possessions. To this general policy however there was, for a brief period, an important departure. During the regime of Lord Dalhousie the Government introduced what was called annexation through lapse. That is to say, when there was no direct heir, the Government considered whether public interests would be secured by granting the right of adoption. Through the application of this policy, the states of Satara and of Nagpur fell in to the East India Company, and the kingdom of Oudh was annexed because of the gross misgovernment of its rulers. Then came the Mutiny. It was followed by the transference of the dominions of the East India Company to the Crown, and an irrevocable declaration of policy toward the Indian States. In the historic Proclamation of Queen Victoria it was set out that "We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression on our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall allow no encroachments on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." Since the issue of that proclamation there has been no encroachment on the area under Indian rule by the Government of India. On the contrary, the movement has been in the opposite direction. In 1881 the State of Mysore, which had been so long under British administration that the traditions of Native rule were almost forgotten, was restored to the old Hindu ruling house. In 1911 the Maharajah of Benares, the great taluqdar of Oudh, was granted ruling powers over his extensive possessions. On many occasions the Government of India has had to intervene, to prevent gross misgovernment, or to carry on the administration during a long minority; but always with the undeviating intention of restoring the territories as soon as the necessity for intervention passed. Almost all states possess the right of adoption in default of heirs.

Rights of Indian States.

The rights and obligations of the Indian States are thus described by the Imperial Gazetteer. The Chiefs have, without exception, gained protection against dangers from without and a guarantee that the protector will respect their rights as rulers. The Paramount Power acts for them in relation to foreign Powers and other Indian States. The inhabitants of the Indian States are the subjects of their rulers, and except in case of personal jurisdiction over British subjects, these rulers and their subjects are free from the control of the laws of British India. Criminals escaping to an Indian State must be handed over to it by its authorities; they cannot be arrested by the police of British India without the permission of the ruler of the State. The Indian Princes have therefore a suzerain power which acts for them in all external affairs, and at the same time scrupulously respects their internal authority. The suzerain also intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened. Finally they participate in all the benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic action, or by its administration of its own dominions, and thus secure a share in the commerce, the railways, the ports, and the markets of British India. Except in rare cases, applied to maritime states, they have freedom of trade with British India although they levy their own customs, and their subjects are admitted to most of the public offices of the British Government.

Obligations of Indian States.

On the other hand, the Indian States are under an obligation not to enter into relations with foreign nations or other states; the authority of their rulers has no existence outside their territories. Their subjects outside their dominions become for all intents and purposes British subjects. Where foreign interests are concerned, the Paramount Power must act so that no just cause of offence is given by its subordinate allies. All Indian States alike are under an obligation to refer to the British every question of dispute with other states. The Indian States maintain a fixed proportion of Indian States Forces units for co-operation with the Imperial Government in the event of emergencies, and for internal security purposes. These units are, generally speaking, organised and armed on the lines of regular Indian Army units. In addition, many states keep up irregular forces, maintained almost on a feudal basis. These forces do not possess modern arms and equipment. Although old and unaltered treaties declare that the British Government will have no manner of concern with [illegible] a Maharajah's

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dependants or servants, with respect to whom the Maharajah is absolute, logic and public opinion have endorsed the principle which Lord Canning set forth in his minute of 1860, that the "Government of India is not precluded from stepping in to set right such serious abuses in a Native Government as may threaten any part of the country with anarchy or disturbed area, nor from assuming temporary charge of a Native State when there shall be sufficient reason to do so." Of this necessity the Crown Representative is the sole judge subject to the control of Parliament. Where the law of British India confers jurisdiction over British subjects or other specified persons in foreign territory, that power is exercised by the British courts which possess it. The subjects of European Powers and the United States are on the same footing. Where cantonments exist in an Indian State, jurisdiction both over the cantonment and the station is exercised by the suzerain power.

Political Officers.

The powers of the British Government are exercised through Political Officers who, as a rule, reside in the states themselves. In the larger states the Crown Representative is represented by a Resident and in groups of states by a Resident, assisted by local Residents or Political Agents. These Officers form the sole channel of communication between the Indian States and the Crown Representative with the officials of British India and with other Indian States. They are expected to advise and assist the Ruling Chiefs in any administrative or other matters on which they may be consulted.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO HIS MAJESTY.

His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of the following Indian Princes as Hon. Aides-de-Camp to the King:—

Hon. Major-Gen. the Maharaja of Ratlam.
Hon. Col. the Maharaja of Jodhpur.
Hon. Lt.-Col. the Nawab of Palanpur.
Hon. Lt.-Col. the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.

The following have been appointed Hon. Aides-de-Camp to the King (extra):—

Hon. Gen. the Maharaja of Bikaner.
Hon. Major-Gen. Nawab Malik Sir Umr Hayat Khan.
Hon. Major-Gen. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

These were all A.D.C.s to King Edward VII and have been reappointed collectively.

HYDERABAD AND BERAR.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam exercises full sovereignty in all internal affairs. He grants titles and is the fountain head of all powers retained by him or delegated to individuals or institutions. Before 1919, the Government consisted of a Prime Minister responsible to the Nizam, with Assistant Ministers, but an Executive Council was established in that year which now consists of seven members. A Legislative Council consisting of 20 members, of whom 12 are official, six non-official, and 2 extraordinary, assists in considering bills and recommending them for sanction by the Ruler. The administration is carried on by a regular system of Departments on lines similar to those followed in British India. By the 1936 Berar Agreement, the sovereignty of the Nizam over Berar was re-affirmed, the Berar rent was to continue as before, to be paid by the British Government to the Nizam, but the administration of Berar was to continue as before as part of the Province of the Central Provinces. The State (apart from Berar) is divided into two divisions, Telingana and Mahratwara, fifteen districts and 153 taluqas. Local boards are constituted in each district and taluqa. The State maintains its own currency which consists of gold and silver coins and a large note issue. The rupee, known as the Osmania Sicca, exchanges with the British Indian rupee at an average ratio of 116/10/8 to 100. There is a State postal service and stamps for internal purposes. His Exalted Highness the Nizam maintains his own army consisting of 20,705 troops of all ranks, of which 10,202 are Irregular and 11,200 are Regular Troops, (which includes 2 cavalry regiments for Imperial Service, 1,052 strong.)

Finance.—Hyderabad State is by far the wealthiest of the Indian States, having a revenue in its own currency of about 9¼ crores, which is approximately the same as that of the Central Provinces and Berar, and more than double that of any other of the larger States. After many vicissitudes, its finances are at present in a prosperous condition and it enjoys an annual surplus of revenue from which a total reserve of 12¾ crores, apart from the paper currency reserve of 16½ crores, has been built up. This consists of separate Reserve Funds for debt redemption, famine relief, industrial development, O. S. currency stabilisation and deposits. The budget estimates for the present year 1350 F. (6th October, 1940 to 5th October, 1941) show a revenue of 926·51 lakhs and an expenditure of 923·19 lakhs, inclusive of large sums set aside for famine insurance and debt redemption. The capital expenditure programme provides for an expenditure of 112·24 lakhs, which includes 5·69 lakhs for completion of large irrigation projects and 58·34 lakhs for construction of railway, open line works and road motor and air transport, 15 lakhs for Osmania University buildings, 10 lakhs for Secretariat buildings, 10·39 lakhs for gold prospecting and 6·25 lakhs for District Police buildings. The year opened with a cash balance of 270·54 lakhs, which is expected to be 89·57 lakhs by the end of the year. The 5½ per cent. Government loan 1352-62 F., is quoted at 109-12-0 and the 3½ per cent. loan 1355-65F., at 106-8-0.

In addition to the munificent gifts of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the contributions of the public, the State is subscribing at the rate of 18 lakhs annually in its own wartime effort.

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Production and Industry.—The principal industry of the State is agriculture, which maintains 57 per cent. of the population. The common system of land tenure is *ryotwari*. About 58 per cent. of the total area is directly administered by the State. The rest consists of private estates of His Exalted Highness the Nizam and the estates of the Jagirdars and Paigah nobles. The total land revenue is over 3 crores. The principal food crops are millet and rice; the staple money-crops are cotton, which is grown extensively on the black cotton soils, and oil seeds. Hyderabad is well-known for its Gaorani cotton which is the finest indigenous cotton in India. The total area under cotton cultivation exceeds 3½ million acres (1349-50 Fasli-Forecast). Hyderabad possesses the most southerly of the Indian coal mines and the whole of Southern India is dependent on it for such coal as is transported by rail. The chief mine is situated at Singareni, which is not far from Bezwada junction on the Calcutta-Madras line. The chief manufacturing industry is based on the cotton produced in the State. There are 6 large cotton mills in existence and others are likely to be established, while about nearly one-half of the cloth worn in the Dominions is produced on local hand-looms. There are about 325 ginning, pressing and decorticating factories in the cotton tracts and also a number of tanneries, rice, flour and oil mills, the total number of factories (as defined in the Hyderabad Factories Act) of all kinds in the State being 613. The Shahabad Cement Co., which has been established at Shahabad on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway not far from Wadi, now associated with the Associated Cement Company, Ltd., has at present an annual output of 1,54,800 tons. A sugar factory of a Crushing capacity of 1,000 to 1,200 tons has been established at Bodhan. Recently a factory to manufacture 6 lakhs gallons of alcohol 99·8° B out of molases has been erected, adjoining the sugar factory at Bodhan, and a paper factory to manufacture paper from bamboo has been erected at Sirpur.

Taxation.—Apart from the land revenue which, as stated above, brings in about 3 crores, the main sources of taxation are excise and customs. The receipts from each are estimated for the present year, at 175 lakhs and 1 crore 20 lakhs respectively. After these come interest on investments, 31 lakhs, railways 135 lakhs, and Berar rent 29 lakhs. The customs revenue is derived from an *ad valorem* duty of not more than 5 per cent. on all imports and exports.

Communications.—132 miles of broad-gauge line from Bombay to Madras traverse the State; also 30 miles of metre-gauge in the Masulipatam to Marmagao line. At Wadi, on the Bombay-Madras line, the broad-gauge system of the Nizam's State Railway takes off and running east through Hyderabad City and Warangal, reaches the Calcutta-Madras line at Bezwada, a total length of 353 miles. From Kazipet, near Warangal on this line, a new link to Bellarshah strikes north providing the shortest route between Madras and Delhi. From Secunderabad the metre-gauge Godavari Valley Railway runs north-west for 386 miles to Manmad on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Calcutta. A metre-gauge line also runs south from Secunderabad through Mahbubnagar to the border and is now linked up with Dronachallam on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Branch lines exist from Purna to Hingoli, Parbhani to Purli Vaijnath, Karipalli to Kothagudiam and Vikarabad to Bidar, which last was extended to Purli-Vaijnath. A branch line of 12 miles from Jankampet to Bodhan was opened for traffic on 1st November 1938. A branch line of 101 miles from Mudkhed to Adilabad is under construction. Thus with branch lines there are now 799 miles of broad-gauge and 638 of the metre-gauge in the State. The Barsi Light Railway owns a short extension of 36 miles from Kurduwadi on the Bombay-Madras line to Latur in Osmanabad District. The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway was worked by a company until April, 1930, when it was purchased by the Nizam's Government.

The road system is being rapidly extended in accordance with a well considered programme. From June, 1932 the Railway is running motor bus service in the city and suburbs of Hyderabad and on some district roads. At first the fleet consisted of 27 passenger vehicles operating a route mileage of 284. New services have been opened from time to time and the present motor mileage operated is 3,052 miles with 281 passenger vehicles and 53 goods lorries with three trailers. There are now a few important roads in the State not operated by the Railway Bus Services and in due course these are likely to be operated by these services.

Co-ordination of road rail services has been achieved by the opening of many out-agencies in the districts for through booking of goods and by arranging for the collection and delivery of goods at economic rates from merchants' godowns to railway stations, and by connecting up bus service with the railway at various places for passenger traffic also.

The Railway Department is also in charge of Aviation. At present the activities are confined to the running of an Aero Club, training local men in flying, constructing aerodromes at various places in the State and undertaking charter flights. A trial service between Hyderabad-Bangalore-Madras route was worked during the summer of 1940 and it is proposed to repeat it this year.

Education.—In 1939-40 the total number of educational institutions was 5,339 (excluding Collegiate Education), the number of primary schools in particular having been largely increased.

The Osmania University, which was established at Hyderabad by a Charter in 1918, marks a new departure in Indian education as it imparts instruction in the faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Muslim Theology, Medicine, Engineering and Education through the medium of Urdu, English being a compulsory language in the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations and examinations leading up to that stage. In addition to the University College comprising the faculties of Arts, Science, Muslim Theology and Law, it has a Medical College, and Engineering College, a Training College for teachers and a Women's College, teaching up to M.A. and M.Sc. standards. The total number of students in the Colleges of the University is 2,256. The annual expenditure is about Rs. 21½ lakhs, The Nizam College

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at Hyderabad (First Grade) is, however, affiliated to the Madras University and uses English as the medium of instruction.

Executive Council.—His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Akbar Hydari (Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur), P.C., Kt., B.A., LL.D., D.C.L., *President* (with Railway, Mines, Political and Constitutional Affairs Portfolios); Nawab Sir Aqeel Jung Bahadur, Commerce and Industries, Wireless and Broadcasting Member; Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A. (Oxon.), Education and Finance Member; Sir Theodore J. Tasker, Kt., C.I.E., I.C.S., Revenue and Police Member; Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur, H.C.S., Public Works Member; Nawab Khusro Jung Bahadur, Army and Medical Member; Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Bar-at-Law, Judicial Member.

British Resident.—Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Gidney, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

MYSORE.

The State of Mysore is surrounded on all sides by the Madras Presidency except on the north and the north-west where it is bounded by the districts of Dharwar and North Canara respectively and towards the south-west by Coorg. It has two natural divisions each with a distinct character of its own—the hill country (or malnad) on the west and the wide spreading valleys and plains (the maidan) on the east. The State has an area of 29,483 square miles, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and a population of 6,557,302 (1931 census), of whom over 92 per cent. are Hindus. Kannada is the language of the State.

History.—The ancient history of the country is varied and interesting. Tradition connects the tableland of Mysore with many a legend enshrined in the great Indian epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The north-eastern portion of the country formed part of Asoka's Empire in the third century B.C. Mysore then came under the rule of the Andhra dynasty. From about the third to the eleventh century A. D. Mysore was ruled by three dynasties, the north-western portion by the Pallavas and the central and the southern portions by the Gangas. In the eleventh century, Mysore formed part of Chola dominion, but the Cholas were driven out early in the twelfth century by the Hoysalas, an indigenous dynasty with its capital at Halebid. The Hoysala power came to an end in the early part of the fourteenth century. Mysore was next connected with the Vijayanagar Empire. At the end of the fourteenth century Mysore became associated with the present ruling dynasty. At first tributary to the dominant empire of Vijayanagar, the dynasty attained its independence after the downfall of Vijayanagar in 1565. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, the real sovereignty passed into the hands of Hyder Ali and then his son, Tippu Sultan. In 1799, on the fall of Seringapatam, the British Government restored the State comprised within its present limits, to the ancient dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadayar Bahadur III. Owing to the insurrections that broke out in some parts of the country, the management was assumed by the British Government in 1831. In 1881, the State was restored to the dynasty in the person of Sri Chamarajendra Wadayar Bahadur under conditions and stipulations laid down in an Instrument of Transfer. That ruler with the assistance of Mr. (afterwards Sir) K. Seshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., as Dewan, brought Mysore to a state of great prosperity. He died in 1894, at the early age of 31, and was succeeded by His Highness the late Sri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., who was installed in 1902. In November 1913, the Instrument of Transfer was replaced by a Treaty which indicates more appropriately the relations subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore. In 1927, the Government of India remitted in perpetuity Rs. 10½ lakhs of the annual subsidy which till then had stood at Rs. 35 lakhs. A further provisional remission of Rs. 5·39 lakhs in the subsidy has been allowed from 1937-38, in accordance with the recommendation of the Indian States Enquiry Committee (Financial), 1932. He died in August 1940 at the age of 57 and was succeeded by H. H. Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur who was installed on September 8, 1940.

Administration.—Constitutional reforms of a far-reaching character were announced in a Proclamation of His Highness the Maharaja on November 6, 1939. These provide for the grant of enlarged powers and privileges for the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council, the widening of the electorate and the appointment of the elected representatives of the people to His Highness's Executive Council.

The Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council which have been hitherto functioning under separate Acts will hereafter function under a consolidated law. The term of both the Houses will be increased from three to four years. The strength of the Representative Assembly will be raised from 275 to 310. The Assembly will, in future, be invariably consulted in regard to any legislative measure before it is introduced in the Legislative Council. It is further provided that the Assembly will have the right of considering the general principles underlying any Bill or any of its provisions and of proposing amendments thereto. The powers of the Assembly in respect of the budget have been enlarged by conferring on it the right of passing resolutions on any of the major heads on the budget, provided that such resolutions do not have reference to particular grants of appropriations. Certain heads of expenditure hitherto excluded from discussion continue to be so excluded, except in the case of "the Military Forces of His Highness the Maharaja" where discussion is permitted.

The strength of the Legislative Council will be raised from fifty to sixty-eight, sixty-four places being filled by election. The Council will have a non-official President who will be elected by the House after its first term, the Deputy President being elected from the commencement.

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Certain provisions calculated to widen the electorate for the Assembly and the Legislative Council have also been made.

An important reform designed to enable the Legislature more largely to influence the nature of the advice and assistance which the Executive Council tenders to His Highness, is the inclusion of not less than two non-officials, selected from among the elected representatives, in His Highness's Executive Council. Such Ministers will be eligible to hold any protfolio of the Administration.

The Mysore Army.—The total strength of the Mysore Army was 1,898, consisting of 1,496, Combatants and 402 non-Combatants, at the end of June 1939. The Combatant strength of the Mysore Lancers was 495, and that of the Mysore Horse was 115. The strength of the Mysore Infantry was 874. The expenditure under "army" amounted to over 16 lakhs of rupees.

The cost of the Police administration was Rs. 22,19,000.

Agriculture.—Nearly three-fourths of the population are employed in agriculture, and the general system of land tenure is *ryotwari*. The principal food crops are ragi, rice, jola, millets, gram and sugarcane, and the chief fibres are cotton and sun-hemp. The Sericultural industry is the most important subsidiary industry practised by the agriculturists. As elsewhere in India, the industry is passing through one of the gravest crises in the course of its history owing to the competition of cheap foreign silk. The area under mulberry during the year ended June 1939 was 30,000 acres. The Department of Agriculture is popularising agriculture on scientific lines by means of demonstrations, investigations and experiment. There are 7 Government Agricultural Farms at Hebbal, Babbur, Marthur, Nagenahally, Hunsur, Mandya and the coffee experimental station at Balehonnur. A live-stock section has been organised which has been taking necessary steps for the improvement of live-stock. A cattle breeding station has been established at Parvatharayanakere, near Ajjampur in the Kadur District, with a sub-station at Basur. A Serum Institute has been opened at Bangalore for the manufacture of serum and virus for inoculation against rinderpest and other contagious diseases. There are 81 Veterinary Institutions in the State under the control of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Medical Relief.—The improvement of medical relief and sanitation in urban and rural areas has also received special attention. The headquarters of every one of the 80 taluks in the State is provided with a hospital and there are 143 dispensaries outside taluk headquarters. A scheme of subsidising rural practitioners has been in practice and is working successfully.

Water Works and Electricity.—Water-works have been established at great cost in Mysore and Bangalore. Both these cities (and 196 towns and villages) are lit by electricity, and much has been done in the way of clearing out congested areas, providing them with "lungs," opening out extensions, and inducing the people to build houses of an improved type.

Industries and Commerce.—A Department of Industries and Commerce was organised in 1913 with a view to the development of industries and commerce in the State. Its main functions are stimulating private enterprise by the offer of technical advice and other assistance for starting new industries, undertaking experimental work for pioneering industries, developing existing industries and serving as a general bureau of information in industrial and commercial matters. The department has under its control the following demonstration factories:—The Government Soap Factory, Government Porcelain Factory, Government Silk Weaving Factory, Government Electric Factory and the Central Industrial Workshop. The Department has a well-equipped Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory, with a section devoted to the manufacture of pharmaceutical drugs and preparations. The Well-Boring Section which is engaged in the drilling of boreholes for meeting the requirements of drinking water in the rural areas is now under the control of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering Department of Public Health. Mysore is the largest producer of silk in India, and the care and development of this industry is entrusted to a Department of Sericulture in charge of a Superintendent subject to the general control of the Director of Industries and Commerce. Arrangements have been made for the supply of disease-free seed and a central and five taluk popular schools have been doing good work.

With a view to demonstrate and impart instruction in the utilisation of the high grade silk produced in the State, Government have established a Silk Weaving Factory and Dyeing and Finishing Works at Mysore. The Sandalwood Oil Factory started on an experimental basis is now working on a commercial scale. A factory is working at Mysore.

At Bhadravati are located the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, owned and run by the Government. The works are the second largest of their kind in the British Empire and contain the only charcoal blast furnace and wood distillation plant in the East. A plant for manufacturing steel and steel products has been added since April 1936. The slag produced by the blast furnace is now being utilised by the newly erected cement plant attached to the works. Near-by is also situated the Mysore Paper Mills started as a joint-stock company, which has just begun production of paper. Bhadravati bids fair to become one of the most important industrial centres in India. Among other industries may be mentioned a sandal oil distillery, a silk filature, a soap factory, a weaving factory, technical art and industrial workshops, porcelain factory, industrial and testing laboratory, lac factory, and a factory for the manufacture of electrical goods.

A notable feature during the past few years has been the coming into being of several state-aided joint-stock companies for the manufacture of sugar, paper, chemicals and fertilisers, spun silk, tobacco and coffee curing, electrical batteries, glass-making and vegetable oils. There are now 24 large scale industrial establishments owned or aided by Government with a capital investment of about five crores of rupees.

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A Trade Commissioner in London has been appointed to look after the interest of the trade and industry of the State.

Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works.—The river Cauvery in its course through the State, possesses a natural fall of about 380 feet near the island of Sivasamudram, and this fall was harnessed in the year 1902 for the development of electric power, to the extent of about 12,000 H.P. for supplying power mainly to the Kolar Gold Mining Companies and incidentally for lighting the cities of Mysore and Bangalore. In course of time, the demand for power increased and with a view to protecting the existing supply and augmenting the generation of additional power to meet the growing demands, the "Krishnaraja-sagara Reservoir", called after the name of the present Maharaja, was constructed. The storage from the reservoir, besides enabling the generation of electric power up to 46,000 H.P., will also bring under irrigation about 1,20,000 acres of land situated in an area subject to more or less continuous drought. The new Canal Works were started in 1927, and the main canal is named the "Irwin Canal" after Lord Irwin the then Viceroy. An area of about 18 thousand acres under this Canal has been brought under sugarcane cultivation and a Sugar Factory with a crushing capacity of about 2,000 tons of cane per day has been established nearby at Mandya. An up-to-date Distillery has been erected as an adjunct to the Sugar Factory. Full advantage is being taken of the available electric power for small industries and the electrification of towns and lift irrigation.

The construction of a reservoir across the river Kumadvathi near Anjanapur, Shikaripur Taluk, was completed at a cost of Rs.18 lakhs and the reservoir was opened for irrigation. The area expected to be irrigated is about 10,000 acres In addition to large new irrigation works in progress, the work of constructing a Reservoir across the river Shimsha at Marconahalli, Kunigal Taluk, which is estimated to cost Rs.22 lakhs to irrigate an extent of about 10,000 acres, has been started.

To provide for the ever-widening demand for power for industrial, domestic and town lighting purposes, the Shimsha and Jog hydro-electric schemes are being pushed through at an aggregate cost of over two crores of rupees.

There are 5,258 power installations, 4,129 lighting installations and 611 irrigation pumping installations. The total number of towns and villages electrified so far is 196.

Finances.—The total budgetted receipts and disbursements charged to revenue for 1939-40 were Rs. 3,98,82,800 and Rs. 4,04,67,[illegible] respectively.

Education.—A separate University for Mysore was established on 1st July, 19[illegible] It is of the teaching and residential type comprised of the Central, Engineering and Maharani's Colleges at Bangalore, and the Medical and Maharaja's College at Mysore, and three Intermediate Colleges with headquarters at Mysore. The colleges are efficiently equipped and organised and there is a training college for men located at Mysore. The Maharani's College at Bangalore is a College for Women.

There are 36 High Schools for boys and 10 High Schools for Girls, 319 Middle Schools for boys and 46 for Girls. Provision has been made for teaching several vocational subjects in general school with a view to creating an interest in the vocations and in order to enable the pupils to take to such vocations after their High School life. There are 9 Training Institutions for training teachers in Middle and Primary Schools 4 of them are for women. The control over Primary Education has been made over to the Local Bodies under the Elementary Education Regulation of 1930 and the Local Bodies are responsible for making due provision for extension of Primary Education in accordance with a definite programme spread over 10 years. There are also schools for imparting instruction in Agricultural, Commercial, Engineering and other Technical subjects. There were altogether 7,064 schools at the end of June 1940 with a strength of 352,287 pupils. This gives one school to every 3.39 square miles of the area, and one every 771 persons of the population. The total expenditure of Education was Rs. 71,61,057 yielding an average of Rs. 1-1-10 per head of population.

Diwan.—Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Row, B.A., B.L.

Executive Council.—Rajamantra Pravina K. V. Anantharaman; Rajasevaprasaktha A. V. Ramanathan; H. B. Gundappa Gowda; J. Mohamed Imam.

Resident in Mysore.—The Hon. Lt.-Col. J. H. Gordon, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

BARODA.

The State of Baroda is situated partly in Gujerat and partly in Kathiawar. It is divided into four district blocks: (1) the southern district of Navsari near the mouth of the Tapti river, and mostly surrounded by British territory; (2) central district north of the Narbada, in which lies Baroda, the capital city; (3) to the north of Ahmedabad, the district of Mehsana; and (4) to the west, in the peninsula of Kathiawar the district of Amreli, formed of scattered tracts of land. The area of the State is 8,164 square miles; population 24,43,007, of whom over four-fifths are Hindus

History.—The history of Baroda State as such dates from the break-up of the Mughal Empire. The first Maratha invasion of Gujerat took place in 1705. In later expeditions Pilaji Gaekwar, who may be considered as the founder of the ruling family, greatly distinguished himself. Songhad was the headquarters till 1766. After 1723 Pilaji regularly levied tribute in Gujerat. His son Damaji finally captured Baroda in 1734, since when it has always been in the hands of the Gaekwars; but Mughal authority in Gujerat did not end until the fall of Ahmedabad in 1753, after which the country was divided between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa. In spite of the fact that Damaji was one of the Maratha chiefs defeated at Panipat by Ahmed Shah, he continued to add to his territory. He died in 1768, leaving the succession in dispute between two rival sons. He was succeeded in turn by his sons Sayaji Rao I, Fattesing Rao, Mannaji Rao and Govind Rao. The last died in

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1800 and was succeeded by Anand Rao. A period of political instability ensued which was ended in 1802 by the help of the Bombay Government, who established the authority of Anand Rao at Baroda. By a treaty of 1805 between the British Government and Baroda, it was arranged *inter alia* that the foreign policy of the State should be conducted by the British, and that all differences with the Peshwa should be similarly arranged. Baroda was a staunch ally of the British during the wars with Baji Rao Peshwa, the Pindari hordes and Holkar. But from 1820 to 1841, when Sayaji Rao II was Gaikwar, differences arose between the two Governments which were settled by Sir James Carnac, Governor of Bombay, in 1841. Ganpat Rao succeeded Sayaji Rao II in 1847. During his rule the political supervision of Baroda was transferred to the Supreme Government. His successor, Khande Rao, who ascended the gadi in 1856, introduced many reforms. He stood by the British in the Mutiny. He was succeeded by his brother Malhar Rao in 1870. Malhar Rao was deposed in 1875 for "notorious misconduct" and "gross misgovernment," but the suggestion that he had instigated the attempt to poison Col. Phayre, the Resident, was not proved. Sayaji Rao III, a boy of 13 years of age, and a descendant of a distant branch of the family, was adopted as heir of Khande Rao in 1875 and invested with full powers in 1881. Sayaji Rao III., after a glorious reign of 58 years, died in February 1939 and was succeeded by Prince Pratap Singh, who is the present Ruler.

Administration.—An executive council consisting of the Dewan and three Ministers carries on the administration, subject to the control of the Maharaja. One of the Ministers is appointed from among the non-official members of the Legislative Council. A number of departments have been formed, which are presided over by officials corresponding to those in British India. The State is divided into five *Prants* each of which is sub-divided into *Mahals* and *Peta Mahals*, of which there are in all 42. Attempts have for some years been made to restore village autonomy, and village panchayats have been formed which form part of a scheme for local self-government. There is a Legislative Department, under a Legal Remembrancer, which is responsible for making laws. There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of nominated and elected members. A High Court at Baroda possesses jurisdiction over the whole of the State and hears all final appeals. From the decisions of the High Court appeals lie in certain cases to the Maharaja who decides them on the advice of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha. The State Army consists of 5,086 Regular forces and 3,806 Irregular forces.

Finance.—In 1939-40, the total receipts of the State were Rs. 245.23 lakhs and the disbursements Rs. 250.44 lakhs. The principal revenue heads were: Land revenue Rs. 95.00 lakhs; Abkari Rs. 25.11 lakhs; Opium Rs. 2.41 lakhs; Railways Rs. 20.30 lakhs; Interest Rs. 17.61 lakhs; Tribute from other States Rs. 6.15 lakhs. British currency was introduced in 1901.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture and pasture support 63 per cent. of the people. The principal crops are rice, wheat, gram, castor-oil, rapeseed, poppy, cotton, san-hemp, tobacco, sugarcane, maize and garden crops. The greater part of the State is held on *ryotwari* tenure. The State contains few minerals, except sandstone, which is quarried at Songir, and a variety of other stones which are little worked. There are 144 industrial or commercial concerns in the State registered under the State Companies' Act. There are four Agricultural Banks and 1,297 Co-operative Societies in the State.

Communications.—The B. B. & C. I. Railway crosses part of the Navsari and Baroda *prants* and the Rajputana-Malwa Railway passes through the Mehsana *prant*. A system of branch lines has been built by the Baroda State in all the four *prants* in addition to which the Tapti Valley Railway and the Baroda-Godhra Chord line (B. B. & C.I.) passthrough the State. The Railways owned by the State are about 723 miles in length. The total mileage of metalled and fair weather oads in the State is 628 and 400 respectively.

Education.—The Education Department controls 2,583 institutions of different kinds, in 138 of which English is taught. The Baroda College and the B. T. College are affiliated to the Bombay University. There are a number of high schools, technical schools, and schools for special classes, such as the jungle tribes and unclean castes. The State is "in a way pledged to the policy of free and compulsory primary education." It maintains a system of rural and travelling libraries. Eighteen per cent. of the population is returned in the census as literate. Total expense on Education is Rs. 38·36 lakhs.

Capital City.—Baroda City with the cantonment has a population of 112,860. It contains a public park, a number of fine public buildings, palaces and offices; and it is crowded with Hindu temples. The Cantonment is to the north-west of the city and is garrisoned by an infantry battalion of the Indian Army.

Ruler.—His Highness Farzandi-i-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Englishia, Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel, Samsher Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Baroda.

Resident.—Lieut.-Col. C. K. Daly, C.I.E.

Dewan.—Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, K.C.I.E.

GWALIOR.

The House of Scindia traces its decent to a family of which one branch held hereditary post of patel in a village near Satara. The head of the family received a patent of rank from Aurangzeb. The founder of the Gwalior House was Ranoji Scindia who held a military rank of Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj. In 1726 Chatrapati Shahu granted deeds to Puar, Holkar and Scindia, empowering them to levy "Chauth" and "Sardesmukhi" and retain half the payment to their troops. In 1736 Ranoji Scindia accompanied Baji Rao to Delhi where he and Malhar Rao Holkar distinguished themselves in military exploits. Ranoji fixed his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujjain, which for the first time became the capital of the Scindia dominions. During the time of Mahadji Scindia and Daulat Rao Scindia, Gwalior played an important part

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in shaping the history of India. Despite partial reverses which Mahadji Scindia's troops suffered at the hands of the British in 1780, reverses which led to the treaty of Salbai (1782), Scindia's power remained unbroken. For the first time he was then recognised by the British as an independent sovereign.

In 1790 his power was firmly established in Delhi. While he was indulging in ambitious hopes he fell a prey to fever which ended his remarkable career on 12th February 1791. Himself a military genius, Mahadji Scindia's armies reached the zenith of their glory under the disciplined training of the celebrated French adventurer De Boigne. Mahadji was succeeded by his grand nephew Daulat Rao in whose service Perron, a military commander of great renown played a leading part. The strength of Scindia's army was, however, considerably weakened by the reverses sustained at Ahmednagar, Assaye, Asigarh and Laswari. Daulat Rao Scindia died in 1827. Till his death he remained in undisputable possession of almost all the territory which belonged to him in 1805.

Daulat Rao was succeeded by Jankoji Rao who passed away in the prime of life. On his demise in 1843 intrigues and party spirit were rampant and the army was in a state of mutiny, with the result that it came into collision with the British forces at Maharajpur and Pannihar.

Jankoji Rao was succeeded by Jayaji Rao Scindia whose adherence to the British cause during the dark days of the Mutiny, when his own troops deserted him, was unshakable. In 1861 he was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and in 1877 was made a Councillor of the Empress. Subsequently he received other titles. He entered into treaties of mutual exchange of territories with the British Government. On his death on June 20, 1886, he was succeeded by his son Lieutenant-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, G.C.V.O., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., A.D.C., to the King who assumed powers in 1894. In 1901 he went to China during the war. He died in June 1925 and was succeeded by his son His Highness Maharaja Sir Jivaji Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, G.C.I.E During His Highness's minority the administration of the State had been conducted by a Council of Regency. His Highness assumed full ruling powers on November 2, 1936.

In matters of administration, His Highness is assisted by a Council consisting of ten Ministers and the Huzoor Secretary. The new constitution came into force from March 1937 when, with a view to improving the efficiency of the administration, the work of the various Min was revised and redistributed. The State h Legislative Assembly called Majlis-i-Am, which members are both elected and nomina The State maintains an efficient army consisti of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery units. has its own Postal system. Besides possess a number of schools the State maintains t Colleges for boys and one for girls. The St runs a public school on European lines to imp education to the children of nobles and we to-do people.

Gwalior has an area of 26,397 sq. miles a a population of 3,992,263 according to census 1941. Its average rainfall varies from 25 to inches. The average revenue is two and h crores.

There is a well equipped State workshop Gwalior, the Capital of the State; there a electric power house, Leather Factory, Tanne and Pottery Works. There are cotton mills Gwalior and Ujjain. The State has its o Light Railway. The portion of the G.I.P. R way which passes through a major portion of t State territories is owned by the Gwal Darbar.

The Ruler enjoys a salute of 21 guns and t State is in direct relations with the Governme of India.

Since the present Ruler assumed powers, t moral and material progress of the State h received a vigorous impetus. The constru tion of the Harsi reservoir costing about one an half crores, a proposal to construct an up-to-da Female Hospital and the sanction of one cro of rupees for rural reconstruction are the land marks in the history of Gwalior. The networ of roads have been utilised by the motor servic run by Gwalior Northern India Transport Com pany, and those corners which were unconnecte are being now joined with important highways To bring the outer world closer to the state His Highness sanctioned the construction of a Seaplane base serving as a halting station o the Imperial Air Line at Madhav Sagar and an aerodrome at Maharajpur.

Gwalior now claims to be one of the few Advanced States which have taken practical steps in associating the public voice with the administration of the state by reserving a seat in the Council of Ministers for a non-official and by the appointment of Mr. Takhatmal, leading lawyer of Bhilsa and prominent publi worker as Minister for Rural welfare and loca Self-Government.

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BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

In this Agency lies the State of Kalat with its feudatory State of Las Bela.

Kalat is bounded on the North by the Chagai district, on the East by Sindh and the Marri-Bugti tribal territories, on the South by the Arabian Sea and on the West by Persia.

The Kalat State, unlike the other Indian States, is a confederacy of partially independent chiefs, whose head is the Khan of Kalat. The divisions of the State are Sarawan or the Highlands, Jhalawan or the Lowlands, Kachhi and Mekran. The inhabitants are, for the most part, Mahommedans of the Sunni sect. The area is 73,278 square miles and population 3,42,101 (1931).

The relations of Kalat with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1854 and 1876, by the latter of which the independence of Kalat was recognised, while the Khan agreed to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government. There are also agreements with Kalat in connection with the construction of the Indo-European telegraph line, the cession of jurisdiction on the railways and in the Bolan Pass, and the permanent leases of Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad.

The Khan is assisted in the administration of the State by a Wazir-i-Azam, at present an officer of the Indian Political Service. The Resident and Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the Government of India and the Khan, and exercises general political supervision over the State through the Political Agent is Kalat. The revenue of the State is about Rs.15·7 lakhs, out of which the Khan retains a civil list of Rs.3,00,000 per annum. The present Khan is Captain His Highness Beglar Begi Sir Mir Ahmad Yar Khan, G.C.I.E., born in 1904.

Las Bela is a small State under the suzerainty of Kalat. The Hab river for the Southern part of its course forms the Eastern boundary with Sind, and the greater part of the State consists of the valley and the delta of the Purali river. Area 7,132 square miles; population 63,008 (1931), chiefly Sunni Mahommedans. The estimated average revenue is about Rs. 3.6 lakhs. The ruling chief of Las Bela, known as the Jam, is Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan, a minor son of late Jam Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, born in 1920. The young Jam has studied at the Aitchison College, Lahore. The administrative control of the State is exercised by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, through the Political Agent, Kalat. The Jam also employs a Wazir to assist him in the administration of the State.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Rajputana is the name of a great territorial circle with a total area of about 1,35,091 square miles, which includes 21 Indian States, one Chiefship, one estate, and the small British district of Ajmer-Merwara. It is bounded on the west by Sind, on the north-west by the Punjab State of Bahawalpur, on the north and north-east by the Punjab, on the east by the United Provinces and Gwalior, while the southern boundary runs across the central region of India in an irregular zigzag line. Of the Indian States, Chiefship and estate 19 are Rajput, 2 (Bharatpur and Dholpur) are Jat, and two (Palanpur and Tonk) are Mahomedan. The chief administrative control of the British district is vested *ex-officio* in the political officer, who holds the post of Resident for Rajputana for the supervision of the relations between the several Indian States of Rajputana and the Political Department, and has his headquarters at Abu. For administrative purposes they are divided into the following groups:—Bikaner in direct relations with the Resident for Rajputana. Eastern Rajputana States Agency 6 States (Bharatpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Karauli and Kotah); Jaipur Residency 5 States and one estate (Alwar, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Tonk, Shahpura and Lawa Estate); Mewar Residency and Southern Rajputana States Agency 4 States and one Chiefship (Mewar, Dungarpur, Banswara and Pratabgarh and the Kushalgarh Chiefship); Western Rajputana States Residency 5 States (Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Palanpur, Sirohi and Danta).

The Aravalli Hills intersect the country almost from end to end. The tract to the north-west of the hills is, as a whole, sandy, ill-watered and unproductive, but improves gradually from being a mere desert in the far west to comparatively fertile lands to the north-east. To the south-east on the Aravalli Hills lie higher and more fertile regions which contain extensive hill ranges and which are traversed by considerable rivers.

Communications.—The total length of railways in Rajputana is 3,259 miles, of which about 1,000 are the property of the British Government. The B. B. & C. I. (Metre-gauge) (Government) runs from Ahmedabad to Bandikui and from there branches to Agra and Delhi. Of the Indian State railways the most important are the Jodhpur and Bikaner lines from Marwar Junction to Hyderabad (Sind) and to Bikaner.

Inhabitants.—Over 50 per cent. of the population are engaged in some form of agriculture; about 20 per cent. of the total population are maintained by the preparation and supply of material substances; personal and domestic service provides employment for about 5 per cent. and commerce for 2½ per cent. of the population. The principal language is Rajasthani. Among castes and tribes, the most numerous are the Brahmans, Jats, Mahajans, Chamars, Rajputs, Minas, Gujars, Bhils, Malis and Balais. The Rajputs are, of course, the aristocracy of the country, and as such hold the land to a very large extent, either as receivers of rent or as cultivators. By reason of their position as integral families of pure descent, as a landed nobility, and as the kinsmen of ruling chiefs, they are also the aristocracy of India; and their social prestige may be measured

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by observing that there is hardly a tribe or clan (as distinguished from a caste) in India which does not claim descent from, or irregular connection with, one of these Rajput stocks.

The population and area of the States and the British District of Ajmer-Merwara are as follows :—

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1931.
In direct political relations with the Resident for Rajputana.—		
Bikaner	23,317	936,218
Mewar Residency and S. R. S. Agency.—		
Udaipur	12,941	1,611,373
Banswara	1,606	225,106
Dungarpur	1,460	227,544
Partabgarh	889	76,539
Kushalgarh (Chiefship).	340	35,564
Jaipur Residency.—		
Alwar	3,158	749,751
Jaipur	15,601	2,631,775
Kishangarh	858	85,744
Tonk ..	2,553	317,360
Shahpura	405	54,233 (excludes Parganah of Kachola)
Lawa (Estate) ..	20	2,790
Western Rajputana States Residency.—		
Jodhpur	36,071	2,134,848
Jaisalmer	16,062	76,255
Palanpur	1,769	265,424
Sirohi	1,994	216,528
Danta	347	26,172
Eastern States Agency.—		
Bundi	2,220	216,722
Bharatpur	1,978	486,954
Dholpur	1,173	254,986
Jhalawar	813	107,890
Karauli	1,227	140,525
Kotah	5,725	685,804
British District.—		
Ajmer-Merwara ..	2,367	506,964

Udaipur State (also called Mewar) was founded in about 646 A.D. The capital city is Udaipur, which is beautifully situated on the slope of a low ridge, the summit of which is crowned by His Highness the Maharana's palaces, and to the north and west, houses extend to the banks of a beautiful piece of water known as the Pichola Lake, in the middle of which stand two island palaces. It is situated near the terminus of the Udaipur-Chittorgarh Railway, 697 miles north of Bombay. His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., who succeeded his father the late Maharana His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., in 1930, is the Premier Ruling Prince of Rajputana. The revenue and expenditure of the State are about 80.6 lakhs. Its archæological remains are numerous, and stone inscriptions dating from the third century have been found.

Banswara State is the southernmost State of Rajputana within the Political Agency of the Southern Rajputana States. Area 1,946 square miles, population 2,60,676. It is thus in regard to size eleventh among the States of Rajputana. Banswara with Dungarpur originally formed a country known as Bagar, which was, from the beginning of the thirteenth century, until about the year 1529, held by certain Rajput Rulers of the Ghelot or Sishodiya clan, who claimed descent from an elder branch of the family now ruling in Udaipur. After the death of Maha-Rawal Udai Singhji, the Ruler of Bagar about 1529, his territory was divided between his two sons, Jagmal Singhji and Prithvi Rajji and the descendants of the two families are now the Rulers of Banswara and Dungarpur respectively. Where the town of Banswara now stands, there was a large Bhilpal or colony under a powerful Bhil Chieftain, named Wasna who was defeated and slain by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji about 1530. The name of Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasnawara or the country of Wasna. Others assert that the word means the country (wara) of bamboos (bans). Nearly three centuries after its foundation by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji, Maharawal Bijai Singhji anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the Mahrattas offered to become a tributary to the British Government. In 1818, a definite treaty was made with his successor, Maharawal Umed Singhji. Banswara has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana; it looks its best just after the rains. The principal rivers are the Mahi, the Anas, the Eran, the Chap and the Haran.

The present Ruler, His Highness Rayan Rai Maharajadhiraj Maharawalji Sahib Shree Sir Pirthi Singhji Bahadur, K.C.I.E., was born on July 15, 1888. He is the 21st in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji and enjoys a Salute of 15 guns. His Highness was educated at the Mayo College and conducts the administration of the State with the assistance of a Diwan. Here is a Legislative Council (with a non-official Majority) of which the Diwan is the President. A High Court has also been established.

On the outbreak of the present war, His Highness the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor. A message of appreciation for the offer by His Majesty was conveyed through His Excellency the Viceroy. Substantial amounts have also been contributed by the State and His Highness towards the War Funds and War Loans. A local War Committee consisting of officers, jagirdars and leading citizens of the State has been established and efforts are being made to collect substantial amounts.

Diwan and President, Legislative Assembly.—Nand Kishore Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.

Dungarpur State, with Banswara, formerly comprised the country called the Bagar. It was invaded by the Mahrattas in 1818. As in other States inhabited by hill tribes, it became necessary at an early period

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itish supremacy to employ a military force coerce the Bhils. The State represents the *adi* of the eldest branch of the Sisodias nd dates its separate existence from about he close of the 12th Century. Samant Singh, King of Chitor, when driven away by Kirtipal of Jalor, fled to Bagar and killed Chowrasimal. Chief of Baroda, and founded the State of Dungarpur. The present Chief is His Highness Raj-i-Rayan Mahimahendra Maharajadhira. Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., born on 7th March 1908, succeeded on 15th November 1918 and assumed charge of the administration on the 16th February 1928. No railway line crosses the territory, the nearest railway station, Udaipur, being 65 miles distant and Talod on Ahmedabad side, being about 70 miles distant. Revenue about Rs.3 lakhs.

Partabgarh State, also called the "Kanthal" was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar. The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 A.D. by Maharawat Patabsingh. In the time of Maharawat Sawant Singh (1775-1844), "Kanthal" was invaded by the Marathas, but the Maharawat arranged to buy off the Holkar by agreeing to pay Rs.72,700 *Salam Shahi*, which were being coined in Partabgarh and accepted as good and legal tender throughout the surrounding territories. The first connection of the State with the British Government began as early as 1804. Holkar, by the Treaty of Mandsaur, ceded all his rights of collecting tributes, etc. from the States of Rajputana to the East India Company, as a result of which Partabgarh continued to pay the former cash payment of Rs.72,700 *Salam Shahi* (subsequently converted to Rs.36,350 British) to the British Government. As it has, however, been considered to be excessive, it has been reduced to Rs.27,500 from the year 1937-38. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharawat Sir Ram Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1908 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1929. The Ruler enjoys a dynastic salute of 15 Guns and Partabgarh is one of the Treaty States enjoying plenary jurisdiction. The highest administrative and executive office is termed "Mahakma Khas" where sit His Highness and the Dewan. There is a graded judiciary under a separate High Court Judge, who is unconnected with the Executive. Annual average revenue Rs.5,72,000.

Jodhpur State is the largest in Rajputana with an area of 36,071 square miles and a population of 2.1 millions, of which 83 per cent. are Hindus, 8 per cent. Muslims and the rest Jains and Animists. The greater part of the country is an arid region. It improves gradually from a mere desert to comparatively fertile land as it proceeds from the West to the East. The rainfall is scanty and capricious. There are no perennial rivers and the supply of sub-soil water is very limited. The only important river is Luni.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor Clan of Rajputs and claims descent from Rama, the deified King of Ayodhya. The earliest known King of the Clan named Abhimanyu, lived in the fifth century, from which time their history is increasingly clear. After the breaking up of their Kingdom at Kanauj they founded this State in about 1212, and the foundations of the Jodhpur City were laid by Rao Jodha in 1459. He abolished the tax levied by Hussain Shah of Jaunpur from Hindu pilgrims at Gaya. His descendant was the famous Rao Maldeva, the most powerful ruler of the time, having an army of 80,000 Rajputs; the Emperor Humayun when expelled by Sher Shah in 1542 A.D., had sought refuge with him. Raja Sur Singh, son of Raja Udai Singh, in recognition of his deeds of valour was created a "Sawai Raja" with a mansab of 5,000 Zat and 3,300 Sowars by the Emperor Akbar.

The administration is carried on with the aid of a State Council composed of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur as President, Lt.-Colonel Sir Donald M. Field, Kt., C.I.E., I.A., Chief Minister, and Finance Minister; Maharaj Shri Ajit Singhji Sahib, Counsellor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur; Dewan Bahadur Pandit Dharamnarayanji, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Deputy Chief Minister and Revenue Minister; S. G. Edgar, I.S.E., Public Works Minister; Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpat Singhji, Minister-in-Waiting and Dewan Bahadur K. S. Menon, Bar-at-Law, Minister for Justice. There is also an Advisory Committee representing the great body of Sardars who hold as much as five-sixths of the total area, to aid in the administration with opinion on matters affecting customs and usage in the country. With a view to associating the people of Marwar with administrative problems in an increasing degree and affording them opportunities of receiving training in the working of democratic institutions, His Highness the Maharaja has sanctioned the establishment of Village Panchayats, a Central Advisory Board at Jodhpur and District Advisory Boards at the District Headquarters. The Central Advisory Board consists of 36 members of whom 12 are officials and 24 non-officials representing different interests. In each of the District Advisory Boards there are nine members—three officials and six non-officials.

The revenue of the State during the year 1939-40 was Rs. 1,75,56,394 and expenditure Rs. 2,05,10,021. The Jodhpur Railway, extending from Hyderabad (Sind) to Luni Junction and Marwar Junction to Kuchaman Road, with its branches on all sides in the territories of the state, is the principal railway while the B. B. & C. I. Railway runs across a portion of the south-eastern border. The famous marble quarries of Makrana as well as the Salt Lake at Sambhar are situated in Jodhpur territory.

Jaisalmer State is one of the largest States in Rajputana and covers an area of 16,062 square miles. The Rulers of Jaisalmer belong to the Jadon clan and are the direct descendants of Sri Krishna. Jaisalmer City was founded in 1156, and the State entered into an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British Government in 1818. In 1844 after the British conquest of Sind the forts of Shahgarh, Garsia and Ghotaru which had formerly belonged to Jaisalmer were restored to the State. The population according to the census of 1931 is 76,255. The present Ruling Prince is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Param Bhattarak Maharawalji Sir Jawahir Singhji Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandrabhal Rukan-ud-Dowla, Muzaffer Jang, Bijaimand, K.C.S.I. Revenue about four Lakhs.

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Sirohi State is much broken up by hills, of which the main feature is Mount Abu, 5,650 feet. The Chiefs of Sirohi are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the famous Chauhan clan which furnished the last Hindu kings of Delhi. The present capital of Sirohi was built in 1425. The city suffered in the eighteenth century from the wars with Jodhpur and the depredations of wild Mina tribes. Jodhpur claimed suzerainty over Sirohi but this was disallowed and British protection was granted in 1823. The present ruler is His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharao Shri Sir Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. The State is ruled by the Maharao with the assistance of a Council consisting of Chief Minister Ichhashanker K. Pandya, B.A., LL.B., and two other members. Revenue about Rs. 10½ lakhs.

Jaipur is the fourth largest State in Rajputana. It consists for the most part of level and open country. It was known to the ancients as Matsya Desh, and was the kingdom of the King Virata mentioned in the Mahabharata, in whose court, the five Pandava brothers during their last period of exile resided. Bairat in the Jaipur State has been identified.

The Maharaja of Jaipur is the head of the Kuchawa clan of Rajputs, which claims descent from Kush, son of Rama, King of Ayodhya, the famous hero of the famous epic poem, the Ramayana. This dynasty in Eastern Rajputana dates as far back as ninth century A.D. Dulha Rai, one of its most early rulers, made Amber the capital of the State in 1037 A.D. About the end of 12th century one of the rulers Pajun at the head of the army of Prithvi Raj, Emperor of Delhi, defeated Shahabuddin Ghori in the Khyber Pass and pursued him as far as Ghazni. Prithvi Raj had given his sister in marriage to him.

His Highness the present Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Bahadur was born on 21st August 1911. He was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March 1921. He is a scion of the Rajawat House of Isarda, and ascended the gadi on the 7th September 1922, and was married to the sister of the present Maharaja of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924, from whom he has a daughter and a son and heir (*b.* 22nd October 1931). His second marriage with the daughter of his late Highness Maharaja Sir Sumer Singhji Bahadur of Jodhpur was celebrated on the 24th April 1932 from whom he has two sons; the first born in England on the 5th May, 1933 and the second born on the 10th December, 1935.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was invested with full powers on 14th March, 1931. His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 25th April, 1931, and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January, 1934. In 1933, His Highness took his Polo Team to England, where it achieved exceptional success, setting up a record by winning all open tournaments. His Highness again visited England in 1935, sailing from Bombay on the 9th May and returning to Jaipur on the 6th September. While in England His Highness was invested by His Majesty the King Emperor with the insignia of G.C.I.E., which distinction was conferred on him on the 3rd June, 1935. His Highness again visited England in May, 1936, returning to Jaipur in August of the same year. In December, 1936, His Highness met with an accident while playing Polo and had to proceed to Vienna (Austria) in January, 1937, for expert Medical advice. After undergoing a course of medical treatment for about eight weeks, he returned to his capital in March, 1937. His Highness left Jaipur on the 1st April, 1937, to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor in London and returned to Jaipur on the 26th September, 1937. His Highness paid another visit to England in 1938 flying from Jodhpur on the 8th May and returning to Jaipur on the 17th July. A Chief Court of Judicature was established in 1919. The army consists of Cavalry, Infantry, Transport and Artillery. The normal revenue is about one crore and thirty five lakhs tharshahi equal to Rs. 1,43,43,000 Kaldar (British Government).

According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is 2,631,775. Its area is 16,682 square miles.

Kishangarh State is in the centre of Rajputana and consists practically of two narrow strips of land separated from each other, with an area of 858 square miles (population 85,744), the northern mostly sandy, the southern generally flat and fertile. The Ruling Princes of Kishangarh belong to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and are descended from Maharaja Kishan Singh (second son of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur) who founded the town of Kishangarh in 1611. The present ruler is His Highness Umdae Rajul Baland Makan Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sumair Singh Bahadur. He was born on the 27th January, 1929, and is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. On the demise of His late Highness on the 3rd February 1939, he succeeded to the *gadi* on the 24th April, 1939. Revenue about Rs. 7.5 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 6.5 lakhs.

Lawa in Rajputana is a separate chiefship under the protection of the British Government and independent of any Native States. It formerly belonged to Jaipur and then became part of the State of Tonk. In 1867, the Nawab of Tonk murdered the Thakur's uncle and his followers, and Lawa was then raised to its present position. The Thakurs of Lawa belonged to the Naruka sect of the Kachawaha Rajputs. The present Thakur, Banseperdeep Singh, was born on September 24, 1928, and succeeded to the chiefship on 31st December 1929.

Bundi State is a mountainous territory in the south-east of Rajputana. The Ruler of Bundi is the head of the Hara sect of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs and the country occupied by this sect has for the last five or six centuries been known as Haraoti. The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century and constant feuds with Mewar and Malwa followed. It threw in its lot with the Mahomedan emperors in the sixteenth century. In later times it was constantly ravaged by the Mahrattas and Pindaries and came under British protection in 1818. The present ruler of the State is His Highness Maharao Raja Sir Ishwari Singhji Saheb Bahadur, G.C.I.E. He was born on 8th March, 1893, and succeeded to the *Gadi* on 8th August, 1927. His Highness is entitled to a

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alute of 17 guns. Heir apparent: Maharaj Kumar Shri Bahadur Singhji. Revenue about Rs. 16 lakhs Kaldar.

Tonk State.—Partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India, consists of six Parganas separated from one another. The ruling family belongs to the Salarzai clan of the Bunerwal Afghan tribe. The founder of the State was Nawab Muhammad Amir Khan Bahadur General of Holkar's Army from 1798-1806. Holkar bestowed grants of land on him in Rajputana and Central India and the land so granted to him was consolidated into the present State. The present Ruler of the State is His Highness Said-ud-Daula, Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saulati-Jang, G.C.I.E., who ascended the Masnad in 1930. The administration is conducted by His Highness the Nawab in consultation with a Council of five members, *viz.*, (1) D. E. Augiar, C.I.E., J.P., Vice-President, State Council and Finance Member; (2) Khan Bahadur Sz. Mohammad Adbul Tawwab Khan, Home Member; (3) Raizada Naraindas, B.A., LL.B., Judicial Member; (4) Syed Nasiruddin Hayder, Revenue Member; (5) Maulvie Mohammad Maula Bakhsh, M.A. (Oxon.), F.L.S., Development Member.

Revenue .. Rs. 21,76,283. Expenditure Rs. 21,03,884

Secretary Council.—Maqul Ahmed, B.A.

Private Secretary to H. H.—R. S. Babu Chandmall, B.A.

Durbar Secretary to H. H.—Khan Sahib Mirza Hamid Ali Khan.

Shahpura State.—The ruling family belongs to the Seesodia clan of Rajputs. The State came into existence about 1629 when the Parganah of Phulia was granted by the Mughal Emperor Shah-i-Jehan to Maharaj Sujan Singh, son of Maharaj Surajmal, the second son of Maharana Amar Singh of Udaipur.

The present Ruler is Rajadhiraj Shri Umaid Singhji Bahadur. The State enjoys a permanent salute of 9 guns and full internal Powers.

Bharatpur State.—Consists largely of an immense alluvial plain, almost 2,000 sq. miles in size watered by the Banganga and other monsoon rivers.

The rulers of Bharatpur are Jats, of the Sinsinwar clan, who trace their ancestry to the eleventh century. The family derives its name from its old village Sinsini. Bharatpur was the first State in Rajputana that made alliance with the British Government in 1803. It helped Lord Lake with 5,000 horses in his conquest of Agra and the battle of Laswari in which the Maratha power was entirely broken, and received 5 districts as reward for the service. In 1804, however, Bharatpur sided with Jaswant Rao Holkar against the British Government which resulted in a war. Peace was re-established in 1805 under a treaty of alliance and it continues in force. The Gadi being usurped by Darjan Sal in 1825, the British Government took up the cause of the rightful heir Maharaja Balwant Singh Sahib. Bharatpur was besieged by Lord Combermere, and as the faithful subjects of the State also made common cause with the British Army, the usurper was quickly disposed of, and Maharaja Balwant Singh, the rightful heir, came into his own. Bharatpur also rendered valuable service to the British Government during the Mutiny. During the Great War the Bharatpur Durbar gave valuable help to the Imperial Government. The Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry served in East Africa and the Mule Transport Corps served in all theatres of war except Africa. The present Ruler is His Highness Shri Maharaja Brijendra Sawai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, who was born in 1918 and succeeded his father in 1929. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on 22nd October, 1939.

Average net revenue—about Rs. 32,31,000

Dholpur State.—The family of the ruling Chiefs of Dholpur belongs to the Bamrolian Jats, the adopted home of one of their ancestors. The family took the name of Bamrolia about the year 1367. They next migrated to Gwalior, where they took the part of the Rajputs in their struggles against the Emperor's Officers. Eventually the Bamrolia Jats settled near Gohad and in 1505 Surjan Deo assumed the title of Rana of Gohad. After the overthrow of the Mahrattas at Panipat, Rana Bhim Singh in 1761 possessed himself of the fortress of Gwalior but lost it six years later. In order to bar the encroachments of the Mahrattas, a treaty was made with the Rana in 1779 by the British Government under Warren Hastings, and the joint forces of the contracting parties re-took Gwalior. In the treaty of the 13th October, 1781 between the British Government and Scindia, it was stipulated that so long as the Maharaj Rana observes his treaty with the English, Scindia should not interfere with his territories. The possession of Gohad however led to disputes between the British and Scindia, and in 1805 the Governor-General transferred Gwalior and Gohad to Scindia, and that of Dholpur, Bari, Baseri, Sepau and Rajakhera to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh. Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh died in 1836 and was succeeded by his son Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh on whose death in 1870 his grandson, the late Chief Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh, succeeded to the Gadi. Lt.-Col. His Highness Rais-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Muik Saramad Rajhai Hind Maharajadhiraj Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udai Bhan Singh Lokindra Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., the present ruler, is the second son of Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh and was born on the 12th February, 1893. On the death of his brother Maharaj Rana Ram Singh, His Highness succeeded to the *gadi* on March 1911.

Karauli State.—A State in Rajputana under the political control of the Resident for Rajputana, lying between 26° and 27° north latitude and 76° 30′ and 77° 30′ east longitude. Area, 1,242 square miles. The river Chambal forms the south-eastern boundary of the State, dividing it from Gwalior Scindia's Territory; on the west and south-west it is bounded by Jaipur; on the north by Bharatpore and on the north-east by Dholpur. The state pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other Indian State. Languages spoken Hindi and Urdu.

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Ruler—His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sir Bhom Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chandra Bhal, K.C.S.I., Heir-apparent, Maharaj Kumar Ganesh Pal. Dewan:—Rai Bahadur Pandit Brijchand Sharma, M.A., LL.B., Retired Collector and Magistrate, U. P. Government.

Kotah State belongs to the Hara Section of the clan of Chauhan Rajputs. The early history of their house is, up to the 17th century, identical with that of the Bundi family, of which they are an offshoot. Its existence as a separate State dates from 1625. The present Ruler is H. H. Maharao Bhim Singhji Sahib Bahadur who was born in 1909 and succeeded to the *gadi* in December, 1940. His Highness is assisted in the administration by two Ministers, Major-General Ap Sir Onkar Singh, C.I.E., and Rai Bahadur Ram Babu Saksena, M.A., LL.B., U.P.C.S.

The total area of the State is 5,684 square miles and its average annual income amounts to about Rs. 53 lakhs. The population of the State according to the census of 1941 is 777,398.

Jhalawar State consists of two separate tracts in the south-east of Rajputana with an area of 813 square miles, yielding a revenue of about Rs. 8 lakhs. The ruling family belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs. The present Ruler, Lieut. His Highness Maharaj Rana Sir Rajendra Sinhji, K.C.S.I., succeeded to the *Gadi* on 13th April, 1929. He was born in 1900 and educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and Oxford University. The heir-apparent Yuvraj Harishchandra, was born in England on 27th September, 1921.

Dewan.—Rai Bahadur Sahasdivaker Bhaya Shadilalji, B.A., LL.B.

Bikaner State in point of area is the seventh largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputana. The population of the State is 1,296,384 of whom 77 per cent. are Hindus, 15 per cent. Mahomedans, 4 per cent. Sikhs and 3 per cent. Jains. The capital city of Bikaner, with its population including the suburbs of 127,740, is the third city in Rajputana.

The northern portion of the State consists of level loam land, whilst the remainder is for the most part sandy and undulating. The average rainfall is about 12 inches. The water level over most of the State is from 150 feet to 300 feet deep.

The Reigning Family of Bikaner is of the Rathore clan of Rajputs, and the State was founded in 1465 A.D. by Rao Bikaji, the eldest son of Rao Jodhaji, Ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur), and after him both the Capital and the State are named. Rajah Rai Singhji, the first to receive the title of Rajah, was "one of Akbar's most distinguished Generals" and it was during his reign that the present Fort of Bikaner was built in 1593. The title of Maharajah was conferred on Rajah Anup Singhji by the Mughal Emperor in 1687 in recognition of his distinguished services in the capture of Golconda. The conspicuous services of Maharajah Sardar Singhji who in the Indian Mutiny of 1857 personally led his troops to co-operate with the British forces in the field on the outbreak of the Mutiny was acknowledged by the Government of India by the transfer of the Sub-Tehsil of Tibi, consisting of 41 villages from the adjoining Sirsa Tehsil in the Punjab to the Bikaner State.

The present Ruler, General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Narendra Shiromani Maharajah Sri Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C., LL.D., is the 21st of a long line of distinguished rulers renowned for their bravery and statesmanship. He was born on the 13th October, 1880, and assumed full ruling powers in December, 1898. He was awarded the first class Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for the active part he took in affording relief during the famine of 1899-1900 and soon after he went on active service to China in connection with the China War of 1900-1901 in command of his famous Ganga Risala and was mentioned in despatches and received the China Medal and K.C.I.E. The State Forces consist of the Army Headquarters with a strength of 7 Camel Corps, known as 'Ganga Risala,' whose sanctioned strength is 563 strong including the Band, an Infantry Battalion known as Sadul Light Infantry 662 strong, a Regiment of Cavalry known as Dungar Lancers 342 strong including His Highness' Body Guard, a Battery of Artillery (4 guns 2.75"), 236 strong and two sections of Motor Machine Guns 100 strong. The total strength of the Bikaner Army then excluding the Camel Battery, armed with Machine Loading Guns and two newly raised units and a Training Battalion, 1,402 strong totals 3,312. At outbreak of the Great War in 1914, His Highness immediately placed the services of himself and his State forces and all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and the Ganga Risala reinforced by the Infantry Regiment which became incorporated in the Camel Corps in the field, rendered very valuable services in Egypt and Palestine. An extra force was also raised for internal security. His Highness personally went on active service in August 1914 and enjoys the honour of having fought both in France and Egypt, and thus has the distinction of having fought for the British Crown on three Continents, *viz.*, Asia, Europe and Africa. He was mentioned in despatches both in Egypt and France. His Highness also played a very conspicuous political part during the period of the War when he went twice to Europe as the Representative of the Princes of India, once in 1917 to attend the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference, and again in 1918-19 to attend the Peace Conference where he was one of the signatories to the treaty of Versailles. His Highness led the Indian Delegation to the 11th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva and represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conferences in 1930. His Highness played a conspicuous part in the Indian Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Sub-Committee both in 1930 & 1931 and attended the Silver Jubilee of the Reign of His Majesty King George V and the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI in 1935 & 1937 respectively.

Similarly at the commencement of the present war also His Highness placed the personal services of his own and those of the Heir-Apparent, as well as the entire resources of the State, at the disposal of the British Government but to his great disappointment his personal

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services have not been availed of. The Ganga Risala has proceeded on active service with 45 per cent over its original war establishment. The Sadul Light Infantry (mechanised) which was reorganised from 3 Companies to 4 Companies basis is now serving with His Majesty's Forces in British India.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns (personal) whilst the permanent local salute of the State is also 19. His Highness has also had the honour of being elected the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, an office which he filled most creditably for 5 years till 1925.

Her Highness Maharaniji Sri Bhatianiji received the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on New Year's Day, 1935.

His Highness is assisted in the administration by a Prime Minister and an Executive Council. The post of Prime Minister is held by Major Maharaj Sri Mandhata Singhji Bahadur. A Legislative Assembly was inaugurated in 1913, and consists of 45 Members, 20 out of whom are elected Members: it meets twice a year.

The revenues of the State are a crore of rupees and a half (estimated for 1940-41). The State owns a large Railway system, the total mileage being 883. The last portion of the Sadulpur-Rewari Chord Line, a distance of 87 miles was opened on the 1st March 1941. This extension forms an important connection towards Delhi. Another project under contemplation is that from Sri Kolyatji to Sind *via* Jaisalmer, an approximate distance of 300 miles.

Hitherto there was practically no irrigation in the State, the crops depending only on the scanty rainfall; but the construction and opening in 1927 of the Ganga Canal taken out from the Sutlej River has helped to protect about 6,20,000 acres of land in the northern part of the State against famine from which it has suffered in the past. 3,44,460 bighas of the Canal land have already been sold and further sale is going on. Even larger expectations are held out from the Bhakra Dam Project from which it is hoped that the remaining level lands in the north of the State will be irrigated.

A coal mine is worked at Palana, 14 miles south from the Capital.

Alwar State.—The State was founded in 1775 by Maharao Raja Pratap Sighji of Macheri, with Alwar as its capital, and until the beginning of the nineteenth century maintained somewhat loose political relations with the Moghal Court at Delhi. With the final decline of the Moghals, relations were opened with the East India Company resulting in the State's first and most important Treaty with the British Government "Of Offensive and Defensive Alliance" in 1803. Thereafter various other Treaties, Agreements and Engagements have been entered into with the British Government and several Sanads have been granted to the State. (See Aitchinson's Treaties).

The seventh and present Ruler, His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Tej Singhji Dev, succeeded to the *gadi* from Thana on the 22nd July 1937.

The State has on several occasions placed its forces at the disposal of the British Government. In August 1900 a detachment of infantry, 700 strong, was despatched for service in China. On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry and one Squadron of the Alwar Lancers proceeded on active service. When hostilities with Afghanistan broke out in May 1919, the Alwar State Forces proceeded to the North-West Frontier. During the present emergency, the State has again placed its resources at the disposal of His Majesty's Government and has supplied a full Infantry Battalion, the Alwar Jey Paltan for service outside the State.

Palanpur.—Palanpur is a first class State with an area of 1,774·64 square miles and a population of 2,65,424. The net revenue of the State calculated on the average of the last five years is about Rs. 11,65,000.

Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Zubd-tul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Nawab Shri Taley Muhommed Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Nawab Saheb of Palanpur, rules the State. The Ruling Family is of Afghan origin, belonging to the Lohani Stock, and had established their principality in Rajputana in the 14th century. The connection with the British may be said to have definitely begun from 1817 A.D., when Dewan Fateh Khan II entered into relations with the East India Company. A considerable trade in cloth, wheat, ghee, wool, hides, castor and rapeseeds, sugar and rice is carried on in the State. The capital city of Palanpur is situated on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and is the junction station of the Palanpur State Railway. Palanpur is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century.

RAJPUTANA.

The Hon'ble the Resident in Rajputana.—The Hon. Sir Arthur Cunningham Lothian, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

Resident.—Major N. S. Alington, M.C.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Central India Agency is the name given to the country occupied by the Indian States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer who is designated the Resident for Central India, with headquarters at Indore. As constituted in 1921—that is, after the separation of the Gwalior Residency—it is an irregularly formed tract lying in two sections, the Eastern comprising Bundelkhand Agency between 22°–38′ and 26°–19′ North and 78°–10′ and 83°–0′ East and the Western consisting of the Bhopal and Malwa Agencies between 21°–22′ and 24°–47′ North and 74°–0′ and 78°–50′ East. The British districts of Jhansi and Saugor and the Gwalior State divide the Agency into two sections. The total area covered is 51,651.11 square miles and the population (1931) 6,635,737. The great majority of the people are Hindus. There are 28 Salute States of which the following 10 have direct treaty engagements with the British Government:—Indore, Bhopal,

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Rewa, Orchha, Datia, Dhar, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch, Samthar and Jaora. All of these are Hindu except Bhopal, Jaora and Baoni which are Mahomedan. Besides these there are 61 Minor States and Guaranteed Estates. Excluding the Indore and Rewa States and the Hirapur and Lalgarh the States and Estates are divided into the following groups for administrative purposes:—Bhopal Agency, 12 States and Estates (principal States Bhopal, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch); Bundelkhand Agency, 33 States and Estates (principal States Orchha and Datia); Malwa Agency, 40 States and Estates (principal States Dhar, Jaora and Ratlam). The Agency may roughly be divided into two natural divisions, Central India West comprising the former plateau division with such hilly land as lies on this side and Central India East, comprising the former low-lying area and the Eastern hilly tracts. The hilly tracts lie along the ranges of the Vindhyas and Satpuras. They consist of forest areas and agriculture is little practised there, the inhabitants being mostly members of the wild tribes. The territories of the different States are much intermingled and their political relations with the Government of India and each other are very varied.

The following is the size, population and revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned above:—

Name.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Revenue.
			Lakhs Rs.
Indore	9,902	13,25,089	126
Bhopal ..	6,924	7,29,955	80
Rewa	13,000	15,87,445	51.80
Orchha ..	2,080	3,14,661	13.82
Datia	912	1,58,834	13¾
Dhar	1,800	2,43,530	17½
Dewas, Senior Branch ..	449	83,321	6¾
Dewas, Junior Branch ..	419	70,513	6¾
Samthar ..	178	33,307	3¼
Jaora	602	1,00,166	12½

Indore.—The founder of the House of the Holkar of Indore was Malhar Rao Holkar, born in 1693. His soldierly qualities brought him to the front under the Peshwa, who took him into his service and employed him for his conquests. When the Maratha power was weakened at the battle of Panipat in 1761, Malhar Rao had acquired territories stretching from the Deccan to the Ganges as a reward for his career as a Military Commander. He was succeeded by his grandson. On his death without issue his mother Maharani Devi Ahilya Bai became the Ruler and her administration is still looked upon with admiration and reverence as that of a model ruler. She was succeeded by Maharaja Tukoji I who had been associated with her to carry on the Military administration and had in the course of it distinguished himself in various battles. He was succeeded by Maharaja Kashirao, and the latter by Maharaja Yeshwant Rao, his step-brother, a person of remarkable daring strategy as exhibited in a number of engagements in which he had taken part. His brilliant success he obtained at the battle of Poona against the combined armies of the Peshwa and the Scindia made him a dictator of Poona for some time and he declared in consequence the independence of Holkar State. During 1804-5 he had a protracted war with the British, ending in a Treaty which recognised the independence of Holkar State with its territories. Yeshwant Rao died in 1811, when he was succeeded by his minor son Maharaja Malhar Rao II. During the Regency which followed, the power of the State was weakened by various causes, the most important of which was the refractory conduct of the Military Commanders. On the outbreak of the war between the English and the Peshwa in 1817, some of these Commanders, with a part of the army, rebelled against the authority of the State and were disposed to befriend the Peshwa, while the regent mother and her Ministers were for friendship with the British. There was a battle between the British Army and this refractory portion of the Holkar Army which culminated in the latter's defeat. A treaty of peace and amity was signed in 1818. The internal sovereignty remained unaffected. The Treaty still regulates the relations between the Crown and the Maharaja Holkar.

Malhar Rao died a premature death in 1833. Then followed the administration of Hari Rao and his son. In 1844, H. H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao II ascended the Throne, but as he was a minor, the administration was carried on by a Regency under Sir Robert Hamilton, the Resident, as its Adviser. The prosperity of the State revived a great deal during this administration and the progress was maintained after the Maharaja assumed powers in 1852. It was interrupted by the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857 in British India. This wave of disaffection did not leave some of the State troops untouched. The Maharaja with his adherents and the remaining troops remained, however, staunch to the British and gave every possible assistance to the British authorities at Indore, Mhow and other places which was recognised by the British Government. The Maharaja died in 1886 after having effected various reforms in the administration and raised the position of the State to a high degree of prosperity and honour. He was succeeded by H. H. Maharaja Shivaji Rao who reigned for 16 years and will be specially remembered for his beneficent measures in matters of education, sanitation, medical relief and abolition of transit duties. H.H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao III succeeded in 1903 while yet a minor. The Regency Administration was continued till 1911 and it effected a number of reforms in all the branches of administration. The policy of the Regency was maintained by the Maharaja. With his assumption of powers the State advanced in education, including female education, commerce and industrial developments, municipal franchise and other representative institutions. This prosperity was specially reflected in the Indore City the population of which rose by 40 per cent.

During the war of 1914 the State placed all its resources at the disposal of the British Government. Its troops took part in the various

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theatres of war and the contribution of the State towards the war and charitable funds in money was 41 lakhs and its subscriptions to the War Loans amounted to Rs. 82 lakhs, while the contribution from the people of Indore amounted to over one crore. This assistance received the recognition of the British Government.

His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao III abdicated in favour of his son. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., was born on 6th September 1908. He received his education in England during 1920-23 and again at Christ Church College, Oxford, from 1926 till his return in 1929. He married a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur) in February, 1924, and the Princess Usha Devi was born in 1933. Her Highness Maharani Sanyogita Bai died in July 1937. His Highness's educational career at Oxford in England having come to an end, he returned to India arriving at Indore on the 12th November 1929, and after receiving administrative training, assumed full ruling powers on 9th May 1930. In September 1938 His Highness married Miss Marguerite Lawler.

The administration of the State is carried on by the Ruler assisted by the State Cabinet. The Prime Minister is the President of the Cabinet and the Chief Executive Authority. Aitmad-ud-Dowlah Rai Bahadur Colonel Dinanath is the Prime Minister.

The area of the State is 9,902 square miles and the revenue about one crore and thirty-five lakhs. According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is about 1,325,000, showing an increase of 14.5 per cent. over the Census figures of 1921.

There are three first grade Colleges in the City, two are maintained by the State, one teaching upto M.A. and LL.B. and the other a Teachers' Training College for Graduate teachers. The third is maintained by the Canadian Misssion and teaches upto M.A. in Philosophy. The State has 10 High Schools, one Sanskrit College and 661 Middle and Primary educational and 81 Medical institutions. School education is free for boys upto Primary standard and for girls throughout. Of the 10 High Schools 2 for girls and 5 for boys are maintained by the State and 3 by private enterprise. In addition to these 661 institutions, one School of Art, another for classical Music and 3 Vernacular Teachers Training Insitutions—2 for male and one for lady teachers—are run at Government expense. Out of 661 Middle and Primary institutions 392 are Government, 37 recognised or aided and 232 private unrecognised unaided institutions. Two schools are also run on Montessori lines. 20 new Primary Schools are opened every year with a view to provide adequate facilities for free Primary Education for the masses. The Primary curriculum has been reorganised in view of giving vocational bias to education. Moral teaching has been included as one of the subjects. It aims chiefly at habit formation. Careful survey of the State territory has been made for expansion of mass education in the State. Active measures have been taken to check wastage and leakage in schools, specially at the primary stage. An Institute of Plant Industry for the improvement of cotton is located at Indore. It has also 9 spinning and weaving mills.

The strength of the State Army is 3 Battalions of Infantry, one Squadron of Cavalry, 2 Troops of Mule Transport. One M. T. Section, a Central Military Hospital and a Maternity Home and Family Welfare Centre. The Holkar's Transport has a magnificent record of service in the Great War of 1914-18 in Gallipoli, France, and Flanders, Egypt, Mesopotamia and the North West Frontier.

The State is traversed by the Holkar State Railway, the principal station of which is Indore, the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the U. B. Section of the G. I. P. Railway.

Besides the trunk roads, there are 691 miles of roads constructed and maintained by the State. The reforms introduced recently are the establishment of State Savings Banks, amelioration of Harijans, a scheme of Life Insurance for State officials, introduction of a scheme of compulsory primary education in the City of Indore, measures for the expansion of education in the mofussil, a scheme for the formation of the Holkar State Executive Service, a scheme of water supply and main drainages in Indore City, raising of the marriageable age of boys and girls to 18 years and 14 years respectively, and the passing of the Indore Nukta Act and the Marriage Expenses Controlling Act for controlling expenditure on funeral ceremonies and marriages. Special attention is being concentrated on the Rural Uplift work for which a comprehensive scheme provides for an eightfold plan of welfare activities. Rural Uplift Centres have, for the present, been established in the Nemawar District and it is proposed to extend the sphere of activities by establishing similar centres in other Districts and gradually increasing their number. His Highness has sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 1,00,000 every year from his Privy Purse for Rural Uplift work, and a further gift of Rs. 1,00,000 annually, also from his Privy Purse for Rural uplift work and a further gift of Rs.1,00,000 annually also from his Privy Purse for construction of houses for the poor workers.

Recently His Highness the Maharaja has sanctioned Constitutional Reforms based on the recommendations of the Constitutional Reforms Committee appointed last year. According to the new reforms Indore will have a Legislative Council of 50 members consisting of 34 elected and 16 nominated members. The Council, with an elected Deputy President is invested with the rights of interpellation; it may introduce legislation and also discuss important subjects like the State annual budget. Special provision is also made for the representation of Harijans and Labour.

The Chief imports are cloth, machinery, sugar, salt, spices, rice, coal and kerosene oil. The total dutiable imports in 1939-40 amounted to Rs. 2,31,46,229. The chief exports are cotton, cloth, tobacco and cereals. The total dutiable exports in 1939-40 amounted to Rs. 62,61,727 exclusive of the exported produce of the Ginning and Pressing factories. Cloth manufactured at the local mills is valued at over two crores and 75 lakhs and a large proportion of it is

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exported for consumption outside the State and the local trade in wheat is estimated at one crore. Cotton excise duty at 3¼ per cent. *ad valorem* has been abolished from 1st May, 1926, and an industrial tax is levied on the cotton mills from the same date.

The City has a well equipped Power house and an aerodrome.

His Highness contributed a sum of two lakhs of rupees in response to Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow's appeal for Anti-Tuberculosis Fund and about half a lakh of Rupees was collected from the State subjects for the same Fund.

On the out-break of the present War, His Highness placed the entire resources of the State and its Army at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor. His Highness also gave a lead by placing a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy for such War purposes as His Excellency may deem proper, and donated £1,000 to the British Red Cross Fund. The Holkar Transport has already left for training prior to being sent on active service. Large collections were made throughout the State, by organising public meetings, etc. in aid of the Indian Red Cross Fund, British Red Cross Fund and the St. Dunstan's Fund for the blind. Ladies Knitting Societies were formed for making articles to be used by Indian soldiers on active service abroad. In many other ways full and active support is being given by the State for the successful prosecution of the War. Liberal contributions have been made by His Highness towards the War Relief Fund and the Defence Savings Bonds etc. His Highness the Maharaja has sanctioned the purchase of Interest Free Defence Bonds of Rs.3,00,000 and 3 per cent. Government of India Bonds of Rs.1,00,000 and all Government servants of the State getting not less than Rs.50 per month have offered to pay a day's salary every month towards the purchase of Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates. His Highness has also sanctioned a donation of £2,000 towards the Lord Mayor's Air Distress Fund.

Bhopal.—This principal Mahommedan State in Central India ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Mahommedan States of India. The ruling family was founded by Sardar Dost Mohammad Khan, Diler-Jung, a Tirah Afghan, who, after having served with distinction in the army of the Emperor Aurangzeb, obtained the pargana of Berasia in 1709. With the disintegration of the Moghal Empire, Bhopal became an independent State. In the early part of the 19th Century the Nawab successfully withstood the inroads of Scindia and Bhonsla, and by the agreement of 1817 Bhopal undertook to assist the British with a contingent force and to co-operate against the Pindari bands. In 1818 a permanent treaty succeeded the agreement of 1817.

The present Ruler of the State, His Hignness Sikander Saulat Nawab Iftikharul-Mulk, Mohammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., succeeded his mother, Her late Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, on her abdication in May 1926. He had previously actively participated in the administration of the State for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice.

His Highness is assisted in the work of administration by an Executive Council.

The work of legislation with the right of discussing the Budget, moving resolutions and interpellations rests with a representative Legislative Council inaugurated in 1927. The raiyatwari system in which the cultivator holds his land direct from Government has lately been introduced. The State forests are extensive and valuable, and the arable area which comprises more than two-thirds of the total area consists mostly of good soil, producing cotton, wheat, and other cereals, sugar-cane and tobacco. The State contains many remains of great archæological interest including the famous Sanchi Topes, which date from the 2nd Century B. C. and which were restored under the direction of Sir John Marshall. Sanchi Station on the G. I. P. main line to Delhi adjoins the Topes.

Among other troops, the State maintains one full strength Infantry Battalion. The Capital Bhopal City, beautifully situated on the northern bank of an extensive lake, lies on the main broad-gauge line between Bombay and Delhi and is the junction for the Bhopal-Ujjain Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Rewa.—Is the largest State in Central India Agency with an area of 13,000 square miles and a population of 1,587,445 (1931). The Rulers are Baghel Rajputs descended from the famous Solanki clan which ruled over Gujrat from the 10th to 13th Century. During the mutiny the Durbar rendered meritorious services to the Crown for which various parganas which had been seized by Marathas were restored to the Maharaja. The present ruler is His Highness Bandhvesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who was born in 1903. His Highness was married in 1919 to the sister of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Upon the death of his father, Lt.-Col. Sir Venkat Raman Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., on 30th October 1918, His Highness Bandhvesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur succeeded to the Gadi on 31st October as a minor. His Highness Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur attained majority in 1922 and was invested with full ruling powers by His Excellency the Viceroy. The Maharaja exercises full sovereignty within his State and the administration is now carried on by him with the help of a State Council of which His Highness himself is President. His Highness is very much interested in all-round progress of the State. He takes a keen interest in administration and development of agriculture and mineral resources. He has opened extensive tracts by construction of roads and bridges throughout the State. A State Bank—Bank of Baghelkhand—has recently been instituted, which has its branches all over the State. His Highness is a keen sportsman and the number of tigers bagged by him totals over 596. His Highness has got a son and heir named Sri Yuvraj Maharaj Kumar Martand Singhji born on 15th March 1923.

His Highness' second marriage with the daughter of H.H. the Maharaja of Kishengarh was performed on the 18th February 1925.

Dhar.—This State, in the Malwa Political Agency in Central India, takes its name from the old city of Dhar, long famous as the capital

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of the Parmar Rajputs, who ruled over Malwa from the 9th to the 13th century and from whom the present Rulers of Dhar Puar Marathas claim descent. In the middle of the 18th century the Ruler of Dhar, Anand Rao, was one of the leading chiefs of Central India, sharing with the Holkar and Scindia the rule of Malwa. The State came into treaty relations with the British Government by virtue of the treaty of 1819. The present ruler His Highness the Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur, was invested with full ruling powers on March 16, 1940.

There are 13 Feudatories and 9 Bhumias of whom 13 hold a guarantee from the British Government. The population of the State according to the latest census figure is 243,521 and the average Income and Expenditure are about 17 and 16 lakhs respectively.

The Administration of the State is now carried on by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur assisted by a Council consisting of the Dewan M. K. Kher, B.Sc., LL.B., who is also the Vice-President and with two other members (Pandit Raghunath Sahai, Revenue Member and Rai Bahadur B. S. Pharaskhanewale, B.A., LL.B.).

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.—When the present war broke out the Durbar offered to the British Government all the resources of the State and His Highness volunteered his personal services. Since then the State has contributed Rs.1,15,000 towards war purposes, of which His Highness contributed from his privy purse Rs.60,000 for the purchase of a Light Tank complete with arms, and Rs.5,000 towards the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Victims' Relief Fund.

Defence Bonds to the face value of Rs.50,000 have also been purchased by the Durbar and donations from the officials and the public amounting to Rs.6,000 have been given to the Red Cross and other Funds.

From the State army one Demonstration Platoon has been furnished and the raising of half a section of a mechanised transport unit has been promised. Six signallers have already left on active service.

The famous and ancient hill fort of Mandu the capital of several ancient and medieval Kingdoms, with its beautiful mausoleums, tombs, palaces, high hills and deep dales, is situated in the State at a distance of 24 miles from the city of Dhar.

Jaora State.—This State is the only Treaty State in the Malwa Political Agency. Area, about 602 square miles, population about 1,00,166. Jaora is the headquarters town. The Chiefs, of Jaora claim descent from Abdul Majid an Afghan of the Tajik Khel from Swat. The first Nawab was Abdul Ghafoor Khan. who came in possession of the State about the year 1808. The present Chief is Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Fakhrud-Daulah Nawab Sir Mohammad Iftikhar Ali Khan Sahib Bahadur, Saulat-e-Jang, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., who was born in 1883. His Highness is an Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army.

Lt.-Col. Birjis Qadr Nawabzada Mohammad Nasir Ali Khan Sahib is the eldest son and heir-apparent.

His Highness is assisted by a Council in the administration of the State as under :—

President.—His Highness the Nawab—Ruler.

Vice-President and Chief Minister.—Khan Bahadur Syed Bunyad Hussain, B.A. (Alig.), (Retired Collector, Punjab), (Political, Finance and Police).

Members.—Major Farrukh Siyar Nawabzada Mohammad Mumtaz Ali Khan Sahib, (Army); Nasrat Mohammad Khan, M.A., LL.B. (Law and Justice); Sahibzada Mir Ghulam Zainul Abedin Sahib (Education and P. W. D.); Moulvi Mohammad Rafiullah Khan, (Revenue).
Secretary.—Pandit Amar Nath Katuju B.Sc., LL.B.

A High Court with a Chief Justice and a Judge has also been established.

The soil of the State is among the richest in Malwa, being mainly of the best black variety bearing excellent crops of wheat, cotton and poppy. The average revenue is Rs. 15 lakhs.

Ratlam—Is the premier Rajput State in the Malwa Agency. It covers an area of 871 square miles, including the Jagir of Khera in the Kushalgarh Chiefship, which pays an annual tribute to the Ratlam Darbar. The State was founded by Raja Ratansinghji, a great-grandson of Raja Udai Singh of Jodhpur in 1652. The Ruler of Ratlam is the recognised head of the Rajputs of Malwa, and important caste questions are referred to him for decision. The State enjoys full and final civil and criminal powers. The present Ruler of Ratlam is Major General His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.-D.-C., to His Majesty the King-Emperor. He was born in 1880, educated at the Daly College, Indore, received his military training in the Imperial Cadet Corps, and invested with full powers in 1898. His Highness served in the war in France and Egypt from 1915 to 1918, was mentioned in despatches and received the Croix d'Officiers de Legion d'Honneur. Attended London Coronation in May 1937 as His Majesty's A.-D.-C. Salute : 13 guns, local 15 guns.

Heir-Apparent.—Maharaj Kumar Lokendra Singh, born 9th November, 1927.

Dewan.—Rai Bahadur Chimman Lall, Ex-additional Commissioner, U.P.

Datia State.—The rulers of this State, in the Bundelkhand Agency, are Bundela Rajputs of the Orchha House. The territory was granted by the chief of Orchha to his son Bhagwan Rao in 1626; this was extended by conquest and by grants from the Delhi emperors. The present Ruler Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Sinh Ju Deo Bahadur, G.C.I.E. (1932), K.C.S.I. (1918) who was born in 1886, and succeeded in 1907, married 1902, enjoys a salute of 15 guns. He placed all his resources and his personal services at the disposal of the Imperial Government during the Great War and established a War Hospital at Datia. He is a progressive Ruler and has created a Legislative Council and introduced many useful and important reforms in his State. He is a Vice-President of the St. John Ambulance Association and a patron of the Red Cross Society. His Highness offered to

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the Imperial City of Delhi the life size marble statue of Lord Reading, a former Viceroy. He has built a hospital in the city named after Mrs. Heale and a girls' school named after Lady Willingdon. His Highness is a famous big game shot and has bagged more than 200 tigers.

Orchha State.—The Rulers of this State are Bundela Rajputs claiming to be the descendants of the Gaharwars of Benares. It was founded as an independent State in 1048 A.D. It is the premier Treaty State of Bundelkhand—the other Bundela Princes being the scions of Orchha House. It entered into relations with the British by the Treaty made in 1812 A.D. His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., died in March 1930 and has been succeeded by his grandson His Highness Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Sir Virsingh Dev Bahadur, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler. The ruler of the State has the hereditary titles of His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Bahadur and enjoys a permanent salute of 15 guns. The State has a population of 3,15,000 and an area of 2,080 square miles. The capital is Tikamgarh, 36 miles from Lalitpur station on the G. I. P. Ry. Orchha, the old capital, has fallen into decay, but is a place of interest on account of its magnificent buildings which were erected by Maharaja Bir Singh Dev I, the most famous ruler of the State (1605-1627). The present ruler has introduced many reforms in the state and has brought the administration to an up-to-date standard.

His Highness is assisted in the work of administration by a cabinet consisting of the following:—

1. His Highness the Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Bahadur, *President.*
2. Rao Raja Rai Bahadur Doctor Shyam Behari Misra, M.A., D. Litt., *Vice-President.*
3. Lt.-Col. Sajjan Singh, *Chief Minister.*
4. Major Chandra Sen, *Finance Minister.*
5. Major M. N. Zutshi, B.A., *Home Minister.*
6. Pandit R. S. Shukla, M.A., LL.B., *Political & Judicial Minister.*

SIKKIM.

Sikkim is bounded on the north and north-east by Tibet, on the south-east by Bhutan, on the south by the British district of Darjeeling and on the west by Nepal. The population consists of Bhutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese. It forms the direct route to the Chumbi Valley in Tibet. The main axis of the Himalayas, which runs east and west, forms the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet. The Singalila and Chola ranges, which run southwards from the main chain, separate Sikkim from Nepal on the west, and from Tibet and Bhutan on the east. On the Singalila range rise the great snow peaks of Kinchinjunga (28,146feet), one of the highest mountains in the world. The Chola range which is much loftier than that of Singalila, leaves the main chain at the Dongkya La.

Tradition says that the ancestors of the Rajas of Sikkim originally came from eastern Tibet. The State was twice invaded by the Gurkhas at the end of the eighteenth century. On the outbreak of the Nepal War in 1814, the British formed an alliance with the Raja of Sikkim and at the close of the war the Raja was rewarded by a considerable cession of territory. In 1835 the Raja granted the site of Darjeeling to the British and receives Rs. 12,000 annually in lieu of it.

The State was previously under the Government of Bengal, but was brought under the direct supervision of the Government of India in 1906. It is thinly populated, the area being 2,818 square miles, and population 109,651, chiefly Buddhists and Hindus. The most important crops are maize and rice. There are several trade routes through Sikkim from Darjeeling District into Tibet. In the convention of 1890 provision was made for the opening of a trade mart but the results were disappointing, and the failure of the Tibetans to fulfil their obligations resulted in 1904 in the despatch of a mission to Lhasa, where a new convention was signed. Trade with British India has increased in recent years, and is now between 40 and 50 lakhs yearly. A number of good roads have been constructed in recent years. The present ruler, His Highness Maharajah Sir Tashi Namgyal, K.C.S.I. (1939), K.C.I.E. (1923), was born in 1893 and succeeded in 1914, His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918. The average revenue is Rs. 5,20,422.

Political Officer in Sikkim:—Sir Basil John Gould, Kt., C.M.G., O.I.E.

BHUTAN.

Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central axis of the Himalayas, adjacent to the northern border of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Its area is 18,000 square miles and its population, consisting of Buddhists and Hindus, has been estimated at 300,000. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called Tek-pa, but was wrested from them by some Tibetan soldiers about the middle of the seventeenth century. British relations with Bhutan commenced in 1772 when the Bhotias invaded the principality of Cooch Behar and British aid was invoked by that State. After a number of raids by the Bhutanese into Assam, an envoy (the Hon. A. Eden) was sent to Bhutan, who was grossly insulted and compelled to sign a treaty surrendering the Duars to Bhutan. On his return the treaty was disallowed and the Duars annexed. This was followed by the treaty of 1865, by which the State's relations with the Government of India were satisfactorily regulated. The State formerly received an allowance of half a lakh a year from the British Government in consideration of the cession in 1865 of some areas on the southern borders. This allowance was doubled by a new treaty concluded in January 1910, by which the Bhutanese Government bound itself to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard

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to its external relations, while the British Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On the occasion of the Tibet Mission of 1904, the Bhotias gave strong proof of their friendly attitude. Not only did they consent to the survey of a road through their country to Chumbi, but their ruler, the Tongsa Penlop accompanied the British troops to Lhasa, and assisted in the negotiations with the Tibetan authorities. For these services he was made a K.C.I.E., and he has since entertained the British Agent hospitably at his capital. The ruler is now known as H.H. the Maharaja of Bhutan, Sir Uggen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.

At the head of the Bhutan Government, there are nominally two supreme authorities; the Dharma Raja, known as Shapting Renipoche, the spiritual head; and the Deb or Depa Raja, the temporal ruler. The Dharma Raja is regarded as a very high incarnation of Buddha, far higher than the ordinary incarnations in Tibet, of which there are several hundreds. On the death of a Dharma Raja a year or two is allowed to elapse, and his reincarnation then takes place, always in the Choje, or royal family of Bhutan.

Cultivation is backward and the chief crop is maize. The military force consists of local levies under the control of the different chiefs. They are of no military value.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES.

The Indian States of the North-West Frontier Provinces are Amb, Phulra, Dir, Swat and Chitral. The area of the latter three is 3,000, 4,000 and 4,000 square miles and population 250,000, 260,000 and 100,950, respectively.

Amb State.—Area 225 square miles, including trans-border territory, population 45,969.

Ruler, Nawab Mohammad Farid Khan: Headquarters, Shergarh (Summer) and Darband (Winter).

Amb State comprises the following territories:—1. The trans-Indus territory, which lies for a few miles on the right bank of the Indus River, opposite the extreme north-west corner of the Badhnak tract in the Haripur Tehsil of the Hazara District, and comprises a few villages only, of which Amb is the chief. 2. The major portion of the tract known as Feudal Tanawal, which lies on the left bank of Indus, and occupies the centre of the western half of the Hazara District.

The State of Phulra comprises the minor portion of Feudal Tanawal. It consists of 98 small villages with a population of 8,757 and is situated in Feudal Tanawal. The name of the Khan is K. S. Abdul Latif Khan.

Officer in charge of political relations with Amb and Phulra States.—G. C. S. Curtis, I.C.S.

Chitral.—Runs from Lowarai top to the south of the Hindu-Kush range in the north, and has an area of about 4,000 square miles. The ruling dynasty has maintained itself for more than three hundred years, during the greater part of which the State has constantly been at war with its neighbours. It was visited in 1885 by the Lockhart Mission, and in 1889, on the establishment of a political agency in Gilgit, the ruler of Chitral received an annual subsidy from the British Government. That subsidy was increased two years later on condition that the ruler, Amen-ul-Mulk, accepted the advice of the British Government in all matters connected with foreign policy and frontier defence. His sudden death in 1892 was followed by a dispute as to the succession. The eldest son Nizam-ul-Mulk was recognised by Government, but he was murdered in 1895. A war was declared by Umra-khan of Jandul and Dir against the infidels and the Agent at Gilgit, who had been sent to Chitral to report on the situation, was besieged with his escort and a force had to be despatched (April 1, 1895) to their relief.

The valleys of which the State consist are extremely fertile and continuously cultivated. The internal administration of the country is conducted by His Highness Major Sir Mohd. Nasir-ul-Mulk, the Mehtar of Chitral and the foreign policy is regulated by the Political Agent at Malakand. The ruler proceeded on pilgrimage to Mecca in February 1939.

A vernacular Middle School is started in Chitral.

Dir.—The territories of this State, about 3,000 square miles in area, include the country drained by the Panjkora and its affluents down to the junction of the former river with the Bajaur Rud. The Nawab of Dir is the overlord of the country, exacting allegiance from the petty chiefs of the clans. Dir is mainly held by Yusufzai Pathans, the old non-Pathan inhabitants being now confined to the upper portion of the Panjkora Valley known as the Dir Kohistan. A motor road has been constructed to Dir from Malakand. A private telephone line has been erected from Chakdarra to Dir, and a Petrol Pump was installed at Timul-Garah in 1939. The population of the State is 1,19,133 (partly censused, partly estimated).

Swat.—The Ruler of the State, Miangul Gulshahzada Sir Abdul Wadood, K.B.E., is a descendant of the famous Akhund Sahib of Swat. He consolidated his rule in Swat from 1917 to 1922, and was recognized by the Government of India as Wali of Swat in 1926. The area of the State is 4,000 square miles and population 4,45,000 (censused). The Headquarters of the State is at Saidu Sharif about 38 miles from Malakand and connected with Malakand by motor road.

The Wali has since annexed to his territory the areas of Ranoliya, Bankad, Tijal, Duber, Patan, Kandia, and Seo in the Indus Kohistan. He has built forts in these areas and has connected them by telephone.

There is High School at Saidu.

Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral—Major G. L. Mallam, Bar-at-Law.

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STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

The Madras Presidency includes 5 Indian States covering an area of 10,644 square miles. Of these, the States of Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynasties. Pudukottai is the inheritance from a chieftain called the Tondiman; Banganappalle and Sandur, two petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of two British districts, and are in the political charge of the Resident in Mysore.

Name.	Area sq. miles.	Population.	Estimated Gross Revenue in lakhs of rupees.
Travancore ..	7,625	5,095,973	279.00
Cochin ..	1,480	1,205,016	97.09
Pudukottai ..	1,179	400,694	20.51

Travancore.—This State, which has an area of 7,625 square miles and a population of 5,095,973 with a revenue of Rs. 263 lakhs, occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula, forming an irregular triangle with the Cape Comorin as its apex. The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional; but there is little doubt that His Highness the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time, in Southern India. The petty chiefs, who had subsequently set up as independent rulers within the State, were all subdued, and the whole country, included within its boundaries, was consolidated and brought under one rule, by Maharaja Marthanda Varma (1729-58). The English first settled at Anjengo, a few miles to the north of Trivandrum, and built a factory there in 1684. In the wars in which the East India Company were engaged in Madura and Tinnevelly, in the middle of the 18th century, the Travancore State gave assistance to the British authorities. Travancore was reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was accordingly included in the Treaty made in 1784 between the East India Company and the Sultan of Mysore. The present relations of Travancore with the British Government are governed by the treaties of 1795 and 1805. Under the Treaty of 1795 the British Government undertook to protect Travancore from foreign aggression. The Treaty of 1805 is one of "perpetual friendship and alliance" and the obligations of Travancore for purpose of defence were later commuted into an annual contribution of nearly eight lakhs of rupees payable by the State to the British Government.

H. H. the Maharaja (*b.* 7th November 1912) ascended the masnad on the 1st September 1924. During his minority, the State was ruled by Her Highness Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bai, C.I., aunt of the Maharaja, as Regent on his behalf. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1931. A Legislative Council was established as early as 1888. The Legislature was last re-constituted in 1932, when a bicameral body was instituted. The two Chambers, *viz.*, the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council have a predominant elected non-official majority. Both Chambers possess the right to vote on the annual Budget, to move resolutions and ask questions. Both Chambers have also the right to initiate legislation. The elections to the Assembly are based on a wide franchise. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers are to be settled by a Joint Committee consisting of an equal number of members selected by each Chamber. Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter both of franchise and membership in the Legislature.

In the more important towns and villages there are Municipal bodies and Village Panchayats with a predominant non-official majority functioning in the field of Local and Self-Government. The State has joined the Indian State Forces Scheme. H. H. The Maharaja is the Colonel-in-Chief of the Travancore State Forces. The State is in the forefront in the matter of education. According to the census of 1931, the number of literates per 100 of the population excluding children under 5 years of age is 28.5. For males the figures are 40.8 per 100 and for female 16.8. The principal food-grain grown is rice, but the main source of agricultural wealth is the cocoanut. Other crops are pepper, areca nut, jack-fruit, sugar-cane and tapioca. Rubber and tea are among other important products. Cotton weaving and the making of matting from the coir are among the chief industries.

In November 1936 His Highness the Maharaja issued the Historic Temple Entry Proclamation which has been hailed all over the world as a great piece of social and religious reform. By another Proclamation in November 1937 a University designed, in addition to ordinary studies, specially to promote technological studies and research has been established.

His Highness is keenly interested in the development of industries in the State and the recent inauguration of the Pallivasal Hydro-electric Scheme which makes available cheap power to every village in the State marks an epoch in the industrialisation of the country. The Rubber Factory at Trivandrum, the Government China clay and Porcelain Factory at Kundara, the Bleaching Mill at Alwaye, the Government timber and wood works at Trivandrum are some of the other industrial undertakings started in recent times for the more profitable utilisation of indigenous resources and the better employment of indigenous talent. Facilities for long-term loans to agriculturists and small industrialists are extended by the Credit Bank established by Government. The nationalisation of motor transport, begun two years ago, has recently been extended to North-Travancore. His Highness evinces great interest in matters connected with art and culture and has established at Trivandrum two Art Galleries known as the Chithralayam and the Renga Vilasom Art Gallery.

The Andhra and Benares Universities have conferred Honorary degrees on His Highness and His mother Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvathi Bai.

The State is well provided with roads and with a natural system of backwaters, besides canals and rivers navigable for country crafts

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A concrete road 48 miles long connecting the capital with Cape Comorin is almost complete. A line of railway about one hundred miles in length cuts across the State from east to west and then runs along the coast to the Capital. The Capital is Trivandrum. There exists a weekly air mail service between Bombay and Trivandrum, and Trivandrum and Trichinopoly which is on the Madras-Colombo Air Mail route.

War Efforts.—On the declaration of War in September 1939 His Highness the Maharaja placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor and made an initial contribution of Rs.6½ lakhs for the purchase of a trawler for minesweeping purposes in the Indian waters. A fighter plane as well as the services of the Travancore State Forces were also offered, and the First Infantry whose services were accepted, has already left the State. Generous and voluntary contributions have also been made by officials and non-officials alike to the War Purposes Fund. Large quantities of cocoanut shell charcoal specially required for war purposes as also sallahse tc. (tent components made of coir) required by the Military have been supplied from the State.

Dewan.—Sachivothama Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., D.Litt.

Cochin.—This State on the south-west coast of India is bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency and the State of Travancore. Very little is known of its early history. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as an independent Ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations with the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom it remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between the Raja and the East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu and to pay a subsidy.

On the demise of His Highness Shri Sir Rama Varma, G.C.I.E., LL.D., His Highness Sri Kerala Varma succeeded to the *gadi* and was duly installed as Maharaja on May 23, 1941. The administration is conducted under the control of the Maharaja whose chief Minister and Executive officer is the Dewan, in relation to "reserved subjects", and a Minister, at present Dr. A. R. Menon, M.B.Ch.B. (Edin.), responsible to the Legislature, appointed under the Government Cochin Act in relation to "Transferred subjects." The forests of Cochin form one of its most valuable assets. They abound in teak, ebony, blackwood, and other valuable trees. Rice is the chief cultivation. Cocoanuts are largely raised in the sandy tracts and their products form the chief exports of the State. Communications by road and back-waters are good, and the State owns a line of railway from Shoranore to Ernakulam, the capital of the State, and a Forest Steam Tramway used in developing the forests. The State supports a force of 34 officers and 370 men.

Resident for Madras States.—Lt.-Col. G. P. Murphy.

Pudukkottai.—(Area 1179 square Miles); Population 4,38,373). This State is bounded on the north and west by Trichinopoly, on the south by Ramnad and on the east by Tanjore. There are evidences of pre-historic settlements all over the State and some villages are mentioned in Tamil works of the early centuries of the Christian era. In early times, a part of the State belonged to the Chola Kings and the southern part to the Pandya Kings of Madura. A large part of the State was under Pallava rule from the 7th Century A.D. until the establishment by Vijayalaya, in the 9th Century, of the Second Chola Empire. When the Chola power declined, the country was ruled for some time by the Hoysalas and, later, was added to the second Pandyan Empire. In the 14th Century, it was included in the Vijayanagar Empire and from the 16th Century formed part of the Nayak Kingdom of Madura. The State is rich in inscriptions, temples and art treasures belonging to all the dynasties. Towards the close of the 17th Century, the Tondiman chief of Ambukoil, now a village in the State, whose ancestors had migrated from Tirupati, got possession of modern Pudukkottai town and carved out the present State. The State expanded to its present limits in the 18th Century. Relations with the English began during the Carnatic Wars. During the siege of Trichinopoly by the French in 1752, the Tondiman of the time did good service to the Company's cause by sending them provisions, although his own country was, on at least one occasion, ravaged as a consequence of his fidelity to the English. In 1756, he sent some of his troops to assist Muhammad Yusuf, the Company's sepoy—commandant, in settling the Madura and Tinnevelly countries. Subsequently, he was of much service in the wars with Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. His services were rewarded by a grant of territory subject to the conditions that the district should not be alienated (1806). Apart from that, there is no treaty or arrangement with the Raja. His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondiman Bahadur, the present ruler is a minor. He was installed as Raja on 19th November, 1928. The administration of the State is carried on by an Administrator. The various departments are constituted on the British India model. The main occupation of the people is agriculture; the principal food crops are ragi and rice, and pulses are largely grown. The forests which cover about 1/7th of the State contain only small timber. The State is well provided with roads. The main line of the

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South Indian Railway from Madras to Danushkodi, which forms the shortest route to Ceylon passes through the State. Pudukkottai is the only municipal Town.

Resident for the Madras States.—Lt.-Col. G. P. Murphy.

Banganapalle.—This State, area 275 square miles, is in two detached portions which in the 18th century passed from Hyderabad to Mysore and back again to Hyderabad. The control over it was ceded to the Madras Government by the Nizam in 1800. The present Ruler is Nawab Mir Fazle-e-Ali-Khan Bahadur, who enjoys a salute of 9 guns and is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. The Nawab pays no tribute to the Crown and maintains no military force. The chief food-grain is cholam. The revenue of the State is nearly 4 lakhs. The State has been transferred from the political charge of the Resident for the Madras States to that of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore on 1st January 1939.

Resident.—The Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel J. de Hay Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

Dewan.—Rao Bahadur M. S. Mandanna.

Sandur.—Sandur is the only Mahratta State in South India and is in political relations with the Government of India through the Resident in Mysore. The State was conquered early in the eighteenth century by Siddoji Rao, ancestor of the present Ruler from a poligar of the Bedar tribe. During the time of his son and successor, Morar Rao, the State reached the zenith of its territorial expansion. In the Carnatic and Mysore wars Morar Rao was the staunchest ally of the British. The State came into political relations with the British in 1818. In 1876 the proper style of address of the Ruler was acknowledged by the Government of India. This is one of the 146 important States which received Canning's Sanad of Adoption in 1862. The Ruler also has vested interests in Gajendragad, a jaghir in Bombay Presidency, held on his behalf by certain junior members of his family. The State pays no tribute to the Crown. The Ruler is the fountain-head of all authority—judicial, legislative and executive—and exercises powers of life and death. He has established an independent Chief Court presided over by the seniormost member of the Madras judicial service, whose services have been lent to the State under a special arrangement with the Madras Government. There is a State Council to initiate all legislative measures and an Executive Council in charge of the administration. The Ruler has revived the ancient institution of the Darbar to function as an active participation in the governance of the State.

Sandur State holds extensive and excellent deposits of very important economic minerals especially manganese and iron. Dr. N. Jayaraman, D.Sc., of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, is of the opinion that the manganese ore in the State, especially in certain localities is very rich in manganese and contains a high percentage of pyrolusite. Anu Ghosh of Bengal is of the opinion that "area for area Sandur deposits probably contain the largest manganese reserves so far found." Sandur manganese was formerly exported largely to Continental markets, mainly to Belgo-Luxemburg consumers, to the United Kingdom and Japan and commanded first grade unit prices from Continental buyers. It has been found to be very useful in the manufacture of ferro-manganese. Dr. Krishnaswamy of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, is of opinion that Sandur kaolin "is of exceptionally good quality and appears to be suitable for application in the paper industry or for high quality porcelain and refractory manufacture."

The State has also extensive deposits of red and yellow oxide of iron which have been found to be very useful in the manufacture of paints by leading firms in Bombay and Calcutta, who import this commodity in large quantities. The gold quartz found in the area in the vicinity of Taranagari contains indications of promising reefs at very moderate depths. Enormous quantities on high grade jasper, most useful for the manufacture of mosaic tiles, is found in Sandur hills. Dr. V. S. Dubey of the Benares Hindu University, who visited the State recently, reported very favourably on all these deposits. Sandur forests abound in sandalwood which is as rich in oil content as that of Mysore.

The present Ruler is Raja Shrimant Yeshwant Rao Hindurao Ghorpade Mamlakatmadar Senapathi.

President of the Executive Council:—Shrimant Sardar B. Y. Raje Ghorpade.

Resident:—Lieut.-Col. J. H Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.

STATES OF WESTERN INDIA.

Western India States Agency.—Kathiawar in which the majority of the States in this Agency are situated is the peninsula lying immediately to the north of Gujerat in the Bombay Presidency. Its extreme length is about 220 miles and its greatest breadth about 165 miles, while the total area is about 23,445 sq. miles. It is for the most part flat except for the Gir forest, where there exist the only lions still surviving in India.

The political organisation of the Agency is unusual in that besides the normal system of Salute States in political relations with the Resident and non-salute States in political relations with the Political Agents of the subordinate agencies, there are administered areas, which include the Civil Stations of Rajkot, Wadhwan and Sadra, and groups of innumerable petty estates, known as "Thanas". The latter are under the direct supervision of the Political Agents. These "Thanas" were originally offshoots of larger States, but owing to the system of successive holders dividing their heritage amongst all their heirs, a custom prevalent amongst the Kathis, who give their name to the province, they have become so sub-divided as to render impractical the normal administration and the exercise of any jurisdictional powers by

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each individual holder. The Agency has, therefore, assumed their powers and carries out the administration on their behalf.

The history of the British connection with Kathiawar commences with Colonel Walker's settlement of 1807. In 1863 the States were divided into seven classes and although these have since been abolished, the jurisdictions fixed in that year still remain graded.

Formerly the Political Administration of the Western India States was the responsibility of the Government of Bombay. The transfer of States to direct political relations with the Government of India, a change which was advocated in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Constitutional Reforms, was not carried out until 1924. The first stage in the process was the creation of a new Agency in direct relation with the Government of India, known as the Western India States Agency. This Agency comprised the whole of the area containing the old Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur Agencies.

The other States in the Bombay Presidency, which for the time being remained in political relations with the Government of Bombay, were transferred to the control of the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1933. This transfer necessitated the regrouping, not only of the remaining Bombay States, but also of some of the States of the Western India States Agency. The States of Danta and Palanpur were included in the Rajputana Agency; the former having been part of the old Mahi Kantha Agency and the latter part of the Western India States Agency. The States and estates of the Mahi Kantha and Banas Kantha Agencies were united in the present Sabar Kantha Agency, the third subordinate Agency of the Western India States Agency.

The headquarters of the Western India States Agency are situated at Rajkot, which has been the seat of the Representative of the Government for over 100 years, in the Rajkot Civil Station which was first leased from the Rajkot State in 1863. The personnel of the Headquarters is as follows:—

Resident for the States of Western India: The Hon'ble Mr. E. C. Gibson, C.I.E.

Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India: R. W. H. Davies, I.C.S.

Secretary to the Hon'ble the Resident: M. Worth, I.C.S.

The Salute States in this Agency are 17 in number, namely:—

1. Cutch State, 2. Idar State, 3. Junagadh State, 4. Nawanagar State, 5. Bhavnagar State, 6. Porbander State, 7. Dhrangadhra State, 8. Radhanpur State, 9. Morvi State, 10. Gondal State, 11. Jafrabad (Janjira State), 12. Wankaner State, 13. Palitana State, 14. Dhrol State, 15. Limbdi State, 16. Rajkot State, and 17. Wadhwan State.

The subordinate agencies are three in number, viz., Western Kathiawar Agency, Eastern Kathiawar Agency and Sabar Kantha Agency.

Western Kathiawar Agency.—The Western Kathiawar Agency, with Headquarters at Rajkot Civil Station, was constituted by the amalgamation in 1923 of two (Sorath and Halar) out of the four Prants or Districts into which the province of Kathiawar was formerly divided. The combined district which was at first named "The Western Kathiawar States" was given its present designation in 1927.

The Agency contains 47 non-salute jurisdictional States and Talukas and four Thana circles. Jurisdictional States in direct political relations with the Political Agent include:—

Jasdan, Manavadar, Thana-Devli, Vadla, Virpur, Malia, Kotda-Sangani, Jetpur, Bilkha and Khirasra.

Political Agent: Major G. B. Williams, M.C.

Eastern Kathiawar Agency.—The Eastern Kathiawar Agency, with Headquarters at Wadhwan Civil Station, was constituted in 1923 by combining the two Prants of Jhalawad and Gohelwad. The combined District was first styled "The Eastern Kathiawar States" and was given its present designation in 1927. The administration and constitution are similar to those prevailing in the Western Kathiawar Agency.

The Agency contains 15 non-salute jurisdictional States and Talukas and 7 Thana Circles.

The following are the principal jurisdictional States in direct political relations with the Political Agent, Eastern Kathiawar Agency:—

Lakhtar, Sayla, Chuda, Vala, Lathi, Muli, Bajana, Patdi and Vanod.

Political Agent: Major D. G. H. de la Fargue.

Sabar Kantha Agency.—The Sabar Kantha Agency, with Headquarters at Sadra Civil Station, was constituted by the amalgamation of the Mahi Kantha and Banas Kantha Agencies. Previous to 1933 the administration of these two agencies was on the usual lines with a Political Agent in charge of each, while after that date the organisation was assimilated to that of the other two agencies.

The Agency contains 44 jurisdictional non-salute States and eight Thana Circles.

Among Chiefs in direct relations with the Political Agent, the States of Malpur, Mansa and Mohanpur in the Sadra Division and those of Tharad and Wao in the Banas Division are prominent.

Political Agent: Major L. W. Wooldridge.

Bhavnagar.—This State lies at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cambay. The Gohel Rajputs, to which tribe the Ruler of Bhavnagar belongs, are said to have settled in the country about the year 1260, under Sajakji from whose three sons—Ranoji, Sarangji and Shahji—are descended respectively the rulers of Bhavnagar, Lathi and Palitana. An intimate connection was formed between the Bombay Government and Bhavnagar in the eighteenth century when the ruler of that State took pains to destroy the pirates who infested the neighbouring seas. The State was split up when Gujarat and Kathiawar were divided between the Peshwa and the Gaekwar; but the various claims over Bhavnagar were consolidated in the hands of the British Government in 1807. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,28,060 to the British Government, Rs. 3,581-8-0 as Peshkashi to Baroda and Rs. 22,858 as Zortalbi to Junagadh. Lt. His Highness Maharaja Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji succeeded to the *gadi* on the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., on 17th July 1919 and was invested with full powers

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on 18th April 1931. The State Council, of which the late Sir Prabhashankar Pattani was President, was abolished in November 1937 and the Diwanate system introduced, with A. P. Pattani, M.A. (Cantab.), as Dewan, N. M. Surti, B.A., LL.B., as Naib Dewan, B. V. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (o.s.) as Judicial Assistant and H. M. Trivedi, B.A., LL.B., as Personal Assistant. One noteworthy feature of the administration is the complete separation of judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority is another. The authority and powers of all the Heads of Departments have been clearly defined, and each within his own sphere is independent of the others, being directly responsible to the Dewan.

The chief products of the State are grain, cotton, sugar-cane and salt. The chief manufactures are oil, copper and brass vessels and cloth. The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length. The capital of the State is the town and port of Bhavnagar, which has a good and safe harbour for shipping and carries on an extensive trade as one of the principal markets and harbours of export for cotton in Kathiawar. Bhavnagar supports 270 State Lancers and 250 State Infantry.

Population (in 1931) was 500,274 of whom 86 per cent. were Hindus and 8 per cent. Mahomedans. The average income for the last five years was Rs. 89,14,067, exclusive of Railway income, and the average expenditure Rs. 1,01,57,730.

Dhrangadhra State is a State of the First Class in Kathiawar with a population of nearly one lakh and an area of 1,167 square miles, exclusive of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Runn of Cutch. The ruler of Dhrangadhra is the head of the Jhala family of Rajputs, originally called the Makvanas. This Rajput clan is of great antiquity having migrated to Kathiawar from the North, establishing itself first at Patri in the Ahmedabad District, thence moving to Halvad and finally settling in its present seat. Being the guardians of the North-Eastern marches of Kathiawar, they had to suffer repeatedly from the successive inroads of the Mahomedans into that Peninsula, but after suffering the various vicissitudes of war they were confirmed in their possession of Halvad, its surrounding territories and the salt-pans attached thereto, by an Imperial Firman issued by Emperor Aurangzeb. The States of Wankaner, Limbdi, Wadhwan, Chuda, Sayla and Than-Lakhtar are off-shoots from Dhrangadhra. Major His Highness Maharaja Maharana Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinhji, G.O.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja Raj Saheb, is the ruler of the State and the titular head of all the Jhalas. The administration is conducted under the Maharaja's directions by a Dewan, (now Rao Bahadur Manishanker R. Trivedi, B.A., LL.B.). The soil being eminently fit for cotton cultivation, the principal crops are long stapled cotton and cereals of various kinds. Excellent building and ornamental stone is quarried from the hills situated within the State. Wadagara Salt of an excellent quality with Magnesium Chloride and other bye-products of salt are also manufactured in the State Salt Works at Kuda which offer practically inexhaustible supplies for their manufacture. To utilize these valuable resources, the State built a huge factory in Dhrangadhra, known as the Shri Shakti Alkali Works, now converted into a limited Company known as the Dhrangadhra Chemical Works, Limited, for the manufacture on a large scale of Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and Soda Bicarb as bye-products of salt. The capital town is Dhrangadhra, a fortified town, 75 miles west of Ahmedabad.

Dhrangadhra State owns the Railway from Wadhwan Junction to Halvad, a distance of 40 miles, which is worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. An extension of this line to Malia is under contemplation. A railway siding has been laid from Dhrangadhra to Kuda—a distance of 11 miles—to facilitate the salt traffic.

Gondal State.—The Ruling Prince of Gondal is a Rajput of the Jadeja stock with the title of H. H. Maharaja Thakore Saheb, the present Ruler being H. H. Shri Bhagwat Sinhji G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. The early founder of the State Kumbhoji I, had a modest estate of 20 villages. Kumbhoji II, the most powerful Chief of the House, widened the territories to almost their present limits by conquest; but it was left to the present ruler to develop its resources to the utmost, and in the words of Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, by its "importance and advanced administration to get it recognised as a First Class State." The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,10,721. The chief products are cotton, groundnuts and grain and the chief manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics and gold embroidery. Gondal has always been pre-eminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted, and was one of the earliest pioneers of railway enterprise in Kathiawar, having initiated the Dhasa-Dhoraji line. It owns the Dhasa-Jam Jodhpur section called the Gondal Railway with its Kunkavav Bagasra and Kunkavav-Derdi Extensions and manages it along with the Porbandar State Railway and the Jetalsar-Rajkot Railway subsequently built in partnership with other Indian States in Kathiawar. There are no export and import dues, the people being free from taxes and dues. Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of the spread of education, which is free, female education in the State being compulsory. Rs. 32.25 lakhs have been spent on irrigation, tanks and canals, water supply and electricity to the towns of Gondal, Dhoraji and Upleta. The capital is Gondal, a fortified town on the line between Rajkot and Jetalsar.

Junagadh State.—A first class State under the Western India States Agency and lies in the South-Western portion of the Kathiawar Peninsula between 24°-44′ and 21°-53′ North latitude; 70° and 72° East longitude with the Halar division of the province as its northern boundary and Gohilwad Prant to its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. The State is divided into 12 Mahals. It has 16 ports, the principal ones being Veraval, Mangrol, and Nawabandar. The chief rivers in the State are the Bhadar, Uben, Ozat, Hiran, Saraswati, Machhundri, Singaoda, Meghal, Vrajmi, Raval and Sabli. The principal town of Junagadh, which is one of the most picturesque towns in India, is situated on the slope of the Girnar and the Datar Hills, while in antiquity and historical interest it yields to none. The Upperkote or old citadel contains interesting Buddhist caves and the whole of the ditch and neighbourhood is full of Buddhist caves of their

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remains. There are a number of fine modern buildings in the town. The famous Asoka inscription of the Buddhist time carved out on a big bolster of black granite stone is housed at the foot of the Girnar Hill, which is sacred to the Jains, the Shivaites, the Vaishnavites and other Hindus. To the south-east of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive forest of Gir comprising 494 square miles, 823 acres and 10 gunthas. It supplies timber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion. The area of the State is 3,337 square miles and the average revenue amounts to about Rs. 1,00,00,000. The total population according to the census of 1931 is 545,152. Until 1472, when it was conquered by Sultan Mahomed Begra of Ahmedabad, Junagadh was a Rajput State ruled by Chiefs of the Chuda Sama tribe. During the reign of the Emperor Akbar it became a dependency of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Moghal Viceroy of Gujarat. About 1735 when the representative of the Moghals had lost his authority in Gujarat, Sherkhan Babi, the ancestor of the present Babi Ruler, expelled the Moghal Governor, and established his own rule. The ruler of Junagadh first entered into engagements with the British Government in 1807. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, juwar, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugar-cane, cereals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed, fish, country tobacco, groundnuts, cocoanuts, bamboos, etc., while those of manufacture are ghee, molasses, sugar-candy, copper, and brassware, dyed cloth, gold and silver embroidery, pottery hardware, leather, bamboo furniture, etc. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and Peshkashi of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gaekwar; on the other hand, it receives a tribute styled Zortalbi amounting to Rs. 92,421 from not less than 134 States and Talukas, a relic of the days of Mahomedan supremacy. The State maintains a force consisting of Lancers and the Mahabat Khanji Infantry, the sanctioned strength of the former being 173 and of the latter 219, inclusive of Bag-pipe Band.

The present Nawab is Captain His Highness Sir Mahabat Khan III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who is the ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadurkhanji I, the founder of the Babi-Family of Junagadh in 1735 A.D. His Highness the Nawab Saheb was born on 2nd August 1900 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1911.

Heir-Apparent—Nawabzada Mahomed Dilawarkhanji, 2nd Shahzada Mahomed Himatkhanji.

President of the Council.—H. H. the Nawab Saheb Bahadur.

Vice-President of the Council.—Viquarul Omera Ziaul Mulk Sahebzada Sardar Mohamad Khan Saheb Bahadur Diler Jang, B.C.S., J.P.

Nawanagar State, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch, has an area of 3,791 square miles. The Maharaja of Navanagar is a Jadeja Rajput by caste, and belongs to the same family as the Rao of Cutch. The Jadejas originally entered Kathiawar from Cutch, and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwas then established at Ghumli. The town of Jamnagar was founded in 1540. The present Jam Saheb is Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Digvijayasinhji Saheb, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.D.C., who succeeded in April 1933. The principal products are grain, cotton and oil-seeds shipped from the ports of the State. A small pearl fishery lies off the coast. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,20,093 per annum jointly to the British Government, the Gaekwar of Baroda and Zortalbi to the Nawab of Junagadh. The State maintains Modified Headquarters and one squadron of Shri Huzur Body Guard and one full battalion of Shri Shatrushalya Infantry. The capital is Jamnagar, a flourishing town, nearly 4 miles in circuit, situated 5 miles east of Bedi, a modern port affording all facilities. The State owns a Railway which traverses through its entire territory and is part of the Railway system connecting the Peninsula with the mainland. Population 4,09,192. Revenue nearly Rs. 94 lakhs.

Dewan:—Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, B.A., LL.B.

Military Secretary and Home Member—Col. R. K. Himmatsinhji.

Personal Assistant.—Capt. Geoffrey Clarke.

Cutch.—The State is bounded on the north and north-west by Sind, on the east by the Palanpur Agency, on the south by the Peninsula of Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cutch and the south-west by the Indian Ocean. Its area, exclusive of the great salt marsh called the Rann of Cutch, is 8,249-5 square miles. The capital is Bhuj, where the ruling Chief (the Maharao) His Highness Maha Rao Sri Khengarji Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., resides. From its isolated position, the special characteristic of its people, their peculiar dialect, and their strong feeling of personal loyalty to their ruler, the peninsula of Cutch has more of the elements of a distinct nationality than any other of the dependencies of Bombay. The earliest historic notices of the State occur in the Greek writers. Its modern history dates from its conquest by the Sind tribe of Samma Rajputs in the fourteenth century. The section of the Sammas forming the ruling family in Cutch were known as the Jadejas or 'children of Jada'. The British made a treaty with the State in 1815. There is a fair proportion of good arable soil in Cutch, and wheat, barley and cotton are cultivated. Both iron and coal are found but are not worked. Cutch is noted for its beautiful embroidery and silverwork and its manufactures of silk and cotton are of some importance. Trade is chiefly carried by sea. The ruling chief is the supreme authority. A few of the Bhayats are invested with jurisdictional powers in varying degrees in their own estates and over their own ryots. A notable fact in connection with the administration of the Cutch State is the number and position of the Bhayat. These are Rajput nobles forming the brotherwood of the Maha Rao. They were granted a share in the territories of the ruling chief as provision for their maintenance and are bound to furnish troops on an emergency. The number of these chiefs is 137, and the total number of the Jadeja tribe in Cutch is about 16,000. The British military force having been withdrawn from Bhuj, the State now pays Rs. 82,257 annually as an Anjar equivalent to the British Government. The

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military force consists of about 1,000 in addition to which, there are some irregular infantry, and the Bhayats could furnish on requisition a mixed force of four thousand.

Porbandar.—Porbandar State, on the Western Coast of the province of Kathiawar, comprises an area of 642¼ square miles and has a population of 1,15,741 according to the 1931 Census. The capital of the State is Porbandar, a flourishing port having trade connections with Java, Burma, Persian Gulf, Africa and important Continental Ports. The State has its own Railway. The well-known Porbandar stone is quarried into Barda Hills near Adityana and is largely exported to important places in as well as outside India. Porbandar Ghee (butter) is also well-known and is largely exported to Africa. There is a fully equipped laboratory at Porbandar where ghee is graded and given Government AGMARK seals and labels. The Cement Factory of The Associated Cement Cos. Ltd. was established at Porbandar in 1912. It manufactures Ganpati Brand Portland Cement of the best quality. Among more recent industries may be mentioned the establishment of the Nadir Salt Works, the Maharana Spinning and Weaving Mills, the Natwar Match Works, the Hosiery Works, the Vishvakarma Engineering Works doing fine engine turning on precious metals, Paint and Distemper Manufacture, etc. Porbandar is also an Air Port with commodious Hangar, Rest House, etc. There is a State Bank at Porbandar and also a Branch of the Imperial Bank of India. The State maintains a Military Force.

The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Rana Saheb Shri Sir Natwarsinhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born on the 30th June, 1901 and ascended the *gadi* on the 26th January, 1920.

Radhanpur is a first-class State, with an area of 1,150 square miles, which is held by a branch of the illustrious Babi family, who, since the reign of Humayun, have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat. The present Ruler is His Highness Nawab Murtazakhanji Jorawarkhanji. The State maintains a Police force of 176. The principal products are cotton, wheat and grain. The capital is Radhanpur town, a considerable trade centre for Northern Gujarat and Cutch. Another town of importance is Sami, which has a cotton press and 5 ginning factories there are two ginning factory at Munjpur, one at Lolada and one at Sankeshwar which is a great centre of Jain pilgrimage all the year round. Gotarka, Dev, and Trakod Loti are also the principal places of pilgrimage for Mahomedans, Vaishnavas and Brahmins respectively.

There are several ancient monuments in the State, *viz.*, Fatehkote at Radhanpur, Jhalore's Teba at Subapura, Loteshvara Mahadev at Loti, Sankeshvara temple at Sankeshvar, Waghel tank at Waghel, Varanath place at Waghel, Tatleshwar Mahadev at Fatehpur, Rajpur Bhotava, old Masjid at Munjpur, Palace of Ashan at Gotarka, Mahabali Pir's Dargah at Gotarka and Nilkantha Mahadev at Kuwar.

There is also an Anath Ashram for the poor known as "The Husseinbakhte Saheba Mohobat Vilas."

His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has established a Bank named "Vadhiar Bank" to lend money to cultivators and others on easy terms, and thus save them from the clutches of money-lenders.

Idar.—Idar is a first-class State in the Western India States Agency with an area of 1,669 square miles and an average gross revenue of about 24 lakhs. The present Ruler of Idar, H. H. Maharaja Shri Himmat Singhji Bahadur, is a Rajput of the Rathod clan. He was born in 1899 A.D. and ascended the *gadi* in 1931 on the demise of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji. His Highness accompanied His late Highness Lt-Col. Sir Dowlat Singhji, to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor in London and acted as Page to his Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1911. The subordinate Feudatory Jagirdars are divided into three classes. The Jagirdars belonging to the class of Bhayats are cadets of the Ruling House to whom grants have been made in maintenance or as a Jiwarah. Those known as Sardar Pattawats are descendants of the military leaders who accompanied Anand Singhji and Rai Singhji, the founders of the present Marwar dynasty who took possession of the State in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and to whom grants of land were made by Maharaja Shiv Singhji in 1741 A.D. on condition of military service. In the class of the Bhoomias are included all subordinate Feudatories who were in possession of their Pattas prior to the advent of the present Marwar dynasty. The pattas they hold were acquired by their ancestors by grant from the former Rao Rulers of the State. The Maharaja receives Rs. 52,427 annually on account of Khichdi and other Raj Haks from his subordinate Sardars the tributary talukas of the Mahi Kantha Agency and others, and pays Rs. 30,340 as Ghasdana to the Gaekwar of Baroda through the British Government. His Highness enjoys a Salute of 15 Guns.

Vijaynagar.—The State has an area of 135 square miles with a population of 13,854 and an annual revenue of nearly 1 lakh. The Ruler is a well educated and intellectual Rathod Rajput. Leaving Idar his ancestors, established their rule in Pola after having conquered the Padhiar Rajputs of that place. The State enjoys full plenary powers and pays no tribute to any authority, but on the contrary receives Chauth, Tika, Hathgarna and other Haks from Idar. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharao Shri Hamirsinghji Saheb Bahadur. He was born on 3rd January 1904 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1916.

Rajkot.—Centrally situated in the Western India States Agency, Rajkot State has an area of 283 square miles and a population of 75,540. Revenue on an average, Rs. 14,04,597. Undulating country, with a stony soil watered by several streams, of which the Aji is perennial.

Common kinds of grain, cotton and sugar-cane are the principal agricultural products. The climate is generally healthy though hot in April, May and October.

Rajkot being the headquarters of the Hon'ble the Resident to the Governor-General in the States of Western India, it is politically important and all the States of Kathiawar have each a representative in the Office of the Hon'ble the Resident to the Governor-General.

The present Ruler Thakore Saheb Shri Pradumnasinhji was born on 24th February 1913, ascended the *gadi* on 12th June 1940 and was invested with full powers on 17th August 1940.

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BARODA RESIDENCY AND GUJARAT STATES AGENCY.

Consequent upon the establishment of direct relations between the Government of India and the Bombay States since April, 1933, many States and Estates which were previously included in the various Political Agencies of the Bombay Government are now included in a separate Political Agency of the Government of India designated the Gujarat States Agency. The charge of this new Agency has been added to the charge of the Resident at Baroda, who is now known as the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States. The Political Agencies thus amalgamated are the Rewa Kantha Agency, the Kaira Agency, the Surat Agency, the Nasik Agency and the Thana Agency.

The following are the full-powered salute States now in direct political relations with the Government of India through the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States :—

(1) Balasinor .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).
(2) Bansda .. (Old Surat Agency).
(3) Baria .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).
(4) Baroda .. ..
(5) Cambay .. (Old Kaira Agency).
(6) Chhota Udepur.. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).
(7) Dharampur. . (Old Surat Agency).
(8) Jawhar .. (Old Thana Agency).
(9) Lunawada .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).
(10) Rajpipla .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).
(11) Sachin .. (Old Surat Agency).
(12) Sant .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency).

The Headquarters of the Agency are at Baroda and consist of :—

Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. K. Daly, C.I.E.

Secretary to the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States.—J. S. H. Shattock, M.B.E., I.C.S.

Under-Secretary to the Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States.—D. Y. Fell, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary to the Resident for Baroda and Gujarat States.—Mr. A. W. DeCruz.

Balasinor.—This State has an area of 189 square miles, a population of 52,525, and an annual revenue of about Rs. 3¾ lakhs. The Ruling Prince belongs to the Babi family. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 9,766-9-8 to the British Government and Rs. 3,077-11-1 to the Baroda Government. The name of the present Ruler is Babi Shri Jamiatkhanji Manvarkhanji, Nawab of Balasinor. He was born on the 10th November 1894 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1899. The Ruler of the State received in 1890 a Sanad guaranteeing succession according to Muhammadan Law in the event of failure of direct heirs. The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Bansda.—This State has an area of 215 square miles, a population of 54,764 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 7½ lakhs. The Rulers of Bansda are Chalukya Rajputs of the Lunar Race. The ancient history of the House of Bansda is traceable to the second Chalukya dynasty of Vatapi—direct descendants of Janmejaya—grandson of Arjun. One of His Highness' ancestors, the illustrious Jaisinh, founded and consolidated a vast kingdom in Southern Gujarat, of which the present Bansda State is a small part. The present Ruler Maharawalji Shri Sir Indrasinhji Pratapsinhji, K.C.I.E. was born on 16th February 1888, and acceded to the Gadi on 11th November 1911. The Ruler of the State has received a Sanad guaranteeing succession to an adopted heir in the event of failure of direct heirs. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own rights, enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns, and is entitled to be received by H. E. the Viceroy.

Baria.—The State has an area of 813 square miles with a population of 1,89,206. The capital Devgad Baria is reached by the Baria State Railway from Piplod Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The Ruler, Lieut.-Col. His Highness Maharaval Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji, K.C.S.I., is the direct descendant of the Great House of Khichi Chowhan Rajputs who ruled over Gujarat for 244 years with their capital at Champaner, enjoying the proud title of Pavapatis. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other Indian State. His Highness served in France and Flanders in the Great European War and in the Afghan War, 1919. Enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of eleven guns.

Cambay.—This State has an area of 392 square miles, a population of 87,761 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 10 lakhs. The founder of the Ruling family was Mirza Jafar Najam-e-sani Mominkhan I, the last but one of the Muhammadan Governors of Gujarat. The present Ruler is His Highness Najam-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Mominkhan Bahadur Dilaverjung Nawab Mirza Husain Yaver Khan Saheb Bahadur. He was born on the 16th May 1911, succeeded to the *gadi* on the 21st January 1915 and was invested with ruling powers on the 13th December 1930. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 11 guns.

Chhota Udepur.—This State has an area of 890 square miles, a population of 1,44,640 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 13,08,344. The Ruling family belongs to the Khichi Chavan Rajput clan and claims descent from the last Patai Raja of Pawagadh or Champaner, the State being founded shortly after the fall of that fortress in 1484. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji. He was born on the 16th November, 1906, and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 29th August, 1923, on the death of his father. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Dharampur.—This State has an area of 704 square miles, a population of 1,12,031 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 8¼ lakhs. The Rulers of Dharampur trace their descent from Ramchandraji of Hindu Mythology. They belong to the Solar Sisodia Rajputs dynasty. The present Raja, His Highness Maharana Shri Vijaydevji Mohandevji, was born on the 3rd December 1884 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 26th March 1921. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns.

Jawhar.—This State is situated to the North of the Thana District of the Bombay Presidency on a plateau above the Konkan plain. It has

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an area of 308 square miles, a population of 57,261 and an average annual revenue of about Rs. 4 lakhs. The present Ruler, H.H. Raja Patangshah, alias Yeshwantrao Vikramshah, was invested with full administrative powers on 16th January 1938. He exercises full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. He enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Lunawada.—The State has an area of 388 square miles, a population of 95,162 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 5½ lakhs. The Rulers of Lunawada belong to the historic Solanki clan of Rajputs claiming their descent from the famous Sidhraj Jaysinh of Anhilwad (Gujarat). Besides having fine patches of good agricultural land, the State contains a considerable forest area yielding rich timber. The present Ruler, Lieut. Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinhji, was invested with full powers on 2nd October 1930. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Rajpipla.—This important State lies to the south of the Narbada. It has an area of 1,517½ square miles, a population of 2,06,085 and an average annual revenue of about Rs. 24½ lakhs. The lands are rich and very fertile and, except for a few forest-clad hills, are suitable and available for cultivation in large quantities in the south-east talukas. The family of the Maharaja of Rajpipla, Major H. H. Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji, K.C.S.I., is said to derive its origin from a Rajput of the Gohel clan. Cotton is the most important crop in the State. In the hills there are valuable teak forests. The capital is Rajpipla which is connected with Ankleshwar by railway built by the State. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 13 guns.

Sachin.—Sachin is the senior of the only two Abyssinian States in India. The ancestors of the Nawab of Sachin were the Rulers of Janjira. The founder of the Ruling House of Sachin was Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan. In 1784, on the death of his father, Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan became Nawab of Janjira but the Throne was seized by Sidi Jauhar in favour of Nawab Sidi Mohommed Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan's younger brother. This led to several complications which Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan decided to avoid and made the great sacrifice of leaving Janjira with his younger brother. Nawab Sidi Mohommed Abdul Karim Yakut Khan intended to go to Tippu Sultan and gain his support but as this was considered impolitic, the Honourable the East India Company intervened as mediators and through the good offices of Mr. Mallet (afterwards Sir Charles) and Nana Furnavis, the Prime Minister of His Highness the Peshwa, a Triple Alliance was signed on the 6th June 1791, by which Nawab Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed, Yakut Khan took the State of Sachin. Nawab Sidi Abdul Mohommed Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan was granted the hereditary title of Nawab by the Emperor of Delhi, His Imperial Majesty Shah Alum II, and was also granted a "Haft Hazari" and the "Mahi Maratab." The Rulers of Sachin are known as amongst the first powerful Princes in India to have cemented an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British. The present Ruler is H. Highness Nawab Sidi Mohommed Hai Mohommed Yakut Khan, who was born on th 11th of September 1909 and succeeded to th Throne on 19th November 1930. His Highne is a member of the Chamber of Princes in hi own right and a member of the Princes' Standing Committee.

Sant.—This State has an area of 394 square miles, a population of 8,353 according to the census of 1931 and an annual revenue of about Rs.4,18,940. The Ruling family belongs to the Mahipavat branch of the Puvar or Parmar Rajputs. The Rulers used to pay a tribute of 5,384-9-10 to Scindia. This tribute is now paid by the State to the British Government. The present Ruler Maharana Shri Jorarwarsinhji Pratapsinghji was born on 24th March 1881, and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1896. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Rewa Kantha Agency.—Including the Surgana State and the Dangs.

This Agency is a subordinate Political Agency of the Gujarat States Agency. It consists of all the non-salute States and Estates of the Old Rewa Kantha Agency, the State of Surgana, previously in the Nasik Agency, and the petty states known as the Dangs, previously in the Surat Agency.

Rewa Kantha means the district or province situated on the banks of the river Rewa or Narmada or Narbada. This river is held in high veneration among the Hindus, especially in the Bombay Presidency.

All the States in the Province of Rewa Kantha are not on the banks of Narbada, for some of the Northern States, *i.e.*, Kadana and the States in Pandu Mewas are on the banks of the Mahi river. In fact the Rewa Kantha Agency comprises territories watered both by the Rewa and Mahi Rivers.

The population consists of the following main classes: Hindus, Jains,, Musalmans, Animistic Bhils, Dhankas, Kolis and Naikdas.

Surgana.—Is situated on the borders of the Nasik District.

The **Dangs** consist of a tract of country between the Sahyadris and the Surat District which is parcelled out among 14 petty Chiefs. Of these 13 are Bhils and 1 a Kokani.

The headquarters of the Agency, situated at the Baroda Residency in view of the fact that the Secretary to the Resident at Baroda and the Gujerat States is also *ex-officio* Political Agent of this Agency, consist of:—

Political Agent.—J. S. H. Shattock, M.B.E., I.C.S.

Assistant Political Agent for Rewa Kantha Agency.—D. Y. Fell, I.C.S.

Deputy Political Agent for Rewa Kantha Agency:—Kumar Shri Mohammed Sadiq, B.A., Bar-at-Law.

Deputy Political Agent for the Dangs.—E. O. Sampson, M.B.E.

Many of the States and Estates are small and only a few enjoy restricted jurisdictional powers. The four Chiefs of Kadana, Bhaderwa, Surgana and Jambughoda are, however, larger and more important, the first three named being included in the list of electorates to representative members of the Chamber of Princes.

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KOLHAPUR AND THE DECCAN STATES AGENCY.

This Residency which was formed in consequence of the transfer of the Bombay States to the direct control of the Government of India includes the following States:—

Kolhapur.	Miraj (Senior).
Janjira..	Miraj (Junior).
Savantvadi.	Kurandwad (Senior).
Mudhol.	Kurandwad (Junior).
Sangli.	Ramdurg.
Bhor.	Aundh.
Jamkhandi.	Akalkot
Phaltan.	Savanur.
Jath.	Wadi Estate

These States are in political relations with the Government of India through the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, whose headquarters are at Kolhapur.

Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.—Lt.-Col. P. Gaisford.

Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.—Major V. W. D. Willoughby.

Under-Secretary to the Resident for Kolhapur and the Deccan States.—(Ex-officio) Capt. J. E. A. Bazalgette.

Kolhapur.—Kolhapur is a State with an area of 3,217.1 square miles, population 9,57,137 and a gross annual revenue of Rs.1,27,09,558. His late Highness Shri Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharajasaheb died on the 26th November, 1940, leaving only a daughter, and at the time of revising these notes, no announcement has been made as to the name of his successor. Dynastic salute 19 guns. The Ruling House is descended from a younger branch of the Great Shivaji, the Founder of the Mahratta Empire. There are nine Feudatory Jahagirs under the Darbar, of which the most important are the four Major Jahagirs of Vishalgad, Bavada, Kagal Senior and Ichalkaranji; the remaining five (*viz.*, Kapshi, Torgal, Kagal Junior, Himmat Bahadur and Sarlashkar Bahadur) are called the Minor Jahagirs. Their holders enjoy their estates by virtue of Thailis or documents of Investiture which define their powers. Kolhapur entered into Treaty relations of an important political nature with the British Government in 1812, by which, Kolhapur was guaranteed against the attacks of foreign powers and its integrity assured. The State pays no tribute and supports a Military Force of 712. Kolhapur State is divided into 7 Talukas and 3 Mahals. Kolhapur City is known on account of its religious sanctity, as the "Southern Benares," and is famous for the architectural beauty of its temples. Its hill-forts are also famed in history. It is a great centre of higher education and has flourishing industries. The principal articles of production are rice, jawari, sugar-cane and tobacco, and manufactures are coarse cotton and woollen goods, sugar, oil-seeds, pottery and hardware. The Sahyadri Mountains flank the State on the west and contain some of the finest aluminium beauxite deposits in the world in very large quantities. In educational, industrial, and social progress and in reforms, Kolhapur ranks with the most progressive States. The Shahu Spinning and Weaving Mills, the Sugar Mills, the Kolhapur Bank with Branches, Cinema Industries, as well as full grade Arts, Law and B. T. Colleges, testify to the growing importance of modern Kolhapur and to its progressive administration.

Janjira.—This State is situated to the South of the Kolaba District of the Bombay Presidency. The most noticeable point in its history is the successful resistance that it alone, of all the States of Western India, made against the determined attacks of the Mahrattas. The British, on succeeding the Mahrattas as masters of the Konkan, refrained from interfering in the administration of the State. The State enjoys plenary civil powers. It also has plenary criminal powers excepting over British subjects. The ports of Janjira proper have the rights of British Indian Customs port. The Chief is a Sunni Mohammedan, with the title of Nawab, and has a *sanad* guaranteeing succession according to Mahommedan law. It pays no tribute. But it receives from the Junagadh State an annual "Khandani" payment on Una Mahal of 360 Mosambigiri Ryals equivalent to Rs.500. The last ruler, H.H. Nawab Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan, G.C.I.E., died on 2nd May 1922, and was succeeded by his son, His Highness Sidi Muhammad Khan born on the 7th March 1914. His Highness the present Nawab Saheb was invested with ruling powers on the 9th November, 1933. The area of the State is 379 square miles, and the population 1,10,388. The average revenue is about 10 lakhs including that derived from a small dependency named Jafarabad in the south of Kathiawar under the Western India States Agency. The Capital is Murud on the main land, the name of Janjira being retained by the island fort opposite. His Highness the Nawab Saheb is entitled to a dynastic salute of 11 guns and to a permanent salute of 13 guns within his own territories.

Sawantwadi.—This State has an area of 930 square miles and a population of 2,52,170. The average revenue is Rs. 6,42,957. It lies to the north of the Portuguese territory of Goa, the general aspect of the country being extremely picturesque. Early inscriptions take the history of the State back to the sixth century. The late Ruler, Major His Highness Raje Bahadur Shrimant Khem Sawant *alias* Bapusaheb Bhonsle, K.C.S.I., having expired on the 4th July 1937, His Excellency the Crown Representative recognised his only minor son, His Highness Raja Shivram Sawant Bhonsle, the present Ruler, as his successor and appointed Her Highness Rani Parwatibaisaheb Bhonsle as Regent to conduct the administration of the State during the minority of the present Ruler from 5th October 1937. Rice is the principal crop of the State, and it is rich in valuable teak. The sturdy Marathas of

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the State are favourite troops for the Indian Army and supply much of the immigrant labour in the adjacent British districts. The Capital is Sawantwadi, also called Sundar Wadi. or simply Wadi. The Raja enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a permanent local salute of 11 guns.

Mudhol.—The State has an area of 369 square miles, a population of 62,832 and an annual average revenue of about Rs. 4,60,768. The present Ruler—Raja Shrimant Bhairav Sinhji Malojirao Ghorpade—is a minor. The administration is carried on by a Council of Regency, with the Ranisaheba as Regent. The Regent is also assisted by an Adviser in disposing of important matters and questions of policy. The minor Raja was born on the 15th October 1929 and succeeded to the *gadi* on the 9th November 1937. The Ruler enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

Sangli.—The State has an area of 1,136 square miles, a population of 2,58,442 and an annual revenue of Rs. 15,97,988. The founder of the family was Harbhat who rose to distinction during the rule of the Peshwas. The present Ruler Captain (Honorary) His Highness Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundiraj *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., was born on the 14th February 1890 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1903 on the death of his adoptive father Dhundiraj Chintamanrao Patwardhan. He was invested with ruling powers on 2nd June 1910 on attaining his majority. His Highness has been granted the hereditary title of Raja. He enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns. His Highness exercises first class jurisdiction.

Bhor.—Kolhapur and Deccan States Agency. The State lies in the Western Ghats in wild beautiful and mountainous country. It has an area of 910 square miles, a population of 1,41,546 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 7 lakhs. The present Ruler is Raja Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao *alias* Babasaheb Pandit Pant Sachiv. The honour of a dynastic salute of 9 guns and the hereditary title of Raja was conferred on him in 1927 and 1936 respectively. The Raja Saheb became a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes in 1940 and has made a K.C.I.E. in January 1941.

The following are the particulars of the States grouped in this Residency :—

State.	Name of Chief.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	Tribute to British Government.
				Rs.	Rs.
Akalkot ..	Raja Shrimant Vijaysinh Patesinh Bhonsle, Raja of.	498	92,605	6,59,000	14,592
Aundh ..	Raja Shrimant Bhavanrao Shrinivasrao *alias* Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, Raja of.	501	76,507	3,18,000	No tribute.
Bhor ..	Raja Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao *alias* Babasaheb Pandit Pant Sachiv, K.C.I.E., Raja of.	910	1,41,546	5,74,000	4,684
Jamkhandi	Raja Shrimant Shankarrao Parshuramrao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan, Raja of.	524	1,14,282	9,39,000	20,840
Janjira ..	H. H. Nawab Sidi Muhmmad Khan Sidi Ahmed Khan, Nawab of Janjira.	379	1,10,388	8,85,643	No tribute.
Jath.. ..	Lt. Raja Shrimant Vijayasinhrao Ramrao *alias* Babasaheb Dafle, Raja of.	980·8	91,102	3,10,000	11,247
Kolhapur ..	His late Highness Lt.-Col. Shri Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., died on 26-11-1940. (The question of his successor is under considerations)	3,217·1	9,57,137	52,03,701	No tribute.

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The following are the particulars of the States grouped in this Residency—*contd.*

State.	Name of Chief.	Area.	Population.	Revenue.	Tribute to British Government.
				Rs.	Rs.
Kurundwad (Senior).	Shrimant Chintamanrao Bhalchandrarao *alias* Balasaheb Patvardhan (minor) Chief of.	182·5	44,204	2,32,873	9,619
Kurundwad (Junior).	(1) Raja Shrimant Ganpatrao Madhavrao *alias* Bapusaheb Patwardhan, Raja of.				
	(2) Shrimant Ganpatrao Trimbakrao *alias* Tatyasaheb Patwardhan (minor) Chief of.	116·02	39,583	1,85,000	No tribute.
Miraj (Senior).	Raja Shrimant Narayanrao Gangadharrao *alias* Tatyasaheb Patwardhan, Raja of.	342	93,938	4,66,000	12,558
Miraj (Junior).	Raja Shrimant Sir Madhavrao Harihar *alias* Babasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Raja of.	196½	40,686	3,32,000	7,389
Mudhol ..	Raja Shrimant Bhairavsingh Malojirao Raje Ghorpade, Raja of (minor).	369	62,832	3,34,000	2,672
Phaltan ..	Major Raja Shrimant Malojirao Mudhojirao *alias* Nanasaheb Naik Nimbalkar, Raja of.	397	58,761	8,47,000	9,600
Ramdurg ..	Raja Shrimant Ramrao Venkatrao *alias* Raosaheb Bhave, Raja of.	169	35,454	1,77,000	No tribute
Sangli ..	Capt. H. H. Raja Shrimant Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E , Raja of.	1,136	2,58,442	15,97,000	Do.
Savantwadi .	H. H. Raja Bahadur Shrimant Shivram Sawant Bhonsle, Raja of (minor).	930	20,30,589	6,42,951	Do.
Savanur ..	Major Nawab Abdul Majidkhan Saheb Dilair Jung Bahadur, Nawab of.	73	20,320	1,72,000	Do.
Wadi Estate.	Meherban Ganpatrao Gangadharrao *alias* Dajisaheb Patwardhan Jahagirdar.	12	1,704	8,000	Do.

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EASTERN STATES AGENCY.

On April 1st, 1933, the Eastern States Agency was created, and an Agent to the Governor-General was appointed at Ranchi. The Agency embraced 26 Orissa States, formerly included in the Province of Bihar and Orissa, and 14 Central Provinces States. Subsequently on December 1st, 1936, the two Bengal States of Cooch Behar and Tripura were transferred to the Agency, and there are now three Political Agencies under the Resident for the Eastern States at Calcutta, *viz*:

(1) The Orissa States Agency with its headquarters at Sambalpur, has the following States in Political relations with it:—

Athgarh, Athmallik, Bamra, Baramba, Baudh, Bonai, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Kharsawan, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal-Lahara, Rairakhol, Ranpur, Seraikela, Sonepur, Talcher and Tigiria.

(2) The Chhattisgarh States Agency with its headquarters at Raipur, has the following States in Political relations with it:—

Bastar, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Jashpur, Kalahandi, Kanker, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Patna, Raigarh, Sakti, Sarangarh, Surguja and Udaipur.

(3) The Bengal States Agency with its headquarters at Calcutta, has Political control of the following States:—

Cooch Behar, Mayurbhanj and Tripura.

Of all these States the Rulers of six enjoy the distinction of salute, *viz*., Cooch Behar and Tripura of 13 guns, and Mayurbhanj, Patna, Kalahandi and Sonepur of 9 guns.

The total area is 65,230 square miles and the total population 80,82,052. Revenue Rs. 2,49,35,392. These States pay a tribute amounting to Rs. 2,76,422.

Cooch Behar.—This State is situated in North Bengal, bounded by the Districts of Jalpaiguri, Goalpara and Rangpur. Area 1,318 square miles; population 590,866; revenue about Rs. 36,33,000. The town of Cooch Behar is connected by the Cooch Behar State Railway with the Eastern Bengal Railway system. The present Ruler, His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, born 15th December 1915, succeeded his father Maharaja Jitendra Narayan on 20th December 1922 and was invested with full ruling powers on 6th April, 1936.

Tripura.—This State lies to the east of the district of Tippera in Bengal and consists largely of hills covered with dense jungle. It has an area of 4,116 square miles and a population of 382,450. The revenue from the State is Rs. 26,44,000 and from the zamindaris in British India about 10 lakhs. The present Ruler is Captain His Highness Maharaja Manikya Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born on 19th August 1908, and succeeded the late Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on 13th August, 1923. Besides being the Ruler of Tripura, the Maharaja holds a large landed property situated in the plains of the districts of Tippera, Noakhali and Sylhet.

Mayurbhanj.—The Ruler is a permanent member of the Chamber of Princes. Archæological finds that have come to light within the State area, as also outside, go to show that the ancient Bhanja Kingdom covered a considerable part of Orissa. Though the origin of the kingdom is shrouded in hoary antiquity, tradition recorded by Hunter places it more than two thousand years ago. Bhanja Kings ruled over an extensive territory from Khijinga-Kotta, modern Khiching, whose ancient remains bear testimony to their eminence and culture which found expression in diverse forms of art of a very high order notably the Mayurbhanj School discussed by Rene Grousset and other art critics of acknowledged authority. During the Moghul period, Mayurbhanj was recognised by the Emperors as an autonomous principality, and in the days of Mahratta supremacy in Orissa, the Rulers of Mayurbhanj were often at war with the Mahrattas who attempted to levy a precarious tribute by force of arms. In 1761, the East India Company took possession of Midnapore and almost immediately afterwards the Ruler of Mayurbhanj opened friendly negotiations with the British authorities. During half a century preceding the British conquest of Orissa, the British authorities maintained their friendship with Mayurbhanj and a treaty was concluded between the East India Company and Mayurbhanj State in 1829.

Keonjhar is an off-shoot of Mayurbhanj, being held by a junior branch of the Ruling family which separated from the parent State.

Kharsawan and Seraikela.—The Rulers of these States belong to the family of the Raja of Porahat whose States were confiscated by the British Government. These States first came under the notice of the British in 1793, when in consequence of disturbances on the frontier of the old Jungle Mahals the Thakur of Kharsawan and the Kunwar of Seraikela were compelled to enter into certain agreements relating to the treatment of fugitive rebels. The Chiefs were bound, when called upon, to render service to the British Government, but not required to pay tribute. The Bengal Nagpur Railway runs through a part of the State.

Patna State.—Patna is a very ancient State and its various architectural ruins bear mute testimony to its ancient grandeur and civilisation. In the hoary past this State was the seat of the well known Koshala Empire which was ruled by the kings of the Aira dynasty. In the times of the Moghul Emperors as well as during the ascendency of the Mahrattas, the State maintained its independence and sovereignty. It was taken under British protection in 1803 and has ever since been extremely loyal to the British Crown. The Maharaja of Patna have all along enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja. Its great services in the Great War were acknowledged in high terms by the Government, when it conferred the privilege of a permanent salute of 9 guns on the Maharaja. Patna is one of the premier States of the Eastern States Agency and has an area of 2511 sq. miles and a population of 6,32,221 souls according to the Census of 1941.

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It lies between North Lat. 20°9′ and 21°4′ and East Long. 82°41′ and 83°40′. It is a very well-governed and progressive State possessing various good educational and industrial institutions, dairy and agricultural farms and other nation-building institutions. There are also fully equipped hospitals for both sexes, an X-ray and Electrotherapy Institute, a Veterinary Hospital and a Leprosy Hospital.

Ruler.—His Highness Maharaja Rajendra Narain Singh Deo.

Athgarh, Athmallik, Bamra, Baramba, Baudh, Bonai, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal-Lahara, Rairakhol, Ranpur, Sonepur, Talcher, Tigiria.—These States have no connected or authentic history. They were first inhabited by aboriginal races who were divided into innumerable communal or tribal groups each under its own Chief or headman. These carried on incessant warfare with their neighbours. In course of time their hill retreats were penetrated by Aryan adventurers who gradually overthrew the tribal Chiefs and established themselves in their place. Tradition relates how these daring interlopers, most of whom were Rajputs from the north, came to Puri on a pilgrimage and remained behind to found kingdoms. The Chiefs of Baudh and Daspalla are said to be descended from the same stock as the Rulers of Mayurbhanj; and a Rajput origin is also claimed by the Rajas of Athmallik, Narsinghpur, Pal-Lahara, Talcher and Tigiria, Nayagarh it is alleged, was founded by a Rajput from Rewah, and a scion of the same family was the ancestor of the present house of Khandpara. The ruling family of Ranpur is of Khond origin and furnishes the only known instance in which amid many vicissitudes, the supremacy of the original settlers has remained intact. The States acknowledged the suzerainty of the paramount power and were under an implied obligation to render assistance in resisting invaders; but in other respects neither the ancient kings of Orissa nor their successors, the Moghuls and Mahrattas, ever interfered with their internal administration. All the States have annals of the dynasties that have ruled over them; but they are made up for the most part of legend and fiction and long genealogical tables of doubtful accuracy, and contain very few features of general interest. The British conquest of Orissa from the Mahrattas which took place in 1803, was immediately followed by the submission of ten of the tributary States the Chiefs of which were the first to enter into treaty engagements.

Bastar, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea Nandgaon, Raigarh, Sakti, Sarangarh, Surguja Udaipur.—These States are scattered round the Chattisgarh Division in the Central Provinces to the different districts of which the majority of them were formerly attached.

Bastar.—This State is situated between the Central Provinces, Orissa and the Madras Presidency, and is in the Eastern States Agency. The State is the twelfth largest in the Indian Empire, its area being 13,725 square miles. The late Chief of Bastar whose son is the present Maharaja, was a Rajput lady. She was the last direct descendent on the male line of an ancient family of Lunar Rajputs, which ruled over Warangal until the Mohammadan conquest of the Deccan in the 14th century A.D. when the brother of the late Raja of Warangal fled into Bastar and established a kingdom there. From then till the days of the Mahrattas the State was virtually independent, its inaccessibility securing it from all but occasional raids of Mohammadan freebooters. The Bhonslas of Nagpur imposed a small tribute on Bastar in the 18th century which is now paid to the British Government. Nearly 11,000 square miles are covered by forest, of which about 3,000 square miles are reserved, and the cultivated area is about 8,86,000 acres. The capital of the State is Jagdalpur (population in 1931 census 10,128) on the Indravati, 184 miles from Raipur in the Central Provinces, and 159 miles from Vizianagram in the Madras Presidency by motorable road. The population of the State numbered, 5,24,721 at the 1931 census and by far the greater number of the inhabitants are aboriginals: Murias, Marias, Parjas and Bhatras, related to the Gond race. The State is at present under administration by the Government of India owing to the minority of the Maharaja. The principal exports are rice, rape-seed, tora oil, cattle, timber, lac, myrobalams and other forest produce. The principal imports are cloth, yarn, salt, kerosine oil, and domestic hardware. The State income for 1940 was nearly twelve lakhs.

Surguja.—This is the largest of the five transferred Chota-Nagpur States. Its early history is obscure but according to local tradition Maharaja Bishnu Pratap Singh, an Arkshel Chandravanshi Rajput of Bhojkutpur, first invaded the tract in the year 194 A.D. and defeating the Dravidian Chief Samni Singh, established his kingdom. In course of time the rulers of Surguja became the overlords of the present States of Udaipur, Jashpur, Korea and Chang Bhakhar. The authentic records of the State date from 1758, when a Maharatta army in its progress to the Ganges overran the State and compelled the then chief to acknowledge as a tributary of the Berar Government. In 1820 Maharaja Amar Singh was recognised as ruler by the British Government. The present Ruler, Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo, C.B.E., ascended the *gadi* in 1917 and has recently been admitted as a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Resident (Calcutta).—Lieut.-Col. L. E. Barton.

Secretary (Calcutta).—Major G. H. Cooke.

Under-Secretary (Calcutta).—A. N. Jha.

Political Agent, Orissa States, (Sambalpur).—L. C. L. Griffin.

Political Agent, Chhattisgarh States, (Raipur).—Major R. R. Burnett, O.B.E.

Assistant Political Agent, Chhattisgarh States, Raipur.—Captain L. A. C. Fry.

Forest.

Forest Adviser, Eastern States, Sambalpur.—H. F. Mooney, I.F.S.

Education.

Educational Adviser, Eastern States, Sambalpur.—S. D. Babuguna, M.A. LL.B., Dip. ED. (Leeds), M.R.S.T. (England).

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UNDER THE GOVERNOR OF ASSAM.

Manipur.—The only State of importance, under the Government of Assam, is Manipur which has an area of 8,620 square miles and a popultion of 4,45,606 (1931 Census), of which about 58 per cent. are Hindus and 35 per cent. animistic hill tribes. Manipur consists of a great tract of mountainous country, and a valley about 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, which is shut in on every side. The State adopted Hinduism early in the eighteenth century, in the reign of Pamheiba or Gharib Nawaz, who subequently made several invasions into Burma. On the Burmese retaliating, Manipur negotiated a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762. The Burmese again invaded Manipur during the first Burmese war, and on the conclusion of peace in 1826 Manipur was declared independent. The chief event in its subsequent history was the intervention of the British in 1891 to establish the claim of Kula Chandra Singh as Maharaja, followed by the treacherous murder of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Quinton, and the officers with him, and the withdrawal of the escort which accompanied him. From 1891 to 1907 the State was administered by the Political Agent, during the minority of H. H. Sir Churu Chand Singh. The Raja was invested with ruling powers in 1907 and formally installed on the gadi in 1908. For his services during the War the hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on him. He was made a C.B.E. in Dec. 1917, and K. C. S. I. in Jan. 1934. He is entitled to a saiute of 11 guns.

The administration of the State is now conducted by H. H. the Mabaraja, assisted by a Durbar, which consists of a President, who is usually a member of the Indian Civil Service, his services being lent to the State by the Assam Government, three ordinary and three additional members, who are all Manipuris. The staple crop of the country is rice. Forests of various kinds cover the great part of the mountain ranges.

Khasi States.—These small states, 25 in number, with a total area of about 3,700 square miles and a population of 1,80,000, are under the control of the Governor of Assam acting as the Agent of His Excellency the Crown Representative. The States have treaties or engagements with the British Government. The two largest are Khyrim and Mylliem and the smallest is Nongliwai, which has a population of only 213. Most of them are ruled by a Chief or Siem. The Siemship usually remains in one family. The succession was originally controlled by a small electoral body constituted from the heads of certain clans but in recent years there has been a tendency to broaden the elective basis. The constitution of a Khasi State has always been of a very democratic character, the Siem exercising but little control over his people.

UNDER THE RESIDENT AT GWALIOR AND FOR THE STATES OF RAMPUR AND BENARES.

Rampur State.—Area 893 sq. miles; Population, 464,919; Average Revenue 50 lakhs. The State of Rampur was founded by Nawab Syed Ali Mohammed Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century and his dominions included a considerable portion of what is now known as Rohilkhand. The founder belonged to the famous Syed clan of Bareha in the Muzaffarnagar district and was a statesman of remarkable ability. He rendered valuable services to the Moghal Emperor who recognised him as Ruler of Rohilkhand and bestowed on him the Mahi Maratab, *i.e.*, the Insignia of the Royal Fish.

Upon his death, his Kingdom underwent many vicissitudes and was considerably reduced in size during the reign of his son Nawab Sayed Faizullah Khan Bahadur. The Province of Rohilkhand had then passed into the hands of the East India Company. Nawab Sayed Faizulla Khan Bahadur was very loyal to the British Government and placed his entire Cavalry of 2,000 strong, at their disposal in 1778 during the war against France.

His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Yusuf Ali Khan Bahadur spared neither men nor money in helping the British Government during the mutiny of 1857. He saved the lives of many Europeans whom he provided with money and other means of comfort. He established his reputation as a good administrator to such an extent that he was placed on behalf of the British Government, in charge of the administration of Moradabad and neighbouring districts. These signal services were recognised by the British Government by the grant of an Illaqa besides other marks of distinction.

Nawab Sir Kalbe Ali Khan Bahadur was an Oriental scholar of great repute and during his rule the Court of Rampur was surrounded by artists, poets, and musicians, who were left without any patronage on the break up of the Moghul and Oudh Courts. Rare and most precious Persian manuscripts and Moghul miniatures were collected and preserved at the Rampur Oriental Library. The years of the rule of Nawab Sir Syed Kalbe Ali Khan Bahadur may rightly be called a period of rich renaissance for Rampur State.

His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur, father of the present ruler, maintained the traditions of his house for devotion to the British Crown and the Great War of 1914 found him foremost in offering his personal services and all the resources of the State to the British Government. He contributed one lakh of rupees towards the cost of upkeep of the Hospital Ship '*Royally*.' During his rule Rampur made great strides in trade and commerce and in fact in every walk of life.

The present ruler Major His Highness Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., D. Litt; LT.D., succeeded his father on 20th June 1930. His Highness was born on 17th November. 1906, and was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. During the short period that the reins of the State have been in his hands Rampur State has made great progress. A State Council consisting of the Chief Minister as President and three ministers as members has been responsible since 1934 for the administration of the State on the principle of the joint and several responsibilities of each member. The Council is primarily

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responsible for the administration of the State under the guidance of His Highness and deals with all matters except a few that fall within the prerogative of the Ruler. The Ministers and the Secretaries enjoy defined powers and have scope for initiative. His Highness has fixed his Civil List which is distinct from the State Budget, which is controlled by the Council.

A number of experienced officers have been borrowed from the United Provinces Government to help to achieve the same standard of efficiency as obtained in British India and to train local men so that on the return of the latter officers they may be in a position to take over charge successfully. The Finance and Revenue departments have been under the control of an I.C.S. Officer since 1935.

A High Court of Judicature consisting of a Chief Justice and two puisne judges with powers to exercise original, appelate and revisional jurisdiction was established. The local laws and enactments were completely overhauled and important laws prevailing in British India were introduced and enforced in the State. Legal qualification is a condition precedent to the appointment of a Judicial Officer.

The Legislative Committee consisting of eight officials and six non-official members usefully worked since 1935 and passed 29 Acts. The New Legislature has come into existence from 1st May, 1940, with greatly increased Legislative powers and a substantial non-official majority. It consists of 34 members, 22 of whom are non-officials. Statutory Advisory Boards which include non-official members have also been provided to assist various departments.

Education is free throughout the State. There are now 12 upper primary and two middle schools in the city and 100 vernacular schools including 5 middle schools in the Tehsils. There are 5 girls schools located at the headquarters of the Tehsils. A training school to impart training for the rural area teachers has also been opened. The City High School has been raised to the Intermediate standard.

Each Tehsil has been provided with an up-to-date hospital and the Sadar Hospital, the largest in the State, has been completely altered and renovated at a cost of over a lakh of rupees. A special ward has been added for Tuberculosis patients. The operation theatre has been brought upto modern requirements by alterations in the building and provision of shadowless lamps, high pressure steam sterilisers and modern anaesthesia implements. The Rafat Maternity and Child-Welfare Centre was started in the city in 1934 and six branches have since been opened in the city and in the rural area.

Settlement and Record operations have been carried out and rent rates on the basis of unit values and soil classification have been framed. The State demand on account of rents has been reduced from Rs. 32,22,253 to Rs. 26,40 326. The rents now represent one consolidated demand which is made on the tenants for their holdings. Occupancy rights have been conferred under the Rampur Tenancy Act.

The State holds investments to the value of Rs.1,55,13,570 which are being increased annually to the extent of Rs.2 lakhs. All the superior services have been given grades and their promotions and increments are regulated by time scales. The system of pension has been introduced and the employees have also been given the benefit of a General Provident Fund. Travelling Allowances and Leave Rules have been introduced and the Local Audit of the various departments is done periodically. The budgetary system has been revised and brought into line with the system prevailing in British India.

The Agriculture Department has extended its activities throughout the State. Improved seeds and implements are distributed on Sawai basis, and seven Seed-Stores are working in the State.

The permanent salute of the State is 15 guns. Rampur State does not pay any tribute to the Crown.

Benares.—The kingdom of Benares under its Hindu rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature. In the 12th century it was conquered by Shahab-ud-din Ghori and formed a separate province of the Mahommadan Empire. In the 18th century when the powers of Moghal Emperors declined after the death of Aurangzeb, Raja Mansa Ram, an enterprising zamindar of Gangapur (Benares district), founded the State of Benares and obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738. Raja Mansa Ram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler. During the next 30 years attempts were unsuccessfully made by Safdar Jang and after him by Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja and the Fort of Ramnagar was built on the bank of the Ganges opposite the Benares City. Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh He was expelled by Warren Hastings and Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was placed on the *gadi*. The latter proved an imbecile and there was maladministration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands, held by the Raja in his own right which had been granted to him by the British Government, were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter was assumed by the Government and an annual income of one lakh of rupees was assured to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains within which the Raja had revenue powers similar to those of a Collector in a British district. There was thus constituted what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State consisting of the perganas of Bhadohi and Chakia (or Kera Mangraur). The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State. The Maharaja's powers are those of a Ruling Chief, subject to certain conditions, of which the most important are the maintenance of all rights acquired under laws in force prior to the transfer, the reservation to Government of the control of the postal and telegraph systems, of plenary criminal jurisdiction within the State over servants of the British Government and European British subjects, and of a right of control in certain matters connected with Excise.

The present ruler is H. H. Bibhuti Narain Singh. Born on November 5, 1927, he was adopted by His late Highness as his son and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1939.

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PUNJAB STATES.

There are 45 States and Estates in the Punjab which are in political relation with His Excellency the Crown Representative, through the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States whose Headquarters are at Lahore.

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Title and name of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Area (in square miles).	Population.	Salute in guns.	Date of succession.	Approximate revenue.
								Rs.
1	Patiala	Captain His Highness Maharaja Dhiraj Yadavindra Singh Mohinder Bahadur	7-1-1913	5,942	1,625,520	Q 19	24-3-1938	1,41,96,000
2	Bahawalpur ..	Major His Highness Nawab-Al-Haj Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan, Abbasi, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., LL.D. ..	30-9-04	16,434	984,612	17	4-3-1907	1,21,30,000
3	Khairpur	His Highness Mir Faiz Muhammed Khan, Talpur	4-1-13	6,050	227,183	15†2 local.	26-12-1935	24,75,000
4	Jind	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh, Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	11-10-79	1,299	324,676	Q 15	7-3-1887	26,02,000
5	Nabha	His Highness Maharaja Partap Singh, Malvendra Bahadur ..	21-9-19	966	287,574	13†2 Local.	19-2-1928 (A minor. The State is under Administration.)	28,31,000
6	Kapurthala ..	Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	24-11-72	599	316,757	Q 15	5-9-1877	33,95,000 (including Audh estate.)
7	Tehri (Garhwal) ..	Lt. Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Narendra Shah, K.C.S.I., LL.D. ..	3-8-98	4,500	470,190	11	25-4-1913	18,51,000
8	Mandi	Major His Highness Raja Sir Jogindar Sen, Bahadur, K.C.S.I. ..	20-8-04	1,139	207,465	11	28-4-1913	11,81,000
9	Sirmur (Nahan) ..	Lt. His Highness Maharaja Rajindra Parkash, Bahadur ..	10-1-13	1,046	148,568	11	13-8-1933	8,67,000
10	Bilaspur (Kahlur) .	His Highness Raja Anand Chand ..	26-1-13	453	100,994	11	18-11-1927	2,00,000

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Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Title and name of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Area (in square miles).	Population.	Salute in guns.	Date of succession.	Approximate revenue.
9	Sirmur (Nahan) ..	Lt. His Highness Maharaja Rajindra Parkash, Bahadur ..	20-8-04	1,139	207,465	11	28-4-1913	Rs. 11,81,000
10	Bilaspur (Kahlur) .	His Highness Raja Anand Chand ..	10-1-13 26-1-13	1,046 453	148,568 100,994	11 11	13-8-1933 18-11-1927	8,67,000
11	Bashahr	Raja Padam Singh, C.S.I.	1873	3,439	100,192	9 (personal.)	5-8-1914	3,48,000
12	Malerkotala ..	Lt.-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmed Ali Khan, Bahadur Sherwani, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. ..	10-9-81	165	83,072	11	23-8-1908	8,65,000
13	Nalagarh (Hindur) .	Raja Jogindra Singh	1870	276	50,015	..	18-9-1911	2,10,000
14	Keonthal (Junga) ..	Raja Hitendra Sen	13-9-25	186	25,560	..	A minor. The State is under administration.	1,72,000
15	Faridkot	Lt. His Highness Raja Sir Har Indar Singh, Bahadur, K.C.S.I. ..	29-1-15	638	164,364	11	23-12-1918	17,00,000
16	Chamba	His Highness Raja Lakshman Singh a minor, the State, is under Administration	8-12-24	3,127	146,870	11	7-12-1935	9,81,000
17	Suket	His Highness Raja Lakshman Sen..	1894	392	58,408	11	13-10-1919	2,56,000
18	Kalsia	Raja Ravi Sher Singh	30-10-02	192	59,848	..	25-7-1908	3,50,000
19	Pataudi	Nawab Muhamad Iftikhar Ali Khan, Bahadur	17-3-10	53	18,873	..	30-11-1917	1,44,000
20	Loharu	Capt. Nawab Mirza Amin-ud-Din Ahmed Khan, Bahadur, Fakhar-ud-daula	23-3-11	226	23,338	9	30-10-1926	1,29,000
21	Dujana	Nawab Muhammad Iqtidar Ali Khan, Bahadur	20-11-12	100	28,216	..	21-7-1925	1,45,000
22	Baghal	Raja Surendra Singh	14-3-09	120	26,352	..	4-10-1922	98,000
23	Jubbal	Rana Sir Bhagat Chandra, K.C.S.I., Raja of	12-10-1888	274	26,021	..	29-4-1910	6,39,000
24	Baghat (Solan) ..	Raja Durga Singh, C.I.E.	15-9-01	33	9,725	..	30-12-1911	1,50,000
25	Kumharsain ..	Rana Vidyadhar Singh	1895	84	12,781	..	24-8-1914	63,500
26	Bhajji (Suni) ..	Rana Rampal Singh	27-1-28	94	15,413	..	A minor. The State is under administration.	79,000
27	Mahlog (Patta) ..	Thakur Narindra Chand	5-10-21	49	8,155	..	17-12-1934	43 000

PUNJAB STATES.—*contd.*

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PUNJAB STATES—*concld.*

Serial No.	Name of State or Estate.	Title and Name of Ruler.	Date of birth.	Area (in square miles).	Population.	Salute in guns.	Date of succession.	Approximate revenue.
								Rs.
28	Balsan	Rana Ran Bahadur Singh Jandaive	Jan. 1905	57	6,864	..	20–5–1936	50,000
29	Dhami (Halog) ..	Rana Dalip Singh	6–11–08	28	5,232	..	4–1–1920	0,000
30	Kuthar	Rana Krishan Chand	23–8–05	21	3,760	..	4–10–1923	42,000
31	Kunihar	Thakur Hardeo Singh	26–8–98	7	2,061	..	7–10–1905	17,000
32	Mangal	Rana Sheo Singh	1888	14	1,248	..	15–2–1920	3,600
33	Bija	Thakur Lakshmi Chand	21–3–16	5	994	..	7–6–1939	13,000
34	Darkoti	Rana Raghunath Singh	1888	5	531	..	24–9–1918	1,700
35	Tharoch	Rana Surat Singh	4–7–87	86	4,568	..	4–7–1902	60,000
36	Sangri	Rai Raghbir Singh	27–11–08	21	3,497	..	10–5–27	10,000
37	*Khaneti	Thakur Amog Chand	1891	21	2,797	..	2–2–1916	..
38	Delath	Thakur Devi Singh	1878	8	1,400	..	1929	..
39	† Koti (Kiar Koti) .	Rana Raghubir Chand	1865	44	8,785	..	10–7–91	..
40	Theog	Thakur Padam Chand	1886	31	6,912	..	1909	..
41	Madhan	Thakur Randhir Chand	1887	23	4,315	..	31–12–05	..
42	Ghund	....	..	9	1,963	..	..	..
43	Ratesh	Thakur Shamsher Singh	1903	2	558	..	..	..
44	‡Rawin (Raingarh).	Thakur Kidar Singh	1877	16	939	..	18–8–04	..
45	Dhadi	Thakur Dharam Singh	1888	7	212	..	16–10–05	..

* Tributaries of Bashahr. † Tributaries of Keonthal. ‡ Tributaries of Jubbal. Q Inclusive of two personal.

States Nos. 7, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19 and 21 to 45 were placed in political relations with the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States on the 1st October, 1936.

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Patiala.—This is the largest of the Phulkian States and the premier State in the Punjab. Its territory is scattered and interspersed with small States and even single villages belonging to other States and British districts. It also comprises a portion of the Simla Hills and territory on the border of Jaipur and Alwar States. Area: 5,942 square miles. Population 1,892,889. Gross income Rs. 1,58,00,000. Its history as a separate State begins from 1762. Its Ruler, Captain His Highness Farzan-i-Khas Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-ul-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Maharaja-i-Rajgan Shri Yadavindra Singhji Mahendra Bahadur, Yadu Vanshavatans Bhatti Kul Bhushan, LL.D., who was born on the 7th January, 1913, and educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, and succeeded to the *gadi* in March, 1938, on the demise of Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharaja Rajindra Singhi. In 1930, His Highness accompanied His late Highness to England in connection with the first Round Table Conference; received Police Training at the Police Training College, Phillaur, held various appointments in the State administration, and rendered memorable service to sufferers in the Quetta earthquake of 1935, reaching the town a few hours after the disaster. His Highness the Maharajadhiraj enjoys at present a personal salute of 19 guns and he and his successors have been exempted from presenting *Nazar* to the Viceroy in Durbar in perpetuity. The principal crops are grain, barley, wheat, sugar-cane, rapeseed, cotton and tobacco. A great part of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind and Western Jamna Canal distributaries. It possesses valuable forests. The State is rich in antiquities, especially at Pinjore, Sunam, Sirhind, Bhatinda, Narnaul, etc. One hundred and thirty-eight miles of broad-gauge railway line comprising two sections—from Rajpura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to Rupar—have been constructed by the State at its own cost. The North-Western Railway, the E. I. Railway, the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the J. B. Railway traverse the State. His Highness maintains a contingent of two regiments of Cavalry, four battalions of Infantry and one battery of Horse Artillery.

The State maintains a first grade college for boys and a second grade college for girls at Patiala. A second grade college for boys has recently been started at Bhatinda, one of the prosperous towns in the State. Primary education is free throughout the State. The Durbar sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in 1928.

Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1804 and 1809 A.D., it has rendered help to the British Government on all critical occasions such as the Gurkha War of 1814-15, the Sikh War of 1845, the Mutiny of 1857, the Afghan War 1878-79, and the Tirah and N. W. F. campaign of 1897. On the outbreak of the Great War His late Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor and offered his personal services. The entire Imperial Service Contingent was on active service throughout the period of the War and served on various fronts in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Palestine, winning numerous distinctions. Two mule and one camel corps were raised and placed at the service of the British Government for the period of the War, and in addition to furnishing nearly 28,000 recruits for the British Indian Army and maintaining the State Imperial Service Contingent at full strength, the State contributed substantially in money and material. Again in 1919 on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan the late Ruler served personally on the Frontier on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Contingent saw active service at Kohat and Quetta fronts. For his services on the N. W. Frontier, His late Highness was mentioned in despatches. His Highness, the present Ruler, true to the traditions of the House of Patiala, volunteered on the occasion of the crisis in September, 1938, to place at the disposal of His Majesty's Government all the resources of the State in the event of War. The offer was renewed in August, 1939, and the following are some of the measures that have already been taken to implement the offer.

1. A sum of Rs.2,00,000 has been contributed towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund which has been appropriated for the provision of a Belnheim Bomber.
2. A sum of Rs.1,000 has been donated towards the King George's Fund for sailors.
3. The services of two Infantry Units and one Cavalry unit have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the crown Representative for active service.
4. Two houses at Simla and a New Palace at Delhi have been placed at the disposal of the Defence Department of the Government of India for the duration of the War.
5. A sum of Rs.10,000 being the first instalment of the funds collected by the State for the St. Dunstan's section of His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund has since been remitted to the Honorary Treasurer of the Fund.
6. The State servants and Jagirdars of the State are investing a sum of Rs.7 lacs in the interest free defence loans.
7. A sum of £1,000 has been donated towards the Air Attack Victims Relief Fund opened by the Lord Mayor of London.
8. Rs.1,000 have been contributed to the Aeroplane Fund of the Simla District War Committee.

His Highness has inherited fine qualities of sportsmanship and achieved distinction as a sportsman.

He captained the All-India Cricket side against the Australians and played for India against the M. C. C. and Australians in the Test matches. His Highness is a member of the re-constituted Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princess.

Bahawalpur.—Bounded on the North-East by the District of Ferozepur; on the East and South by the Rajputana States of Bikaner and Jaisalmere; on the South-West by Sind, on the North-West by the Indus and Sutlej rivers. Area, 15,000 square miles.

This State is about 300 miles in length and about 50 miles wide, is divided length wise into three great strips. Of these, the first is a part of the Great Indian Desert; the central track

* Tributaries of Bashahr. † Tributaries of Keonthal. ‡ Tributaries of Jubbal. Q Inclusive of two personal. States Nos. 7, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19 and 21 to 45 were placed in political relations with the Hon'ble the Resident for the Punjab States, on the 1st October, 1936.

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which is as barren as uplands of the Western Punjab; has however been partly rendered capable of cultivation by the network of Sutlej Valley Canals constructed recently; and the third a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley is called the Sind. The State is a partner in the great Sutlej Valley Project.

The ruling family is descended from the Abbasside Khalifas of Baghdad. The tribe originally came from Sind, and assumed independence during the dismemberment of the Durrani Empire in the Treaty of Lahore in 1809. Ranjit Singh was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej.

The first treaty with Bahawalpur was negotiated in 1833, the year after the treaty with Ranjit Singh for regulating traffic on the Indus. It secured the independence of the Nawab within his own territories and opened up the traffic on the Indus and Sutlej. During the first Afghan War the Nawab rendered assistance to the British and was rewarded by a grant of territory and life pension. On his death his heir being minor for a time the administration of the State was in the hands of the British authorities. The present ruler is Major Dr. Al-Haj His Highness Rukn-ud-Daula-Nusrat-i-Jang Saifud-Daulla Hafizul-Mulk Mukhlisud-Daula, Muinuddaula Nawab Sir Sadiq Mohammad Khan Sahib Bahadur Abbasi V., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D., who was born in 1904 and succeeded in 1907. During his minority the State was managed by a Council of Regency which ceased to exist in March 1924, when His Highness the Nawab was invested with full power. His Highness is now assisted in the administration of his State by a Prime Minister, Izzat Nishan, Imad-ul-Mulk, Rais-ul-Wuzra, Khan Bahadur, Mr. Nabi Bakhsh Mohammad Husain, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., a Public Works and Revenue Minister, Mr. F. Anderson, C.S.I., C.I.E., a Home Minister, Rafi-us-Shan, Iftikhar-ul-Mulk, Lt.-Col. Khan Bahadur Maqbool Hasan Kureishy, M.A., LL.B., C.A.O., C.H.O., a Household Minister, Aminu-ul-Mulk, Umdat-ul-Umra, Sardar Mohammad Amir Khan, C.H.O., a Minister for Law and Justice, Mehta Udho Das, B.A., LL.B., and Major Shamsuddin Mohammad, B.A., Minister for Education.

The chief crops are cotton and wheat. The Lahore-Karachi branch of the North-Western Railway passes through the State. The State supports an Imperial Service combined Infantry, in addition to other troops. The capital is Bahawalpur, a walled town built in 1718.

Income from all sources Rs. 1,32,22,000. Language spoken Multani, or Western Punjabi.

Resident for the Punjab States:—The Hon'ble Mr. C. P. Skrine, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Khairpur.—The state of Khairpur lies in Upper Sind between 26°-10″ and 27°-46″ North Latitude and 68°-20″ and 70°-14″ East Longitude. It is bounded on the East by Jodhpur and Jessalmere territories and on the North, West and South by British Districts of Sind. The climate is similar to the rest of Sind. The maximum temperature in summer is 117° in the shade and the minimum in winter 30°. The nearest hill station is Quetta, 5,500 feet above sea level. Rainfall is scarce, the last 13 years' average being 4°-0″. The area of the State is about 6,050 square miles. The population of the State according to the census of 1931 is 227,[illegible] of whom 82% are Muslims. The majority of them are cultivators. Others are engaged in trade, State services and labour. The Muslims are mainly Sunnis, but the Ruler and his family and some others are Shias. The State's revenue from all sources calculated on the average of the past five years amounts to Rs. 25·85 lakhs. The relations of the State with the British Government are those of subordinate alliance. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State. The language of the State is Sindhi. Urdu and English are also spoken. The chief products of the State are grain and cotton which are cultivated on irrigation canals taking off from the Indus river at the Lloyd Barrage and to a small extent on wells. Oil-seeds, ghee, hides, tobacco, Fuller's earth ("met"), carbonate of Soda ("Kharo chaniho"), and wool are also produced. The manufactures comprise cotton, silken and woollen fabrics, lacquer work, carpets and pottery.

The Rulers are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia sect. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fatehali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur family. In 1882 the individuality of the Khairpur State was recognised by the British Government. The Ruler is a first-class prince and is entitled to a permanent salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State limits.

Present Mir: His Highness Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur of Khairpur State. Born on 4th January 1913. Ascended the Gadi on 30th April 1936.

Resident for Punjab States: C. P. Skrine, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Minister: Khan Bahadur S. Ijaz Ali, M.B.E. (Retired Collector, United Provinces).

Jind.—Jind is one of the three Phulkian States (the other two being Patiala and Nabha). Its area is 1,268 square miles, with a population of 324,676 souls and an income of Rs. 26 lakhs.

The history of Jind as a separate State dates from 1763, when Raja Gajpat Singh, the maternal grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, and great-grandson of the famous Phul, established his principality. He was succeeded by Raja Bhag Singh, who greatly assisted Lord Lake in 1805. His grandson Raja Sangat Singh was succeeded by the nearest male collateral Raja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the crisis of 1857 Raja Sarup Singh rendered valuable services to the British and was rewarded with a grant of nearly 600 square miles of land, known as Dadri territory. He was succeeded by his son Maharaja Raghbir Singh, who gave help to the British Government on the occasion of Kuka outbreak (1872) and the 2nd Afghan War (1878). The present ruler Maharaja Ranbir Singh was born in 1879, succeeded in 1887, and was invested with full powers in 1899. The State rendered exemplary services in the Great European War. It supplied 8,673 men to the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops and doubled the strength

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its Imperial Service Infantry. The total contribution amounted to nearly 35 lakhs, in gifts of cash, materials, animals and loan.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 15 guns. The capital is Sangrur, which is connected by a State Railway with the North-Western Railway. The principal executive officer of the State is called Chief Minister.

Ruler.—Colonel His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad, Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., etc.

Nabha.—Nabha, which became a separate State in 1763, is one of the 3 Phulkian States —Nabha, Patiala and Jind—and though second in point of population and revenue of the 3 sister States, it claims seniority being owing to its Rulers descendants of the eldest branch. It consists of two distinct parts, the main portion comprising 12 separate pieces of territory scattered among the other Punjab States and Districts, forms the City of Nabha and the Nizamats of Phul and Amloh; the second portion forms the Nizamat of Bawal in the extreme southeast of the Punjab on the border of Rajputana; this Nizamat of Bawal was subsequently added to its territory as a reward from the British Government for the loyalty of the Rulers of Nabha. The State now covers an area of about 1,000 square miles and has a population of about 3 lakhs. It maintains a Field Service Unit consisting of a full Battalion of Infantry known as the Nabha Akal Infantry under the Indian States Forces Scheme, 1939, and a State Service Unit of one full Company Strength. The total strength of the state Forces is 814. For the preservation of the peace there is also a Police force consisting of about 400 men.

The State is traversed by the main and 3 branch lines of the N.-W. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. crosses the Nizamat of Bawal. A portion of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind Canal. The crops of the State are gram, pulses, bajra, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and barley; to facilitate trade the Durbar has opened grain markets and Banks near the principal railway stations within the State territory. The chief industries of the State consist of the manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, brass utensils, cotton, carpets, lace and gota, etc. There are some ginning factories and 5 cotton Steam Presses in the State which are working successfully. In 1923 an inquiry was held into certain matters in dispute between the Patiala and the Nabha Durbars which showed that the Nabha Police had fabricated cases against persons connected with the Patiala State with the object of injuring them through the Patiala Durbar. As a result, Maharaja Ripudaman Singh, entered into an agreement with the Government of India whereby he voluntarily separated himself from the administration, and the control of the State was accordingly assumed by the Government of India. In consequence of repeated breaches of the agreement by the Maharaja, he was, in February 1928, deprived of the title of Maharaja, His Highness and of all rights and privileges pertaining to the Ruler of the State, and his eldest son, Partap Singh, was recognised as Maharaja in his stead. His Highness Maharaja Pratap Singh is a minor and during his minority the State is being administered by a Council of Regency consisting of a President (Mr. E. B. Wakefield, I.C.S.) and three Members. His Highness is at present receiving administrative training in the Punjab.

Kapurthala.—This State consists of three detached pieces of territory in the great plain of the Jullundur Doab. The ancestors of the ruler of Kapurthala at one time held possessions both in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej and also in the Bari Doab. In the latter lies the village of Ahlu whence the family springs, and from which it takes the name of Ahluwalia. When the Jullundur Doab came under the dominion of the British Government in 1846, the estates north of the Sutlej were maintained in the independent possession of the Kapurthala Ruler, conditional on his paying a commutation in cash for military service engagements by which he had previously been bound to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, of Lahore. This annual tribute of Rs. 1,31,000 a year was remitted by the Government of India in perpetuity in 1924 in recognition of the splendid war record and uniformly efficient administration of the State. The Bari Doab estates are held by the head of the House as a jaghir in perpetuity, the civil and police jurisdiction remaining in the hands of the British authorities. For good services during the Mutiny, the present Maharaja's grandfather was rewarded with a grant of other estates in Oudh, which yield a large annual income equal to those of Kapurthala State. The present Ruler's titles are Col. H. H. Farzand-I-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itiqad Daulat-I-Inglishia Raja-I-Rajgan Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur Maharaja of Kapurthala, G.C.S.I. (1911), G.C.I.E. (1918), G.B.E. (1927) who was born on 24th November, 1872 and succeeded his father, His Highness the late Raja-i-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala in 1877. He was granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction in 1911. His salute was raised to 15 guns and he was made Honorary Colonel of the 45th Rattrays Sikhs. The Maharaja received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, and possesses also the Grand Cross of the Order of Carlo 3rd of Spain, Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cross of the Order of Menelek of Abyssinia, Grand Cross of the Order of the Nile of Egypt, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba; represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in December 1927, and the Diamond Jubilee in 1937.

The rulers of Kapurthala are Rajput Sikhs and claim descent from Rana Kapur, a distinguished member of the Rajput House of Jaisalmer. Only a small proportion of the population however are Sikhs, the majority being Mahomedans. The chief crops are wheat, gram, maize, cotton and sugarcane. The town of Sultanpur in this State is famous for hand-printed cloths. Phagwara is another important town in the State, has a large Sugar Factory on modern lines, and is very prosperous also on account of its grain markets and factories for manufacture of agricultural implements, and

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metallic utensils of household use. The situation of this town on the main railway line and the consequent facilities of export and import make its importance still greater and this is the chief commercial town in the State. The main line of the North-Western Railway passes through part of the State and the Grand Trunk Road runs parallel to it. A branch railway from Jullundur City to Ferozepur passes through the capital. The Imperial Service and local troops of the State have been re-organized and are now designated as Kapurthala State Forces. These State Troops, the strength of which was raised during the Great War, to nearly 2,000, served the Empire in that crisis in East Africa, Mesopotamia and on the Afghan Frontier. The Maharaja's third son, Major Maharaj Kumar Amarjit Singh, C.I.E., I.A., served with the Indian Army in France. Primary education is free throughout the State, and it spends a large proportion of its revenues on its Education Department. The State also possesses a Legislative Assembly which was created by the present Maharaja on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of his reign in 1916. The capital is Kapurthala which has been embellished by the present Maharaja with a Palace of remarkable beauty and grandeur and with various buildings of public utility. The town boasts of modern amenities such as electric light, water-works, etc.

Political Officer: The Hon'ble Resident for the Punjab States.

Tehri State (or Tehri-Garhwal).—This State lies entirely in the Himalayas and contains a tangled series of ridges and spurs radiating from a lofty series of peaks on the border of Tibet. The sources of the Ganges and the Jumna are in it. The early history to the State is that of Garhwal District, the two tracts having formerly been ruled by the same dynasty since 688 A.D. Pradyumna Shah, the last Raja of the whole territory, was killed in battle fighting against the Gurkhas; but at the close of the Nepalese War in 1815, his son received from the British the present State of Tehri. During the Mutiny the latter rendered valuable assistance to Government. He died in 1859. The present Maharaja is Lieut.-Col. H.H. Sir Narendra Shah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., LL.D., who is 59th direct male lineal descendant from the original founder of the dynasty, Raja Kanak Pal. The principal products are rice and wheat grown on terraces on the hill sides. The State forests are very valuable and there is considerable export of timber. The Maharaja has full powers within the State. The strength of the State forces is 330. Tehri is the capital but His Highness and the Secretariat Office are at Narendranagar for the greater part of the year, the summer capital being Pratapnagar, 8,000 feet above the sea-level. The State is in political relationship with the Residency of the Punjab States.

Mandi is an Indian State in the Punjab Political Agency, lying in the upper reaches of Bias river, which drains nearly all its area. Its area is 1,200 square miles and it lies between 31°-23′ North Lat., and 76°-22′ East Long., and is bounded on the east by Kulu; on the south by Suket and on the north and west by Kangra. It has an interesting history of considerable length which finally resulted in its entering into a treaty with the British in 1846.

The present Ruler, Major His Highness Raja Sir Jogindar Sen Bahadur, K.C.S.I., assumed full powers in February, 1925. His Highness married for the first time the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala. His Highness married again in 1930 the younger daughter of K. Prithiraj Singh of Rajpipla. A son and heir was born on 7th December 1923.

The Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in March, 1932. The principal crops are rice, maize, wheat and millet. About three-fifths of the State is occupied by forests and grazing lands. It is rich in minerals. The capital is Mandi, founded in 1527, which contains several temples and places of interest and is one of the chief marts for commerce with Ladhakh and Yarkand.

Sirmur (Nahan).—This is a hilly State in the Himalayas under the Political control of the Political Agent, Punjab Hill States, Simla. Its history is said to date from the 11th century. In the eighteenth century the State was able to repulse the Gurkha invasion, but the Gurkhas were invited to aid in the suppression of an internal revolt in the State and they in turn had to be evicted by the British. In 1857 the Raja rendered valuable services to the British, and during the second Afghan War he sent a contingent to the North-West Frontier. The present Prince is Lt. H. H. Maharaja Rajendra Prakash who was born in 1913 and succeeded in 1933. The main agricultural feature of the State is the recent development of the Kiarda Dun, a fertile level plain which produces wheat, gram, rice, maize and other crops. The State forests are valuable and there is an iron foundry at Nahan which was started in 1867 but, being unable to compete with the imported iron, is now used for the manufacture of sugar-cane crushing mills. The State supports a Corps of Sappers and Miners which served in the Great War. It was captured with General Townshend's force at Kut-al-Amara but another Corps was formed which replaced it in the field.

Malerkotla.—This State consists of a level sandy plain unbroken by a hill or stream, bounded by the district of Ludhiana on the north, by Patiala territory on the east and south and by the Ludhiana District, Patiala and Nabha territories on the west. The Rulers (Nawabs) of Malerkotla are of "Kurd" descent who came originally from the Province of "Sherwan" and settled in the town of "Sherwan" north of Persia, and after settling for a time in Afghanistan near Ghazni, came to India and settled at *Maler*, the old capital of the State, in 1442. Originally they held positions of trust under the Lodhi and Moghal Emperors. As the Moghal Empire began to sink into decay they gradually became independent. They were engaged in constant feuds with the newly created adjacent Sikh States. After the victory of Laswari, gained by the British over Sindhia in 1803 and the subjugation and flight of Holkar in 1805, when the Nawab of Malerkotla joined the British Army, the British Government

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succeeded to the power of the Mahrattas in the districts between the Sutlej and the Jumna. The State entered into political relations with the British Government in 1809. The present Ruler is Lt.-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., who was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1908. He was created Hony. Major in the Indian Army in June 1916 and promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col. in December 1919.

The chief products are cotton, sugar, poppy, aniseed, mustard, ajwan, methi, tobacco, garlic, onions and all sorts of grains.

The State maintains Sappers, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. The capital is Malerkotla. The population of the town is 30,000. Annual revenue of the State is about 16 lakhs.

Faridkot.—The Faridkot Rajas belong to the same stock as the Phulkian Chiefs, having a common ancestor in Brar, more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul. The Faridkot House was founded in the midde, of the 17th century. The present Ruler, Farzand-i-Saadat Nishan Hazrat-i-Kaiser-i-Hind, Lt. His Highness Raja Sir Harindar Singh Brar Bans Bahadur, K.C.S.I., was born on the 29th January 1915, succeeded to the *gadi* in 1918, and was invested with full ruling powers in October, 1934. His Highness personally administers the State assisted by his younger brother, Kanwar Manjitindar Singh Bahadur, and an efficient Cabinet of three Secretaries headed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B.A., the Chief Secretary. The State comprises an area of 643 square miles with a population of 1,99,283 and has a gross annual income of over 17 lakhs. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. The State Forces consist of a Field Company of Sappers and Miners (233 men plus a depot of 30 and a reserve of 100 sepoys), and His Highness's Body Guard. For the duration of the War, a State Service Company 300 strong, a Faridkot Militia 523 strong and a Camel Corps of 168 have also been raised. Faridkot, the Capital town, lies on the main Delhi-Bhatinda Lahore Section of the North-Western Railway.

Chamba.—This State is enclosed on the west and north by Kashmir, on the east and south by the British districts of Kangra and Gurdaspur, and is shut in on almost every side by lofty hill ranges. The whole country is mountainous and is a favourite resort of sportsmen. It possesses a remarkable series of copper plate inscriptions from which its chronicles have been compiled.

Founded probably in the sixth century by Maruta, Surajbansi Rajput, who built Brahmapura the modern Barmaur, Chamba was extended by Meru Varma (630) and the town of Chamba was built by Sahil Varma about 920. The State maintained its independence, until the Moghal conquest of India.

Under the Moghals it became tributary to the empire, but its internal administration was not interfered with, and it escaped almost unscathed from Sikh aggression. The State first came under British influence in 1846. The part, west of the Ravi, was at first handed over to Kashmir, but subsequently the boundaries of the State were fixed as they now stand, and it was declared independent of Kashmir. The present Chief is H. H. Raja Lakshman Singh who was born in 1924 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1935. As he is a minor the Administration of the State is being conducted by a Council, consisting of a President (Colonel H. S. Strong, C.I.E.), Vice-President and Chief Secretary (Diwan Bahadur, L. Madho Ram), and a member (R. B. Lala Ghanshyam Dass). The principal crops are rice, maize and millets. There are some valuable forests which were partly leased to Government in 1864 for a term of 99 years, but the management of them has now been retroceded to the Chamba Durbar. The mountain ranges are rich in minerals which are little worked. The principal road to Chamba town is from Pathankot, the terminus of the Amritsar Pathankot branch of the North Western Railway. Chamba town, on the right bank of the Ravi, contains a number of interesting temples, of which that of Lakshmi Narayan, dating possibly from the tenth century, is the most famous.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

The territory known generally as the Jammu and Kashmir State, lies between 32° and 37° N. and 73° and 80° E. It is an almost entirely mountainous region with a strip of level land along the Punjab border, and its mountains, valleys and lakes comprise some of the grandest scenery in the world. The State may be divided physically into three areas; the upper, comprising the area drained by the River Indus and its tributaries; the middle, drained by the Jhelum and Kishenganga Rivers; and the lower area, consisting of the level strip along the southern border, and its adjacent ranges of hills. The dividing lines between the three areas are the snow-bound inner and outer Himalayan ranges known as the Zojila and the Panchal. The area of the State is 84,471 square miles. Beginning in the south where the great plain of the Punjab ends, it extends northwards to the high Karakoram mountains "where three Empires meet."

Briefly described, the State comprises the valleys of the three great rivers of Northern India, *viz.*, the upper reaches of the Chenab and the Jhelum, and the middle reaches of the Indus. The total population is 40,21,658.

History.—Various historians and poets have left more or less trustworthy records of the history of the valley of Kashmir and the adjacent regions. In 1586 it was annexed to the Moghul Empire by Akbar. Srinagar, the capital, originally known as Pravarapura, had by then been long established, though many of the fine buildings said to have been erected by early Hindu rulers had been destroyed in the fourteenth century. In the reign of Sikandar, who was a contemporary of Tamerlane, a large number of Hindus was converted to Islam. Jehangir did much to beautify the Valley, but after Aurangzeb there was a period of disorder and decay, and by the middle of the eighteenth century the Suba or Governor of Kashmir had

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become practically independent of Delhi. Thereafter the country experienced the oppression of Afghan rule until it was annexed in 1819 by an army sent by Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Sikh rule was not more beneficial to the people than that of the Afghans. The early history of the State as at present constituted is that of Maharaja Shri Gulab Singhji, a scion of the old Ruling Family of Jammu, who rose to eminence in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore and was, in recognition of his distinguished services, made Raja of Jammu in 1820. He held aloof from the war between the British and the Sikhs, only appearing as mediator after the battle of Sobraon (1846), when the British made over to him the valley of Kashmir and certain other areas in return for his services in re-establishing peace. His son, His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singhji, a model Hindu and one of the staunchest allies of the British Government, ruled from 1857 to 1885. He did much to consolidate his possessions and evolve order in the frontier districts. He was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji, who died on 23rd September 1925, and was succeeded by His Highness the present Shri Maharaja Hari Singhji Bahadur.

The most notable reform effected in the State during the reign of the late Maharaja was the Land Revenue Settlement originally carried out under Sir Walter Lawrence and revised from time to time.

Administration.—For some years after the accession to the *gadi* of the late Maharaja, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council over which the Maharaja presided. In 1905 this Council was abolished and the administration of the State was thenceforward carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the help of a Chief Minister and a number of Ministers in charge of different portfolios. This system continued until January, 1922, when an Executive Council was inaugurated. Very recently certain modifications have been introduced in the constitution.

The British Resident has his headquarters at Srinagar and Sialkot and there is also a Political Agent at Gilgit. A British Officer is stationed at Leh to assist in the supervision of the Central Asian Trade with India, which passes through Kashmir.

In the Dogras (Hindus and Muslims) the State has splendid material for the Army which consists of about 8,800 troops. Besides this, thousands of Dogras serve in the Indian Army.

Finance.—The financial position of the State is strong. The total revenue, including Jagirs, is about 2,70,00,000; the chief sources being land, forests, customs and excise and sericulture. There is a reserve and no debt.

Production and Industry.—The population is pre-eminently agricultural and pastoral. The principal food crops are rice, maize and wheat. Oilseed is also an important crop. Barley, cotton, saffron, tobacco, beans, walnuts, almonds and hops are also grown. Pears and apples, the principal fruits of the Valley, are exported in large quantities. The State forests are extensive and valuable. The principal species of timber trees are deodar, blue pine and fir. The most valuable forest lie in Kishtwar, Kamraj and Kamraj Illaqas. A survey of the mineral resources of the State is being conducted. The most noteworthy of the minerals expected to be found in the State are bauxite, coal, Fuller's earth, kaoline, slate, zinc, copper and talc. Gold is found in Baltistan and Gilgit, sapphires in Paddar, aquamarines in Skardu and lead in Uri. The silk filature in Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world. Manufacture of silk is a very ancient industry in Kashmir. Zain-ul-Abidin, who ruled from 1421 to 1472, is said to have imported silk weavers from Khurasan and settled them here. Woollen cloth, shawls, carpets, papier maché and wood carving of the State are world famous. The State participated in the British Empire Exhibition of 1924 where the Kashmir Court earned the name "The Gem of The Smaller Courts" and attracted many visitors. An Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition is held in the State annually, where the products of indigenous arts and craftsmanship for which Kashmir is famous, are displayed. His Highness's Government are maintaining a Visitors' Bureau at Srinagar for the convenience of visitors, who are attracted by the scenery and charm of the beauty-spots of Kashmir. Recently attention has been directed towards the development of tourist traffic.

Communications.—Great efforts have been, and are being, made towards the improvement of roads for wheeled traffic in the State. The Jhelum Valley road (196 miles) which links the Kashmir Valley with the Punjab and the North-Western Frontier Province is considered to be one of the finest motorable mountain roads in the world.

The Banihal Cart Road, 205 miles long, joins Kashmir with the North-Western Railway system at Jammu-Tawai and is also a fine motorable road.

Roads for pack animals lead from Srinagar, the summer capital of Kashmir, to the frontier districts of Gilgit and Ladakh. Internal village communications have also been much improved.

The Jammu-Suchetgarh Railway, a section of the Wazirabad-Sialkot branch line of the North-Western Railway system, is the only Railway in the State. The mountainous nature of the country has so far prevented the extension of the line into the heart of the State.

Public Works.—In 1904 a flood spill channel above Srinagar was constructed to minimise the constant danger of floods in the River Jhelum. A number of canals have been constructed at considerable expense both in Jammu and Kashmir. The State has been recently connected with the telephone system of British India. An aerodrome has been constructed five miles from Srinagar, and it is hoped that an aerial service between Lahore and Delhi and Kashmir will be established soon. Good progress has been made with irrigation, but the most important scheme of recent years has been the installation of a large Electric Power Station on the Jhelum River at Mahora which was completed in 1907. The bridge over the Chenab at Aknur, which was completed in 1905 at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs, has the longest unsupported span in India.

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Education.—According to the last census of the State, there were over 264,000 literate persons in the State including over 42,000 females. The number of educational institutions is 1,697. There are two Arts Colleges and one aided Oriental College. The number of scholars in 1939-40 was 108,351. Nearly 35 per cent. of boys of school-going age were at school. In Municipal areas education for boys was made compulsory in 1929. More schools including basic schools are introduced every year and a campaign for adult education has been started recently in the State. Last year 3,457 adult literacy centres were opened and over 66,000 adults were under instruction.

Reforms.—One of the important reforms connected with the present Maharaja's reign has been the establishment of an independent High Court of Judicature modelled on British Indian lines. Important legislative measures passed by His Highness's Government in recent years include the raising of the age of marriage to 14 for girls and 18 for boys, and the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation designed to cope with the problem of rural indebtedness.

As signs of constitutional progress of the State may be mentioned the freedom granted to the press, and the introduction of the State Assembly. Over 34 newspapers are in existence in the State.

His Highness announced further reforms on the 16th of February, 1939, by a proclamation, the main features of which being (*a*) an elected majority in the Praja Sabha, (40 elected members in a house of 75); (*b*) election by the Praja Sabha of its own Deputy President; (*c*) appointment of four non-official members of the Sabha as Under-Secretaries to assist His Highness's Ministers and (*d*) submission of proposals for the appropriation of the Revenues and other monies in any year for expenditure on items which are votable (the non-votable items being specified in the Statute) to the vote of the Sabha in the form of demands.

The Kashmir Constitution Act was promulgated in 1939 and made provision for the appointment of a Board of Judicial Advisers and the creation of the post of an Advocate-General. The Board advises His Highness in the disposal of such civil and criminal appeals as lie to His Highness from the High Court of Judicature.

War Effort.—In connection with the present war His Highness offered to His Majesty the King Emperor his personal services. He has placed the services of four units of his forces at His Majesty's disposal and besides offering other assistance, presented eighteen completely equipped motor ambulances. The War aid Committee under the presidency and guardianship of Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba has remitted various sums to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. The Committee has also sent woollen garments badges, shirts, cigarettes, etc., for the use of the forces at the front. A sum of £200 has also been remitted to the Admiralty in London for the purpose of providing woollen articles to the officers and crew of His Majesty's Destroyer "Kashmir" doing patrol work in the North sea. His Highness also gave a sum of £1,000 from his privy purse to the Lord Mayor's Fund for the relief of the suffering and the homeless in England.

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THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

The Narendra Mandal, or Chamber of Princes came into existence, with the earnest co-operation of a number of leading Princes themselves as one of the results of the Report on Indian constitutional reform presented to Parliament by Mr. Montague, Secretary of State for India and H. E. Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India in 1919. The proposal was that the Chamber should exist as a permanent consultative body, with the Viceroy as President and the members composing the Chamber consisting mainly of the Princes and Chiefs having salutes, or whose membership might otherwise be considered desirable by the Viceroy. Certain smaller Chiefs were grouped and were given the privilege of nominating a member to represent them from year to year. The Chamber is a recommendatory body, which performs its functions under a constitution approved by the Secretary of State and it deals with questions submitted to it concerning the Princes and their rights and privileges generally and their position in imperial affairs.

The Chamber was formally inaugurated by H.R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 8th February 1921. It meets regularly once a year and the agenda of subjects for discussion is framed and proposed by the Chancellor of the Chamber who at present is His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. The Chamber selects by vote its own officers, who are the Chancellor, a pro-Chancellor to act for him in his absence out of India and a Standing Committee of the Chamber. This Committee considers before the annual meetings the subjects to be discussed at them.

Until 1929, the proceedings of the Chamber were considered as confidential and there was no admittance of the general public to its meetings. At the annual session in February 1929, the Princes passed a resolution by which all meetings were ordinarily made open to the public. The Chamber contains very restricted accommodation and admission has to be regulated according to the number of seats available.

Sharp Differences:—As the constitution of the Chamber provided for each State-Member exercising one vote on any question coming before the Chamber, power in the Chamber gradually fell into the hands of a majority representing the smaller States, because these States were naturally the readiest to exercise their membership privileges. This development caused serious dissatisfaction among the Greater States and out of that sprang a movement for the re-organization of the Chamber.

The differences between the Greater States and the Lesser States were much sharpened by the different viewpoints which they occupied in regard to Federation. His Highness of Patiala early in 1936 resigned the Chancellorship on this account. Thereafter His Highness of Bikaner resigned from one Standing Committee of the Chamber. Only one Ruling Prince with a salute as big as 17 guns was then left as an active participant in the Chamber's affairs. His Highness of Patiala was succeeded in the Chancellorship by His Highness of Dholpur who automatically proceeded to the appointment from that of pro-Chancellor. There was no meeting of the Chamber in 1936. His Excellency the Viceroy, in consultation with the Princes convened a meeting commencing on 22nd February, 1937.

This meeting was preceded by intensive deliberations in the Informal Conferences of Princes. Their Highnesses at discussions which they held in Bombay in October 1936 appointed a Constitutional Committee, under the Chairmanship of His late Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and including the Chancellor, to examine the Government of India Act of 1935 from the point of view of the States' entry into Federation. This Committee produced its report in the first week of February, 1937, and in the course of it said that upon careful consideration of the Act they had "come to the conclusion that the safeguards have been substantially met" and that certain further recommendations now newly made by themselves would, if adopted, completely fulfil them. These recommendations the Committee said, had been drafted in consideration of the fact that the Act had already been passed. They comprised, therefore, four proposed changes in the States' Draft Instrument of Accession.

This report was taken into consideration by the general body of Princes in their Informal Conference. At the same time as His Highness the Chancellor brought it before that body, he also laid before it an Opinion upon the same subject by Counsel whom the Standing Committee of the Chamber had recently engaged from London. This Opinion was a lengthy document and in effect amounted to a warning to the Princes against the risks in which entry into Federation would involve them. Its receipt led to its urgent examination by other expert advisers to the general body of Princes. Their criticisms of it were destructive. A further opinion in favour of Federation was at the same time independently given to the Princes, at the request of His late Highness of Patiala, by the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

The upshot of all this was that under the leadership of the late Maharaja of Patiala the Informal Conference adopted the report of the Constitutional Committee in favour of the entry into Federation on the basis of the Government of India Act, 1935 and subject to the satisfactory conclusion of negotiations with the Crown on the subject of the Constitutional Committee's newly made recommendations. This decision was endorsed in a formal meeting of the Chamber of Princes on 24th February by the re-election of His late Highness of Patiala to the Chancellorship by an overwhelming majority, and by the election of a pro-Chancellor and Standing Committee in sympathy with the same decision.

His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar succeeds His late Highness of Patiala in the Chancellorship and continues to hold office.

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Attitude to Federation:—The question of accession to Federation was fully considered by a Committee of States Ministers convened by the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari. The Hydari Committee closely examined the draft Instrument of Accession, which, it was claimed, revealed differences relating to certain specified subjects, such as the protection of treaty rights and the rights of administration by the States of certain Federal subjects. After considering the opinions of legal advisers, the Committee unanimously adopted a report raising objections to certain points in the Government of India draft and left it to the Princes to take such action as they might think necessary to safeguard their rights.

These recommendations were considered at a Conference of Princes and Ministers held in Bombay in June, 1939, under the chairmanship of His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, the Chancellor. The Conference passed a resolution stating that the Princes found the revised draft Instrument of Accession unacceptable, two of their main reasons being that the form in which it seeks to protect their treaty rights is held to be inadequate for the purpose; and secondly that the orbit of federal authority and jurisdiction has been extended beyond that contemplated by the framers of the Constitution.

Revised draft Instruments of Accession were then drawn up and circulated among individual Rulers. These elicited diverse comments and suggestions for further modification. While the negotiations were in progress, the war broke out (A fuller account of the various stages in the discussions of the Federation will be found in past issues of this book).

The efforts of the Viceroy to inaugurate the federal part of the constitution embodied in the Government of India Act came to an abrupt end with the outbreak of the war. While affirming that federation remained the objective of His Majesty's Government, His Excellency said in September 1939 that "we have no choice but to hold in suspense the work in connection with preparations for Federation." Three or four months later His Excellency reiterated His Majesty's Government's faith in the efficacy and value of federation as a means of securing Indian Unity.

Internal reform in States.—The pace of administrative and constitutional reform in the States has rapidly increased in the last few years owing to the introduction of provincial autonomy in British India, the approach of Federation, and pressure—sometimes direct—from the Indian National Congress.

A new factor in the accession of the State to the proposed federation arose early in 1938. The Congress which had all this while opposed the inauguration of the federal part of the Government of India Act intensified its opposition since July 1937 when its nominees became Ministers in the majority of British Indian provinces. What were merely unofficial resolutions passed at public meetings and Congress conferences became the considered judgments of these Governments. They also induced their respective legislatures to pass specific resolutions protesting against the federal scheme contained in the Government of India Act of 1935, affirming their determination to resist its inauguration and setting out in detail their objections to the proposed federation. One of the principal objections was the anomaly of "forcing an alliance between democratic British Indian provinces and autocratic Indian States." In other words, the Congress demanded as one of the conditions precedent to its active co-operation with the federal scheme the introduction in the States of self-governing institutions and an undertaking by the States rulers that in choosing their representatives to the federal legislature they would adopt an elective element. Neither the British Government nor their representatives in India could countenance these demands which were contrary to the provisions of the Act. Nevertheless the tide of democracy could not be stemmed. Many States could not escape the influence of autonomous adjacent provinces.

Numerous States announced their Rulers' intention to liberalise their constitutional machinery and to improve their administration. Many actually introduced reforms. A few Rulers declared that responsible government was the goal of policy and took steps towards it. Many Rulers announced progressive schemes of administrative reform in their respective states.

An extraordinary development took place early in 1939 when Mr. Gandhi decided on a fast to death to compel the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot to implement his promise concerning the membership of a reforms committee. The Viceroy intervened and Mr. Gandhi agreed to the adjudication of the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, which went in his favour. But subsequently further difficulties over the constitution of the committee arose owing to Mr. Gandhi's promise to the minorities and Mr. Gandhi eventually recanted and declared that his fast had been coercive in character. He therefore left the committee to be constituted by the State. Later Mr. Gandhi announced a "new technique" for agitation by States' subjects, in which he counselled moderation in their demands and called off all civil disobedience movements in the States.

His advice and direction was followed in almost every Indian State where previously the air had been thick with strife. In some cases the response was quick, while in others the local leaders were inclined to be resentful of this sudden brake on their activities. Eventually however, quiet was restored on the "States front," although stray "incidents" continued to engage the attention of the local public and of Mr. Gandhi himself.

Future of Princely Order.—Deep appreciation of the contributions offered and made by the Princes of India to the war effort, sympathy with those States of Rajputana and Kathiawar, stricken by a succession of poor monsoons, the adherence of His Majesty's Government to Federation as their objective and "the profound importance" of setting the houses of the States in order by perfecting administrative machinery were the main features

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of His Excellency the Viceroy's opening address to the annual session of the Chamber of Princes in March 1940 (For details see previous issue of *The Indian Year Book*).

While at previous meetings of Ruling Princes the question of federation and the terms of their accession thereto loomed large, the rapid changes in India and abroad raised this year questions of a far more fundamental nature about the future of the country and the Princely order. The promise of Dominion States within the shortest practicable period, made by the Viceroy earlier in the year, necessitated a comprehensive re-examination of the position of the State in their relations to the Crown, to the suggested Dominion Government of India and to the proportionate representation of their voice in any negotiations for formulating an Indian constitution.

The following resolution was passed at the 1940 session:—

"The Chamber of Princes while welcoming the attainment of India of its due place amongst the Dominions of the British Commonwealth under the British Crown records its emphatic and firm view.

"(a) That in any future constitution for India the essential guarantees and safeguards for the preservation of the sovereignty and autonomy of the States and for the protection of their rights arising from treaties, sanads, engagements and otherwise should be effectively provided and that any unit should not be placed in a position to dominate the others or to interfere with the rights and safeguards guaranteed to them and that all parties must be ensured their due share and fairplay;

"(b) That in any negotiations for formulating a constitution for India, whether independently of the Government of India Act, 1935, or by revision of that Act, the representatives of the States and of this Chamber should have a voice proportionate to their importance and historical position;

"This Chamber further records its view that any constitutional scheme which may involve the transference of the relationship of the States with the Crown to any other authority without their free and voluntary agreement or which may permit of alterations affecting the rights and interests of the States without their consent cannot be acceptable to them."

Princes' War Effort.—From the beginning of the war, especially since the summer of 1940 when the hostilities took a turn for the worse, the Princes of India have devoted their wholehearted energies exclusively to activities connected with war effort. Questions such as Federation, the rights of Indian India *vis-a-vis* British India, draft Instruments of Accession to the proposed Federation, and adjustments relating to the financial and economic rights and liabilties of federating States, all of which had caused considerable anxiety to the Princely order and had consequently engaged minute attention at the hands of experts and expert committees, ceased to worry them. A magic change appeared to have come over their outlook and every one of them concentrated his attention on how best he and his State could aid Britain in her struggle against the forces of tyranny. They rose to a man, ranged themselves behind the banner of His Majesty and vied with one another in the supply of men and money to assist in the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. There was hardly a meeting of the Princes or the States Ministers at which war effort did not figure prominently on the agenda; indeed, it is true to say that every other subject took a second place at their deliberations.

A meeting of the Committee of the States Ministers was held in Bombay in June, 1940, at which the determination of Indian States to speed up their efforts for the successful conduct of the war was unequivocally voiced. The Committee was unanimous that prompt steps should be taken by the States to put all their resources at the disposal of the British Government. An official statement issued at the time said that the need for intensifying the war efforts of the States and for strengthening measures of internal security were generally emphasised. With regard to the consequences of the war on the economic, agricultural and industrial life of the States, the community of interests of British India and the States was recognised and the need for action on an All-India basis and for closer collaboration between the representatives of the Government of India and of the States was stressed.

Six months later the Committee met again when a resolution recommending that, in the absence of the War Advisory Council, it was necessary for a body of experts representing Indian States to act as a liaison with the Commander-in-Chief in order to effect co-ordination in the matter of defence and supplies was unanimously passed. (It may be explained in this connection that this proposal was made because the Viceroy's offer to set up a War Advisory Council consisting of representatives of British India and the Indian States was not eagerly taken up by British Indian politicians). The meeting was called particularly to consider certain aspects of the war situation insofar as they affect the States, as well as certain economic matters of common concern to States arising from the war. The Committee considered the question of representation of Indian States on the different bodies created at the Centre in connection with war or the war efforts of India and, after a thorough examination of the question, the conclusion was reached that, there was need for adequate representation on all those bodies on some basis suited to the different States.

The Ministers' Committee also discussed a few subjects of minor importance such as the proposal for the establishment of an All-India medical college at Delhi, distribution of the surcharges on petrol among the States, rules regarding boundary, disputes, certain disabilities regarding purchase of Reserve Bank shares, the eligibility of Indian State subjects in Central Services, the establishment of courts of arbitration for disputes with British India, maintenance of fencing by railways and the right of quarrying stone and other material for railway purposes in railway lands.

The 1941 Session.—The Chamber of Prince met in March 1941 when the entire proceeding were devoted to a discussion on how best to intensify the States' war effort. His Excellency

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the Viceroy, addressing the Chamber, described the need for the utmost sacrifice on the part of the Princes as "a stark reality" and suggested "some pooling of cherished sovereignty." His Excellency urged the Princes and their advisers not to be diverted "by any considerations of a personal character from ensuring that where co-operation is necessary, it shall take a form which no reasonable critic can assail on the ground that it is half-hearted."

The proceedings began with the Chancellor, the Maharaja of Nawanagar, inviting the Viceroy to unveil marble effigies of the late Rulers of Gwalior, Nawanagar and Patiala, and the ceremony was permeated by a certain filial sentiment, inasmuch as the three had just claims to be described as "Fathers of the Chamber of Princes."

The Viceroy's main address made no reference to the political situation in British India. It paid glowing tribute to the war effort of the Indian States and to the encouragement given to their countrymen by the Princes by precept and by example. The Viceroy expressed the sentiments of the Princely Order when he declared that this important and representative gathering "shall be turned to wider account and shall demonstrate to the world, at this critical time, how wholeheartedly and unflinchingly the Princes shared the common determination to achieve victory for the King-Emperor's arms."

A striking tribute was paid by the Viceroy to the late Maharaja of Mysore and it was meant to inspire the Princely Order with the example of one who "enhanced the prestige of the Princely Order not only in this country, but far beyond its borders."

In paying a handsome tribute to the part played by the Indian Princes in the country's war effort, His Excellency said: "The contributions of the Indian States, under the inspiring leadership of Your Highnesses who are here today, and of other members of the Princely Order, have indeed been great..... The value of those generous contributions is enhanced by their spontaneity. If there is any complaint from Your Highnesses, I know only to well from my own conversations with so many members of the Princely Order that it is that the opportunities of service, in face of the enemy, have fallen short of your own ardent desires."

The Viceroy also made a reference to the question of reforms in the States and observed that his suggestions in this behalf had been welcomed by many Princes and that steps were being taken to adopt them in many parts of India with visible, though not as yet spectacular, results. He emphasised that union and co-operation were the foundation and the source of their strength.

The determination of the Indian Princes to continue to put forth their best efforts for the achievement of the final victory was reiterated by the Jam Saheb. "This declaration has already been translated into action," he said. Cash collections from the States towards the various war funds up to the end of January, 1941, amounted to approximately Rs.1,81,92,000 non-recurring and Rs.41,71,000 recurring. In addition, their contributions to Interest-Free Bonds amounted to Rs.1,13,00,000 and to 3 per cent. Defence Bonds to Rs.66,00,000.

The Chamber heard a statement from its Chancellor on the work performed by the Chamber during the preceding year. The Chancellor referred to the administrative reforms and "beneficent activities in the States" and said that States with 87.4 per cent. of the total population of the States who were members of the Chamber of Princes had local bodies in their territories; States with 67.9 per cent. of population had legislative assemblies, out of which 35.3 per cent. have a majority of elected members and 3.9 per cent. had equality of elected and nominated members of the assemblies. These figures, he claimed, would show to all fair-minded persons that the Indian States were not anachronisms in the conception of a progressive State and that their administrations were based on a rule of law associated with growing beneficent activities.

Attitude to British India.—At the same time, the Chancellor said, they were not averse to the ordered progress of India. "On the other hand, the Princes are publicly associated with the desire to secure for India the fullest freedom and the highest status under the aegis of the British Crown. We wish, however, to avoid raising any big controversial matters during the present crisis and to concentrate all energies on the main purpose of the successful prosecution of the war. We have accordingly decided not to pass any formal resolution this year on the political situation in India, so far as it affects the States. At the same time, we wholeheartedly welcome the declaration made by Your Excellency in August and its elucidation in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for India which leave it to a body representative of the principal elements in India's national life; including the Indian States, to devise the framework of the new constitution on the basis of a free and friendly agreement, subject to the due fulfilment of the Treaty and other solemn obligations resting on His Majesty's Government. When the time comes, the Indian Princes shall not be found wanting in any reasonable contribution which they may be called upon to make for the discharge of their obligations to the Crown and towards the ordered progress of the States and their motherland."

Internal Reform.—Referring to the suggestion that the smaller States with limited resources should co-operate and combine in matters of administration, so far as it may be necessary and practicable His Highness said: "This question has been receiving our careful and active consideration from all the viewpoints involved; and relying on Your Excellency's respect for the traditions of the Indian States and for the pledges given to the States, both big and small, in the successive authoritative pronouncements guaranteeing their internal autonomy and integrity, we take it as understood that Your Excellency's suggestions are intended to encourage co-operation, on a voluntary basis having due regard to local conditions, in certain services of administration without impairing the integrity and sovereignty of the States concerned. In order to encourage co-operative grouping on the aforesaid lines, we regard it essential that the proposed combination should proceed on the free consent and the voluntary co-operation of the rulers themselves. At the same time, there

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should be no fetish for any rigidity of pattern in a matter of such importance. The pre-occupations of the States with war work perforce have resulted in some of these problems not receiving the attention which they would have received in normal peace time. Moreover, it will be recognised by all fair-minded persons that in the sphere of reform, prudence and farsight often enjoin, even on the most ardent reformer, the duty of paying due regard to local conditions and resources."

On the motion of the Chancellor, the Chamber adopted a resolution of condolence on the demise of Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Mysore and Kolhapur, the Maharao of Kotah, the Maharaja of Bijawar, the late Thakur Sahibs of Limbdi and Rajkot and the late Chief of Nandgaon; another congratulating Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Mysore, the Maharao of Kotah and to the Thakur Sahibs of Rajkot and Limbdi on their accession to the "gadi" and to Their Highnesses the Maharajas of Dhar and Nabha on their investiture with ruling powers; and a resolution welcoming the rulers recently admitted as members of the Chamber in their own right.

Loyalty to King-Emperor.—The following resolution, moved by the Chancellor and supported by many a Ruling Prince, was unanimously passed, all standing: "The Chamber of Princes records its deep sense of abhorrence of the callous Nazi violation on all international law and morality, culminating in the shameless bombing of Buckingham Palace. The Chamber offers its devout gratefulness to Providence for the protection of Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen, and desires that this devoted expression of the personal attachment of the Indian Princes to Their Majesties and of the deep concern of the Princes for their welfare may be placed before Their Majesties."

Speaking on the resolution, the Jam Saheb emphasised "the unbroken record of the inalienable loyalty of the Princes to the person and Throne of their beloved King-Emperor and the illustrious House of Windsor. This has over and over again been demonstrated in the normal activities of peace-time as well as in the fiery ordeals of the war during the past century and more of the Princes' relations with the Imperial Crown."

The other speakers said that the King was the symbol of the Commonwealth and embodied in his person the best in the Empire. The Maharaja of Patiala said that the British Empire was the last refuge of civilisation and their King was the symbol of its unity.

The Nawab of Bahawalpur said that it was a matter of gratification that Indian troops had made so great a contribution, as a result of which their homes were made secure to-day.

War Advisory Council.—The key resolution of the session was moved by the Chancellor and recommended to the Crown Representative that "in order to further enhance the value of the war effort of the States and of India as a whole, necessary action may be taken with the least possible delay with a view to associating representatives of the States with the war activities at the Centre, through reviving the proposal for the establishment of a War Advisory Council with representatives of States and of Provincial Governments, or through some other suitable alternative to be evolved in consultation with the States."

The Jam Saheb, moving the resolution, said that the exigencies of the situation demanded that the liaison of the States with the war effort at the Centre, particularly in the spheres of defence, supplies and industries, might be ensured on a regular basis, and not through *ad hoc* committees set up for specific purposes. "It would further be appreciated, and I state this fact without implying any slur on the personal element involved, that the Government of India as at present constituted can only speak for British India. As such, while British India may be said to have a liaison with the war activities at the Centre through the Government of India, the States are out of the picture. We request that in the best interests of British India, the States and the Empire, such a state of affairs should not be allowed to continue any longer."

The speeches delivered in support of the resolution showed that the Princes feel that the present Central Government can speak only for British India and that *ad hoc* committees appointed from time to time for specific purposes cannot meet adequately the object the Princely Order has in view. In the words of the Chancellor's final address, what the Princes desire is that "the efforts already initiated may be pursued in a spirit of confidence, so that the defences of India may be placed on a firm basis and the resources of this great country are utilised to the fullest advantage, not only for defending her own frontiers and for the discharge of the Crown's obligations under the treaties, but also for helping the British people and the Empire's common cause."

The Viceroy's concluding observations did not comment on the proceedings of the Chamber and made no reference to the resolution regarding the War Advisory Council. As the resolution requires serious and sympathetic consideration the Viceroy will probably inform the Chancellor later of the British Government's attitude on the subject.

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Payments from Indian States.

Many of the States make payments, varying in amount according to the circumstances of each case, to His Majesty. These payments are frequently due to exchange of territory or settlement of claims between the Governments, but are chiefly in lieu of former obligations to supply or maintain troops. The annual receipts on account of these payments from Indian States are summarised in the following table. The relations of the States to one another in respect of Cash Contribution are complicated, and it would serve no useful purpose to enter upon the question. It may, however, be mentioned that a large number of the States in the Western India and Gujarat States Agencies pay Cash Contribution of some kind to Baroda, and that Gwalior claims Cash Contribution from some of the smaller States of Central India States making payments directly to His Majesty.

States paying Cash Contribution directly to His Majesty.

	Rs.
Jaipur	4,00,000
Kotah	4,34,720 (of this sum Rs. 2,00,000 has been suspended.)
Udaipur (Eastern States Agency)	1,200
Jodhpur	2,13,000 (of this a sum of Rs.1,15,000 has been suspended).
Bundi	1,20,000
Udaipur (Mewar)	2,66,000 (includes contribution to local corps.)
Other Rajputana States	1,11,575
Joara	1,37,127
Assam.	
Manipur	5,000
Rambrai	100
Bengal.	
Cooch Behar	67,701
United Provinces.	
Benares	2,19,000
Punjab.	
Mandi	1,00,000
Other States	13,307
Madras.	
Travancore	7,96,430
Mysore	24,50,000
Cochin	2,00,000
Western India States.	
Those paying cash contribution to His Majesty include :—	
Bhavnagar	1,28,060
Cutch	82,258
Dhrangadhra	40,671
Gondal	49,096
Junagadh	28,394
Nawanagar	50,312
Porbandar	21,202
Rajkot	18,991

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 that there would in future be on Nazarana payments on successions.

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Foreign Possessions in India.

Portugal and France both hold small territorial possession in the Indian Peninsula.

The Portuguese possessions in India, all of which are situated within the limits of Bombay Province, consist of the Province of Goa on the Arabian Sea Coast; the territory of Daman with the small territory called Pragana-Nagar-Avely on the Gujarat Coast, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay; and the little island of Diu with two places called Gogla and Simbor, on the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula. All these three territories constitute what is called by the Portuguese the State of India.

The Portuguese colonies consist of Cabo Verde, Guine, S. Tomé e Principe, Angola e Congo, Mozambique, India, Macau and Timor which occupy together an area several times larger than the total area of Portugal itself, which together with its colonies make up over 2 million square kilometers. Portuguese India has an area of less than 4 thousand square kilometers.

GOA.

Goa forms a compact block of territory surrounded by British districts and sea. Savantwadi State lies to the north of it, the Arabian Sea on the west and North Kanara on the south, and the eastern boundary is the range of the Western Ghats, which separates it from the British districts of Belgaum and North Kanara. The extreme length from north to south is 62 miles and the greatest breadth from east to west 40 miles. The territory has a total area of 1,301 square miles and consists of the *Velhas Conquistas*, or Old Conquests, comprising the island of Goa, acquired by the Portuguese in 1510, and the neighbouring municipalities of Salsette, Bardez, and Mormugao acquired in 1543; and of the *Novas Conquistas*, or New Conquests, comprising the municipalities of Pernem, Sanquelim, Ponda, Quepem, Canacona, Satari and Sanguem acquired in the latter half of the 18th century and early in the 19th century. The small island of Angediva situated opposite the port of Karwar, in the British district of North Kanara, forms administratively a portion of the Canacona municipality. This was acquired in 1505. The whole country is hilly, especially the eastern portion, the predominating physical feature being the Western Ghats, which besides bounding the country along the north-east and south-east, just off westward and spread across the country in a succession of spurs and ridges. There are several conspicuous isolated peaks, of which the highest, Sonsagar is 3,827 feet high.

The country is interseeted by numerous rivers running westward from the Ghats, and the principal eight, which are all navigable, are in size of some importance. Goa possesses a fine harbour, formed by the promontories of Bardez and Salsette. Half-way between these extremities lies the *cabo*, or cape, which forms the extremity of the island of Goa. This divides the whole bay into two anchorages, known as Aguada and Mormugao. Both are capable of accommodating the largest shipping from September to May, but Aguada is virtually closed during the south-west monsoon, owing to the high winds and sea and to the formation of sand bars across the estuary of the Mandovi river which opens into Aguada. Mormugao is accessible at all times and is therefore the harbour of commercial importance. It is the terminus of the railway running to the coast from the inland British system of lines. A breakwater and port have been built there and the trade is considerable, being chiefly transit trade from British territory. The harbour has been leased to the W. I. P. Ry. and in recent times much work has been done for its development, and large sums of money have been spent. The railway lines carries a large entrepôt trade. At the outbreak of the war several German ships took refuge at Marmagoa, and their cargoes have been the object of litigation. Most of these cargoes either came from or to British Indian merchants. With the outbreak of the war the railway and port traffic of Marmagoa have dwindled very considerably.

The People.

The total population of Portuguese India was 579,970 of which 279,398 are males and 300,572 females in the 1931 census. The recent census of 1941 is expected to reveal a higher population, exceeding six lakhs of inhabitants, with a population ratio definitely in favour of Hindus. Portuguese India has 4 cities, 3 towns and 593 villages in which reside 127,180 families. The density of the country is about 153, the highest being in Bardez with 468 inhabitants per square kilometer and lowest in Sanguem with only 24 inhabitants per square kilometer. The country presents many interesting demographic problems relating to the distribution of population, birth and death rates, average span of life, density, etc. The Velhas Conquistas are thickly populated and offer the highest contingent for emigration and its inhabitants are to be found in almost all the parts of the world, including British India where there have settled about 65,000 Goans in various walks of life.

In the Velhas Conquistas the majority of the population is Christian. In the Novas Conquistas Hindus are more numerous than Christians. The Moslems in the territory are numbered in a few thousands. The Christians still very largely adhere to caste distinctions, claiming to be Brahmans, Chardos and low castes, which do not intermarry. The Hindus who form about one-half of the total population are largely Maratha and do not differ from those of the adjacent Konkan districts of Bombay. All classes of the people, with the exception of Europeans, use the Konkani dialect of Marathi with some admixture of Portuguese words. The official language is Portuguese, which is commonly spoken in the capital and the principal towns as well as by all educated people. Nearly all the Christians profess the Roman Catholic religion and are spritually subject to an archbishop who has the titles of Primate of the East and Patriarch of the East Indies and exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction also over a portion

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of British India, and the provinces of Macau (China) and Timor (Oceania), with missions in foreign countries and Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa). The Christians of Daman and Diu are subject, under a new Treaty signed in 1928 between Portugal and the Holy See, to the Archbishop of Goa. There are numerous churches in Goa, mostly built by the Jesuits and Franciscans prior to the extinction of the religious orders in Portuguese territory. The churches are in charge of secular priests. Hindus and Mahomedans enjoy perfect freedom in religious matters and have their own places of worship. In the early days of Portuguese rule the worship of Hindu gods in public and the observance of Hindu usages were strictly forbidden and rigorously suppressed.

The policy of the Portuguese Republic established in 1910 was to persecute Catholic Religion and to suppress all religious Societies. As a result of this policy Jesuits were driven away from the country. The New State has entirely reversed the religious policy of the country. All religious Orders are freely allowed and several of them have now established Convents and Schools in the country, including the Jesuits who have started a Secondary College at Panjim. A number of nuns have also come to the country. A new Seminary is being built and a new religious Order is proposed to be started in Goa. The relations between the Church and State are very cordial, though even under the anti-clerical republic the Law of separation of Church and State had never been enforced. At present the Church has obtained a legal existence in the country and Portugal even maintains in Goa and in British India a few missionaries, supported by the Lisbon treasury. The New State is based on corporative principles which have not yet been applied to Portuguese India. But there is censorship of the press and no political parties are allowed. A new administrative code has been promulgated and a system of excessive centralization is in force, both financial and administrative.

The Country.

A little over one-third of the entire territory of Goa is stated to be under cultivation. There is a dearth of statistics referring to agriculture, rice and coconut production, area under the plough, etc. The fertility of the soil varies considerably according to quality, situation and water-supply. The Velhas Conquistas areas, as a rule, are better and more intensively cultivated than the Novas Conquistas. In both these divisions a holding of fifteen or sixteen acres would be considered a good sized farm but the majority of holdings are of much smaller extent varying from half an acre to five or six acres. The staple produce of the country is rice, of which there are two good harvests, but the quantity produced is barely sufficient to meet the needs of the population for two-thirds of the year. Next to rice, the culture of coconut palms is deemed most important, from the variety of uses to which the products are applied. Hilly places and inferior soils are set apart for the cultivation of cereals and several kinds of fruits and vegetables are cultivated to an important extent. The condition of the agricultural classes in the Velhas Conquistas has improved during recent years, owing to the general rise in the prices of all classes of agricultural produce and partly to the current of emigration to British territory. There is a great shortage of agricultural labour in the Velhas Conquistas. In the summer months bands of artisans and field labourers from the adjoining British territory make their way into Bardez where the demand for labour is always keen. Stately forests are found in the Novas Conquistas. They cover an area of 116 square miles and are under conservation and yield some profit to the administration. Iron is found in parts of the territory; but has not been seriously worked. Manganese also exists and some mines are being worked at present, the ore being exported to the Continent.

In recent years a remarkable change has come over the means of transport throughout the country. A large number of new roads have been built which have brought the most outlandish villages of Goa into close and intimate connection with the cities and towns. It is easy to cover the whole country in motor car within practically a single day and Novas Conquistas are now easily accessible to the remotest parts of the Velhas Conquistas. A number of new bridges have been built which have made easy inter-district communication. There are cheap bus services throughout the country at regular intervals. These have quickened communication with British India and have enabled the district of Salcete and Bardez to import a larger quantity of foodstuffs, fruits and vegetables from the adjoining British territories. The Bombay-Goa road, when completed, will shorten substantially the distance between these two places and establish a regular bus service.

Commerce.

In the days of its glory, Goa was the chief entrepot of commerce between East and West and was specially famous for its trade in horses with the Persian Gulf. It lost its commercial importance with the downfall of the Portuguese Empire and its trade is now insignificant.

The present trade of Goa is not very large. Its imports amount to about Rs. 141 lakhs and exports to about Rs. 30 lakhs in 1937. The discrepancy is met from the money sent to Goa by the many emigrants who are to be found all over the world. Few manufacturing industries of any moment exist and most manufactured articles in use are imported. Exports chiefly consist of cocoanuts, betel nuts, mangoes and other fruits and raw produce. No reliable statistics are available of the country's balance of indebtedness and of its invisible exports which are considerable and mainly responsible for the favourable terms of trade which the country enjoys.

A line of railway connects Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Its length from Mormugao to Castle Rock above the Ghats where it joins the British system is 51 miles, of which 49 are in Portuguese territory. The railway is under the management of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway administration, and the bulk of the trade of Mormugao port is what it brings down from and takes to the interior. The W. I. P. Ry., now run by the Southern Mahratta, has recently experienced increased traffic and has yielded handsome profits sufficient not only to pay the guaranteed rate of interest but even a surplus is left over

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which is paid regularly into the Lisbon treasury, every six months. The Portuguese Government have, in the past, lost considerable sums in the payment of the guaranteed interest. Considerable expenditure has also been incurred in modernising the facilities in the Mormugao harbour. The telegraphs in Portuguese territories are worked as a separate system from the British. The latter, however, had an office at Nova-Goa maintained jointly by the two Governments but since 1925 the Nova-Goa office has been handed over to the Portuguese Government which now maintains and works all the telegraphs in its territories.

Most of the commerce of Portuguese India is with British India with whom it maintains close commercial relations. About 65 per cent. of the imports of the country are from British India which also receives most of its exports but in recent years these have shown remarkable fall. Among the most important imports are rice, textiles, sugar, cereals, petrol, kerosene oil, etc. There is a large entrepot trade running into about 8 to 9 crores of rupees a year, which is generally cleared by the port and railway of Mormugao.

Taxes and Tariffs.

The finances of the country showed chronic deficits for nearly sixty years with occasional exceptions. The last war increased them to alarming proportions and these were met by fresh taxes and new loans. Most of the new taxes were initiated by the Governor-General Jaime de Morais, who is popularly known as the "Governor of Taxes." Only in 1927 the country experienced the joys of a balanced budget and the public servants whose salaries had always remained in arrears are now being paid regularly. If municipal and national taxes be added together, the country presents a very high incidence of taxation, even higher than that of British India, the average coming to about Rs. 13 *per capita*. There is no income-tax, except for government servants, but there is a special ten per cent tax on all incomes derived in the shape of interest on loans. This tax is a powerful contributory cause to the flight of capital from Portuguese India. The chief sources of revenue are the land tax, Excise and the customs. There is a special tax on emigrants which yields to the State about Rs. 40,000. The country being economically backward, the taxes give very little indication of its productive capacity or of its annual wealth. The national wealth is a matter of pure conjecture for lack of statistics. It is proposed to revise the system of taxation, specially the land tax which represents 12 per cent of the nett yield. The State has established in Bombay an institution called *Instituto Indo-Portuguese* with an annual subsidy of seventy thousand rupees to be utilised for the promotion of social and economic welfare of Goans residing in British India. The proceeds of the emigration tax have been ear-marked for the subsidy to the Institute, with an additional sum of thirty thousand rupees.

The tariff schedule is based on the three-fold principle, fiscal, protective and preferential. There is a limited free list on which books and paper figure prominently. The fiscal tariff ranges from 10 to 30 per cent. according to the nature of the commodities, but the duties in several cases are specific, not *ad valorem*. This causes considerable hardship to trade, and specially to the poorer classes of consumers. The preferential tariff applies to goods coming from Lisbon and the Portuguese Colonies. Very recently the principle of protection has been extended to the export of canned fruits which are entitled to a bounty of 10 per cent. on their basic price. The tariffs were again revised last year, and the import duties on foreign goods were generally increased. Duties on food, especially rice, have also been raised, and the sum total of rice tax, in recent years, has reached over thirty lacs of rupees. The preferential duties on Portuguese wines, spirits and provisions have been lowered so as to make preference even more effective. Sugar imported from Mocambique enjoys effective protection, though its import is done through British India. But there are no exports from Goa to Mocambique.

For the last eight years the country has experienced recurring surpluses due to the increasing indirect taxes. Public revenues between 1914 and 1939 have almost doubled and the indirect taxes yield to the State about 32 lakhs of rupees and direct taxes about 9 lakhs of rupees. The surplus from 1935 to 1937 came to 17 lakhs which, together with other special funds, make up a reserve of about 65 lakhs of rupees available for developmental expenditure, in which sum is included about 17 lakhs of rupees due by other colonies of Portuguese India. The total surplus for the last decennium amounts to about 90 lakhs of rupees, of which about 60 lakhs are constituted into a reserve fund. Recently all the different special funds have been merged into one consolidated reserve fund with the exception of the yield of the rice tax which will constitute a separate reserve ear-marked entirely for the development of rice cultivation. A heavy duty on imported rice has been established from the end of 1938. The public debt of Goa is made up of dues to Portugal and small loans floated in the country itself. Most of the debt due to Portugal has been wiped out by lump payments. The currency of the country is the monopoly of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino which is the State Bank of issue for some of the Portuguese colonies. The State holds a percentage of share capital on which interest is payable by the Bank to the respective colonies. The total fiduciary issue of the Bank at the end of last year was about 100 lakhs, but its active note circulation did not exceed 65 lakhs of rupees. The Bank does ordinary banking business with very few central banking operations. It preserves a limited loan policy but purchases, on a large scale, British Indian notes and coins and remits them to Bombay where it maintains a branch financed by transfer of capital from Goa through the purchase of British Indian currency. There was, during 1940-1941 a considerable repatriation of funds from British India, which resulted in an expansion of the note circulation of Banco Nacional Ultramarino to over 80 lacs of rupees. There was also a large increase in the Savings Bank deposits. The heavy demand for Portuguese notes resulted in a discount being demanded for their conversion. But the Banco Nacional Ultramarino offered all reasonable facilities for transfers and conversion of notes.

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The Capital.

Nova-Goa, the present capital of Portuguese India, comprehends Panjim and Ribandar, Old Goa is some six miles distant from the new city. Panjim occupies a narrow strip of land leading up to the Cabo, the cape dividing the Aguada bay from that of Mormugao, and mainly slopes down to the edge of the Aguada. It was selected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759, and in 1843 it was raised to its present rank as the capital of Portuguese India. The appearance of the city, with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences, as seen from the water is very picturesque and this impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads, bordered by decent, tidy houses. The most imposing public structures are the barracks, an immense quadrangular building the eastern wing of which accommodates the Primary School, the Public Library and the Government Press. Other noticeable buildings are the Cathedral and various churches, the viceregal palace and the High Court. The square in the lower part of the town is adorned with a life-sized statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy.

Panjim has been undergoing in recent years many remarkable improvements. The electrical supply of the country has been reorganised under the auspices of the Municipality and a better system of lighting, public and private, is now in force. Most of the important roads are being asphalted at a large cost and recently a large number of buildings have come up on *Altinho* which is the Malabar Hill of Panjim. A decree has been published compelling all houseowners to introduce septic tanks as a preliminary step to the working out of a scheme of water-supply.

History.

Goa was captured for the Portuguese by Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1510. Albuquerque promptly fortified the place and established Portuguese rule on a firm basis. From this time Goa rapidly rose in importance and became the metropolis of Portuguese power in the East. There was constant fighting with the armies of the Bijapur kingdom, but the Portuguese held their own and gained the surrounding territory now known as the Velhas Conquistas.

The subsequent history of the town is one of ostentation and decay. Goa reached its summit of prosperity at the end of the sixteenth century. The accounts of travellers show that the Goa of those days presented a scene of military, ecclesiastical and commercial magnificence which has had no parallel in the British capitals of India. Portugal, however, with its three millions of population, was too small to defend itself against Spain and maintain at the same time its immense Empire in the four Continents. Albuquerque tried to consolidate Portuguese rule in India by his policy of attracting the conquered Indians and granting them civil and religious liberties. His contemporaries, however, could not understand his far-seeing statesmanship and after his death they undid all his work basing their dominion on conquest by the sword and military force and they laboured to consolidate it by a proselytising organisation which throws all the missionary efforts of every other European power in India into the shade. Old Goa, as the ruins of the old capital are called to-day, had a hundred churches, many of them of magnificent proportions, and the Inquisition which was a power in the land. The sixty years' subjection to Spain in the 17th century completed the ruin of the Portuguese Empire in the East and though the Marquis of Pombal in the 18th century tried to stave off its decadence, his subordinates in far-off India either could not understand or would not carry out his orders and even his strong hand was unable to stop the decline. It was in the 19th century that the colonials began to enjoy full Portuguese citizenship and sent their representatives to the Parliament in Lisbon.

Modern Times.

There was frequently recurring fighting and in 1741 the Marathas invaded the neighbourhood of Goa and threatened the city itself. An army of 12,000 men arrived from Portugal at the critical moment. The invaders were beaten off, and the Novas Conquistas were added to the Portuguese possessions. In 1844 the shelter given by Goa to fugitives from justice in British territory threatened to bring about a rupture with the British Government at Bombay. In 1852 the Ranes of Satari, in the Novas Conquistas, revolted. In 1871 the native army in Goa mutinied and the King's own brother came from Lisbon to deal with the trouble and having done so disbanded the native army, which has never been reconstituted. But another outbreak among the troops took place in 1895 and the Ranes joining them the trouble was again not quieted until the arrival of another special expedition from Lisbon. The Ranes again broke out in 1901 and again in 1912, troops being again imported to deal with the last outbreak, which was only reported concluded in the summer of 1913. There has been no outbreak after that date.

The people on the whole appeared to be quite satisfied with the Portuguese connection. There was no agitation for further reforms as in British India and not a sign of disaffection against Portuguese rule. This was chiefly due to the fact that under the old regime the natives of Goa enjoyed complete equality with the natives of Portugal, many of the sons of Goa occupying high and responsible positions in Portugal. Thus Elvino de Britto who was Minister of Public Works towards the end of the last century was a native of Goa, as was the father of Dr. Bettencourt Rodrigues, Minister for Foreign Affairs in General Carmonas dictatorial Government. Natives of Goa are also Dr. Almeida Arez, the President of the Supreme Court in Lisbon, Dr. Caeteno Gonsalves, Judge of the same Court and Mr. Alberto Xavier, ex-Secretary-General of the Ministry of Finance. The new colonial policy of Portugal is based on racial distinctions and on a classification of citizens into full-fledged and subsidiary. The *Acto Colonial* is now the corner-stone of Portuguese colonial legislation and its preamble states that it is the historic function of Portugal to own and rule colonies.

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This function is called its *organic essence.* Colonials are debarred from entering the ranks of officers and are not allowed to join military and naval colleges of Portugal. This racial discrimination in the fundamental statutes of the country has led to many representations to Portugal. One of the Governor-Generals of Portugal, General Craveiro Lopes, voiced India's feelings at the Colonial Conference of Governors when he stated that Portuguese India was hurt with such legislation.

The establishment of dictatorship in Portugal has produced profound changes in the administrative machinery of Goa. A system of centralisation, financial and administrative, has been introduced with the result that all important financial and administrative acts require the sanction of the Lisbon Government. The Governor-General has to submit frequent reports of his administration to the Lisbon Government. A press law very severely controls the freedom of the Press and imposes heavy penalties on all crimes committed by newspapers. Old newspapers are exempted from deposits, but new ones have to keep with the State considerable sums of money before they are allowed to appear. Every paper has to be previously censored by official censors and so also the publication of books, brochures and pamphlets. The powers of the Council of Government are also reduced, particularly their legislative functions. A system of periodical conference has been established, made up of all the colonial Governors. There is a common parliament and the whole Portuguese Empire is constituted into a single constituency electing about 90 members to the National Assembly. Presidents of municipalities and charitable associations are appointed by the Governor-General. The economic condition of the country has deteriorated considerably in recent times. Prices and production have fallen, unemployment has increased, national dividend has dwindled down. There is a widespread demand for a commercial treaty with British India.

Administration.

The Lisbon Government by Decree No. 3266, dated 27th July 1917, enacted new rules regarding the administration of Portuguese India under an Organic Charter (Carta Organica) in force since 1st July 1919. This Charter, regarding civil and financial administration of the colony, was modified by rules Nos. 1005 and 1022, dated 7th and 20th August 1920, and decrees Nos. 7008 and 7030, dated 9th and 16th October. A new Organic Charter modifying in certain parts the earlier one was granted by Decree No. 12499 of 4th October 1926 and is now in force.

The territory of Portuguese India is ruled by one Governor-General, residing in the Capital of the State, at Panjim *alias* Nova-Goa, and is divided into three districts: Goa, Daman and Diu. The last two are each under a Lieutenant-Governor. The district of Goa is under the direct superintendency of the Governor-General.

Assisting the Governor-General in the administration are the Home and Political, Finance, Customs, Education, Military, Naval, Agriculture, Health and Public Works Secretariats. There are also three special and autonomous Departments, which do not constitute exclusive Secretariats, one of them being the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the second that of Survey and the third that of the Fiscal of the W. I. P. Railway.

As the principal organ of administration next to the Governor-General and in collaboration with him works a Governor's Council (*Conselho do Governo*) with Legislative and advisory powers. The Council is constituted, in addition to the Governor-General, *ex-officio* President, of four officials (Attorney-General, the Director of Finances, the Director of Civil Administration and the Director of Public Works), five elected members (three representing *Velhas Conquistas*, one the *Novas Conquistas* and one the Districts of Daman and Diu) and five members nominated by the Governor-General to represent the minorities, agricultural, commercial and other interests and the press.

In each province of Goa, Daman and Diu there is a District Council to supervise the Municipalities and other local institutions. The District Council of Goa is composed of the Director of Civil Administration, President, the Government Prosecutor of the Nova-Goa Civil Court; the Deputy Chief Health Officer; the Engineer next to the Director of Public Works; the Deputy Director of Finances; the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of the Islands; one member elected by the Commercial and Industrial Associations of the district; one member elected by the 60 highest tax payers of Goa; one member elected by the Associations of Landowners and Farmers of the District; and one advocate-member elected by the Legislative Council among the legally qualified.

There is one High Court in the State of India with five Judges and one Attorney-General; and Courts of Justice at Panjim, Margao, Mapuca, Bicholim, Quepém e Damão; and Municipal Courts of Justice at Mormugão (Vasco da Gama), Pondá, Diu and Nagar-Aveli.

A new Administrative Code has been introduced which improves administrative discipline and holds public servants directly and personally responsible for all their actions. No public servant can profess communism and has to make a declaration to that effect. The Governor has wide disciplinary powers over the public servants subject to the right of appeal to the Supreme Administrative Court or the Supreme Court of Discipline. The judiciary has its own autonomy as regards promotions, discipline, punishments and dismissal subject to general supervision and control by the Minister for Justice. The whole Portuguese Empire forms one judicial district directly under the Lisbon Government.

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PORT OF MORMUGAO.

Mormugao is situated towards the south of Aguada Bar, on the left Bar, on the left bank of Zuary River in Lat. 15° 25'N. and Long. 73° 47' E., about 225 miles south of Bombay and 6½ miles south of Panjim, the Capital of Portuguese India. The Port of Mormugao is the natural outlet to the sea for the whole area served by the M. & S. M. Ry. (metre-gauge), and offers the shortest route both passenger and goods traffic. The distance from Aden to Mormugao is about the same as from Aden to Bombay. The Port is provided with light-houses, buoys and all necessary marks and it is easily accessible all the year round and at any hour of the day or night even without the assistance of a Pilot. Pilotage is not compulsory but when usual pilot flag is hoisted, a qualified officer will board the vessel and render such assistance.

Mormugao Harbour is the terminal station of the West of India Portuguese Railway which is controlled by the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Company, with headquarters at Madras.

With a view to promoting the economical, commercial and industrial development of Mormugao, a special Department under the designation of the "Mormugão Improvement Trust" with its head office at Vasco da Gama, 2 miles from Mormugão Harbour, has been created and the Local Government have introduced various regulations granting every facility to those intending to raise buildings for residential and industrial purposes in the whole area, comprising about 300 acres, near the Harbour. The scheme of "free" port did not produce much commercial development. No new industries were established. But with the increase in the railway traffic to about 9 crores of rupees, by sea and rail, the harbour was visited by several vessels, before the outbreak of the present war.

DAMAN.

The settlement of Daman lies at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, about 100 miles north of Bombay. It is composed of two portions, namely, Daman proper, lying on the coast, and the detached pargana of Nagar Aveli, separated from it by a narrow strip of British territory and bisected by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Daman proper contains an area of 22 square miles and 26 villages and has a population (1921) of 17,566 of whom 1,480 are Christians. The number of houses is according to the same census 4,095. Nagar Aveli has an area of 60 square miles and a population (1921) of 31,048, of whom only 271 are Christians. The number of houses is 6,069. The town of Daman was sacked by the Portuguese in 1531 rebuilt by the natives and retaken by the Portuguese in 1558 when they made it one of their permanent establishments in India. They converted the mosque into a church and have since built eight other places of worship. The native Christians adopt the European costume, some of the women dressing themselves after the present European fashion, and others following the old style of petticoat and mantle once prevalent in Spain and Portugal.

The soil of the settlement is moist and fertile, especially in Nagar Aveli, but despite the ease of cultivation only one-twentieth part of the territory is under tillage. The principal crops are rice, wheat, the inferior cereals of Gujarat and tobacco. The settlement contains no minerals. There are stately forests in Nagar Aveli, and about two-thirds of them consist of teak, but the forests are not conserved and the extent of land covered by each kind of timber has not been determined. Before the decline of portuguese power in the East, Daman carried on an extensive commerce especially with the east coast of Africa. In those days it was noted for its dyeing and weaving.

The territory forms for administrative purposes a single district and has a Municipal Chamber and Corporation. It is ruled by a Governor invested with both civil and military functions, subordinate to the Governor-General of Goa. The judicial department is administered by a judge, with an establishment composed of a delegate of the Attorney-General and two clerks. In Nagar Aveli the greater part of the soil is the property of the Government, from whom the cultivators hold their tenures direct. A tax is levied on all lands, whether alienated or the property of the State. The chief sources of revenue are land-tax, forests, excise and customs duties.

DIU.

Diu is an island lying off the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow channel through a considerable swamp. It is composed of three portions, namely, Diu proper (island), the village of Gogla, on the Peninsula, separated by the channel, and the fortress of Simbor, about 5 miles west of the island. It has a small but excellent harbour, where vessels can safely ride at anchor in two fathoms of water and owing to the great advantages which its position offers for trade with Arabia and the Persian Gulf, the Portuguese were fired at an early period with a desire to obtain possession of it. This they gained first by treaty with the Sultan of Gujarat and then by force of arms. Diu became opulent and famous for its commerce. It has now dwindled into insignificance. The extreme length of the island is about seven miles and its breadth from north to south, two miles. The area is 20 square miles. The population of the town of Diu, from which the island takes its name, is said to have been 50,000 in the days of its commercial prosperity. The total population of the island, according to the census of 1921, is 13,844, of whom 228 were Christians. Most of the Goan convicts have recently been transferred to Diu which has been made a penal settlement.

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FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

The French possessions in India comprise five Settlements, with certain dependent lodges, or plots. They aggregate 203 square miles, and had a total population on the 1st July 1936 of 298,851. The first French expedition into Indian waters, with a view to open up commercial relations, was attempted in 1603. It was undertaken by private merchants at Rouen, but it failed, as also did several similar attempts which followed. In 1642 Cardinal Richelieu founded the first Campagnie d'Orient, but its efforts met with no success. Colbert reconstituted the Company on a larger basis in 1664, granting exemption from taxes and a monopoly of the Indian trade for fifty years. After having twice attempted, without success, to establish itself in Madagascar, Colbert's Company again took up the idea of direct trade with India and its resident, Caron, founded in 1668 the Comptoir, or agency, at Surat. But on finding that city unsuited for a head establishment he seized the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon from the Dutch. The Dutch, however, speedily retook Trincomalee; and Caron, passing over to the Coromandel coast, in 1672, seized San Thome, a Portuguese town adjoining Madras, which had for twelve years been in the possession of Holland. He was, however, compelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674.

The ruin of the Company seemed impending when one of its agents, the celebrated Francois Martin, suddenly restored it. Rallying under him a handful of sixty Frenchmen, saved out of the wreck of the settlements at Trincomalee and San Thome, he took up his abode at Pondicherry, then a small village, which he purchased in 1683 from the Raja of Gingee. He built fortifications, and a trade began to spring up; but he was unable to hold the town against the Dutch, who wrested it from him in 1693, and held it until it was restored to the French by the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697. Pondicherry became in this year and has ever since remained, the most important of the French Settlements in India. Its foundation was contemporaneous with that of Calcutta. Like Calcutta, its site was purchased by a European Company from a native prince, and what Job Charnock was to Calcutta Francois Martin proved to Pondicherry. On its restitution to the French by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697, Martin was appointed Governor, and under his able management Pondicherry became an entrepot of trade.

Chandernagore, in Lower Bengal, had been acquired by the French Company in 1688, by grant from the Delhi Emperor; Mahé, on the Malabar Coast, was obtained in 1725-6, under the government of M. Lenoir; Karikal, on the Coromandel Coast, under that of M. Dumas, in 1739. Yanaon, on the coast of the Northern Circars, was taken possession of in 1750, and formally ceded to the French two years later.

Administration.

The military command and administration-in-chief of the French possessions in India are vested in a Governor, whose residence is at Pondicherry. The office is at present held by Monsieur Bonvin (Louis). The French Establishments in India have rallied to the free French Movement under the Leadership of General de Gaulle. He is assisted by a Chief Justice and by several "Chefs de Service" in the different administrative departments. In 1879 local councils and a council-general were established, the members being chosen by a sort of universal suffrage within the French territories. Seventeen Municipalities or Communal Boards, were erected in 1919, namely, Pondicherry, Ariancoupam, Mossiarpeth, Oulgaret, Villenour, Tiroubouvanai, Bahour and Nettapacam, for the establishment of Pondicherry; Karikal, Neravy, Nedoncadou, Tirnoular, Grande Aldée, Cotchéry, for the establishment of Karikal, and also Chandernagore, Mahé and Yanaon. On municipal boards natives are entitled to a proportion of the seats. Civil and Criminal courts, courts of first instance and a Tribunal Supéieur d'Appel compose the judicial machinery. The army and establishments connected with the Governor and his staff at Pondicherry and those of administrators at Chandernagore, Yanaon, Mahé and Karikal, together with other headquarters charges necessarily engross a large proportion of the revenue. All the state and dignity of an independent Government, with four dependent ones, have to be maintained, and the prestige of the French Government is worthily maintained in the East. Pondicherry is also the scene of considerable religious pomp and missionary activity. It forms the seat of an Archbishop, with a body of priests for the French India: and of the Missions Etrangeres, the successors of the Mission du Carnatic founded by the Jesuits in 1776. But the chief field of this mission lies outside the French Settlements; a large proportion of its Christians are British subjects and many of the churches are in British territory. The British rupee is the ordinary tender within French territories. A line of railway running *via* Villenour, from Pondicherry to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway, maintains communication with Madras and the rest of British India, and Karikal is linked to the same railway by the branch from Peralam. A Chamber of Commerce consisting of fifteen members, six of them Europeans or persons of European descent, was reorganised by a decree of 7th March, 1914. The capital, Pondicherry, is a very handsome town, and presents, especially from the sea, a striking appearance of French civilisation.

People and Trade.

There were in 1937, 67 primary schools and 3 colleges, all maintained by the Government, with 353 teachers and 13,602 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (Budget of 1941) Rs. 2,940,769). The principal crops are paddy, groundnut, and ragi. There are at Pondicherry 3 cotton mills, and at Chandernagore 1 jute mill. The cotton mills have in all 2,056 looms and 88,124 spindles, employing 6,272 persons. There are also at work one oil factory and a few ice presses for groundnuts and one ice factory. The chief exports from Pondicherry are cot-

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seeds at the ports of Pondicherry and Karikal. In 1939-40 (for the year ending 31st March 1940) the imports amounted to Rs.8,572,430 and the exports to Rs.8,421,234 to these two ports. In 1940, 122 vessels entered and cleared; tonnage 544,899. Pondicherry is visited by French steamers, sailing monthly between Colombo and Calcutta in connection with the Messageries Maritimes. The figures contained in this paragraph are the latest available and are corrected up to March 1940.

On the 15th February 1941 a Customs Union with British India came into force. As a result, all goods exported or imported into the Ports of Pondicherry and Karikal are liable to the same duties as are levied in other British Indian ports.

PONDICHERRY.

Pondicherry is the chief of the French Settlements in India and its capital is the headquarters of their Governor. It is situated on the Coromandel Coast, 105 miles from Madras by road and 122 by the Villupuram-Pondicherry branch of the South Indian Railway. The area of the Settlement is 115 square miles and its population in 1936 was 187,870. It consists of the eight communes of Pondicherry. The Settlement was founded in 1674 under Francois Martin. In 1693, it was captured by the Dutch but was restored in 1699. It was besieged four times by the English. The first siege under Admiral Boscawen in 1748 was unsuccessful. The second, under Eyre Coote in 1761, resulted in the capture of the place, which was restored in 1765. It was again besieged and captured in 1778 by Sir Hector Munro, and the fortifications were demolished in 1779. The place was again restored in 1785 under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783. It was captured a fourth time by Colonel Braithwaite in 1793, and finally restored in 1816.

The Settlement comprises a number of isolated pieces of territory which are cut off from the main part and surrounded by the British District of South Arcot, except where they border on the sea.

At Pondicherry there is a British Consul-General accredited to the French Government, who is an officer of the Indian Political Department. The town is compact, and is divided by a canal into two parts, the Ville blanche and the Ville noire. The Ville blanche has a European appearance, the streets being laid at right angles to one another, and the houses being constructed with court-yards and embellished with green venetians. All the cross streets lead down to the shore, where a wide promenade facing the sea is again different from anything of its kind in British India. In the middle is a screw-pile pier, which serves, when ships touch at the port, as a point for the landing of cargo, and on holidays as a general promenade for the population. There is no real harbour at Pondicherry; ships lie at a distance of about a mile from the shore, and communication with them is conducted by the usual *masula* boats of this coast; Facing the shore end of the pier is a statue of the great Dupleix, to whom the place and the French name owed so much.

CHANDERNAGORE.

Chandernagore is situated on the bank of the Hooghly, a short distance below Chinsura. Population (in 1936) 31,250. The town was permanently occupied by the French in 1688, though previously it had been temporarily occupied by them at a date given as 1672 or 1676. It did not, however, rise to any importance till the time of Dupleix. It changed hands between British and French various times during the Napoleonic wars and was finally restored to the French in 1816.

The former grandeur of Chandernagore has disappeared, and at present it is little more than a quiet suburban town with little external trade. The railway station on the East Indian Railway is just outside French territory 22 miles from Calcutta (Howrah). The chief administrative officer is the Administrator, who is subordinate to the Governor of the French Possessions. The chief public institution is the College Dupleix, formerly called St. Mary's institution, founded in 1882 and under the direct control of the French Government.

KARIKAL.

Karikallies on the Coromandel Coast between the Tanjore District of Madras and the Bay of Bengal. The settlement is divided into six communes, containing 110 villages in all, and covering an area of 53 square miles. It is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the Governor at Pondicherry. The population has in recent years rapidly decreased. In 1883 it was 93,055; in 1891, 75,526; in 1901, 54,003; in 1923, 57,023; in 1924, 56,922; and in 1936, 60,447; but the density is still very high, being 1,068 persons per square mile. Kumbakonam is the only taluk in Tanjore District which has a higher density. Each of the six communes—namely, Karikal, La Grande Aldee, Nedungadu, Cotchéry, Néravy and Tirncular—possesses a mayor and council. The members are all elected by universal suffrage but in the municipality Karikal half the number of seats are reserved for Europeans or their descendants. The country is very fertile, being irrigated by seven branches of the Cauvery, besides many smaller channels.

The capital of the settlement is situated on the north bank of the river Arasalar, about 1½ miles from its mouth. It has a brisk trade in rice with Ceylon, and to a less extent with the Straits Settlements. It has no commerce with France, and very little with other French colonies. The port is merely an open roadstead, provided with a light-house 142 feet high, the light in which having a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connected with Peralem on the Tanjore District Boar Railway. Karikal finally came into French possession on the settlement after 1815.

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The Frontiers.

By those who take a long view of politics in the wide sense of the term, it will be seen that the Indian Frontier problem, which has loomed so large in the discussion of Indian questions, has always borne a twofold character—the local issue and the international issue. For almost a century the international issue was the greater of the two, and the most serious question which the Indian Government, both directly and as the executors of British Imperial policy, had to face. But the tendency of later times until Germany's invasion of Russia was for the international aspect to recede and for the local aspect to grow in importance, until it might be said, with as much truth as characterises all generalisations, that the local issue dominated, if it did not absorb the situation.

The Local Problem.—The local problem, in its broadest outlines, may be briefly indicated before proceeding to discuss it in detail. From the Arabian Sea on the West to the confines of Kashmir is a wild and troublous sea of some of the highest mountains in the world. The thin valleys in these immense ranges are properly populated by hardy, brave, militant mountaineers. But sparse as the population is, it is in excess of the supporting power of the country. Like mountaineers in all parts of the world, these brave and fearless men have sought to supplement their exiguous agriculture by raiding the rich plains of Hindustan. We may find a fairly close parallel to the situation in the position of the Highlands of Scotland until after the rebellion of 1745 the English Government of the day sought a permanent remedy by opening for the warlike Highlanders a military career in the famous Highland regiments, and in rendering military operations easier by the construction of Wade's road. The Highland problem has disappeared so long from English politics that its pregnant lessons are little realised, but if the curious student will read again that brilliant novel by Neil Munro, "The New Road," he will appreciate what Wade's work meant for the Highlands of Scotland, and what lessons it teaches those who are called upon to face, in its local aspect, the Indian frontier problem. So far as the area with which we are dealing was concerned, two policies were tried. In Baluchistan, the genius of Sir Robert Sandeman devised the method of entering into military occupation of the principal points, and thence controlling the country. At the same time close engagements were entered into with the principal chiefs, through whom the tribesmen were kept in order. That policy was so successful that whilst the administration was expensive the Baluchistan frontier did not seriously embarrass the Government of India from the time when Sandeman set his mark on the land. Not that the country was entirely peaceful. Occasional tribal raids or risings necessitated occasional military operations, and the Gomal Pass was involved in the general tribal disturbances which followed the wanton declaration of war by Afghanistan in 1919. But speaking broadly, Sandeman brought peace to Baluchistan, and to the large frontier area which is embraced in that general term. So far as this section of the frontier is concerned it may be said that no frontier problem exists, save the need for an economical and constructive policy.

Towards Afghanistan.—Far otherwise has it until lately been with the section of the frontier which stretches from Baluchistan to the confines of Kashmir. That was, for three quarters of a century, the scene of almost ceaseless military operations, which constituted a devastating drain on the Indian exchequer. For years one sought for a definite policy guiding the actions of the Government of India. One explanation of their inconsistencies was found in the existence of two schools of thought. Once the frontier with Afghanistan had been delimited, the soldiers naturally pressed for the armed occupation of the whole country right up to the confines of Afghanistan, or at any rate, for military posts, linked with good communications, which would dominate the country. But those who looked at policy not only from the military standpoint, were fearful of two considerations. They felt that occupation up to the Afghan frontier would only shift the frontier problem farther north. Instead of the differing tribes, we should, they argued, have to meet the Afghan on our border line. If Afghanistan were a strong, homogeneous State, that would be a matter of little account. But even under the iron rule of Abdurrahaman Khan, the Amir's writ ran but lightly in the southern confines of his kingdom. Under his successor, Habibullah Khan, whose policy was generally wise and successful, it ran still less firmly. The Amir was unable to control the organisation of the tribal gatherings which involved us in the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions during the Indian secretaryship of that arch pacifist, Lord Morley. Nor did it enable Habibullah to deal effectively with a rising against his own Governor in Khost. The Afghan forces melted away under transport difficulties when they were moved against the rebellious Khostwals, and the Amir had to make peace with his troublous vassals. Therefore, it was said, occupation up to what is called the Durand Line because it is the line demarcated by the Frontier Commission in which Sir Mortimer Durand was the British Plenipotentiary, would simply mean that in time of trouble we should have to deal with Afghanistan instead of a tribe or two, and with the irreconcilable tribesmen along our difficult line of communications. The Kabul Government now have greater control over their tribes near the frontier than formerly but the old argument still applies. There was the further consideration that financiers were of the fixed belief that even if the Forward Policy was wise from the military standpoint, it would involve charges over an indefinite period greater than the Indian finances would bear. Moreover on this section of the Frontier, the position was complicated by the

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pansion of Russia in Central Asia. The easiest asses, and the passes down which for centuries om the time of Alexander the Great invaders ave swept from Persia and Central Asia to oot the fat plains of Hindustan, traverse this region. Therefore it was deemed essential to control, if not to occupy them, in the interests of the Imperial situation. In this zone therefore policy ebbed and flowed between the Forward School, which would have occupied, or dominated, the whole Frontier up to the Durand Line, that is to say up to the Afghan frontier, and the Close Border School, which would have us remain out of the difficult mountainous zone and meet the tribesmen on the plains if they sallied forth. The extreme advocates of this school would even have had us return to the line of the Indus.

The Two Policies.—The result of this conflict of opinion was a series of wavering compromises, which like all compromises was profoundly unsatisfactory. We pushed forward posts here and there, which irritated the Tribesmen, and made them fearful for their prized independence, without controlling them. These advanced posts were in many cases inadequately held and rarely were they linked with their supporting posts by adequate means of communication. We preserved between our administrative frontier and the Durand Line which demarcated our frontier with Afghanistan an irregular belt of land called The Tribal Territory, in which neither we nor the Afghan Government exercised jurisdiction. This was left entirely under the control of the tribes who peopled it. Now it was often asked why we did not follow the precedent of Baluchistan and "Sandemanise" the Independent Territory. That was one of the perennial topics of Frontier discussions. But stress was laid upon the essential differences between this zone and Baluchistan. Sir Robert Sandeman found a strong tribal system existing in Baluchistan, and he was able to enter into direct engagements with the tribal Chiefs. There is no such tribal organisation in the Independent Territory. The tribal Chiefs, or Maliks, exercise a very precarious authority, and the instrument for the collective expression of the tribal will is not the chief, but the jirgah, or tribal council, of the most democratic character, where the voice of the young men of the tribe often has the same influence, in time of excitement perhaps more influence, as the voice of the wiser greybeard. The bitter fruit of this policy of compromise was reaped in 1897, when following a minor outbreak in the Tochi Valley the general uneasiness flamed into a rising which involved the whole of the North-West Frontier, from the Gomal to the borders of Kashmir. A force over thirty thousand strong had to be mobilised to deal with it. Even this large force, owing to the immense difficulties of transportation, was unable effectively to deal with the situation, though peace was made. The emergency thus created synchronised with the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy. He dealt with it in masterful fashion. In the first place, he separated the frontier zone from the Government of the Punjab, which had hitherto been responsible for its administration, and had organised for the purpose a special force of Frontier soldiers, known as the Punjab Irregular Frontier Force. This was the revival of a scheme as old as the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, though no other Viceroy had been able to carry it through in the face of the strong opposition of successive Punjab Governments. The area so separated was constituted into a separate administrative zone under the direct authority of the Government of India, exercised through a Chief Commissioner. Then Lord Curzon withdrew the advanced military posts and concentrated the Regular troops in bases better linked with the main military centres of India by roads and railways. The advanced posts, and especially important Passes like the Tochi, the Kurram and the Khyber, were entrusted to the defence of local militia, recruited from the tribesmen themselves, and officered by British officers drawn from the ranks of the Indian Army. Later it was supplemented by a fine development policy. The construction of the Upper Swat Canal, led to such an increase in cultivation that the tribesmen were given a means of livelihood and were invested with the magic charm of valuable property. The irrigated part of the Frontier has since been one of the most peaceful in the whole border line.

Lord Curzon's Success.—Judged by every reasonable standard the Curzon policy was successful. It did not give us complete peace. There were occasional punitive expeditions demanded, such as for instance the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions, and the Wazirs, and in particular the truculent Mahsud Wazirs, never ceased raiding. But in comparison with what had gone before, it gave relative peace. It endured throughout the Great War, though the Wazirs built up a heavy bill of offences, which awaited settlement when Government were free from the immense preoccupations of the war. It broke down under the strain of the wanton invasion of India by the Afghans in the hot weather of 1919. On February 20th the Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated in his sleep near Jelalabad. Although he does not figure so prominently in frontier history as his iron father Abdurrahaman Khan, he nevertheless has high claims on the favourable verdict of history. None anticipated that any successor to Abdurrahaman Khan could hold in the least in a single State the fractious, fanatical tribes who make up the population of the Afghan kingdom. Yet this Habibullah did. On occasions his attitude seemed to be equivocal, as when armed gatherings of the tribes called lashkars were permitted to assemble in Afghan territory and to invade the Tribal Territory, causing the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions. But we must not judge a State like Afghanistan by European standards; the Amir had often to bow before the fanatical elements amongst his own people until they had burnt their fingers by contact with the British troops. At the outset of the Great War he warned the Government that he might often have to do things which seemed unfriendly, but they must trust him. In truth, the position of the Amir when Turkey entered the war, and called Moslems everywhere to arms on the side of Germany, was extraordinarily difficult. He received Turkish, German and Austrian missions in Kabul, from which British representatives were still excluded. But he kept Afghanistan out of the war, and with the complete defeat of the Central Powers and their satellites, his policy was justified up to the hilt. Indeed

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his success was the cause of his assassination. The irreconcilable elements in the Kingdom saw that the day of reckoning had come and strove to avert the settlement of their account by the murder. When he was done to death, his brother, Nasrullah Khan, was proclaimed Amir by the assassins. But the conscience of Afghanistan revolted against the idea of Nasrullah, the arch-fanatic of the ruling House of Kabul, ascending the throne over the blood-stained corpse of his brother. A military movement in Kabul itself brushed him aside and installed the son of Habibullah, Amanullah Khan, on the throne. But Amanullah Khan soon found it was a thorny bed on which he lay, and encouraged by the disorders in India which followed the passing of stringent measures to deal with anarchical crime, set his troops in motion on April 25, 1919, and preaching a *jehad* promised his soldiery the traditional loot of Hindustan. The Indian Army was at once set in motion, and as has always been the case the regular Afghan Army was easily beaten. Dakka, beyond the Khyber, was seized, Jelalabad and Kabul were bombed from the air, and there was nothing to prevent our occupation of Kabul, save the knowledge gleaned from the bitter heritage of the wars of 1838 and 1878, that it is one thing to overset a government in Afghanistan, but it is quite another to set up a stable government in its stead. The Government of India wisely held their hand, and the Afghans having sued for peace, a treaty was signed on the 8th August, 1919.

But an untoward effect of this wanton war was to set the Frontier from the Gomal to the Khyber ablaze. With one or two exceptions, the Tribal Militia, left without the support of the regular troops, who in the emergency ought to have been hastened to their succour, could not stand the strain of an appeal from their fellow tribesmen, and either melted away or joined the rising. This has often been described as the failure of the Curzon policy, which was based on the tribal militia. But there is another aspect to this question. The Militia numbered only some 3,000 men. They were distributed in a number of isolated and semi-isolated posts. There was no possibility of their withstanding the onslaught of an Afghan invading force. They were not intended for such a purpose. If they had, when the invasion began, been supported by regular troops their loyalty might have remained sound. But other counsels prevailed. It was at the outset decided in high military quarters that in the face of the Afghan invasion it was inadvisable to send regular troops to support the Waziristan militia posts as it was concluded that the Mahsud and Wazir tribes of Waziristan would join the enemy. Orders were therefore issued that the posts should be abandoned, the British officers in them withdrawing with such men as remained loyal. The officer commanding the Bannu brigade immediately despatched a movable column for the succour and reassurance of the militia garrisons in his area but superior orders followed directing the return of the column forthwith. The militia were thereupon ordered to withdraw and their commencement to do so, accompanied by the burning of such stores as they could not carry, quite naturally produced the instant uprising of the tribesmen, who began to attack and loot the retiring convoys and the abandoned posts. To expect the militia to remain firm in retreat in such circumstances was to refuse reasonable consideration of the facts of the situation.

Russia and the Frontier.—The Curzon policy was up to this inevitable collapse greatly assisted by extraneous events. The greatest external force in moulding Indian frontier policy was the long struggle with Russia. For nearly three-quarters of a century a veiled warfare for predominance in Asia was waged between Great Britain and Russia. There are few pages in British foreign policy less attractive to the student of Imperial affairs. Russia was confronted in Central Asia with precisely the same conditions as those which faced England in India when the course of events converted the old East India Company from a trading corporation into a governing body. The decaying khanates of Central Asia were impossible neighbours. Confronted with an inferior civilisation and with neighbours who would not let her alone, Russia had to advance. True, the adventurous spirits in her armies and some of the great administrators in the Tsarist capital were not adverse to paying off on the Indian Borderland the score against Great Britain for the Crimean War and for what the Russians thought was depriving them of the fruits of their costly victory over Turkey in 1877-78. The result was a long and unsatisfactory guerrilla enterprise between the hardiest spirits on both sides, accompanied by periodic panics in the British Press each time the Russians moved forward, which induced the coining, after the Russian occupation of Merv, of the generic term "Mervousness." This external force involved the Government of India in the humiliations of the Afghan War of 1838, with the tragic destruction of the retiring Indian force between Kabul and Jelalabad, slightly relieved by the heroic defence of Jelalabad and the firmness of General Pollock in refusing to withdraw the punitive army until he had set his mark on Kabul by the razing of the famous Bala Hissar fortress. It involved us in the second Afghan War of 1878, which left the baffling problem of no stable government in Afghanistan. There was a gleam of light when Abdurrahman Khan, whom we set up at Kabul to relieve us of our perplexities, proved himself a strong and capable ruler, if one ruthless in his methods. But in the early eighties the two States were on the verge of war over a squabble for the possession of Penjdeh, and then men began to think a little more clearly. There began a series of boundary delimitations and agreements which clarified the situation, without however finally settling it. The old controversy broke out in another form when intrigues with a Buriat monk, Dorjieff, during Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, gave rise to the grave suspicion that the scene had only shifted to Tibet. An expedition to Lhasa rent the veil which had so long concealed the mysterious city and dispersed the miasma of this intrigue. But it was not until the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived at a stage long sought by those who looked beyond their noses. The actual authors of the Agreement were Lord Grey, the Foreign Secretary, and Lord Hardinge, formerly British Ambassador in Portugal but it had been desir-

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ed by their predecessors, whose efforts were rendered nugatory by the intransigent attitude of the dominant forces in Petrograd. It was not until Russia was chastened on the battlefields of Manchuria by Japan, and disappeared as a sea power in the decisive battle of Tsushima, that an atmosphere was created favourable to the conclusion of an Agreement. This embraced the whole frontier zone and placed Afghanistan beyond the sphere of Russian influence. There were many unsatisfactory features in the Agreement especially in regard to Persia, for which we had to pay a considerable price in the attitude of Persians in the War. But again taking long views, the Agreement fully justified itself in a broad definition of the interest of the two countries, which put an end to the period of excursions and alarms up to the outbreak of the War. Russia then ceased to be a material factor in the Indian Frontier Problem. With the establishment of the Soviet Oligarchy in Moscow uneasiness returned, for the geographical and allied circumstances which influenced the policy of the Tsarist regime exert precisely the same pressure upon its successor, and the Soviet have a troublesome motive which the Tsars had not: their aim to produce world revolution is avowed and Britain and the Constitutionalism for which she stands were for long admittedly the greatest obstacles in their path and despite the recent effects of Totalitarianism this is still fundamentally the case.

German Influence.—As nature abhors a vacuum, so in the case of States bordered by higher civilisations, no sooner does one strong influence recede than some other takes its place. Long before the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement the shadow of the German menace had begun to appear on the horizon. Imitative, not creative, in this, as in most other activities, the Germans adapted their methods from the penetration by railway which was so marked a feature of Russian expansion in Manchuria, brought to an end by the disastrous issue of the war with Japan. The seeds of the German effort were sown when the Kaiser, extending the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul-Hamed, at a time when that sovereign was ostracised by Europe for his direct complicity in the massacre of Armenians, or rather one of the massacres of Armenians, made German influence supreme at Constantinople. His theatrical tour through Palestine, which was generally treated in Europe as an exhibition of opera bouffe, soon bore fruit in the acquisition by German interests of the principal railways in Anatolia. Later it fructified more effectively in the Baghdad Railway concession, under which German interests secured the right of extending the Anatolian lines from the port of Haidar Pasha, opposite Constantinople, to a port in the Persian Gulf. Now successive British Statesmen of both parties had declared that the acquisition of a territorial foothold in the Persian Gulf by any power—Russia and the port of Bunder Abbas being then in view—would be regarded as an unfriendly act. There followed a replica of the period of alarms and excursions which had disfigured our relations with Russia. Undaunted, even when their endeavour to secure British co-operation in the enterprise failed, and when the Revolution in Turkey which set the Committee of Union and Progress in power entailed a temporary interruption of their influence at Constantinople, the Germans pressed forward with their enterprise. They pushed the Anatolian railways as far east as Bourgulu, and constructed a line northwards from Baghdad to Samara. They sent a mission to explore the potentialities of the port of Koweit in the Persian Gulf, and set the Turks in motion to subordinate the Sheikh of Koweit to direct Turkish sovereignty, with a nominal view to extending the Baghdad railway from Basra to Koweit, or the vicinity of Koweit at the deep water inlet behind Bubian Island. They commenced the most difficult part of the work in piercing the Amanus and Taurus ranges by a series of tunnels, and laid the rails on the other side of the mountains across the Euphrates to Ras-al-Ain. Behind this railway activity stood a grandiose policy, which is indicated in what became known in Germany as "B.B.B."—Berlin, Byzantium, Baghdad. Throughout the progress of these schemes, which did not stop short of Baghdad, but were directed through a port in the Persian Gulf, at India, the Germans were anxious to secure the co-operation of Great Britain, if they could do so on their own terms, that is to say without affecting the enterprise as a dominant German adventure. Shortly before the commencement of the war the protracted negotiations with London which had this end in view ended in a definite agreement between the two Powers. Under this agreement the Gulf section of the line was to have been British, and the other portion German. But this agreement which had not been signed became waste paper with the outbreak of the war, and the German plans vanished in thin air with the complete defeat of Turkey and Germany. Nevertheless the railway did not stand still during the war. Germany made immense efforts to complete the difficult tunnel sections and the work was substantially finished when the Armistice was signed.

Turkey and the Frontier.—The position of Turkey on the Indian frontier was never of any considerable importance in itself, and never assumed any significance, save as the *avant courier* of Germany, when she passed under the tutelage of that Power, and for a limited period during the war. Although so long established in Mesopotamia, Turkey was not very firmly seated in that country, the Arabs tolerated rather than accepted Turkish rule so long as they were substantially left alone, and the administration, it is understood, never paid its way. For a brief period Midhat Pasha raised the status of Mesopotamia, and after the Revolution that fine soldier Nazim Pasha became a power in the land. But speaking broadly Turkey remained in Mesopotamia because it was no-one's interest, even that of the Arab, to turn her out. When however Germany developed her "B.B.B." policy, Turkey was used as a stalking horse. She moved a small force to the Peninsula of Al-Katr in order to frighten the Sheikh of Bahrein, and tried to convert the nominal suzerainty exercised, or rather claimed, over the Sheikh of Koweit into a *de facto* suzerainty, exercised by military force. These efforts faded before the vigorous action of the British Government which concluded a binding arrangement with the Sheikh of

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Koweit, and the position of the Turks at Al-Katr was always very precarious. On the outbreak of the war, however, the situation profoundly changed. When the sound and carefully executed expedition to Basra and its strategic hinterland was developed into the insane enterprise to capture Baghdad by *coup de main*, with very inadequate forces, and still more inadequate transport, we found ourselves involved in military operations of the most extensive and unprofitable character. These were completely successful with General Maude's occupation of Baghdad. After the Russian *debâcle* we found ourselves involved in a new front, which stretched from the Euphrates to the wildest part of Central Asia, producing military exploits of an almost epic character, but exercising little influence on the war. They were brought to an end by pressure not on extensive wings, but at the heart of Turkish Power. The aftermath of the war left us in an indefinite position in Mesopotamia, with indefinite frontiers. This enabled the Turks, if they were so disposed, to be troublesome through guerrilla warfare in the Mosul Zone, and by stirring up the Kurds, who are the Ishmaelites of Asia Minor. The conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 brought temporary relief, but it did not settle the main issue, the frontier between Turkey and Iraq. Under the Treaty it was provided that if the two parties could not agree to a boundary line delimitation should be left to the League of Nations. Negotiations were promptly opened at Constantinople, but it was immediately found that there could be no mutual agreement; the Turks demanded the whole of the Mosul vilayet, and the British delegates declared that Mosul and its hinterland were necessary to the existence of Iraq. The issue therefore went to the League of Nations. That body despatched a neutral commission to study the position on the spot; this commission reported that the best settlement would be for the Mosul vilayet to be incorporated in Iraq, if the British Government were prepared to prolong its mandate over that State for a period of twenty-five years. When the report of this commission came before the League in 1925 Britain gave the necessary guarantee, and the Council of the League unanimously allotted the Mosul vilayat to Iraq. The Turkish delegates, who at first recognised the decisive authority of the League, then declared that they would not be bound by its decisions. So the matter rested at the end of the year, with Iraq in occupation of the disputed Territory up to the temporary frontier which was known as the Brussels Line.

France and the Frontier.—It is difficult to find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling station at Maskat in the Persian Gulf, and her long opposition to the steps necessary to extirpate the slave trade, and hold in check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping all the tribesmen on our North-West Frontier with rifles of precision and a large supply of ammunition. We can find no more definite purpose in it than a general pin-pricking policy, a desire to play the part of Russia, and perhaps a source of annoyance to Great Britain, which would form a useful lever for the exaction of considerable cessions in West Africa, particularly in the neighbourhood of Gambia, as the price of abstention. These embarrassments were slowly removed one by one after the conclusion of the Anglo-French Entente. Far otherwise was it in the East. The consolidation of French authority in French Indo-China was the prelude to designs for the expansion of this authority at the expense of Siam (now Thailand) and to find compensation there for the veiled British protectorate of Egypt. There had earlier been mutterings in Burma. We were established in Lower Burma in the thirties and in the eighties the foolish and tyrannical King Theebaw, in Upper Burma, became an impossible neighbour and ambitious Frenchmen were not averse to fanning his opposition to the British. However if any hopes were entertained of extending the Asiatic possessions of France in this direction they were dissipated by the Second Burmese War and the firm establishment of British rule. Far otherwise was it on the confines of Siam. It was the fixed purpose of British policy to preserve Siam as a buffer state between Burma, then a regular Province of the Indian Empire, and French Indo-China. This policy was definitely challenged by French encroachments on Siam. Matters approached a crisis in 1894, and we were within measurable distance of a situation which might have ended in open war between the two States. But as in the case of Penjdeh, and later when Major Marchand marched across Africa to Fashoda, the imminence of hostilities made statesmen on both sides ask themselves what they might be going to fight about. They found there was nothing essential and an agreement was negotiated between the two Powers, which secured the independence and integrity of Siam. That agreement has been consolidated by wise and progressive rule in Siam itself, under its own independent sovereign, who is imbued with a strong friendship for Great Britain, whilst at the same time maintaining good relations with French neighbours.

The New Frontier Problem.—The whole purpose of this brief sketch has been to show that for three generations—most assuredly since the events leading to the Afghan War of 1838—the Indian frontier problem has never been a local problem. It has been dominated by external influences—in the main the long struggle between Great Britain and Russia, for a brief period the German ambition to build up a dominant position in the East through the revival of the land route, and to a much lesser extent by the ambitions of France and Turkey. The circumstances affecting the Frontier from centres beyond it have greatly changed. Old dangers have disappeared. Recent events in China and the development of aggressive air power have during the past year given the Indian North-Eastern frontier a vital aspect which it has never before borne. And, generally, conditions have become more like those normal to critical land frontiers any where in the world in this present time of swift communications, aerial operations and easy propaganda. Consequently, a great deal of new attention is necessarily being directed to local aspects of the general problem. The tribesman on the Indian north-west borderland was always an opponent to be respected. Brave, hardy, fanatical, he has always been a first-class fighting man. Know-

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every inch of the inhospitable country to which punitive operations must of necessity take place he has hung on our rearguards and given them infinite trouble. Even when armed with a jezail and when every cartridge had to be husbanded with jealous care, the tribesman was a respectable antagonist. Now these tribesmen are everywhere armed with magazine rifles, either imported through the Persian Gulf when gunrunning was a thriving occupation, stolen from British magazines, or secured from Russian and Afghan sources. They have an abundant supply of ammunition. Considerable numbers of the fighting men have been trained in the ranks of the Indian Army, either as Regulars in the Pathan regiments, or else in the tribal militias. We found this to our cost in the events following the Afghan War of 1919. The Afghan regular army was of little account. The tribesmen who rose at the call of the jihad, especially in Waziristan, were of great account. They gave our troops the hardest fighting they have ever had on the Frontier; their marksmenship and fire discipline were described by experienced soldiers as admirable. The tribal militia for all practical purposes disappeared. What was to take its place?

Immediately following the Afghan War, the frontier positions were garrisoned by regular troops, but this was only a temporary measure. It may be said that the crux of the situation was in **Waziristan.** This sector of the Frontier has always been the most difficult of the whole, because of the intractable character of the people, and of their inveterate raiding activities. Besides, possessing a bolt hole into Afghanistan they had in the past evaded effective punishment. In view of the complete disappearance of the external menace, and the consequent lapsing of any necessity to preserve open lines of communication which would enable us to go to the support of Afghanistan, now formally recognised in the Treaty of 1921 as a completely independent State, there were many who urged the desirability of complete withdrawal, even to the line of the Indus. This extreme school gained little support. Our position in Quetta on the one side and Peshawar on the other is fully consolidated, and no good case could be made out for withdrawing from it. On the other hand, here was a strong case made out for leaving the tribesmen severely alone from the Gomal to the Kurram, and dealing with them if they emerged from their fastnesses. The military standpoint was that the Waziristan tribes are intractable; that it was unfair to impose on troops the frequent necessity of punitive operations in most arduous conditions; and that the only solution of the question was the occupation of dominant points in Waziristan, as far north as Ladha, and linking these posts with our military bases, and particularly with the termini of the Indian frontier railways, by good motor roads.

This controversy lasted long. It resulted in a typically British compromise which specially arose from the changed conditions in which we found ourselves in 1922, when our troops were in occupation of Waziristan as a result of the operations forced upon us for the suppression of the tribal outbreak which the Afghans stirred up in support of their invasion of India in 1919. The ensuing policy has been aptly described as the "half-forward" policy. It is in truth a repetition of the Sandeman policy, adapted to local conditions. There has been no withdrawal in the ordinary sense of the term, but the limit of the North Waziristan occupation was temporarily fixed at Razmak, not at Ladha. A network of consequential roads was pushed forward. Its elaboration continues. In South Waziristan, Wana has been re-occupied, partly in response to a pressing invitation from the Wana Wazirs, because they wanted to share the benefits which they saw British occupation to be bringing to their cousins northward of them. In February, 1933, control over tribal territory was pushed forward beyond Razmak towards the Afghan Border because of a rebellion on the Afghan side and of the need to assist the King of Kabul by preventing excursions by bodies of Wazirs into His Majesty's disturbed territory. The work of control and of civilization rapidly progressed in the whole territory. Of this particulars are given eleswhere in this chapter. One of its recent fruits was a request by the Afridis for roads in their country of Tirah. A beginning with construction was made, but dissensions within the tribe in regard to it caused the work to be suspended. The desirability of better controlling the Afridis was demonstrated in 1930 when, incited by Congress party agents from India, the young Afridis invaded the Peshawar Plain and the need for the adoption of a more active policy in Waziristan was shown by a rising of the Tori Khel Wazirs in 1936-37, a trouble which has not yet been flattened out. A serious military campaign in Waziristan in 1936-37, necessitated by the disturbing religious agitation, showed that conditions there are far from settled. The trouble there is not yet over and its extent has resulted in serious official review of the whole problem once again.

The main Indian rail-head, which for many years terminated at Jamrud, at the easterly entrance to the Khyber Pass, was in the autumn of 1925 extended to Landi Khana, at the opposite end of the Pass and within a mile of the frontier between India and Afghanistan.

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I.—THE PERSIAN GULF.

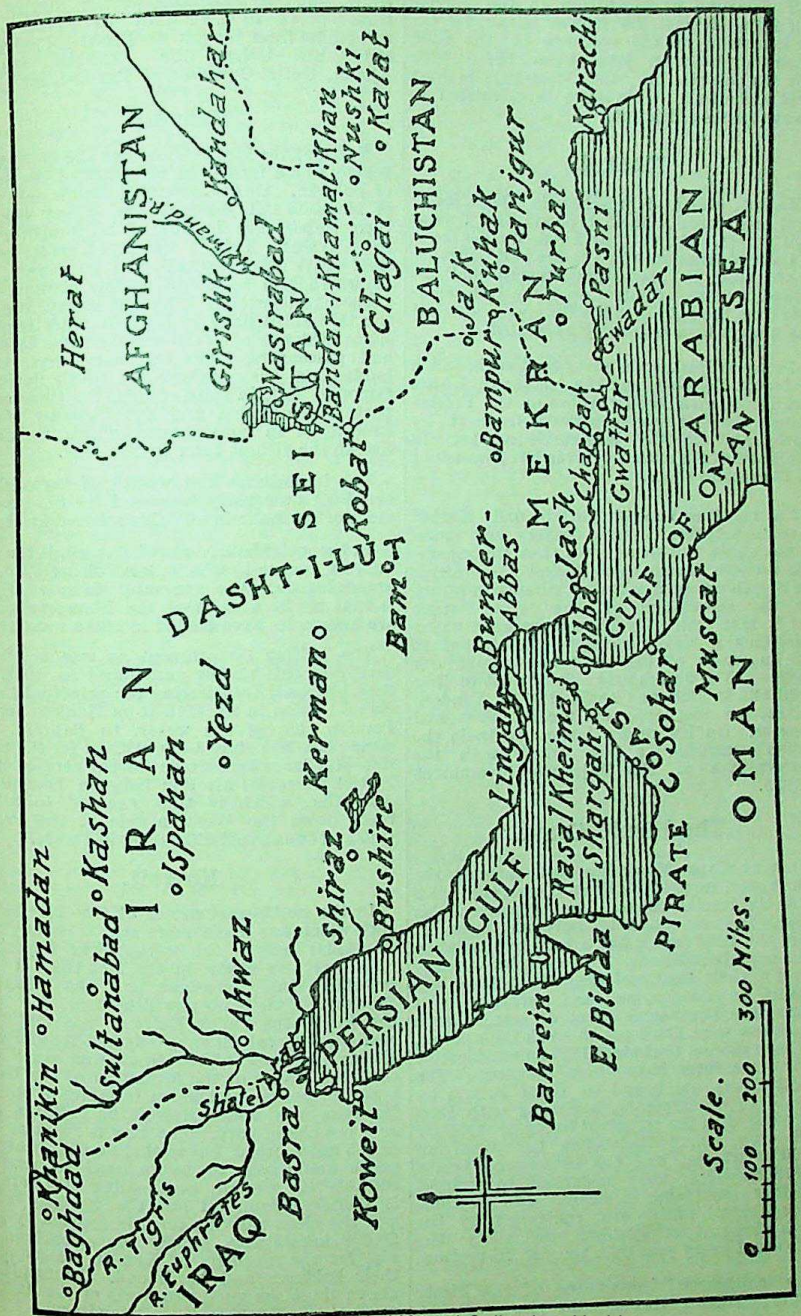
From what has been said before it will be seen that the keynote of this discussion of Indian frontier policy is that the external menace has largely disappeared. No part of the frontier is more powerfully influenced by this consideration than the Persian Gulf. Our first appearance in the Gulf was in connection with the long struggle for supremacy with the Portuguese, the French and the Dutch, who had established trading stations there. With the capture and destruction of the great entrepot which the Portuguese had established at Ormuz, the supersession of the land by the sea route, and the appearance of anarchy in the interior the importance of the Gulf declined. The Indian Government remained there primarily to preserve the peace. This work is quietly and efficiently performed. Piracy was stamped out, the Trucial Chiefs, who occupy the Pirate Coast, were gradually brought into close relations with the Government, the vessels of the Royal Navy kept watch and ward, and our consuls regulated the external affairs of the Arab rulers on the Arab coast. In return for these services Great Britain claimed no selfish advantages. The waters of the Gulf were kept free to the navigation of the ships of all nations, and though Great Britain could have made any territorial acquisitions she pleased she retained possession of only the tiny station of Bassidu. Left to herself Great Britain desired no other policy, but for a quarter of a century the Gulf was involved in European affairs. France sought to acquire a coaling station at Jissa, near Maskat, and obstructed the efforts of the British Government to stamp out the slave trade and to check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping the tribes on our land frontier with weapons of precision and quantities of ammunition. All causes of difference were gradually removed by agreements following the Anglo-French Entente. Russia sent one of her finest cruisers to "show the flag" in the Gulf, and established consular posts where there were no interests of preserve. She was credited with the intention of occupying a warm water port, and in particular with casting covetous eyes on the most dreadful spot in the Gulf, Bunder Abbas. This menace declined after the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement and disappeared with the collapse of Russian power following the Revolution. Then Turkey, either acting for herself, or as the *avant courier* of Germany, under whose domination she had passed, began to stir. She threatened the Sheikh of Bahrein by the armed occupation of the peninsula of Al-Katr, and moved troops to enforce her suzerainty over Koweit, the best port in the Persian Gulf and a possible terminus of the Baghdad Railway. Further to consolidate her interests, or to stake out a claim, Germany sent the heavily-subsidised ships of the Hamburg-America line to the Gulf, where they comported themselves as the instruments of Imperial policy rather than as inoffensive merchantmen. She also strove, through the agency of the firm of Wonkhaus, to acquire a territorial footing at Shargah. These events stirred the British Government to an unusual activity in the waters of the Gulf.

Counter Measures.

The first effective steps to counter these influences were taken during the vigorous Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who visited the Gulf during his early travels and incorporated a masterly survey of its features in his monumental work on Persia. He appointed the ablest men he could find to the head of affairs, established several new consulates, and was instrumental in improving the sea communications with the Gulf ports. The British Government also took alarm. They were fortified in their stand against foreign intrigue by the opinion of a writer of unchallenged authority. The American Naval writer, the late Admiral Mahan, placed on record his view that "Concession in the Persian Gulf, whether by formal arrangement (with other Powers) or by neglect of the local commercial interests which now underlie political and military control, will imperil Great Britain's naval position in the Farther East, her political position in India, her commercial interests in both, and the Imperial tie between herself and Australasia." The Imperial standpoint, endorsed by both Parties in the State, was set out by Lord Lansdowne in words of great import—"We (*i.e.*, His Majesty's Government) should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests, which we should certainly resist with all the means at our disposal." The negative measures following these declarations were followed by a constructive policy when the oil fields in the Bakhtiari country, with a great refinery, were developed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the British Government has a large financial stake. Since that date the Persian Gulf has become the "Air Suez Canal" of the Empire, the main Imperial line of air communications running down its Arab littoral, and an important oil field has been discovered and is being operated at the Island of Bahrein. The Company is a branch of the Californian Standard Oil Company and being American-owned has introduced the U.S.A. into the political complex of the Gulf. Another branch of the same Company has struck oil in Hasa—a portion of Ibn Saud's Arabian kingdom shelving on the Gulf—and a British company is prospecting with success in Koweit. Those who desire a more complete narrative are referred to the Indian Year Book for 1923, pp. 178-183. An interesting new feature in 1931 was the decision of the Persian Government to instal a Navy of their own in the Gulf. The fleet consisting of two sloops and four launches, all suitably armed, was built in Italy and duly arrived at its destination in 1932. It is at the outset officered by Italians. The immediate reason for the new fleet is that an increase in the Persian Customs tariff for revenue purposes led to extensive smuggling. The fleet is required to check it. The British Government

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in 1935 announced their decision to transfer their principal naval station in the Persian Gulf from Henjam, on Kishm island, off the Persian shore at the entrance of the Gulf, which they held on lease from the Persian Gulf to Bahrein, on the Western, Arabian coast of the Gulf. This move is calculated to remove causes of friction.

Maskat.

Maskat, which is reached in about forty-eight hours from Karachi, is outside the Persian Gulf proper. It lies three hundred miles south of Cape Musandim, which is the real entrance to the Gulf, but its natural strength and historical prestige combine to make it inseparable from the politics of the Gulf, with which it has always been intimately associated.

Formerly Maskat was part of a domain which embraced Zanzibar, and the Islands of Kishm and Larak, with Bunder Abbas on the Persian shore. Zanzibar was separated from it by agreement, and the Persians succeeded in establishing their authority over the possessions on the eastern shore.

The relations between Britain and Maskat have been intimate for a century and more. It was under British auspices that the separation between Zanzibar and Maskat was effected, the Sheikh accepted a British subsidy in return for the suppression of the slave trade and in 1892 sealed his dependence upon us by concluding a treaty pledging himself not to cede any part of his territory without our consent. The Sheikh paid a State visit to New Delhi late in 1937 and thereafter to London, whither he journeyed *via* the Far East and America. On his return home *via* India the Sheikh concluded a new treaty with the representaves of His Majesty's Government in 1938.

The Pirate Coast.

Turning Cape Musandim and entering the Gulf Proper, we pass the Pirate Coast, controlled by the six Trucial Chiefs. The ill-name of this territory has now ceased to have any meaning, but in the early days it had a very real relation to the actual conditions. The pirates were the boldest of their kind, and they did not hesitate to attack on occasion, and not always without success, the Company's ships of war. Large expeditions were fitted out to break their power, with such success that since 1820 no considerable punitive measures have been necessary. The Trucial Chiefs are bound to Great Britain by a series of engagements, beginning with 1806 and ending with the perpetual treaty of 1853 by which they bound themselves to avoid all hostilities at sea, and the subsequent treaty of 1873 by which they undertook to prohibit altogether the traffic in slaves. The relations of the Trucial Chiefs are controlled by the British Resident at Bushire, who visits the Pirate Coast every year on a tour of inspection.

The commercial importance of the Pirate Coast is increasing through the rise of Dubai.

Formerly Lingah was the entrepot for this trade, but the exactions of the Belgian Customs officials in the employ of Persia drove this traffic from Lingah to Debai. The Trucial Chiefs are—Debai, Abu Thabee, Sharjah, Ajman, Um-al-Gawain and Ras-el-Kheyma.

Bahrein.

North of the Pirate Coast lies the little Archipelago which forms the chiefship of the Sheikh of Bahrein. Of this group of islands only those of Manama and Maharak are of any size; but their importance is out of all proportion to their extent. This is the great centre of the Gulf pearl fishery, which, in a good year, may be worth half a million pounds sterling. The anchorage is wretched, and at certain states of the tide ships have to lie four miles from the shore, which is not even approachable by boats, and passengers, mails and cargo have to be landed on the donkeys for which Bahrein is famous. But, in spite of this, the trade of the port is very large and the Customs revenue substantial in consequence, which makes the Sheikh the richest ruler in the Gulf.

The importance and wealth of these islands has been immensely increased by the development of the Bahrein oil fields referred to above.

In the neighbourhood of Bahrein is the vast burying ground which has hitherto baffled archæologists. The generally accepted theory is that it is a relic of the Phœnicians, who are known to have traded in these waters.

The British Government as was mentioned earlier in this review announced in 1935 that they proposed transferring the principal British Naval station in the Gulf from Henjam, on the Persian side of the water, to Bahrein. The same place has since been utilised for the provision of a large aerodrome for the service of the British Imperial air line between London and Australia, which is thus enabled to take a route down the Western side of the Persian Gulf and thus avoid difficulties in Persia.

Koweit.

In the north-west corner of the Gulf lies the port which has made more stir than any place of similar size in the world. The importance of Koweit lies solely in the fact that it is a possible Gulf terminus of the Baghdad Railway. This is no new discovery, for when the Euphrates Valley Railway was under discussion, General Chesney selected it under the alternative name of the Grane—so called from the resemblance of the formation of the Bay to a pair of horns—as the sea terminus of the line. Nowhere else would Koweit be called a good or a promising port. The Bay is 20 miles deep and 5 miles broad, but so shallow that heavy expense would have to be incurred to render it suitable for modern ocean-going steamers. It is sheltered from all but the westerly winds, and the clean thriving town is peopled by some 20,000 inhabitants; chiefly dependent on the sea, for the mariners of Koweit are noted for their boldness and hardihood. As mentioned above there are good prospects of the development of an oil field in Koweit territory.

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Khoramshahr (formerly Muhammerah).

On the opposite side of the entrance to the Shatt-el-Arab lie the territories of Khoramshahr. The town, favourably situated near the mouth of the Karun River, has grown in importance since the opening of the Karun River route to trade through the enterprise of Messrs. Lynch Brothers. This route provides the shortest passage to Ispahan and the central tableland, and already competes with the older route by way of Bushire and Shiraz. This importance has grown since the Anglo-Persian Oil Company—now called the Anglo-Iran Oil Company—established refineries at Muhammerah for the oil which they win in the rich fields which they have tapped near Ahwaz. Its importance will be still further accentuated, by the opening of the railway to Khorremabad by way of Dizful.

Iraq.

In a sense Iraq and Turkish Arabistan can hardly be said to come within the scope of the frontiers of India, yet they are so indissolubly associated with the politics of the Gulf that they must be considered in relation thereto. Basrah is the present seaterminus of the Baghdad Railway and is also an important air port on the Empire air route. It stands on the Shatt-el-Arab, sixty miles from its mouth, favourably situated to receive the whole water-borne trade of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The local traffic is valuable, for the richness of the date groves on either side of the Shatt-el-Arab is indescribable, there is a considerable entrepot traffic, whilst Basra is the port of entry for Baghdad and for the trade with Persia, which follows the caravan route *via* Kermanshah and Hamadan Baghdad is the Capital town.

Iraq is an independent Arab State set up in what formerly was Mesopotamia, under British Aegis under the sovereignty of King Feisal I. He was, on his death, succeeded by his son, King Ghazi, who died in a Motor accident in April, 1939. His three-year old son, Amir Feizal, was then proclaimed King, and Amir Abdullah, uncle of the new ruler, was appointed Regent. When the Great War was over we found ourselves committed to immense, undefined and burdensome responsibilities in that land. The sound concepts which dictated the original expedition were dislocated in the foolish advance to Baghdad; then the great military enterprises necessitated by the fall of Kut-al-Amara carried our frontier north to Mosul and the mountains of Kurdistan, east to the Persian boundary, and west to the confines of Trans-Jordania. Amongst ardent Imperialists, there was undoubtedly the hope that this immense area would be in one way or another an integral part of the British Empire. The cold fit followed when the cost was measured, and the Arabs rose in a revolt which showed that any such domination could only be maintained by force of arms and that the cost would be prodigious. In these circumstances King Feisal was imported from the Hedjaz and installed on the throne under the aegis of Great Britain. Still we were committed to the support of the new kingdom, and that most dangerous condition arose—responsibility without any real power unless King Feisal was to be a mere puppet, immense expenditure and indefinite military commitments. In these circumstances there was an insistent demand for withdrawal from the land. British policy moved slowly towards that end, but a definite step was taken in 1923. The Secretary of State for the Colonies announced this policy in a statement which is reproduced textually, for the purpose of reference. Addressing the House of Lords on May 3rd he said—

Your Lordships will remember that the Cabinet have been discussing this matter for some time and decisions have now been taken. Sir Percy Cox has accordingly been authorised by His Majesty's Government to make an announcement at Baghdad, the terms of which I propose to read out to Your Lordships. This announcement was drawn up in consultation with King Feisal and his Government, and has their cordial assent. It is being published at Baghdad to-day.

The announcement is as follows:—

"It will be remembered that in the autumn of last year, after a lengthy exchange of views, it was decided between the Governments of His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty King Feisal that a Treaty of Alliance should be entered into between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. This Treaty, which was signed on the 10th October, 1922, and the term of which was to be twenty years (subject to periodical revision at the desire of either party) provided for the establishment of an independent Constitutional Government in Iraq, enjoying a certain measure of advice and assistance from Great Britain of the nature and extent indicated in the text of the Treaty itself and of subsidiary Agreements which were to be made thereunder.

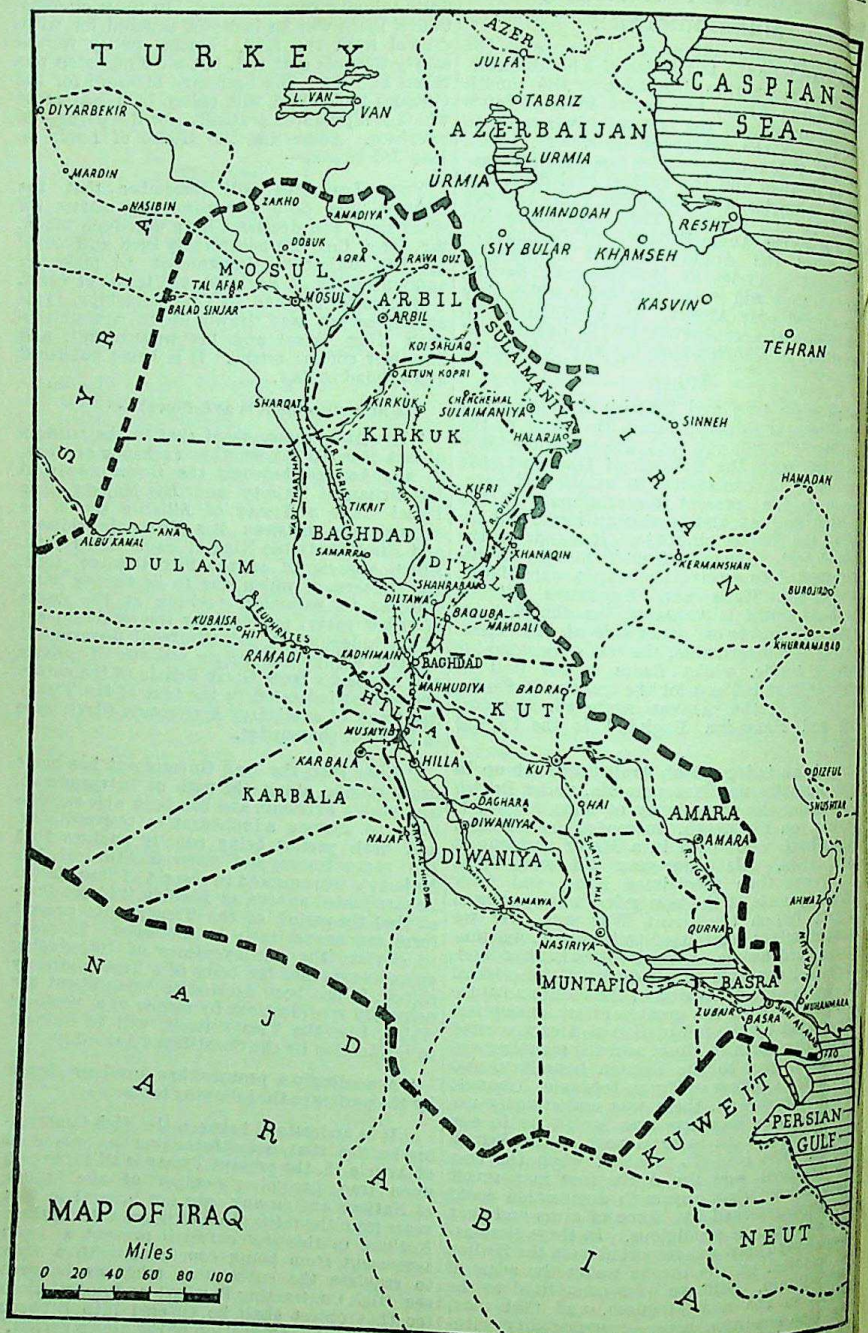
"Since then the Iraq Government has made great strides along the path of independence, and stable existence and has been able successfully to assume administrative responsibility, and both parties being equally anxious that the commitments and responsibilities of His Majesty's Government in respect of Iraq should be terminated as soon as possible, it is considered that the period of the Treaty in its present form can conveniently be shortened. In order to obviate the inconvenience of introducing amendments into the body of a Treaty already signed, it has been decided to bring about the necessary modifications by means of a protocol which, like the Treaty itself, will be subject to ratification by the Constituent Assembly.

"Accordingly a protocol has now been signed by the parties in the following terms:—

It is understood between the High Contracting Parties that, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 18, the present Treaty is all terminate upon Iraq becoming member of the League of Nations and in any case not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey. Nothing in this protocol shall prevent a fresh agreement from being concluded with a view to regulate the subsequent relations between the High Contracting Parties; and negotiations for that object shall be entered into between them before the expiration of the above period."

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It will be noticed that under this protocol the Treaty in its present form was to terminate on the entry of Iraq into the League of Nations or in four years, whichever might be earlier.

The position of Iraq as regards the League was that when the Treaty was ratified His Britannic Majesty was bound under Article 6 to use his good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations as soon as possible. His Majesty's Government would be in a position to take this step on the fulfilment of the two following essential conditions, namely, the delimitation of the frontiers of Iraq, and the establishment of a stable government in accordance with the Organic Law.

The Council of the League of Nations in January, 1932, adopted the report of the Iraq Commission recommending the termination of the mandate subject to the admission of Iraq to membership of the League and Iraq entering into a number of undertakings, with regard to treatment of minorities and the administration of justice. This meant the termination of the mandate when the next Assembly of the League voted for the admission of Iraq to League membership.

Under the Treaty of Lausanne between Turkey and the Powers, which was signed in 1923, it was agreed that the frontier between King Feisal's State and Turkey, the important frontier because the future of Mosul was in dispute, should be settled by the League of Nations, should Great Britain and Turkey be unable to come to agreement by direct negotiation. These direct negotiations were opened at Constantinople, but no agreement was reached, so the question was opened before the Council of the League in September 1924. Whilst the matter was under discussion complaint was made by Great Britain that Turkey had violated the provisional frontier drawn in the Treaty of Lausanne, and certain irregular hostilities were carried on in the disputed zone. This matter too was remitted to the League, and a further provisional boundary was drawn, which was accepted by both parties.

Here the matter remained until the autumn of 1925. In order to secure the material for a decision the League of Nations despatched a neutral commission to Mosul to investigate the situation. This commission produced a long and involved report, but one which led by devious paths to a common sense recommendation. It was that the first essential in the Mosul vilayet is stable government. The desires of the people were for incorporation in the State of Iraq. If therefore the British Government was willing to extend its mandate over Iraq for a further period of twenty-five years—a guarantee of stable government—then Mosul should be incorporated in Iraq; if Britain was not willing, then Mosul should return to Turkey. When the matter came before the Council of the League Great Britain gave the necessary guarantee. The Turks thereupon challenged the whole competence of the Council to give an award under the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne. The issue was remitted to the Court of International Justice at The Hague which decided in favour of the competence of the Council. Great Britain having given the necessary assurance, that she was prepare to extend her mandate over Iraq for a further twenty-five years, thereupon the Council of the League allocated the whole of the area in dispute, right up to the temporary frontier—commonly called The Brussels Line—to Iraq. The Turks refused to accept the award and withdrew from Geneva threatening force. Later, wiser counsels prevailed and in 1926 Turkey accepted a frontier substantially as drawn by the League.

A New Treaty.—A new Treaty regulating the relation of Iraq with Great Britain, the Mandatory Power, was negotiated in 1927, and signed towards the end of the year.

The Treaty declares that there shall be peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. It states that "Provided the present rate of progress in Iraq is maintained and all goes well in the interval, His Britannic Majesty will support the candidature of Iraq for admission to the League of Nations in 1932." It stipulated that separate agreements superseding those of March 25, 1924, shall regulate the financial and military relations.

The King of Iraq undertook to secure the execution of all international obligations which His Britannic Majesty had undertaken to see carried out in respect of Iraq. He also undertook not to modify the existing provisions of Iraq's organic law so as adversely to affect the rights and interests of foreigners, and to constitute any difference in the rights before the law among Iraquis on the grounds of differences of race, religion, or language.

There was provision for full consultation between the high contracting parties in all matters of foreign policy which may affect their common interests. The King of Iraq undertook so soon as local conditions permit to accede to all general international agreements already existing, or which might be concluded thereafter, with the approval of the League of Nations, in respect of the slave trade, the traffic in drugs, arms and munitions, the traffic in women and children, transit navigation, aviation, and communications, and also to execute the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Treaty of Lausanne, the Anglo-French Boundary Convention, and the San Remo Oil Agreement in so far as they apply to Iraq.

There was provision against discrimination in matters concerning taxation, commerce, or navigation against nationals or companies of any State which is a member of the League of Nations, or of any State to which the King of Iraq had agreed by Treaty that the same rights should be ensured as if it were a member of the League.

Any difference that might arise between the high contracting parties was to be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article Fourteen of the Covenant of the League. The Treaty was made

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subjected to revision with the object of making all the modifications required by the circumstances when Iraq entered the League of Nations.

It is important to remember that there is a considerable difference between the vilayet of Basra and the other portions of the Iraq State. Basra has for long been in the closest commercial contact with India, and is in many respects a commercial appanage of Bombay. Its people have not much in common with those of the North. They took no part in the Arab rising which followed the war, and they ask nothing better than to remain in close touch with India and through India with the British Government.

Iraq's alliance with Great Britain was emphasised by the Iraqi Prime Minister, General Noori Said Pasha, in April, 1939. Broadcasting to the nation, General Noori said that alliance with Britain and the neighbouring States, coupled with sincere friendship with Turkey and Iran, were two principles on which Iraq's foreign policy was based.

On the outbreak of war with Germany in September, 1939, Iraq severed diplomatic relations with Germany in accordance with the terms of her treaty with Great Britain, and has thus taken her stand, along with other Muslim countries, by Great Britain against the menace of Nazi aggression.

The Iran Shore.

The Iran shore presents fewer points of permanent interest. The Iranian Government has developed Bandar Shahpur as the port at the southern territory of the new Trans-Iranian Railway. The port facilities are inadequate and the site is malarious. The importance of Bushire is administrative rather than commercial. It is the headquarters of Iran authority. It is also the main entre for the trade of Shiraz, and competes for t of Ispahan. But the anchorage is wret and dangerous, the road to Shiraz pa over the notorious kotals which preclu the idea of rail connection. Further so lies lingah, reputed to be the prettiest p on the Iran coast, but its trade is be diverted to Debai. In the narrow chan which forms the entrance to the Gulf from t Arabian Sea is Bunder Abbas. Here we are the key of the Gulf. Bunder Abbas is of so importance as the outlet for the trade of Kerm and Yezd. It is of still more importance as possible naval base. To the west of the tow between the Island of Kishm and the mainlan lie the Clarence Straits which narrow until the are less than three miles in width, and yet co tain abundance of water. Here, according t sound naval opinion, there is the possibility creating a naval base which would command th Gulf. The great obstacle is the climate, which one of the worst in the world. On the opposit shore, under the shadow of Cape Musandim lies another sheltered deep-water anchorage Elphinstone's Inlet, where the climate con ditions are equally vile. But between these two points there is the possibility of controllin the Gulf just as Gibraltar controls the Medi terranean. For many years Bunder Abbas loomed large in public discussions as the pos sible warm water port for which Russia was seeking. There was established a British Naval station at Henjam, a small island close to Kism, where the station was constructed under agreement with the Persian authorities. Its evacuation by Great Britain in favour of Bahrein was decided upon by the British Government in 1935. On the Mekran coast, there is the cable station of Jask, and the possible port of Chamber. An interesting development, in the Gulf within the past decade was the institution of an Iran Navy.

II.—SEISTAN.

The concentration of public attention on the Persian Gulf was allowed to obscure the frontier importance of Seistan. Yet it was for many years a serious preoccupation with the Government of India. Seistan lies midway north and south between the point where the frontiers of Russia, Persia and Afghanistan meet at Zulfikar and that where the frontiers of Persia and be our Indian Empire meet on the open sea at Gwattur. It marches on its eastern border with Afghanistan and with Baluchistan; it commands the valley of the Helmand, and with it the road from Herat to Kandahar, and its immense resources as a wheat-producing region have been only partly developed under Persian misrule. It offers to an aggressive rival, an admirable strategic base for future military operations; it is also midway athwart

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the track of the shortest line which could be built to connect the Trans-Caspian Railway with the Indian Ocean, and if and when the line from Askabad to Meshed were built, the temptation to extend it through Seistan would be strong. Whilst the gaze of the British was concentrated on the North-West Frontier, and to possible lines of advance through Kandahar to Quetta, and through Kabul to Peshawar, there can be little doubt that Russian attention was directed to a more leisurely movement through Seistan, if the day came when she moved her armies against India.

Whether with this purpose or not, Russian intrigue was particularly active in Seistan in the early years of the century. Her agents moved into Seistan and through the agency of the Belgian Customs officials, "scientific missions" and an irritating plague cordon, sought to establish influence, and to stifle the British trade which was gradually being built up by way of Nushki. These efforts died down before the presence of the McMahon mission, which, in pursuance of Treaty rights, was demarcating the boundary between Persia and Afghanistan, with special reference to the distribution of the waters of the Helmand. They finally ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. Since then the international importance of Seistan has waned.

The natural conditions which give to Seistan this strategic importance persist. For a time, British influence increased in substance through the Seistan trade route. The distance from Quetta to the Seistan border at Killa Robat is 465 miles, most of it dead level, and it was provided with fortified posts, dak bungalows, wells, and all facilities for caravan traffic. The railway was pushed out from Spezand, on the Bolan Railway, to Nushki, so as to provide a better starting point for the caravans than Quetta. This line was extended to Duzdap (now called Zahidan) 54 miles on the Persian side of the Indo-Persian Frontier, during the Great War as a military measure, but the traffic after the re-establishment of peace supported only two trains a week. There then arose trouble owing to Persian insistence on the collection of Customs duties on rations taken across their frontier for the railway staff. This led to the stoppage of train running on the Persian side of the Frontier and the establishment of railhead at Nokkundi 80 miles on the Indian side of the frontier. Negotiations for years dragged on to bring about a reasonable settlement in regard to the situation. The Persian Foreign Minister, Mons. B. Kazemi, paid a visit to New Delhi in November 1935, and travelled eastward from Persia by the Baluchistan route. He was interested, as his Government's representative, in the development of railways in Seistan and in securing British-Indian assistance in that enterprise. Only informal conversations on the subject took place. No constructive result has become apparent.

III.—IRAN.

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out, the Iran question as affecting Indian frontier policy has receded until it is of no account. Reference is made in the introduction to this section to the fact that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement left us a bitter legacy in Persia. That Agreement divided Iran into two zones of influence, and the Iranians bitterly resented this apparent division of their kingdom between the two Powers, though no such end was in view. German agents, working cleverly on this feeling, established an influence which was not suspected, and when the Great War broke out they were able to raise the tribes in opposition to Great Britain, in the South, and after the fall of Kutal-Amara, when a Turkish Division penetrated Western Iran, they exercised a strong influence in Teheran. With the defeat of Turkey and the Central Powers this influence disappeared, but at that time there was no authority in Iran besides that of the British Government, which had strong forces in the North-West and controlled the southern provinces through a force organised under British officers and called The South Persian Rifles. It was one of the first tasks of the British Government to regularise this position, and for this purpose an agreement was reached with the then Persian Government, the main features of which were :—

To respect Persian integrity;

To supply experts for Persian administration;

To supply officers and equipment for a Persian force for the maintenance of order.

To provide a loan for these purposes;

To co-operate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport.

Both Governments agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to examine and revise the Customs tariff.

The second agreement defined the terms and conditions on which the loan was to be made to Persia. The loan was for £2,000,000 at 7 per cent. redeemable in 20 years. It was secured on the revenues and Customs' receipts assigned for the repayment of the 1911 loan and should these be insufficient the Persian Government was to make good the necessary sums from other sources.

The Present Position.—We have given the main points in the Anglo-Iran agreement, because few documents have been more misunderstood. Those who desire to study it in greater detail will find it set out in the Indian Year Book for 1921, page 138 *et seq.* It has been explained that most Iranians construed it into a guarantee of protection against all external enemies. When the British troops in the north-west retired before the Bolsheviks, the Iranians had no use for the Agreement and it soon became a dead instrument. It was finally rejected and the advisers who were to have assisted Persia under it withdrew.

A remark frequently heard amongst soldiers and politicians in India after the Great War was that Great Britain must take an active hand in Iran because she could not be a passive witness to chaos in that country. The view always taken in the Indian Year Book was that the internal

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affairs of Iran were her own concern; if she preferred chaos to order that was her own look-out, but left alone she would hammer out some form of Government. That position has been justified. The Sirdar Sipah, or commander-in-chief, a rough but energetic soldier, gradually took charge of Iranian affairs and established a thinly-veiled military dictatorship which made the Government feared and respected throughout the country for the first time since the assassination of Shah Nasr-ed-din. A body of capable Americans under Dr. Millspaugh restored order to the chaotic finances. These two forces operating in unison gave Iran the best government she had known for a generation. But the Sirdar Sipah chafed under the irregularities of his position, with a Shah spending his time in Europe and wasting the resources of the country. He moved to have his position regularised by the deposition of the absentee Shah and his own ascent of the throne. At first he was defeated by the opposition of the Mullahs, but in 1925 prevailed, and the Shah was formally deposed and the Sirdar Sipah chosen monarch in his place under the title of Reza Shah Pahlavi. The change was made without disturbance, and Iran entered on a period of peace and consolidation which has removed it from the disturbing forces in the post-war world. Since then considerable progress has been made with the reform of the administration, and many projects are afoot for the improvement of communications, which is the greatest need of the land, such as an air service to Teheran and railway construction. The least reassuring episode was the departure of the American financial mission, which had done admirable work in the restoration of the finances. When their contract expired Dr. Millspaugh and his colleagues were offered a renewal of it on terms which they did not regard as satisfactory, especially in regard to the powers they were to exercise. They therefore withdrew from the country, and have been replaced by other foreign advisers. The general situation was gravely disturbed in 1932 by the sudden termination by the Iran Government of the Anglo-Iran Oil Co.'s concession, a matter affecting one of the biggest industrial undertakings in the world and millions sterling of capital. The intervention of the British Government led to the reference of the trouble to the League of Nations and this paved the way for negotiations between the Company and the Iran Government. While these were being settled some progress was also made with general negotiations between the British and Iran Governments for an agreement covering all outstanding points of difficulty between them.

IV.—THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM.

There yet remains a small part of British India where the King's writ does not run. Under what is called the Durand Agreement with the Amir of Afghanistan, the boundary between Indian and Afghanistan influence was settled, and it was delimited in 1903 except for a small section which was delimited after the Afghan War in 1919. But the Government of India have never occupied up to the border. Between the administered territory and the Durand line there lies a belt of territory of varying width extending from the Gomal Pass in the south, to Kashmir in the north; this is generically known as the Tribal Territory. Its future is the keynote of the interminable discussions of frontier policy for nearly half a century.

This is a country of deep valleys and secluded glens, which nature has fenced in with almost inaccessible mountains. It is peopled with wild tribes of mysterious origin, in whom Afghan, Tartar, Turkoman, Persian, Indian, Arab and Jewish intermingle. They had lived their own lives for centuries, with little intercourse even amongst themselves, and as Sir Valentine Chirol truly said "the only bond that ever could unite them in common action was the bond of Islam." It is impossible to understand the Frontier problem unless two facts are steadily borne in mind. The strongest sentiment amongst these strange people is—or was until comparatively recently—the desire to be left alone. They value their independence much more than their lives. The other factor is that the country does not suffice even in good years to maintain the population. They must find the means of subsistence outside, either in trade, by service in the Indian Army or in the Khassadars, or else in the outlet which hill-men all the world over have utilised from time immemorial, the raiding of the wealthier and more peaceful population of the Plains. The internal peace enforced among them by British control has in late years led to an increase in their numbers and this has aggravated their economic problem.

Frontier Policy.

The policy of the Government of India toward the Independent Territory has ebbed and flowed in a remarkable degree. It has fluctuated between the Forward School, which would occupy the frontier up to the confines of Afghanistan, and the school of Masterly Inactivity, which would leave the tribesmen entirely to their own resources, punishing them only when they raided British territory. Behind both the policies lay the menace of a Russian invasion, and that coloured our frontier policy until the Anglo-Russian Agreement. This induced what was called Hit and Retire tactics. In the half century which ended in 1897 there were nearly a score of punitive expeditions, each one of which left behind a legacy of distrust, and which brought no permanent improvement in its train. The fruit of the suspicion thus engendered was seen in 1897. Then the whole Frontier, from the Malakand to the Gomal, was ablaze. The extent of this rising and the magnitude of the military measures which were taken to meet it compelled a consideration of the whole position. The broad outlines of the new policy were laid down in a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, which prescribed for the Government the "limitation of your interference with the tribes, so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over tribal territory." It fell to Lord Curzon to give

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effect to this policy. The main foundations of his action were to exercise over the tribes the political influence requisite to secure our Imperial interests, to pay them subsidies for the performance of specific duties, but to respect their tribal independence and leave them, as far as possible, free to govern themselves according to their own traditions and to follow their own inherited habits of life without let or hindrance.

New Province.

As a first step Lord Curzon took the control of the tribes under the direct supervision of the Government of India. Up to this point they had been in charge of the Government of the Punjab, a province whose head is busied with many other concerns. Lord Curzon created in 1901 the North-West Frontier Province, and placed it in charge of a Chief Commissioner, with an intimate frontier experience, directly subordinate to the Government of India. This was a revival of a scheme prepared by Lord Lytton in 1877, and often considered afterwards, but which had slipped for lack of driving power. Next, Lord Curzon withdrew the regular troops so far as possible from the advanced posts, and placed these fortalices in charge of tribal levies, officered by a handful of British officers. The most successful of these was the Khyber Rifles, which steadfastly kept the peace of that historic Pass until 1919. At the same time the regular troops were cantoned in places whence they could quickly move to any danger point, and these bases were connected with the Indian railway system. In pursuance of this policy frontier railways were run out to Dargai, and a narrow-gauge line, since converted to the broad-gauge, was constructed from Kushalgarh to Kohat, at the entrance of the Kohat Pass, and to Thal in the midst of the Kurram Valley. These railways were completed by lines to Tank and Bannu. By this means the striking power of the regular forces was greatly increased. Nor was the policy of economic development neglected. The railways gave a powerful stimulus to trade and the Lower Swat Canal converted fractious tribesmen into successful agriculturists. This policy of economic development is receiving a great development through the completion of the Upper Swat Canal (*q. v.* Irrigation). Now it is completed there are other works awaiting attention. For many years this policy was completely justified by results.

A New Policy.

It saved us from serious complications for nearly twenty years, although the position could never be said to be entirely satisfactory, particularly in Waziristan, peopled by the most reckless raiders on the whole border-line, with a bolt hole into Afghanistan when pressed from the British side. It endured through the Great War and did not break down until the Amir of Afghanistan sought refuge from his internal troubles in a jehad against India. In this insane enterprise the Afghans placed less reliance in their regular troops which have never offered more than a contemptible resistance to the British forces than in the armed tribesmen. In this they were justified, for the Indian Military authorities failed to give timely support to the advanced militia posts, some of these posts were ordered to withdraw, the Militia collapsed and the most serious fighting was with the tribesmen. The Southern Waziristan Militia inevitably broke and there was serious trouble throughout the Zhob district. The Afridis, our most serious enemies in 1897, and the most powerful of the tribes on the North-West Frontier, remained fairly quiet throughout the actual hostilities with Afghanistan, but later it was necessary to take measures against a leading malcontent and destroy his fort at Chora. The Mahsuds and the Wazirs broke into open hostilities. Their country lies within the belt bounded by the Durand Line and the Afghan frontier on the west, and by the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan on the east. Amongst them the Afghan emissaries were particularly active and as they could put in the field some 30,000 warriors, 75 per cent. armed with modern weapons of precision they constituted formidable adversaries. They refused to make peace even when the Afghans caved in. They rejected our terms and active measures were taken against them. The fighting was the most severe in the history of the Frontier. The Mahsuds fought with great tenacity. Their shooting was amazingly good; their tactics were admirable, for amongst their ranks were many men trained either in the Militia or in the Indian Army; and more than once they came within measurable distance of considerable success. They were assisted by the fact that the best trained troops in the Indian Army were still overseas and younger soldiers were opposed to them. But their very tenacity and bravery were their own undoing; their losses were the heaviest in the long history of the Borderland and when the Mahsuds made their complete submission in September 1921 they were more severely chastened than at any time during their career.

A New Chapter.—As the result of the Afghan War of 1919, Indian frontier policy was again thrown into the melting pot. There was much vague discussion of the position in the course of the months which followed the Afghan War and the troubles in Waziristan which succeeded it, but this discussion did not really come to a head until February-March 1922. The Budget then presented to the country revealed a serious financial position. It showed that despite serious increases in taxation, the country had suffered a series of deficits, which had been financed out of borrowings. Further heavy taxation was proposed in this Budget, but even then the equilibrium which the financial authorities regarded as of paramount importance was not attained. When the accounts were examined, it was seen that the heaviest charges on the exchequer were those under Military Expenses, and that there was an indefinitely large and seemingly unending expenditure on Waziristan. This forced the Military, and allied with it the Frontier, expenditure to the front. In actual practice the discussion was really focussed on Waziristan. In essentials it was the aged controversy—shall we deal with this part of the Frontier on what is known as the Sandeman system, namely, by occupying commanding posts within the country itself, dominating the

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tribesmen but interfering little in their own affairs; or shall we revert to what was known as the close border system, as modified by Lord Curzon, of withdrawing our regular troops to strategic positions outside the tribal area, leaving the tribesmen, organised into militia, to keep the passes open, and punishing the tribesmen by expeditions when their raiding propensities become unbearable.

The Curzon Policy.—The Curzon policy, adopted in 1899, to clear up the aftermath of the serious and unsatisfactory Frontier rising in 1897, was a compromise between the "occupation" and the "close border" policies. It was based on the withdrawal of the regular troops so far as possible to cantonments in rear whilst the frontier posts, such as those in the Tochi at Wana and in the Khyber and Kurram were held by militia, recruited from amongst the tribesmen themselves. The cantonments for regular troops were linked so far as possible with the Indian railway system, so as to permit of rapid reinforcement. But it must be remembered that like all Frontier students, Lord Curzon did not regard this as the final policy. He wrote in the Memorandum formulating his ideas: "It is of course inevitable that in the passage of time the whole Waziri country up to the Durand line will come more and more under our control. No policy in the world can resist or greatly retard that consummation. My desire is to bring it about by gradual degrees and above all without the constant aid and presence of British troops." The Curzon policy, though it was not pursued with the steadfastness he would have followed if he had remained in control, gave us moderate—or rather it should be said bearable—frontier conditions until the Afghan War. It then broke down, because the tribal militia, on which it was based, could not, when left without the support of regular troops in the day of need, withstand the wave of fanaticism and other conditions set up by the Afghan invasion of 1919. The Khyber militia faded away; the Wazir militia either mutinied, as at Wana, or deserted. The pillar of the Curzon system fell.

The Policy.—The policy first adumbrated to meet these changed conditions was outlined by Lord Chelmsford, the then Viceroy, in a speech which he addressed to the Indian Legislature. He said it had been decided to retain commanding posts in Waziristan; to open up the country by roads; to extend the main Indian railway system from its then terminus, Jamrud, through the Khyber to the frontier of Afghanistan and to take over the duties of the Militia by regular troops. That immediate policy was soon modified so far as the policing of these frontier lines by regular troops was concerned. Such duties are unpopular in the regular army, which is not organised and equipped for work of this character. Irregulars have always existed on the frontier, and as they had disappeared with the Militia, it was necessary to recreate them. The new form of irregular was what have been called Khassadars and Scouts. The Khassadar is an irregular in the extreme. He has no British officers and no uniform, except a distinguishing kind of *pagri*. In contradistinction to the old Militia, he finds his own rifle. As one informed observer remarked, the beauty of the system is that so long as the Khassadars, under their own headmen, secure the immunity of the caravans and perform their other police duties, they draw their pay and no questions are asked. If they desert in the day of trouble, they lose their pay but the Government loses no rifles, nor does it risk mutiny or the loss of British and Indian officers. But the application of this policy produced an acute controversy. It was one thing to say that commanding posts in Waziristan should be retained; it was another to decide what these posts should be. We must therefore consider the special problem of Waziristan. The Scouts are a mobile, mounted, irregular force not territorially recruited, officered by British officers.

V.—WAZIRISTAN.

Now comes the real frontier question of the day, the future of Waziristan.

Geographically Waziristan is a rough parallelogram averaging 60 miles from East to West and 160 from North to South. The western half consists of the Suleiman Range gradually rising up to the ridge from five to ten thousand feet high, which forms the water-shed between the Indus and the Helmund Rivers and corresponds with the Durand Line separating India from Afghanistan. This is the western boundary. On the east is the Indus. North is the water-shed of the Kurram River running East and West about 30 miles north of Bannu separating Waziristan from the Kohat District. South is a zigzag political boundary from the Durand Line running between Wana and Fort Sandeman in Baluchistan with a turn southwards to the Indus.

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable medley of ridges and ravines straggled and confused in hopeless disarray. The more inhabited portions lie well up the slope at heights of four to six thousand feet. Here lie our outposts of Wana and Razmaksome 15 and 20 miles respectively from the Durand Line, in the centre of the grazing district, the latter within five miles of important villages of Kaniguram and Makin.

The submontane tracts from the hills to the Indus vary from the highly cultivated and irrigated land round Bannu to the sand desert in the Marwat above Pezu.

Where irrigation or river water is obtainable cultivation is attempted under conditions which can hardly be encouraging. Other tracts like that between Pezu and Tank, usually pastoral, can only hope for an occasional crop after a lucky rainfall.

Inhabitants.—The inhabitants, unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours. The name originates according to tradition from one Wazir, two of whose grandsons were the actual founders of the race. Of the four main tribes, Darwesh Khel, Mahsuds, Dawars and Batanni, only the first two are true Wazirs.

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their villages are separate though dotted about more or less indiscriminately, and inter-marriage is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in open strife, a circumstance which, until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of 1919 joined them together, as materially aided our dealings with them.

Unlike other parts of India, however, these wild people acknowledge little allegiance to maliks or headmen. No one except perhaps the Mulla Powindah till his death in 1913 could speak of any portion of them as his following.

Policy.—The policy of the British was at first one of non-interference with the tribes. Even now only part of the country is administered. Gradually it was found that more and more supervision became necessary to control raiding and this was attempted by expeditions to portions of the country with Regulars, followed by building posts and brick towers to be held by Militia. These posts were at first placed at the points where raiders usually debouched. The Political Officers, at first supported by Regulars, built up from 1904 onwards a force of some 3,000 Militia with British Officers at their disposal, who were backed up by the garrisons at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In addition certain allowances were made to the tribes for good behaviour, prevention of raids and surrender of offenders when required; also for tribal escorts as necessary. Gradually, as occasion required, posts were occupied. Wana was occupied in 1895 at the request of the Wana Wazirs. Similarly the Tochi in 1896. In the comprehensive expedition of 1895-96 when this policy was put into effect, the British arms were shown in every remote valley in the vain hope of taming the Mahsuds. It was hoped the various posts would prove a pacifying influence and a rallying ground for Government supporters. From 1904 to 1919 they were held by Militia. Roads and communications were improved and tribal allowances augmented by sales of produce to the troops on a liberal scale.

A Compromise.—A full statement of the policy finally adopted by Government in view of the situation left upon their hands after the Mahsud rebellion was made by the Foreign Secretary, Sir (then Mr.) Denys Bray, in the course of a Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 5th March 1923. He outlined neither a Forward policy nor a Close Border policy. Both these terms had, in fact, ceased to be appropriate. Circumstances had so changed that neither the one plan nor the other remained within the bounds of reasonable argument.

The Foreign Secretary explained that the ingredients of the Frontier problem at the present day were essentially three, namely, the Frontier districts, the neighbouring friendly State of Afghanistan, and the so-called Independent Territory, this last being the belt of unsettled mountain country which lies between the borders of British India and India. He proceeded specially to show that this belt was, in fact, within India "....It is boundary pillars that mark off Waziristan from Afghanistan; it is boundary pillars that include Waziristan in India. We are apt to call Waziristan independent territory; and it is only from the point of view of our British districts that the tribes are trans-frontier tribes. From the point of view of India, from the international point of view that is, they are cis-frontier tribesmen of India. If Waziristan and her tribes are India's scourge, they are also India's responsibility—and India's alone. That is an international fact that we must never forget."

Sir Denys next referred to the triumph of the Sandeman policy in Baluchistan. He pointed out that some people long ago believed that the same policy would prove effective in Waziristan. "But what was a practical proposition 20 or 30 years ago is not necessarily so now. The task is infinitely more difficult to-day, chiefly because the tribesmen are infinitely better armed; their arms having increased at least tenfold during the last 20 years." Dealing with the Close Border prescription he showed that if one erected a Chinese wall of barbed-wire fence along the plain some distance below the hills, "all the time the problem in front of us would be going from bad to worse, with the inevitable increase of arms in the trans-border and with that inevitable increase in the economic stringency in this mountainous tract, which would make the tribesmen more and more desperate, more and more thrown back on barbarism.....A rigid Close Border policy is really a policy of negation, and nothing more.....We might gain for our districts a momentary respite from raids but we would be leaving behind a legacy of infinitely worse trouble for their descendants."

The settled policy of Government in Waziristan, Sir Denys showed, was the control of that country through a road system, of which about 140 miles would lie in Waziristan itself and one hundred miles along the border of Derajat, and the maintenance of some 4,600 Khassadars and of some 5,000 irregulars, while at Razmak, 6,500 feet high and overlooking northern Waziristan, there would be an advanced base occupied by a strong garrison of regular troops. Razmak he showed to be further from the Durand Line than the old-established posts in the Tochi. In the geographical sense, therefore, the policy was, in one signal respect, a backward policy. None the less, it was a forward policy in a very real sense, for it was a policy of constructive progress and was a big step forward on the long and laborious road towards the pacification, through civilization, of the most backward and inaccessible, and therefore the most truculent and aggressive tribes on the border. "Come what may, civilization must be made to penetrate these inaccessible mountains or we must admit that there is no solution to the Waziristan problem, and we must fold our hands while it grows inevitably worse."

The policy thus initiated for a period proceeded with results according to the highest reasonable expectations and exceeding the most sanguine hopes of most people concerned in its formulation.

The roads were policed by the Khassadars, who in the main, until the Tori Khel rebellion of 1936-37 upset some of them, proved faithful to their trust. The open hostility of the Wazir tribesmen to the presence of troops and other agents of Government in their midst, which at the outset

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they showed by shooting up individuals and small bodies of troops at every opportunity, faded away, and the people showed an understanding of the rule of law, and, under the control exercised, a readiness to conform to it. In various small but significant ways, methods of civilization caught the imagination of the people and won their approval. Thus, the safety of the roads was encouraged, and became buttressed by a considerable development of motor-bus traffic. The roads, as the King's Highway, are officially held to be sacrosanct, that is no shooting up or other pursuit of personal or tribal feuds is permitted upon them. This permits villagers to proceed to and from the plains towns in safety. Under the influence of their women, the tribesmen applied that the ban against shooting upon the highway would be extended to all the country for three miles on either side of the highway. Tentative efforts to introduce primary education proved possible and achieved as much success as could be expected. The hospitals and dispensaries maintained for irregular troops, called Scouts, employed about the country, attend to the wants of the tribes-people who come to them. So much has this arrangement been appreciated that the Mahsuds formally applied for the establishment of a hospital of their own. With grim humour, they offered to provide such an institution with the necessary surgical instruments, staying that they had saved this from the time when the British formerly left the country. In other words, they offered what they had captured or looted during the 1919 emeute.

Wana was occupied, following an encouraging petition from the local Wazirs, in 1929. A motor road had already been run out from Jandola through Chagmalai and the Shahur Tangi to Sarwekai. A brigade of troops, hitherto stationed at Manzai, whereabouts the Takki Zam, after flowing down its deep valley from central Waziristan, debouches on to the Derajat, was accordingly ordered up to Wana in the autumn of 1929. It proceeded throughout the journey thither without opposition and was warmly welcomed by the tribes people at Wana, where it established itself in a favourably sited camp not far from the fort which was the earlier centre of British occupation. There it remains.

The area cultivated by the villagers of Wana plain doubled by the end of 1931 and the people declared their readiness to surrender their firearms if their neighbours also gave up theirs or were deprived of them. A road has been built connecting Fort Sandeman *via* Gulkach, on the Gomal river, with Tanai, on the Sarwekai-Wana road. A motor road has also been constructed from Razmak through Kaniguram, in the heart of the Mahsud country, to Wana. It was completed in 1933 and the only disputes connected with its construction arose from the rivalry of the tribesmen whose villages lie along the route and who sometimes fought one another to secure road-making contracts.

A startling new development upon the North West Frontier during 1930 was the spread thereto of agitation carried on by the Indian National Congress both in India in pursuit of its efforts to bring political pressure to bear upon the Government of India and above them, His Majesty's Government. The Congress at its annual session at Lahore in the week following Christmas, 1929, adopted a programme aiming at the separation of India from the British Empire and at the promotion of revolution in India to secure this end. In particular, it avowedly set out "to make Government impossible." Revolutionary agitation, and especially a campaign to promote disobedience of the civil law in order to bring the administration to a standstill, commenced all over India immediately after the Congress meetings. The settled districts of the N.W. F. P. were the scene of this, in common with the rest of the land. The agitation was then carried on by Congress agents organised in what are known as Khilafat Committees. For their purpose they made special use of misrepresentations of the Sarda Act, recently passed by the Indian Legislature by the official and Hindu votes against the opposition of the Muslim non-official members. This measure makes illegal and provides penalties for the marriage of boys and girls below stated minimum ages. The age at which marriage may take place is also in general terms laid down for Mohammedans by their religious law. Hence, the Muslims in British India, while acknowledging that the Sarda Act would not in practice affect them, because its provisions in no way over-rule their religious law, nevertheless saw in the measure an act affecting the domain of their religious law, and passed in spite of their dissent, in a Legislature in which Muslims are, by themselves, a hopeless minority. They regarded its enactment as a grave illustration of their fears that under any scheme of democratic self-government in India, Muslim interests would not be safe against disregard by the Hindu majority.

Outbreak at Peshawar in 1930.—This Muslim apprehension, after the passing of the Act, strongly influenced the attitude of the community towards all questions of political reform, and the lever which misrepresentation of the Act provided for stirring up anti-Government agitation in the almost wholly and fanatical Muslim province in the north can easily be understood. Grossly untrue propaganda was carried on; it was, for instance, alleged that under the Act all girls must be medically examined before marriage. An elaboration of this untruth was that the Government were recruiting a large body of Hindu inspectors to make the examinations. And the agitation was deliberately pushed outwards from the settled districts of the N.W. F. P. into the tribal areas. Waziristan was amongst the first of them to be inundated with the propaganda. This was in March-April 1929. The poison spread outwards from Peshawar into Tirah about the same time. The agitation was sedulously carried on in the district northward of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed into Mohmand country. The first point of violent combustion was Peshawar city, where the mob murderously broke out on 23rd April 1930. Within a short time, Afridi bands descended the ravines and nullahs from Tirah to join in the fray. The Mohmands became similarly excited and sent down bands to sit

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ar the border and watch for an opportunity o join in. The Upper Tochi Wazirs simul- aneously took to arms and shortly afterwards e Mahsud Wazirs, about Ladha, did the same. t this stage, the development of the Air arm n India proved of incalculable value. Aero- planes patrolled the whole country and were requently employed by the political authorities to take preventive and punitive action by bombing. The road system, meanwhile, en- abled troops to be moved at will to positions of advantage for dealing with whatever serious tribal aggression appeared likely.

In the result, the Mohmands, after being bombed several times, found discretion the better part of valour and made no descent in force. The Afridis twice endeavoured to raid Peshawar in force but by combined air and land action were both times driven back to their hills with no achievement to report. The Orakzais of southern Tirah threatened to descend by the Ublan Pass upon Kohat and their western clans attacked a post in the Upper Kurram and endeavoured to attack Parachinar. Helped by the machinations of Congress agents, they succeeded in drawing two or three clans of Afghan tribesmen across the border into the fray. Combined air and ground action crushed these efforts. The Tochi Wazirs heavily attacked Datta Khel, but were speedily brought to order by force. The Mahsuds were similarly repulsed and punished when they assaulted Scrarogha, in the valley of the Takki Zam.

All outbreaks of revolt were suppressed in the same manner and the establishment of new fortified posts on the Peshawar plain, immediately opposite the main valleys leading out of Tirah, and the construction of roads for their service, now indicate the application of the new frontier policy in that region. The Afridis long refused to assent to these, but being thereby deprived of access to their normal winter grazing grounds on the Khajuri and Aka Khul plain, and prevented from visiting Peshawar, their marketing centre, they came in an accepted peace under the new conditions before the opening of the winter of 1931-32. The Afridis later asked for roads into Tirah but are not yet sufficiently agreed among themselves about the point for construction successfully to proceed.

Mohmand Outbreak in 1933.—Disturbances in the Mohmand country during the summer of 1933 both illustrated the operation of the modern Frontier policy and the need to keep it alive policy if it is to be of any use at all. The Mohmands may for the purposes of present description be divided into two categories namely, the Upper Mohmands, who live in the highlands of the Mohmand country, and the Lower Mohmands, whose country stretches from the lower altitudes of the same hills down to the Peshawar Plain. Through the country of the Upper Mohmands passes the Durand line but the Afghan Government have never agreed to its delimitation in part of this region and consequently its place has long been taken over a considerable portion of the length of the Frontier by what is described as the Presumptive Frontier. The exact position of this latter has never been settled between the two governments and it is consequently sometimes difficult to say whether people from particular villages belong to one side or to the other of it.

In 1932, during the revolutionary Red Shirt campaign, in connection with the Indian National Congress, in the Peshawar Plain, the Upper Mohmands decided to join in the disturbances and raids in the administered territory immediately northward of Peshawar. The Lower Mohmands are described as the Assured Tribes. The meaning of the description is that the British Indian authorities assure them protection against the attacks of the Upper Mohmands and they, on the other hand, are bound by promises of good behaviour. The Assured Tribes in 1932 interfered with the programme of the Upper Mohmands for raiding the plain and the Upper Mohmands in 1933, when spring and early summer once more facilitated their methods of campaigning, commenced retributory raids upon the Halimzai and other Assured clans. The attacked clans appealed to the political authorities for help and that help they were obliged to give.

About the same time as this trouble was germinating, there appeared in Bajaur, a country immediately to the north of that in which the events just described developed, a Pretender to the Afghan throne. He was accompanied by two companions and started a campaign in Bajaur for a revolution or such other trouble as might be possible in Afghanistan. This compelled the British Indian authorities to take measures in fulfilment of their obligations of good neighbourliness to Afghanistan.

Road construction from the Peshawar-Shabkadr road northwards through Ghalanai into the Halimzai country and towards the passes which lead from that country into the upper extremities of the Bajaur Valley was undertaken and two brigades of troops, with other details, were sent forward up it to assist in dealing with the Upper Mohmands. At the same time, aeroplanes bombarded the village of Kotkai in Upper Bajaur, which had given shelter to the Pretender, further aerial demonstrations were made and the Bajauris were given an ultimatum demanding the surrender of the Pretender by a given date.

The Upper Mohmands continuing aggressive and the Bajauris obdurate, there was good prospect of a campaign over the same country as that covered by the campaign of 1897. It seemed likely that the Ghalanai Road would be continued into the upper extremity of Bajaur and that another road for troops would also have to be constructed from Malakand up the Bajaur valley itself so that by the meeting of the two roads in Upper Bajaur, there would become established a circular road through this part of the tribal territory, resembling that running through North Waziristan.

In the end, the Upper Mohmands, partly doubtless because of punishment which they received in certain encounters with our troops and partly probably because of influence brought to bear upon them from Kabul, retired to their hills and after negotiations entered into bonds to keep the peace; and the Bajauris, while

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maintaining on grounds of tribal custom their refusal to surrender the Pretender, nevertheless expelled that person from their territory, probably into Afghanistan. Here, then, the trouble ceased. The nett result of it was the construction of the road through Ghalanai and the rapid development of bus services and other activities of civilization which speedily took place along it.

The Upper Mohmands made another descent in the summer of 1935. The Lower Mohmands quarrelled among themselves over the distribution of road maintenance contracts and the Upper Mohmands decided to fish in the troubled waters. Successful military operations ended in the Upper Mohmands sueing for peace—and in the Ghalanai road being carried forward over the Nahakki Pass and down beyond it on to the plain which extends to the natural road junction where the Upper Bajaur Valley meets the Upper Mohmand country.

Tori Khel Rebellion.—The Wazirs and Mahsuds in 1930 showed signs of rebelling against Government in parallel with the Afridis. Congress party agents endeavoured to persuade them to do so. They were at the outset firmly dealt with and peace was thus assured almost without its having been broken. All went peacefully until the autumn of 1936 and then trouble was produced in North Waziristan by the faqir of Ipi, a man who was formerly in subordinate Government service in the Settled Districts and afterwards settled at the place from which he took his best known name. A Muslim lad was accused in 1936 of kidnapping a Hindu girl of Bannu. Apparently, she eloped with him. She was restored to her parents by order of the Civil Court, on the ground that she was a minor. There was a good deal of communal excitement about the matter and the faqir started an agitation about it in the Tribal country, alleging that the return of the girl to her Hindu parents was an interference with Islam. There was also, in 1936, a dispute between Muslims and Sikhs in Lahore over the possession of an old building said to have been a mosque. This was settled in the Lahore High Court in favour of the Sikhs and the Punjab Muslims accepted the decision. The faqir of Ipi lumped together the Bannu Girl Case and the Lahore (Shahidganj) Mosque Case and upon them raised among the Waziristan Tribes the slogan, "Islam in Danger." His demand for a holy war was only taken up by a sub-section of the Tori Khel section of the Wazirs of Northern Waziristan. Their elders begged Government to order a flag march of troops through their country so as to increase the credit of the loyalist element. This Government did. The troops were heavily fired upon and had to fight their way out. Efforts to round off the matter before it developed into a major affair failed and there followed a war in which the Tori Khel were the only tribal section avowedly at war with Government but all the other tribesmen of the country were hardly more than nominally friendly, some joined in raids and in fighting the authorities and others countenanced such acts. Not until the fall of winter towards the end of 1937 were the Tori Khel and the bands of irreconcilables under during leaders whom the faqir inspired by his agitation, beaten by extensive military operations into asking for peace. The faqir has not been caught and continues a troublesome influence. The summer campaign in 1937 involved the employment of 50,000 troops. Before they were withdrawn in the following winter 106 miles of new roads opening up some of the hitherto inaccessible country in and about the upper reaches of the Shaktu river were made. The faqir of Ipi, however, assisted by several notorious outlaws continued to keep Waziristan particularly the North: in a disturbed condition throughout 1938 and on into 1939. It was therefore, found necessary to keep an extra brigade in the territory and spasmodic operations against recalcitrant gangs proceeded by land and air and have not yet succeeded in restoring normal conditions. In the summer of 1939 a temporary complication was provided by the appearance amongst the Mahsuds of a Syrian called the Shami Pir who was only just prevented from leading a tribal incursion to support a rebellion against the Government of Kabul. The persistence and expense of the trouble in Waziristan, constituting as it does a heavy breaking set-back to the "policy" which has seemed for fifteen years to be achieving material results, has provoked renewed discussion of Frontier policy especially in regard to military commitments which were examined by a Defence Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Chatfield who visited India on behalf of His Majesty's Government towards the end of 1938. Although hostile sections still persisted with mischief there was thought by April 1939 to be sufficient justification for the hope that the period of major military operations was over and Waziristan was in consequence returned to the charge of His Excellency the Governor of the N.W.F.P., in his capacity as A.G.G. for the tribal areas. Sporadic disturbances have continued into the period of the second world war and the Fakir remains a disturbing influence.

Waziristan Outrages 1939.—During 1939 Waziristan was in a state of continual unrest. The list of offences committed by the Ahmedzai tribesmen by the end of the year mounted to over fifty cases of major outrage. They included blasting of bridges and destruction of communications, holding up and looting lorries, sniping, kidnapping and several cases of murder. The situation became intolerable and necessitated military operations. Two columns of troops were sent to the Ahmedzai salient and it took three months to subdue the hostile elements and clear it of offenders and outlaws.

A detailed investigation into the economic conditions in the tribal areas, as a preliminary step to the adoption of measures aimed at radical improvement of the tribesmen, was thereupon believed to be opportune and would probably have been attempted but for the pre-occupations

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VI.—AFGHANISTAN.

The relations of Afghanistan with the India Empire were for long dominated by one man consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Russian invasion of India. All other considerations were of secondary importance. For nearly three-quarters of a century the attitude of Great Britain toward successive Amirs has been dictated by this one factor. It was in order to prevent Afghanistan from coming under the influence of Russia that the first Afghan War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy episode in Indian frontier history. It was because a Russian envoy was received at Kabul whilst the British representative was turned back at Ali Masjid that the Afghan War of 1878 was waged. After that the whole end of British policy toward Afghanistan was to build up a strong independent State, friendly to Britain, which would act as a buffer against Russia, and so to order our frontier policy that we should be in a position to move large forces up, if necessary, to support the Afghans in resisting aggression.

Gates to India.

A knowledge of the trans-frontier geography of India brought home to her administrators the conviction that there were only two main gates to India—through Afghanistan, the historic route to India, along which successive invasions have poured, and by way of Seistan. It was the purpose of British policy to close them, and of Russia to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open. To this end, having pushed her trans-Persian railway to Samarkand, Russia thrust a military line from Merv to the Kushklinsky Post, where railway material is collected for its immediate prolongation to Herat. Later, she connected the trans-Siberian railway with the trans-Caucasian system, by the Orenburg-Tashkent line, thus bringing Central Asia into direct touch with her European magazines. Nor has Great Britain been idle. A great military station has been created at Quetta. This is connected with the Indian railway system by lines of railway which climb to the Quetta Plateau by the Bolan Pass and through the Chapper Rift, lines which rank amongst the most picturesque and daring in the world. From Quetta the line has been carried by the Khojak tunnel through the Khwaja Amran Range, until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chaman, where it opens on the route to Kandahar. In view of the same menace the whole of Baluchistan has been brought under British control. Quetta is now one of the great strategical positions of the world, and nothing has been left undone which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength. In the opinion of many military authorities it firmly closes the western gate to India, either by way of Kandahar, or by the direct route through Seistan.

Further east, the Indian railway system was carried to Jamrud and by the autumn of 1925 up the Khyber Pass to Landi Kotal and down the other side of the Pass to Landi Khana on the Afghan Frontier. A first-class military road sometimes double sometimes treble, also threads the Pass to our advanced post at Landi Kotal, and then descends until it meets the Afghan Frontier at Landi Khana. In this wise the two Powers prepared for the great conflict which was to be fought on the Kandahar-Ghazni-Kabul line.

Relations with India.

Between the advanced posts on either side stands the Kingdom of Afghanistan. The end of British policy has been to make it strong and friendly. In the first particular it has early and largely succeeded. The second aim may now also be said to have been attained. When the late Abdurrahaman was invited to ascend the throne, as the only means of escape from the tangle of 1879, none realised his great qualities. Previously the Amir of Afghanistan had been the chief of a confederacy of clans. Abdurrahaman made himself master in his own kingdom. By means into which it is not well closely to enter; he beat down opposition until none dared lift a hand against him. Aided by a British subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year, increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1893, and subsequently to over 20 lakhs, he established a strong standing army and set up arsenals under foreign supervision to furnish it with arms and ammunition. Step by step his position was regularised. The Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission,—which nearly precipitated war over the Penjdeh episode in 1885,—determined the northern boundaries. The Pamirs Agreement delimited the borders amid those snowy heights. The Durand Agreement settled the border on the British side, except for a small section to the west of the Khyber, which remained a fruitful source of trouble between Afghanistan and ourselves until 1919, when the Afghan claims and action upon the undemarcated section led to war. That section was finally surveyed and the frontier determined shortly after the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan. Finally the McMahon award closed the old feud with Persia over the distribution of the waters of the Helmand in Seistan. This frontier has since been reaffirmed by a Turkish boundary commission appointed by Iran and Afghanistan conjointly. It was estimated by competent authorities that about the time of Abdurrahaman's death, Afghanistan was in a position to place in the field, in the event of war, one hundred thousand well-armed regular and irregular troops, together with two hundred thousand tribal levies, and to leave fifty thousand regulars and irregulars and a hundred thousand levies to maintain order in Kabul and the provinces. But if Afghanistan were made strong: it was not made friendly. Abdurrahaman Khan distrusted British policy up to the day of his

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death. All that can be said is that he distrusted it less than he distrusted Russia, and if the occasion had arisen for him to make a choice, he would have opposed a Russian advance with all the force at his disposal. He closed his country absolutely against all foreigners, except those who were necessary for the supervision of his arsenals and factories. He refused to accept a British Resident, on the ground that he could not protect him, and British affairs were entrusted to an Indian agent, who was in a most equivocal position. At the same time he repeatedly pressed for the right to pass by the Government of India and to establish his own representative at the Court of St. James.

Afghanistan and the War.—These relations were markedly improved during the reign of His Majesty the Amir Habibullah Khan. It used to be one of the trite sayings of the Frontier that the system which Abdurrahman Khan had built up would perish with him, for none was capable of maintaining it. Habibullah Khan more than maintained it. He visited India soon after his accession and acquired a vivid knowledge of the power and resources of the Empire. He strengthened and consolidated his authority in Afghanistan itself. At the outset of the war he made a declaration of his complete neutrality. It is believed—a considerable reticence is preserved over our relations with Afghanistan—that he warned the Government of India that he might be forced into many equivocal acts, but that they must trust him; certainly his reception of Turkish, Austrian and German "missions" at Kabul, at a time when British representatives were severely excluded, was open to grave misconstruction. But a fuller knowledge induced the belief that the Amir was in a position of no little difficulty. He had to compromise with the fanatical and anti-British elements amongst his own people, inflamed by the Turkish preaching of a jehad, or holy Islamic war. But he committed no act of hostility; as soon as it was safe to do so he turned the members of these missions out of the kingdom. At the end of the war his policy was completely justified; he had kept Afghanistan out of the war, he had adhered to the winning side; his authority in the kingdom and in Central Asia was at its zenith.

Murder of the Amir.—It is believed that if he had lived Habibullah Khan would have used this authority for a progressive policy in Afghanistan, by opening up communications and extending his engagements with India. He was courted by the representatives of Persia and the Central Asian States as the possible rallying centre of a Central Asian Islamic confederation. At this moment he was assassinated on the 20th February 1919. The circumstances surrounding his murder have never been fully explained; but there is strong ground for the belief that it was promoted by the reactionaries who had harassed him all his reign. These realised that with his vindication by the war their time of reckoning had come; they anticipated it by suborning one of his aides to murder him in his sleep. His brother, Nasrullah Khan, the nominee of the fanatical element, was proclaimed Amir at Jelalabad in his stead, but public opinion in Afghanistan revolted at the idea of the brother seizing power over the corpse of the murdered man. His sons, Hayat and Amanullah, were not disposed to waive their heritage. Amanullah was at Kabul, controlling the treasury and the arsenal and supported by the Army. Nasrullah found it impossible to make head against him and withdrew. The new Amir, Amanullah, at once communicated his accession to the Government of India and proclaimed his desire to adhere to the traditional policy of friendship. But his difficulties at once commenced; he had to deal with the war party in Afghanistan; he was confronted with the dissatisfaction arising from the manner in which the murderers of Habibullah had been dealt with; the fanatical element was exasperated by the imprisonment of Nasrullah; and the Army was so incensed that it had to be removed from Kabul and given occupation to divert its thoughts. A further element of complexity was introduced by the political situation in India. The agitation against the Rowlatt Act was at its height. The disturbances in the Punjab and Gujarat had taken place. Afghan agents in India, of whom the most prominent was Ghulam Hyder Khan the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar, flooded Afghanistan with exaggerated accounts of the Indian unrest. The result of all this was to convince the Amir that the real solution of his difficulties was to unite all the disturbing elements in a war with India. On the 25th April his troops were set in motion and simultaneously a stream of anti-British propaganda commenced to flow from Kabul and open intrigue was started with the Frontier tribes on whom the Afghans placed their chief reliance.

Speedy Defeat.—The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad. Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with. Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Dakka. Jelalabad was repeatedly bombed from the air and also Kabul. Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelalabad. In ten days the Afghans were severely defeated. On the 14th May they asked for an Armistice. With the usual Afghan spirit of haggling, they tried to water down the conditions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising emphasis of the situation they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawalpindi on the 26th July. On the 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 196-197.

Post-War Relations.—It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a friendly engagement six months afterwards. During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Mussoorie between Afghan Representatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobbs. These were private, but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached. Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace. This Mission crossed the Border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was signed

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The main points of the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 197, 198-199.

Afghanistan after the Great War.—Since the War the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving. There were painful episodes in 1923 when a murder gang from the tribal territory in the British side of the Frontier committed raids in British India, murdering English people and kidnapping English women and then took refuge in Afghanistan. In course of time this gang was broken up. His Majesty the King of Afghanistan had troubles within his own borders which made him glad of British help. The main object of his government was to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern methods of administration. But Afghanistan is an intensely conservative country and no changes are popular; especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of administration and education. The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Zadrans in the Southern Provinces, and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels. At one time the position was serious, but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of aeroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was broken. Whilst this assistance was appreciated, the whole business gave a serious set-back to the reforms initiated by His Majesty; he had to withdraw almost the whole of his administrative code and to revert to the Mahomedan Law which was previously in force.

Bolshevik Penetration.—Taking a long view, a much more serious development of the policies of Afghanistan, at the period to which the foregoing notes apply, was the penetration of the Bolsheviks. These astute propagandists have converted the former Trans-Caspian States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics, where the rule of the Bolsheviks is much more drastic and disruptive than was that of what was called the despotism of the Romanoffs. The object of this policy is gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia, of China and of Afghanistan. In Persia this policy was foiled by the vigour of the Sipar Salah, Reza Khan, since declared Shah. In Chinese Turkestan it was pursued with qualified success. In Afghanistan it also made certain progress. The first step of the Bolsheviks was to extend the Soviet Republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekia and Turkmanistan so as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan. This was later, apparently, abandoned for the moment for a more gentle penetration. Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind, were given to Afghanistan. Telegraph lines were erected all over the country; roads were constructed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were supplied, whilst an air force with Russian pilots and mechanics was created and was largely developed. In return the Bolsheviks received important trading facilities. The whole purpose of this policy was ultimately to make it possible to attack Great Britain in India through an absorbed Afghanistan.

It is very doubtful if the Amir and his advisers were deceived by these practices, and whether they did not pursue the simple plan of taking all they could get without the slightest intention of handing themselves over to the Bolsheviks. But it is easier to let the Bolshevik in than to get him out; friends of the Afghans were asking themselves whether the Amir was not nourishing vipers in his bosom. Towards the end of 1925 and in the early part of 1926 there was a rude awakening. The Northern Frontier of the country has always been unsettled because of the shifting courses of the Oxus. In December Bolshevik forces captured with violence the Afghan post of Darkabad, killing one soldier. These events aroused great indignation at Kabul and were denounced by the Amir *coram publico*. There is no little evidence to show that though the form of government has changed in Russia the aims of Russian policy are the same. It used to be said that the test of Russian good faith under the Anglo-Russian Agreement would be the attitude of Petrograd towards the extension of the Orenberg-Tashkent railway to Termes. That line has been constructed by the Bolsheviks. The Afghans have had their eyes opened.

Russo-Afghan Treaty.—Outwardly the relations between the two States are friendly. In December 1926 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soviet Russia, which was signed on August 31st, but it provided that it should in no way interfere with the secret treaty signed in Moscow on February 28th, 1921. The principal clauses of this treaty, as disclosed in the Afghan papers, are as follows:—

Clause 1.—In the event of war or hostile action between one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers, the other contracting party will observe neutrality in respect of the first contracting party.

Clause 2.—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression, the one against the other. Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other. Each will also abstain from joining any boycott or financial or economic blockade organised against the other party. Besides this in case the attitude of a third power or powers is hostile towards one of the contracting parties, the other contracting party will not help such hostile policy, and, further, will prohibit the execution of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions.

Clause 3.—The high contracting parties acknowledge one another's Government as rightful and independent. They agree to abstain from all sorts of armed or unarmed interference in one another's internal affairs. They will decidedly neither join nor help any one or more other powers which interfere in or against one of the contracting Government. None of the contracting parties will permit in its dominions the formation or existence of societies and the activities of individuals whose object is to gather armed force with a view to injuring the other's independence, or otherwise such activities will be checked. Similarly, neither of the contracting parties will allow armed forces, arms, ammunition, or other war material, meant

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to be used against the other contracting party to pass through its dominions.

Clause 6.—This treaty will take effect from the date of its ratification, which should take place within three months of its signature. It will be valid for three years. After this period it will remain in force for another year provided neither of the parties has given notice six months before the date of its expiry that it would cease after that time.

On March 23rd there was also signed in Berlin a treaty between Germany and Afghanistan which amounted to no more than the establishment of diplomatic relations.

A British Minister is established in Kabul as well as the representatives of other European States. The representatives of Afghanistan are established in India and in London, and at some of the European capitals. The various subsidiary agreements under the Treaty have been carried into effect.

The King's Tour.—In the closing months of 1927 His Majesty King Amanulla, accompanied by the Queen and a staff of officials, commenced a long tour to India and Europe. It is understood that this was one of the cherished ambitions of his father, King Habibullah, who was assassinated in 1919. King Amanulla, when he set out, was warmly welcomed in India and received a great popular greeting in Bombay both from his co-religionists and from members of other communities, who forgot the invasion of India in 1919. He then took ship to Europe. He was the guest of His Majesty King George V in London, and visited the principal European capitals. He made a State visit to Turkey, and returned to Afghanistan by way of Soviet Russia and Persia. A series of treaties with the governments of the countries visited was announced and the King returned to Kabul in the late summer of 1928, the tour having been unclouded by any untoward incident. Afghanistan was peaceful during his long absence.

Reforming Zeal.—King Amanulla returned to his realm full of reforming zeal. He was much impressed by the political and social institutions of the western lands he visited, and in particular by the dramatic forcefulness with which Mustapha Kemal Pasha had driven Turkey along the path of "reform," or perhaps it would be more correct to say westernisation. In this he was encouraged by the Queen, who was desirous of seeing the women of Afghanistan enjoy some of the freedom and opportunity won by and for the women of the West. Edict after edict was issued, changing the whole structure of Afghan society. New codes and taxes were imposed: it was proposed that women should emerge from their seclusion and doff the veil; the co-education of boys and girls was prescribed; in September Government officials were forbidden to practise polygamy; in October Euorpean dress was ordered for the people of Kabul. At the same time, the pay of the regular troops fell into arrear.

With every appreciation of the spirit and direction of these changes, friends of His Majesty advised the King to moderate the pace. They reminded him that in 1924 far less drastic changes had brought serious trouble in their train. In May of that year the "Lame Mullah" raised the standard of rebellion amongst the Gilzai and Mangal clansmen of Khost. The Mullahs were openly active against the King and His Majesty was equally frank in his hostility to them. Possibly also well-wishers suggested that what was possible in Turkey, after centuries of close contact with the West, and where the ground had been prepared by missionary effort and a long struggle for the emancipation of women, might be less easy in Afghanistan, where there had been no contact with the western world.

A change of Kings.—Events moved rapidly in 1929. A notorious north Afghan *budmash* Bacha-i-Saqqao, raised the standard of revolt and inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular troops, discontented as they were by arrears of pay. Day by day the Afghan representatives in various parts of the world issued messages asserting that the rebels had been destroyed, and a rapid series of pronouncements declared the withdrawal of all the reforms and the establishment of a Council of Provincial Representatives. Communications with the outer world were broken. King Amanulla and his family fled from Kabul to Kandahar and then from Kandahar *via* Quetta to Bombay where they took ship to Europe. King Amanulla on his arrival at Rome entered into possession of the Afghan Legation, where he remained. Bacha-i-Saqqao declared himself King of Afghanistan, and for a few months held his position in Kabul. Without money, administrative experience or a disciplined following, his throne was a thorny one and he was harassed by constant attacks. The Royal Air Force in India meanwhile went to the rescue of the British Nationals beleaguered in and around Kabul and in a series of brilliant flights evacuated all without the slightest hitch. The most formidable of the new king's adversaries were led by General Nadir Khan, a scion of the old ruling house, with a wide knowledge of the world. Heavy fighting took place. Fortunes varied. Nadir Khan almost gave up his chances as finally lost. But a band of Wazirs from the British side of the border attracted by prospects of loot, joined Nadir and finally seized Kabul in his name and interest. Nadir Khan thus became victor and shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afghans, Bacha-i-Saqqao was executed with other rebels, and when the year closed Nadir Khan was to all seeming in firm possession of the Kingdom. He despatched members of his family to the principal Afghan Legations in Europe. A Shinwari rising near the exit from the Khyber Pass took place in February 1930, and was repressed with unexpected success and vigour. There followed a serious rebellion in Kohidaman, Bacha-i-Saqqao's country. This also was promptly quelled. And thereafter Nadir Shah ruled without challenge. He devoted himself to the reorganisation of his Army. England was strictly neutral during the successive stages of the revolution, but promised support to Afghanistan to help her maintain internal peace when she had restored it and this promise was fulfilled by the provision of an interest free loan of £200,000 to King Nadir and by the supply of rifles and ammunition to him. He gave evidence of his friendliness towards Britain and India. He co-operated effectively to prevent tribes on his side of the Frontier joining those on the

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British side against the Government of India in response to the Congress agitation in the summer of 1930. The trade routes were re-opened and the new King again took up Amanullah's mantle of reform but in a statesmanlike manner which carried the Mullahs along with him.

Murder of Nadir Shah —This ordered march of progress was tragically interrupted by the murder of His Majesty Nadir Shah on the afternoon of 8 November 1933. His Majesty was attending a football tournament prize-giving, when a young man among the gathering stepped forward and fired several revolver shots into him at close range, killing him instantly. It later appeared that the assassin committed the crime in revenge for the execution of a prominent Afghan who had been caught deeply involved in treasonable activities after he had been mercifully treated for earlier behaviour of the same kind. The assassin's father was stated to have been this man's servant. The murder was not followed by general or widespread disorder. The members of Nadir Shah's family and his prominent officers of State stood loyally by his heir, his son, Muhammed Zahir. The latter was duly placed on his father's throne and his accession was in due course acknowledged and confirmed throughout the kingdom in the traditional manner. The new King started his reign with a high reputation for courage and steadiness. He early issued assurances to his people that he would continue the policy of his father in affairs of State. No untoward events have occurred in the years that have since past and during them the new young King has by his sagacity and good government gradually strengthened his position on the throne and, by the development of communications and trade done much to encourage the establishment of settled conditions among his people. A mutual desire for close relations and particularly economic understanding led in 1938 to exploratory negotiations between India and Afghanistan with a view to seeking some form of trade agreement.

The Chief Ministers of the Afghan State are Muhmad Hashim Khan (Prime Minister) and Shah Muhmad Khan, two surviving brothers of Nadir Shah, and the King's uncles. With their help the stability of the Afghan Kingdom has been successfully maintained. Their policy has remained not unfriendly to Britain and India, and they have adhered to the Saadabad Pact with Turkey, Iran and Iraq. All the great European Powers and Japan maintain Embassies or Legations in Kalul, and it must be recorded of the present Afghan Government that in tune with the ideas of their predecessors and in the interest of their continued independence as they see it, they have pursued a policy of balance in their relations with the Powers, but with careful adjustments.

VII.—TIBET.

Recent British policy in Tibet is really another phase in the long-drawn-out duel between Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. The earliest efforts to establish communication with that country were not, of course, inspired by this apprehension. When in 1774 Warren Hastings despatched Bogle on a mission to the Tashi-Lama of Shigatse,—the spiritual equal if not superior, of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa—his desire was to establish facilities for trade, to open up friendly relations with a Power which was giving us trouble on the frontier, and gradually to pave the way to a good understanding between the two countries. After Warren Hastings' departure from India the subject slept, and the last Englishman to visit Lhasa, until the Younghusband Expedition of 1904, was the unofficial Manning. In 1885, under the inspiration of Colman Macaulay, of the Bengal Civil Service, a further attempt was made to get into touch with the Tibetans, but it was abandoned in deference to the opposition of the Chinese, whose suzerainty over Tibet was recognised and to whose view until the war with Japan, British statesmen were inclined to pay excessive deference. But the position on the Tibetan frontier continued to be most unsatisfactory. The Tibetans were aggressive and obstructive, and with a view to putting an end to an intolerable situation, a Convention was negotiated between Great Britain and China in 1890. This laid down the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet, it admitted a British protectorate over Sikkim, and paved the way for arrangements for the conduct of trade across the Sikkim-Tibet frontiers. These supplementary arrangements provided for the opening of a trade mart at Yatung, on the Tibetan side of the frontier, to which British subjects should have the right of free access and where there should be no restrictions on trade. The agreement proved useless in practice, because the Tibetans refused to recognise it, and despite their established suzerainty, the Chinese Government were unable to secure respect for it.

Russian Intervention.

This was the position when in 1899 Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, endeavoured to get into direct touch with the Tibetan authorities. Three letters which he addressed to the Dalai Lama were returned unopened, at a time when the Dalai Lama was in direct intercourse with the Tsar of Russia. His emissary was a Siberian Dorjieff, who had established a remarkable ascendancy in the counsels of the Dalai Lama. After a few years' residence at Lhasa Dorjieff went to Russia on a confidential mission in 1899. At the end of 1900 he returned to Russia at the head of a Tibetan mission of which the head was officially described in Russia as "the senior Tsanite Khomba attached to the Dalai Lama of Tibet." This mission arrived at Odessa in October 1900, and was received in audience by the Tsar at Livadia. Dorjieff returned to Lhasa to report progress, and in 1901 was at St. Petersburg with a Tibetan mission, where as bearers of an autograph letter from the Dalai Lama they were received by the Tsar at Peterhoff. They were escorted home through Central Asia by a Russian force to which several Intelligence Officers were attached. At the time it was rumoured that Dorjieff had, on behalf of the Dalai Lama, concluded a treaty with Russia, which virtually placed Tibet under the protectorate of Russia. This rumour was afterwards officially contradicted by the Russian Government.

The Expedition of 1904.

In view of these conditions the Government of India, treating the idea of Chinese Suze-

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rainty over Tibet as a constitutional fiction proposed in 1903, to despatch a mission, with an armed escort, to Lhasa to discuss the outstanding questions with the Tibetan authorities on the spot. To this the Home Government could not assent, but agreed, in conjunction with the Chinese Government, to a joint meeting at Khamba Jong, on the Tibetan side of the frontier. Sir Francis Younghusband was the British representative, but after months of delay it was ascertained that the Tibetans had no intention of committing themselves. It was therefore agreed that the mission, with a strong escort, should move to Gyantse. On the way the Tibetans developed marked hostility, and there was fighting at Tuna, and several sharp encounters in and around Gyantse. It was therefore decided that the mission should advance to Lhasa, and on August 3rd, 1904, Lhasa was reached. There Sir Francis Younghusband negotiated a convention by which the Tibetans agreed to respect the Chinese Convention of 1890; to open trade marts at Gyantse, Gartok and Yatung: to pay an indemnity of £500,000 (seventy-five lakhs of rupees); the British to remain in occupation of the Chumbi Valley until this indemnity was paid off at the rate of a lakh of rupees a year. In a separate instrument the Tibetans agreed that the British Trade Agent at Gyantse should have the right to proceed to Lhasa to discuss commercial questions, if necessary.

Home Government intervenes.

For reasons which were not apparent at the time, but which have since been made clearer, the Home Government were unable to accept the full terms of this agreement. The indemnity was reduced from seventy-five lakhs of rupees to twenty-five lakhs, to be paid off in three years, and the occupation of the Chumbi Valley was reduced to that period. The right to despatch the British Trade Agent to Lhasa was withdrawn. Two years later (June 1906) a Convention was concluded between Great Britain and China regulating the position in Tibet. Under this Convention Great Britain agreed neither to annex Tibetan territory, nor to interfere in the internal administration of Tibet. China undertook not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet. Great Britain was empowered to lay down telegraph lines to connect the trade stations with India, and it was provided that the provisions of the Convention of 1890, and the Trade Regulations of 1893, remained in force. The Chinese Government paid the indemnity in three years and the Chumbi Valley was evacuated. The only direct result of the Mission was the opening of the three trade marts and the establishment of a British Trade Agent at Gyantse.

Chinese Action.

The sequel to the Anglo-Russian Agreement was dramatic, although it ought not to have been unexpected. On the approach of the Younghusband Mission the Dalai Lama fled to Urga, the sacred city of the Buddhists in Mongolia. He left the internal government of Tibet in confusion, and one of Sir Francis Younghusband's great difficulties was to find Tibetan officials who would undertake the responsibility of signing the Treaty. Now the suzerainty of China over Tibet had been explicitly reaffirmed. It was asserted that she would be held responsible for the foreign relations of Tibet. In the past this suzerainty, having been a "constitutional action," it was inevitable that China should take steps to see that she had the power to make her will respected at Lhasa. To this end she proceeded to convert Tibet from a vassal state into a province of China. In 1908 Chao Erh-feng, Acting Viceroy in the neighbouring province of Szechuen, was appointed Resident in Tibet. He proceeded gradually to establish his authority, marching through eastern Tibet and treating the people with great severity. Meantime the Dalai Lama, finding his presence at Urga, the seat of another Buddhist Pontiff irksome, had taken refuge in Si-ning. Thence he proceeded to Peking, where he arrived in 1908, was received by the Court, and despatched to resume his duties at Lhasa. Moving by leisured stages, he arrived there at Christmas, 1909. But it was soon apparent that the ideas of the Dalai Lama and of the Chinese Government had little in common. The Dalai Lama expected to resume the temporal and spiritual despotism which he had exercised prior to 1904. The Chinese intended to deprive him of all temporal power and preserve him as a spiritual pope. The Tibetans had already been exasperated by the pressure of the Chinese soldiery. The report that a strong Chinese force was moving on Lhasa so alarmed the Dalai Lama that he fled from Lhasa, and by the irony of fate sought a refuge in India. He was chased to the frontier by Chinese troops, and took up his abode in Darjeeling, whilst Chinese troops overran Tibet.

Later Stages.

The British Government, acting on the representations of the Government of India, made strong protests to China against this action. They pointed out that Great Britain, while disclaiming any desire to interfere with the internal administration of Tibet, could not be indifferent to disturbances in the peace of a country which was a neighbour, on intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier, especially with Nepal, and pressed that an effective Tibetan Government be maintained. The attitude of the Chinese Government was that no more troops had been sent to Tibet than were necessary for the preservation of order, that China had no intention of converting Tibet into a province, but that being responsible for the good conduct of Tibet, she must be in a position to see that her wishes were respected by the Tibetans. Finally, the Chinese remarked that the Dalai Lama was such an impossible person that they had been compelled again to depose him. Here the matter might have rested, but for the revolution in China. That revolution broke out in Szechuen, and one of the first victims was Chao Erh-feng. Cut off from all support from China, surrounded by a hostile and infuriated populace, the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case; they surrendered, and sought escape not through China, but through India; by way of Darjeeling and Calcutta. The Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and in 1913, in the House of Lords on July 28, Lord Morley

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stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes. He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese Republic saying that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration and that Tibet was to be regarded as on an equal footing witb other provinces of China, was met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government. The Chinese Government subsequently accepted the principle that China is to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibet, and agreed to the constitution of a conference to discuss the relation of the three countries. This Convention met at Simla when Sir Henry McMahon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Mr. Ivan Chen, representing China, and Mr. Long Chen Shatra, Prime Minister to the Dalai Lama, threshed out these issues. Whilst no official pronouncement has been made on the subject, it is understood that a Convention was initialled in June which recognised the complete autonomy of Tibet proper, with the right of China to maintain a Resident at Lhasa with a suitable guard. A semi-autonomous zone was to be constituted in Eastern Tibet, in which the Chinese position was to be relatively much stronger. But this Convention, it is understood, has not been ratified by the Chinese Government, owing to the difficulty of defining Outer and Inner Tibet, and in 1918 Tibet took the offensive and threw off the last vestiges of Chinese suzerainty. When the Chinese province of Szechuan went over to the South, the Central Government at Pekin was unable to finance the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan advance, which was directed from Lhasa and appeared to be ably managed. After the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the confines of the Szechuan marshes, hostilities were suspended and an armistice was concluded.

It will thus be seen that the importance which formerly attached to the political condition of Tibet was much less a local than an external question, and was influenced by our relations with Russia and China rather than with our relations with Tibet. Russia having relapsed into a state of considerable confusion, and China having relapsed into a state of absolute confusion, these external forces temporarily at any rate disappeared, and Tibet no longer loomed on the Indian political horizon. The veil was drawn afresh over Lhasa, and affairs in that country pursued an isolated course, with this considerable difference. The Dalai Lama was now on terms of the greatest cordiality with the Government of India. In 1920 he requested that a British officer should be sent to discuss with him the position in Central Asia brought about by the Revolution in Russia and the collapse of Government in China, and Mr. Bell, C.M.G., I.C.S., Political Officer in Sikkim, was deputed for this purpose. In 1922 telephonic communication between Lhasa and India was established. The Chinese subsequently tried to increase their hold on Tibet but without being able to persuade the Tibetans to accept closer association.

There followed in 1936 the death of the Dalai Lama and not until 1939 were the Tibetans able to discover the babe in whose body, they believe, his reincarnation must simultaneously have occurred. In the meantime a British Goodwill Mission visited Tibet in the winter of 1936-37, spent several months in Lhasa and there established or renewed highly friendly relationships with the chief Tibetan Government officials and the Tibetan people. The Mission was led by Mr. B. J. Gould, I.C.S., of the Political Department, who has many personal friends among the leading men of Tibet, and one of his colleagues was left behind in Lhasa where he still remains to maintain the liaison between Lhasa and the headquarters of the Government of India.

The boy Dalai Lama was installed in Lhasa in October, 1939, with traditional ceremonials. The British Government were represented at the event by a delegation led by Mr. Gould, and gifts were exchanged between him and the Lama.

Political Officer in Sikkim: Sir Basil J. Gould, Kt., I.C.S.

VIII.—THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

The position on the northern frontier has been considered as if the British line were contiguous with that of Tibet. This is not so. The real frontier States are Kashmir, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan and Burma. From Chitral to Gilgit now the northernmost posts of the Indian Government, to Assam, with the exception of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal, where the British district of Kumaon is thrust right up to the confines of Tibet, for a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles, there is a narrow strip of territory between British India and the true frontier. The first of these frontier States is **Kashmir**. The characteristics of this State are considered under Indian States (*q.v.*); it is almost the only important Indian State in India with frontier responsibilities and it worthily discharges them through the agency of its efficient Indian State troops composed mainly of the Rajput Degras, who makes excellent fighting material. One of the most important trade routes with Tibet passes through Kashmir—that through Ladak. Then comes the long narrow strip of **Nepal**. This Gurkha State stands in special relation with the British Government. It is independent, and the British Minister at Khatmandu exercises no influence on the internal administration. The governing machine in Nepal is also peculiar. The Maharaja Dhiraj, who comes from the Sesodia Rajput clan, the bluest blood in India, takes no part in the administration. All power vests in the Prime Minister, who occupies a place equivalent to that of the Mayors of the Palace, or the Shoguns of Japan. The rulers of Nepal have given conspicuous evidence of their attachment to the British Government. It is the main Indian outpost against Tibet or against Chinese aggression through Tibet. The friction between the Chinese and the Nepalese used to be frequent, and in the eighteenth century the Chinese marched an army to the confines of Khatmandu—one of the most remarkable military achievements in the history of Asia. In recent times, Nepal has been largely free from internal disturbance, and has been

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raised to a strong bulwark of India. It is the recruiting ground for the Gurkha Infantry, who form such a splendid part of the fighting arm of the Indian Empire. Beyond Nepal are the smaller States of **Bhutan** and **Sikkim**, whose rulers are Mongolian by extraction and Buddhists by religion. In view of Chinese aggressions in Tibet, the Government of India in 1910 strengthened their relations with Bhutan by increasing their subsidy from fifty thousand to a lakh of rupees a year, and taking a guarantee that Bhutan would be guided by them in its foreign relations. Afterwards China was officially notified that Great Britain would protect the rights and interests of these States. At the request of the Nepalese Government a British railway expert was deputed to visit the country and advise on the best means of improving communications with India. As the result of his report the Nepalese Government have decided to construct a light railway from Bhichhakhori to Raxaul. Great success has attended the orders passed by the Nepalese Government abolishing slavery.

Assam and Burma.

There now remain the Assam border tribes—the Daflas, the Miris, the Abors and the Mishmis residing between the administered border of Assam and the external frontier of India, in this region drawn by agreement with Tibet in 1914 by Sir Henry McMahon and known as the McMahon line. Excepting the Abors none of these tribes has recently given serious trouble. The murder of Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson by the Minyong Abors in 1911 made necessary an expedition to the Dihang valley of the Abor country on the N. E. Frontier. A force of 2,500 and about 400 military police was employed from October 1911 to April 1912 in subduing the tribe. After two or three small actions the murderers were delivered up. The cost of the expedition was Rs.21,60,000. At the same time friendly missions were sent to the Mishmi and Miri countries. Close contact with these forest-clad and leech-infested hills has not encouraged any desire to establish more intimate relations with them. The area on the Burma side occupied by the Nagasares runs northwards from Manipur. The Nagasares are a Tibeto-Burman people, devoted to the practice of head hunting, which is still vigorously practised by the independent tribes. The Chin Hills are a tract of mountainous country to the south of Manipur. From the Assam boundary to the northern boundary of the Shan States is included in the Myitkyina and Bhamo districts of Burma and since the separation of Burma is no longer India's concern.

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NEPAL.

The small hilly independent Kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slope of the central axis of the Himalayas. It has an area of about 56,000 square miles, with a population of about 5,580,000, chiefly Hindus. The greater part of the country is mountainous, the lower slopes being cultivated. Above these is a rugged broken wall of rock leading up to the chain of snow-clad peaks which culminate in Mount Everest (29,002 feet) and others of slightly less altitude. The country before the Gurkha occupation was split up into several small kingdoms under Newar kings. The Gurkhas under Prithvi Narayan Shah overran and conquered the different kingdoms of Patan, Kathmandu, and Bhatgaon, and other places during the latter half of the 18th century and since then have been rulers of the whole of Nepal. In 1846 the head of the Rana family Maharaja Jung Bahadur Rana, obtained from the sovereign the perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister of Nepal, and the right is still enjoyed by the descendants of the Rana family. In 1850 Jung Bahadur paid a visit to England and was thus the first Hindu Chief to leave India and to become acquainted with the power and resources of the British nation. The relations of Nepal with the Government of India are regulated by the treaty of 1816, which brought to an end the Nepal War, and subsequent agreements. By virtue of the same Treaty either Government maintained a representative at the Court of the other and her treaty relations with Tibet allow her to keep a Resident at Lhasa of her own. Her relation with China is of a friendly nature. Ever since the conclusion of the treaty of 1816 the friendly relations with the British Government have steadily been maintained. During the rule of the late Prime Minister it has been at its height as is evidenced by the valuable friendly help in men and money which has been given and which was appreciatively mentioned in both the Houses of Parliament and by Mr. Asquith in his Guildhall speech in 1915. The message from His Majesty the King-Emperor to the Nepalese Prime Minister sent on the termination of hostilities and published at the time as also Viceroy's valedictory address to the Nepalese contingent on the eve of their return home after having laudably fulfilled their mission in India eloquently and gratefully acknowledged the valuable help rendered by Nepal during the four and a half years of war. In recognition of this help Nepal receives an unconditional annual present of rupees ten lakhs from the British Government to be paid in perpetuity. To further strengthen and cement the bonds of friendship that have subsisted so long between the two countries, a new Treaty of friendship was concluded between the Government of Nepal and Great Britain on the 21st December 1923.

From the foregoing account of the history of Nepal it will be seen that the Government of the country has generally been in the hands of the Minister of the day. Since the time of Jung Bahadur this system of government has been clearly laid down and defined. The sovereign, or Maharajadhiraja, as he is called, is but a dignified figure-head, whose position can best be likened to that of the Emperor of Japan during the Shogunate. The present King, His Majesty Maharajadhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Deva, ascended the throne on the death of his father in 1911. The real ruler of the country is the Minister who, while enjoying complete monopoly of power, couples with his official rank the exalted title of Maharaja. Next to him comes the Commander-in-Chief, who ordinarily succeeds to the office of Minister.

On the demise of H.H. Maharaja Bhim Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana after only a short tenure of office his next brother Ojaswi Rajanya, Projjwala Nepal Tara, Atul Jyotirmaya Tri Shakti Patta, Ati Pravala Gorkha Dakshina Bahu Prithuladheesha His Highness Maharaja Joodha Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.L.H., G.C.L., G.C.S.I., G.C.N.L., G.C.SS.M.L., G.C.I.E., G.K.R.K., Yitang Paoting Shun Chiang Luh Chuan Shang Chiang. Honorary Lieutenant-General, British Army, Honorary Colonel of all the Gurkha Rifle Regiments, Indian Army, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in Chief, Nepal, succeeded to the premiership on 1st September 1932. The rich experience he had earned in highly responsible offices as he rose step by step coupled with the broader outlook of affairs gained from the visit to England with his brother the late Maharaja Chandra Shum Shere enabled the present Maharaja fully to grasp the significance of the social, economic and political problems that held and still hold the world in their grip since the great war. A deep thinker, a close observer and a man with independent views he had after much and careful deliberation matured his plans and with the courage of his conviction set himself to the carrying out of his programme. A Nepalese Legation was established in London as much to bring still closer the more than century old friendship with the British Government as also to fully implement the traditional treaty rights. The first Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (Commanding General Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana) left Nepal as the head of a Mission carrying the Insignia of the newly inaugurated Royal Order of "The Ojaswi Rajanya" for H.M. The King-Emperor. With grim determination the present Maharaja fought the ravages of the Great Earthquake—an unwelcome and undreamt of calamity at the very threshold of his regime—and has evolved a better and more beautiful Katmandu within a period not hoped for even by the most sanguine of the people. The political reorganisation in the country which had to be carried through to stabilise the existing Government gave ample indication of his clear foresight. The Eastern Terai district headquarters in the Kingdom extending to some 300 miles are now in telephonic connection with the capital on the most modern line as a preliminary to link up the Western and hill districts in course of time. The remotest suburbs can now be reached from the towns in the valley by fair motorable roads and the main

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thoroughfare has been and is being daily improved. An up-to-date Firebrigade fulfilling an urgent and long felt want, a new and larger electric installaton giving further impetus to home industries, the first industrial exhibition of local manufacture and craft all proclaim his many sided activities. The postal union connection with the Government of India now offers a much needed facility to inter-correspondence between the Nepalese at home or abroad in India. With the permanency in the tenure of army service and inauguration of a Savings Fund for the benefit of the units, the modernisation of Arsenal equipment and arrangement for manufacture of up-to-date propellants the Military side of the country has been brought more in line with present day requirements. The first Bank in Nepal and the first Jute Mill in the Terai have already come during this short regime and are functioning to-day. Sugar, cotton, wool and other industrial ventures on a moderate scale are in active discussion. A second railway in the country links up Jayanagar on the B.N.W. Railway with Janakpur, the capital of Rajarshi Janak of Ramayana fame. To further symbolise the friendship entertained for the British Government a second Mission carrying the Insignia of the Royal Order of Nepal went in charge of Commanding General Kaiser Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana and Lieutenant General Narayan Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, the Maharaja's nephew and son, for H.M. King George VI who also represented the independent Kingdom of Nepal in the Coronation of H.M. the King-Emperor. Thus the present regime though still young, has been fruitful indeed and in many ways promises to become the turning point in the history of the country.

Rice, wheat and maize form the chief crops in the low-lands and in some parts of the hills too. Mineral wealth is supposed to exist but has not as yet been either prospected or developed. Communication in the hills is necessarily primitive owing to the difficult nature of the country but improvements are in evidence and progressive. Since 1920 the vehicular traffic from Amlekhganj to Bhimphedi, the base of a steep ridge in the main route to the capital of the country from British India—goes over a good and permanent well maintained road linking up with the ropeway of 18 miles which was opened in 1927 and a motor trolley service which was installed in 1934 joins up the Ropeway terminus with the Customs House for transport of goods traffic. The telephone from Katmandu to Birganj, which has been extended to Raxaul now forms part of the 300 miles main line extending from Katmandu to Biratnager and Jhapa, the easternmost part of the Nepal Terrai. The revenue is about two crore of rupees per annum. The standing army is estimated at 45,000, the highest posts in it being filled by relations of the minister. The state is of considerable archæological interest and many of the sites connected with scenes of Buddha's life have been identified in it by the remains on inscribed pillars. *The British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*—Lieut.-Col. G. L. Betham, C.I.E., M.C.

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Railways to India.

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by a railway running eastwards through Asia Minor has fascinated men's minds for generations. The plans suggested have, owing to the British connection with India, always lain in the direction of lines approaching India. More than 50 years ago a Select Committee of the House of Commons sat for two years to consider the question of a Euphrates Valley railway. The Shah of Persia applied to the British Foreign Office for the investment of British capital in Persian railway construction many years before the end of the nineteenth century. A proposal was put forward in 1895 for a line of 1,000 miles from Cairo and Port Said to Koweit, at the head of the Persian Gulf. While these projects were in the air, German enterprise stepped in and made a small beginning by constructing the Anatolian railway system. Its lines start from Scutari, on the southern shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western end of Asia Minor. And upon this foundation was based the Turkish concession to Germans to build the Baghdad Railway.

Meanwhile, Russia was pushing her railway from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan to the borders of Chinese Turkestan. The construction of a Trans-Persian railway, connecting India, across Persia, with the Russian lines between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea came to the forefront after the conclusion of the historic Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia.

The Germans pushed forward their Baghdad railway project with a calculating shrewdness arising from their estimate of the value it would possess in their grand aim to overthrow the British Empire. The outbreak of the great war and the success of the Germans in inveigling Turkey into it saw the final stages of the construction of the railway pressed forward with passionate energy. Thus, before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and in use from Scutari across Anatolia, over the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo and thence eastward across the Euphrates to a point between Nisibin and Mosul. The Germans had also by that time constructed a line to Baghdad at the eastern end of the route, northwards from Baghdad to a point a considerable distance beyond Samara.

The war compelled the British to undertake considerable railway development northward from Basra, the port at the mouth of the Shat-el-Arab, the broad stream in which the Tigris and Euphrates, after their junction, flow into the head of the Persian Gulf. The system consists of a metre-gauge line from Basra *viâ* Nasarieh, on the Euphrates, thence northwards to Baghdad, the line passing a considerable distance westward to Kut-l-Amara, of historic fame. From Baghdad the line runs eastward approximately to the foot of the pass through which the Persian road crosses the frontier of that country. A line branches off in the neighbourhood of Kifri in the direction of Mosul. It has for some time been open as far as Kirkuk, 200 miles northward of Baghdad and 112 miles southward of Mosul. Similarly, the Taurus railway has long been open eastward of Aleppo as far as Tel Kochek, on the Syrian frontier, a few hours' road motor run north-west from Mosul. Through passenger services between Iraq and Istanbul are run, a road motor service linking the railway termini at Kirkuk and Tel Kochek. The gap in the railway has now been closed, and through communication was established at the end of 1940. A line also runs westward from Baghdad to Feluja, on the Euphrates.

The Trans-Persian line to join the Russian Caucasian system and the Indian railways first assumed proportions of practical importance in the winter of 1911. Both the Russian and the Indian railway systems were by then well developed up to the points likely to be the termini of a Trans-Persian line. The Russian system reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus. During the war this line was carried thence southward into the region east and south-east of Lake Urumia. The Indian railway system, on the borderland of India and Persia, was similarly much extended and improved during the war. A new agreement which was negotiated between England and Persia specially provided for British assistance in the development of Persian natural resources and particularly for the extension and improvement of Persian roads suitable for motor traffic, but the agreement came to naught.

The Foreign Minister of Persia, or Iran as it is now called, visited New Delhi in November, 1935, for informal discussions with the Government of India with a view to enlisting British help in the development of rail communications in Eastern Persia. The development thus envisaged was of a new Persian railway system linked with the British line running from Quetta, through Nushki, towards the Baluchistan-Seistan frontier. The Quetta-Nushki line was extended across the Seistan border into Persia during the Great War. Its terminus was then at Duzdap (or Zahidan), in Persia. It has long ceased to be used further towards Persia than Nokkundi, in Baluchistan. The informal discussions did not crystallize into an agreement or formal undertaking on either side.

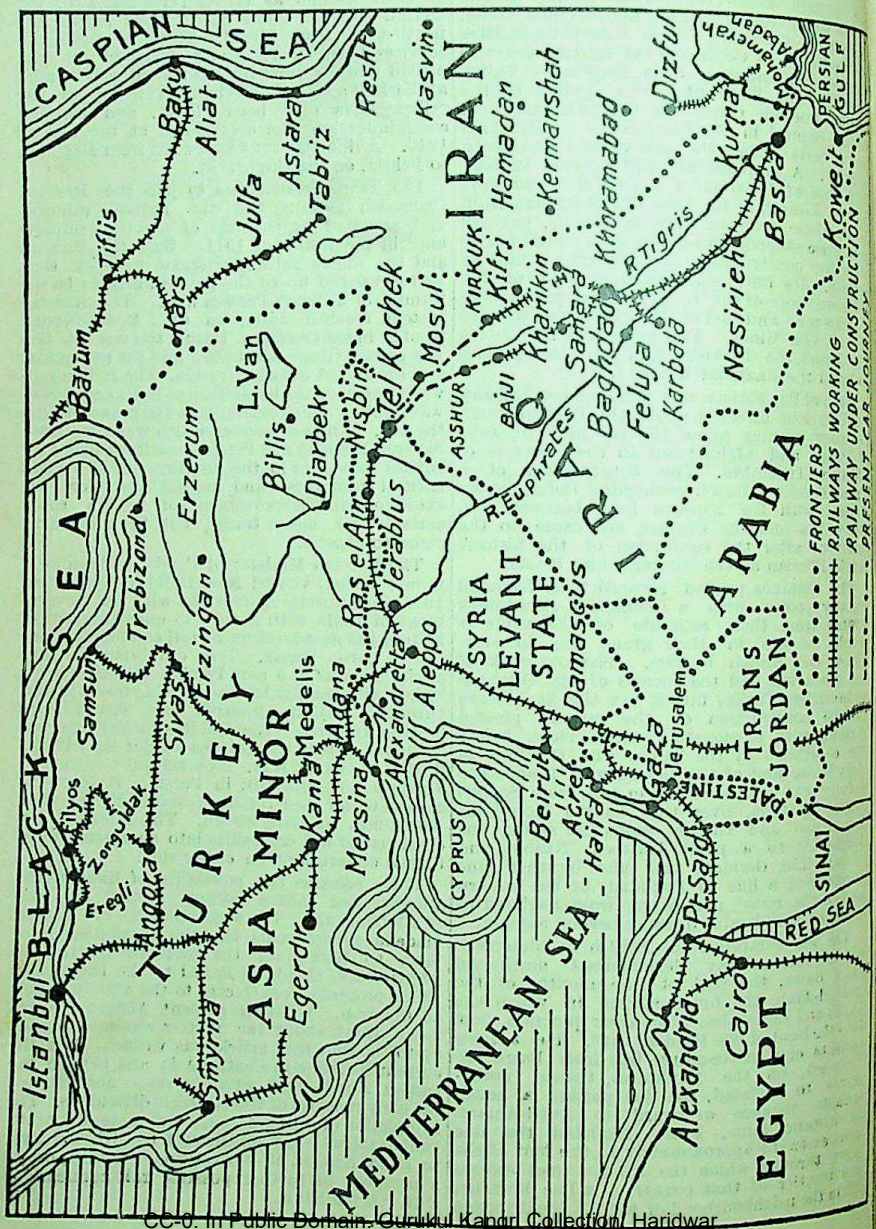
There remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Indian railway system by way of Afghanistan. The suggestion has often been made in recent years that the Russian line from Merv to Herat, on the northern frontier of Afghanistan, should be linked to the Indian line which proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border on Chaman. What the present Afghan Government think about the matter was not shown up to the time this article was written, but the current situation in Central Asia and beyond the Indian North-West Frontier does not suggest the early removal of the strategic difficulties. The completion of a broad-gauge line extending the Indian railway system through the Khyber Pass to Landi Khana, at its western extremity, opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan.

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Map of the Baghdad Railway.

Britain's special interests in regard to Iranian communications have hitherto primarily been associated with lines running inland from the Persian Gulf, to supersede the old mule routes. Special importance has for many years been attached to the provision of a railway from Mohammerah, at the opening of the Karun Valley, where the Karun River runs into the Shat-el-Arab, just below Basra, northwards into the rich highland country of Western Persia, where the valuable West Persian oilwells also lie. Britain has long established special relations with the Karun Valley and has a large trade there.



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The great sepoy army of India originated in the small establishments of guards, known as peons, enrolled for the protection of the factories of the East India Company; but sepoys were first enlisted and disciplined by the French, who appeared in India in 1665. Before this detachments of soldiers were sent from England to Bombay, and as early as 1665 the first fortified position was occupied by the East India Company at Armagon, near Masulipatam. Madras was acquired in 1640, but in 1654 the garrison of Fort St. George consisted of only ten men. In 1661 Bombay was occupied by 400 soldiers, and in 1668 the number was only 285 of whom 93 were English and the rest French, Portuguese and Indians.

After the declaration of war with France in 1744 the forces were considerably increased, but this did not prevent the French capturing Madras in 1746. Following the French example, the English raised considerable sepoy forces and largely increased the military establishments. In 1748 Major Stringer Lawrence landed at Fort St. David to command the forces of the Company. The English foothold in India was then precarious and the French under Dupleix were contemplating fresh attacks. It became necessary for the English Company to form a larger military establishment. The new commandant at once set about the organisation and discipline of his small force, and the garrison was given a company formation. This was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which Lawrence subsequently became Commander-in-Chief. In Madras the European companies were developed into the Madras Fusiliers; similar companies in Bengal and Bombay became the 1st Bengal and 1st Bombay Fusiliers. The native infantry were similarly organised by Lawrence and Clive. By degrees Royal Regiments were sent to India, the first being the 39th Foot, which arrived in 1754.

Struggle with the French.—From this time for a century or more the army in India was engaged in constant war. After a prolonged war with the French, whom Dupleix had by 1750 raised to the position of the leading power in India, the efforts of Stringer Lawrence, Clive, and Eyre Coote completed the downfall of their rivals, and the power of England was established by the battle of Plassey in Bengal; and at Wandewash in Southern India, where the French were finally defeated in 1761. A number of independent States, owning nominal allegiance to the Emperor at Delhi, had risen on the decline of the Mughal Empire, some ruled by Mahratta Princes and others by Musalman adventurers such as Hyder Ali of Mysore. A prolonged struggle ensued with the latter and his son and successor Tipu Sultan, which ended only with the defeat and death of Tipu and the capture of Seringapatam in 1799.

Reorganisation of 1796.—In 1796 the Indian armies, which had been organised on the Presidency system, were reorganised. The European troops were 13,000 strong and the Indians numbered some 67,000, the infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two battalions each. In Bengal, regiments were formed by linking existing battalions of ten companies each with large establishments of English officers. The Madras and Bombay armies were at the same time reorganised on similar lines, and cavalry and artillery companies were raised.

In 1798, the Marquis Wellesley arrived as Governor-General, firmly imbued with the necessity of destroying the last vestiges of French influence. In pursuance of this policy he reduced Mysore, where Tipu was intriguing with the French, and then turned his attention to the Mahratta States, in which Sindhia had established power over the Mughal Emperor at Delhi by means of a large regular army officered by Europeans under the French adventurer Perron. In campaigns against Sindhia in Hindustan by a British Army under General Lake, and in the Deccan against that prince and the Raja of Berar by an army under General Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, the power of these Chiefs was broken in the battles of Laswari and Assaye. French influence was finally destroyed, and the Mughal Emperor was released from the domination of the Mahrattas. Subsequently Holkar also was reduced, and British power established on a firm footing.

Mutiny at Vellore.—The Indian Army had been from time to time subject to incidents of mutiny which were the precursors of the great cataclysm of 1857. The most serious of these outbreaks occurred at the fort of Vellore in 1806 when the native troops suddenly broke out and killed the majority of the European officers and soldiers quartered in the fort, while the striped flag of the Sultan of Mysore, whose sons were confined there, was raised upon the ramparts. The mutiny was suppressed by Colonel Gillespie, who galloped over from Arcot at the head of the 19th Light Dragoons, blew in the gate of the fort, and destroyed the mutineers. This retribution put a stop to any further outbreaks in the army.

Overseas Expeditions.—Several important overseas expeditions were undertaken in the early part of the nineteenth century. Bourbon was taken from the French; Ceylon and the Spice Islands were wrested from the Dutch, and Java was conquered in 1811 by a force largely composed of Bengal troops which had volunteered for this service.

In 1814, the Nepal War took place in which the brave Gillespie, who had distinguished himself in Java, was killed when leading the assault on the fort of Kalunga. The Gurkhas were overcome in this war after offering a stout resistance.

In 1817, hostilities again broke out with the Mahrattas, who rose against the British during the progress of operations against the Pindaris. Practically the whole army took the field and all India was turned into a vast camp. The Mahratta Chiefs of Poona, Nagpur, and Indore rose in succession, and were beaten, respectively, at Kirkee, Sitabaldi, and Mehidpur. This was the last war in Southern India. The tide of war rolled to the north never to return. In the Punjab, to which our frontier now extended, our army came into touch with the great military community of the Sikhs.

In 1824, the armies were reorganised, the double-battalion regiments being separated, and the battalions numbered according to the dates they were raised. The Bengal Army was

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organised in three brigades of horse artillery, five battalions of foot artillery, two regiments of European and 68 of Indian infantry, 5 regiments of regular and 8 of irregular cavalry. The Madras and Bombay armies were constituted on similar lines, though of lesser strength.

First Afghan War and Sikh Wars.—In 1839, a British Army advanced into Afghanistan and occupied Cabul. There followed the murder of the British Envoys and the disastrous retreat in which the army perished. This disaster was in some measure retrieved by subsequent operations, but it had far-reaching effects on British prestige. The people of the Punjab had witnessed these unfortunate operations, they had seen the lost legions which never returned, and although they saw also the avenging armies they no longer regarded them with their former awe. Sikh aggression led to hostilities in 1845-46, when a large portion of the Bengal Army took the field under Sir Hugh Gough. The Sikhs were defeated after stubborn fights at Mudki and Ferozeshahr, the opening battles, but did not surrender until they had been overthrown at the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon. Two years later an outbreak at Multan caused the Second Sikh War when, after an indecisive action at Chilianwala, our brave enemies were finally overcome at Gujerat, and the Punjab was annexed. Other campaigns of this period were the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier, and the Second Burmese War, the first having taken place in 1824.

The conquest of the Punjab extended over the frontier to the country inhabited by those turbulent tribes which have given so much trouble during the past sixty years while they have furnished many soldiers to our army. To keep order on this border the Punjab Frontier Force was established, and was constantly engaged in small expeditions which, while they involved little bloodshed, kept the force employed and involved much arduous work.

The Indian Mutiny.—On the eve of the mutiny in 1857 there were in the Bengal Army 21,000 British and 137,000 Indian troops; in the Madras Army 8,000 British and 49,000 Indian troops; and in Bombay 9,000 British and 45,000 Indian troops. The proportion of Indian to British was therefore too large for safety. The causes of the mutiny were many and various. Among these were the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, especially that of Oudh from which the greater part of the Bengal Army was drawn; interference with the privileges of the sepoy with respect to certain allowances; and lack of power on the part of commanding officers either to punish or reward. The final spark which fired the revolt was the introduction of a new cartridge. The muskets of those days were supplied with a cartridge in which the powder was enclosed in a paper cover, which had to be bitten off to expose the powder to ignition. In 1857 a new cartridge was introduced with paper of a glazed texture which it was currently reported was greased with the fat of swine and oxen, and therefore unclean alike for Mahommedans and Hindus. This was interpreted as an attempt to destroy the caste and the religion of the sepoys. Skilful agitators exploited this grievance, which was not without foundation, and added reports that flour was mixed with bone-dust and sugar refined with the blood of oxen.

Disaffection culminated in mutiny at Berhampur and in an outbreak at Barrackpore where sepoy Mangal Pande attacked a European officer. The next most serious manifestation was the refusal of men of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry at Meerut to take the obnoxious cartridge. These men were tried and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, their fetters being riveted on parade on the 9th May. Next day the troops in Meerut rose, and, aided by the mob, burned the houses of the Europeans and murdered many. The troops then went off to Delhi. Unfortunately there was in Meerut no senior officer capable of dealing with the situation. The European troops in the place remained inactive, and the mutineers were allowed to depart unmolested to spread the flames of rebellion.

Delhi is the historic capital of India. On its time worn walls brood the prestige of a thousand years of Empire. It contained a great magazine of ammunition. Yet Delhi was held only by a few Indian battalions, who joined the mutineers. The Europeans who did not succeed in escaping were massacred and the Delhi Emperor was proclaimed supreme in India. The capital constituted a nucleus to which the troops who mutinied in many places flocked to the standard of the Mughal. An army was assembled for the recovery of Delhi but the city was not captured until the middle of September. In the meantime mutiny had spread. The massacres of Cawnpore and Jhansi took place, and Lucknow was besieged until its relief on the 27th September. The rebellion spread throughout Central India and the territory that now forms the Central Provinces, which were not recovered until Sir Hugh Rose's operations in 1858 ended in the defeat of the Rani of Jhansi.

Minor Campaigns.—During the period until 1879, when the Second Afghan War began, there were many minor campaigns including the China War of 1860, the Ambeyla Campaign, and the Abyssinian War. Then followed the Afghan War in which the leading figure was Lord Roberts. There were expeditions to Egypt and China, and Frontier Campaigns of which the most important was the Tirah Campaign of 1897. There were also the prolonged operations which led up to or ensued upon the annexation of Burma, several campaigns in Africa, and the expeditions to Lhasa. But until 1914, since the Afghan War, the army of India, except that portion of the British garrison which was sent to South Africa in 1899, had little severe fighting, although engaged in many arduous enterprises.

Reorganisation after the Mutiny.—In 1857 the East India Company ceased to exist and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organised into three armies, *viz*: Bengal, Bombay and Madras, the total strength being 65,000 British and 140,000 Indian troops.

Several minor re-organisations took place during the following years, such as the linking of three Regiments together and the raising of Class Regiments and Companies. In 1895 the next large re-organisation took place. This was the abolition of the three Armies and the

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introduction of the command system. Four Commands were formed, *viz*: Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Lord Kitchener's Scheme.—This system lasted until 1904 when under Lord Kitchener's re-organisation the Madras Command was abolished and the Army divided into three Commands—the Northern, Eastern and Western, corresponding to the Punjab, Bombay and Bengal Commands.

In 1907, Lord Kitchener considered that consequent on the delegation of administrative powers to Divisional Commanders, retention of such powers by Lieutenant-Generals of Commands led to delay in the dispatch of business. The Command system was therefore abolished and India was divided into two Armies—the Northern and Southern—each under a General Officer who was responsible for the command, inspection and training of the troops, but was given no administrative responsibilities.

Early in the War both Army Commanders took the field and were not replaced until 1916 and 1917, when both had practically the same functions as their predecessors. It was then realised that administration was being unduly centralised at Army Headquarters and the machinery was becoming clogged with unnecessary details. To secure efficiency at A. H. Q., therefore, a certain measure of decentralisation was carried out in 1918. With the alteration of the designation "Army" to "Command" at this time, a considerable increase was made in the administrative staffs of the two Commands, and the General Officers Commanding were given powers to deal with all administrative questions other than those dealing with matters of policy, and new principles of war.

The commands were increased to four in 1920, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief. One of these, namely Western Command, was abolished on the 1st November, 1938, and replaced by an Independent District.

The Chatfield Committee.—In September, 1938, an announcement was made on behalf of His Majesty's Government, that the outcome of the discussions regarding the role of land and air forces in India in relation to the defence problems of India, and the Empire which had been authorised in March of that year, had been considered by His Majesty's Government.

The need for early action to place the defence organisation of India on a more satisfactory basis was accepted, and, at the suggestion of the Government of India, an expert body of inquiry known as the Chatfield Committee was appointed by His Majesty's Government to visit India.

In the meantime and in the light of the progress made during the discussions that were held in the summer of 1938, His Majesty's Government in September, 1938, made certain offers of assistance, subject to approval of Parliament. These were an increase of £500,000 to the annual grant of £1,500,000 which had been paid to the Government of India, since 1933, in aid of India defence expenditure, a capital grant up to £5,000,000 for the re-equipment of certain British and Indian units in India, and the provision of aircraft for the re-equipment of certain squadrons of the Royal Air Force. It was further agreed that four British battalions should be transferred from the Indian to the Imperial establishment.

The following is the substance of the main recommendations of the Chatfield Committee Report:

Modernised Re-equipment.—The Committee reported that in the interests of Indian defence the whole of the army forces in India should be modernised with only such minor variations as would not affect the general level of efficiency.

The types of modernised units will be as follows:—

British and Indian Cavalry light tank regiments equipped with light tanks and armoured carriers for reconnaissance;

Indian cavalry armoured regiments equipped with light tanks and armoured cars;

Indian cavalry motor regiments—provided with motor transport for conveyance of the personnel who will be normally on foot;

British and Indian field artillery regiments—all regiments are to be mechanised and in due course equipped with 25 pounder guns;

Sappers and miners units—with mechanised first line transport and mechanical power tools;

British and Indian infantry battalions—armed with rifles, brens and 2 in mortars and fully mechanised first line transport;

Units on the North-Western Frontier will retain a certain proportion of pack mules.

It therefore recommended a thorough-going scheme for re-equipment of all branches of the service. One of the most important features of the modernisation proposals is the mechanisation of the bulk of the cavalry and of the first line transport of a large portion of the infantry with the object of greatly increasing the mobility of the units.

With this end in view the Chatfield Committee recommended that the basis of distribution of the Army in India should be (A) Frontier Defence, (B) Internal Security, (C) Coast Defence, (D) External Defence Troops.

With the increased efficiency and mobility afforded by modernisation it becomes possible to provide equal security with fewer troops, though it has to be recognised that the maintenance costs of a modernised unit are higher. The committee carefully considered these factors in relation to the defence requirements of India and to the need for keeping the maintenance costs of the Army within the compass of what India can afford.

The total reduction of British troops as measured with the establishment on July 1, 1938, is approximately 25 per cent. A reduction in the number of units is also involved, and in this connection it has to be remembered that while the reduction of British units on the Indian establishment implies their transfer to the home establishment and consequently their retention as part of the available combatant forces, the reduction of Indian units must be absolute, except in so far as they can be employed at the cost of non-Indian revenues, in overseas stations.

The Committee's recommendations in regard to air forces and the Royal Indian Navy will be found elsewhere in this section under the respective headings.

Supply of Munitions.—The principle that India should as far as possible be made in all major respects self-sufficient in munitions in time of war was accepted, and a scheme for re-organising, and, where necessary, expanding the Ordnance Factories in India was recommended.

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Defence Gift to India.—His Majesty's Government have taken full account of the heavy capital cost involved, which has been estimated at some £34,330,000, or Rs. 45 crores. Accepting that this capital expenditure cannot be found out of the resources available in India, His Majesty's Government have offered to provide it from the Home Exchequer. The sole condition attached to this magnificent gift is that India should bring her defence forces up to the standard of equipment necessitated by modern warfare and adjust her strategical plans to the conditions now obtaining in the world.

It is estimated that a period of five years would be required for the completion of the modernisation plan and the provision of the total capital sum would accordingly be spread over this period. Of the total amount three-quarters would be provided as a free gift while one-quarter would be advanced by way of a loan. The interest on this portion, however, would be entirely remitted for the first five years; thereafter interest would become payable together with instalments of capital.

India's Defence Liabilities.—In estimating India's defence requirements, the Committee had to consider how far the prevailing conceptions as regards India's liability for defence could be held valid in the light of modern conditions. Hitherto the principle has been accepted that India should be responsible for the "minor danger" of the maintenance of internal security and for the defence of her land frontiers, while Great Britain should be responsible for the "major danger" of an attack by a great Power upon India, or upon the Empire through India.

Modern developments have, however, clearly shown how vulnerable India is to attack in other forms than those that were envisaged when the principle was first laid down. Such attacks, if they should ever mature, would so vitally affect India's own well-being that they would demand her immediate co-operation in effective measures for her defence. In such cases India's defence would clearly be most effectively and economically assured by co-operation in the defence of points outside India strategically essential to her security.

Thus the Committee recommended as a general principle that the forces maintained by India should be adequate not merely for the narrower purposes of purely local defence, but also to assist in maintaining what they described as "India's external security," and further that India should acknowledge that her responsibility could not in her own interests be safely limited to the local defence of her land frontiers and coasts.

It was fully appreciated that the forces maintained by India could only bear a small share in those wider responsibilities, and that she could not necessarily bear in full the cost of such forces as were maintained in India. The committee recommended therefore that the contribution hitherto paid by the British Government should be continued at the higher level of £2,000,000 a year to which it has been provisionally raised by Government.

On this basis it is estimated that it should be possible for India, without enlarging the annual provisions for defence expenditure, to meet the whole maintenance costs of the forces organised and equipped on the scale proposed. From this main principle it follows that if forces held in India for the purposes covered by the joint responsibility are used outside India in an emergency affecting India's external security, the ordinary maintenance charges should continue to be borne by India.

The margin for external defence suggested is one-tenth of the forces maintained in India in the case of the Army.

Present System of Administration.

The essential features of the Army, as constructed on its present basis, will be found in "The Army in India and its Evolution," a publication issued in 1924 with the authority of the Government of India.

The Secretary of State, as one of His Majesty's ministers, has a special responsibility and authority in regard to the Defence administration in India.

The Secretary of State's principal adviser on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office. The post is filled by a senior officer of the Indian Army with recent Indian experience. The Military Secretary is assisted by one first grade staff officer, selected from the Indian Army. In order that he may keep in touch with the current Indian affairs, the Military Secretary is expected to visit India during the tenure of his office. In addition, by a practice which had obtained for many years, a retired Indian Army officer of high rank used to have a seat upon the Secretary of State's Council, prior to its dissolution.

The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India are vested in the Governor-General in Council, who is required to pay due obedience to all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State. The Viceroy's Executive Council exercise in respect of Defence administration the same authority and functions as they exercise in respect of other departments of the Government; in the first phase of the representative institutions conferred upon India by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme, Defence expenditure and the direction of Defence policy have been excluded from the control of the Indian Legislature.

The Commander-in-Chief.—The next authority in the chain of administrative arrangements is His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who by custom is also the Defence Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The appointment is held by His Excellency General Sir Archibald Wavell, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C., who succeeded General Sir Claude Auchinleck in July 1941. He is also a member of the Council of State. All the work connected with the administration of Defence, the formulation and execution of the Defence policy of the Government of India, the responsibility for maintaining every branch of the Army, combatant and non-combatant, in a state of efficiency, and the supreme direction of any military operations based upon India are centred in one authority,—the Commander-in-Chief and Defence Member. In addition, he administers the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Forces in India.

The Defence Department.—The Department is administered by a Secretary who, like other Secretaries in the civil departments, is a Secretary to the Government of India as a whole, possessing the constitutional right of access to the Viceroy; he

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26 of the Regimental Debts Act, 1893 (56 Vict. C. 5) and the Regulations made thereunder Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department. He also exercises the powers vested in the Army Council by the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, so far as that Act applies to India under the Order in Council No. 1551 of 1916.

The Defence Department deals with all army services proper, and also the administration of the Royal Indian Navy and the Air Forces in India, in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned. It deals also with all questions connected with the administration of Ecclesiastical affairs. The Defence Department Secretariat has no direct relations with commanders of troops or the staffs of formations subordinate to Army Headquarters: it has continuous and intimate relations with Army Headquarters in all administration matters and is responsible for the administration of Cantonments, the estates of deceased officers and the compilation of the Indian Army List. The Army administration is represented in the Legislature by the Defence Member in the Council of State, and by the Defence Secretary in the Legislative Assembly.

Regular British Forces in India.

The British cavalry and British infantry units of the army in India are units of the British service. No individual British service unit is located permanently in India. Units of the British Army are detailed for a tour of foreign service, of which the major part is as a rule spent in India. In the case of British infantry battalions the system is that one battalion of a regiment is normally on home service while the other is overseas. In the case of British cavalry the same arrangement cannot be applied, as one unit only comprises the regiment.

Air Forces in India.

The Air Forces in India are controlled by the Commander-in-Chief in India as part of the defence services of the Indian Empire. The Air Force budget is incorporated in the Defence Services Estimates. The Commander of the Air Force, the Air Officer Commanding, Air Forces in India, is an Air Marshal whose rank corresponds to that of a Lieut.-General in the Army.

The headquarters of the Air Force is closely associated with Army Headquarters and is located with the latter at the seat of the Government of India. The Air Officer Commanding has a headquarters staff constituted in six branches, namely, air staff, personnel, technical, stores, medical and chief engineer. The system of staff organisation is similar to the staff system obtaining in the Army. Broadly speaking, the duties assigned to the divisions mentioned are those which are performed by the General Staff Branch, the Adjutant-General's and Military Secretary's branches, the Quartermaster-General's Branch, the Medical Directorate and the Engineer in Chief's branch respectively, of Army Headquarters.

The Royal Air Force Medical Services.—In India, as in the United Kingdom, the Air Force has a medical service of its own. Flying is carried out under conditions which differ widely from those on the ground. With the growth of aeronautics, therefore, it was found necessary to create a separate department of medical science whose functions, broadly stated, are to study the effect of flying upon the human constitution, both mental and physical, to study also the effects of different forms of illness and physical disability upon flying efficiency and to apply in practical form the results ascertained. The essential object in view is to save life by ensuring, so far as possible, that those who fly are physically and psychologically fit to do so. The Medical Administration is controlled by the Principal Medical Officer of the rank of Group Captain, on the staff of the Air Officer Commanding the Air Forces in India.

Indian Air Force.—This force came into existence on 8th October, 1932, the date on which the first batch of six Indian cadets, after receiving training at Cranwell, obtained commission as Pilot Officers. These officers are now serving with the first squadron of the Indian Air Force. The training of cadets for the Indian Air Force is undertaken in India on a large scale at the School of Air Force Technical Training in Ambala, which was started in November, 1939. It caters exclusively for the Indian Air Force and through it is now passing each month a constant flow of airmen from all parts of India.

The Indian Signal Corps.—The Corps is organised on the same lines as a Sapper and Miner Corps, with headquarters for recruiting and training personnel, and detached field units for the various army formations. The head of the corps is the Signal Officer-in-Chief in the General Staff Branch at Army Headquarters. He acts as a technical adviser on questions connected with signals, and is also responsible for the technical inspection of all signal units. A chief signal officer with similar functions is attached to the headquarters of each Army Command. The British portion of the Corps has now been amalgamated with the Royal Corps of Signals.

Medical Services.—The military medical services in India are composed of the following categories of personnel and subordinate organisations:—

(*a*) Officers and other ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps serving in India;
(*b*) Officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employment.
(*c*) The Indian Medical Department, consisting of two branches, *viz.*, (i) assistant surgeons and (ii) sub-assistant surgeons.
(*d*) Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.
(*e*) The Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.
(*f*) The Army Dental Corps.
(*g*) The Indian Military Nursing Service.
(*h*) The Indian Hospital Corps.

Of these categories, the officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Army Dental Corps, the assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department and the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service and the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India are primarily concerned with the medical care of British troops; while the officers of the Indian Medical Service, the sub-assistant sur-

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geons of the Indian Medical Department and the Indian Military Nursing Service are concerned, primarily, with the medical care of Indian troops. The Indian Hospital Corps serves both organisations.

Royal Indian Army Service Corps.—The Royal Indian Army Service Corps is the counterpart of the Royal Army Service Corps of the British Army. It has developed from the Commissariat Department of an earlier period, and its immediate predecessor was the Supply and Transport Corps, by which name the service was known up to 1923. The Royal Indian Army Service Corps which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General, is constituted in three main branches, namely: (*a*) Supply, (*b*) Animal transport, and (*c*) Mechanical Transport. The latter is constituted upon a special basis, which is, generically, a sub-division of the Royal Army Service Corps organisation.

Apart from units and vehicles employed in the conveyance of military stores, the mechanical transport service also provides motor ambulance convoys for hospitals and field medical units, and vehicles for other miscellaneous purposes.

The mechanical transport was taken over by the Royal Indian Army Service Corps in 1927. The officers of the service were mainly drawn from the Royal Army Service Corps and by transfers from various British Service units. The establishment of officers includes, however, a certain number of King's commissioned officers belonging to the Indian Army.

Veterinary Services in India.—The Veterinary services are responsible for the veterinary care, in peace and war, of animals of British troops, Indian cavalry and artillery, R.I.A.S.C. units, the remount department (excluding horse-breeding operations), etc. The veterinary services include: The establishment of Royal Army Veterinary Corps officers, serving on a tour of duty in India and those of the continuous service cadre. The establishment of warrant and non-commissioned officers, India Unattached List, and veterinary assistant surgeons of the Indian Army Veterinary Corps.

Military Farms Department.—This department, which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General consists of two branches:-

(i) The military grass farms, which provide fodder for the army.

(ii) The military dairy farms, for the provision of dairy produce for hospitals, troops and families.

Educational Services.—The education of the army is under the control of the Army Educational Corps and of Indian officers borne supernumerary to the establishment of units of the Indian Army.

Frontier Militia and Levy Corps.—These forces are "Civil" troops, *i.e.*, they are administered and paid by the Civil authorities and not by the Army. They are, however, officered by Officers of the Regular Indian Army. These forces were raised for duty on the North-West Frontier.

Indian Army Expansion.—With the fall of France and the entry of Italy into the war, the possibilities of India having to take a greater part in the war, particularly in the Middle East, were increased, and to meet this, Government announced their decision, in June, 1940, to expand the Indian Army by an initial increase of 100,000 men, subsequent increases to be governed by the military situation and the capacity of the authorities to equip those recruited. The 8 unit—or rather the 21 unit—complete Indianisation scheme was abandoned and the whole Indian Army is now being supplied with officers, Indian and European, wherever they can be obtained.

During 1940 the financial settlement with His Majesty's Government enabled the mobilization and development of India's resources for war to be expanded with the utmost rapidity and the cost to the Indian taxpayer, according to the Finance Member, represented no more than a fair charge to India for her own requirements. In addition to her contributions to the conduct of the war on many fronts, India reached the stage when virtual self-sufficiency in matters of local defence was no longer a distant dream. When the war began India's main assets were an enormous supply of man power and an abundance of raw materials. In the first twelve months of war she became a producer of a great range of manufactured stores.

Schemes for the expansion of the armed forces had to depend on the availability of supply both from the United Kingdom and other overseas sources and from the development of Indian industries, but by November 1940 the Finance Member was able to announce that the country was engaged in producing as a first step and in a comparatively short time an army of close upon half a million men of all arms, properly trained, equipped and mechanized according to modern standards.

Schools for advanced training in all branches of military knowledge and in the use of new weapons were vastly increased. The number of men undergoing instruction at the Armoured Fighting Vehicles School was by the end of 1940 more than five times what it was in August 1939. The Signals School had more than trebled its numbers. New officers' training institutions were formed and mechanical transport schools were on a tremendous scale for the training of men capable of driving and maintaining motor vehicles. Expansion in the training of Sapper and Miner and other technical troops was equally striking.

Recruitment for all arms proceeded steadily throughout the year and at a rapidly increasing tempo as the facilities for training and equipping the men increased. By the end of 1940 over 60,000 troops had proceeded overseas and over 100,000 men of all arms had joined the colours. Specialised ancillary troops raised and trained included railway construction companies, railway operating companies, engineering workshops, base depots for stores, field survey companies, bridging sections, excavating machinery establishments, signals units of all kinds, ordnance workshop companies and many other units. Expansion of the medical services was planned on the fullest scale and provision made for no less than 19 new general hospitals having in all no fewer than 290 sections. Casualty clearing stations, field ambulances, ambulance trains and hospital ships were also provided and equipped.

The Royal Indian Navy started from very much smaller beginnings than the Army. Its growth and development was even more striking,

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When war broke out provision for local naval defence was purely on a peace-time basis; but sloops of the Royal Indian Navy were quickly assisting the Royal Navy in Indian waters, and Indian ports and harbours were watched over by a large and growing fleet of minesweepers and anti-submarine patrol boats. More new sloops of the latest pattern were under construction in 1940 in the United Kingdom while powerful and well-armed minesweeping craft, corvettes and patrol boats were being built in Indian yards and overseas. With this expansion in the scale and activities of the Royal Indian Navy there was also a notable increase in the number of ratings of all classes, officers and warrant officers.

Difficulties to be overcome in the expansion of the air force were much greater than in the case of the other services. In addition to the expansion of the Indian Air Force, Coast Defence flights of the I. A. F. Volunteer Reserve were established, and a scheme started for the training of 300 pilots and 2,000 mechanics to form a reserve for the air forces in India. Work in connection with the enlargement of aerodromes for the most modern types of aircraft proceeded rapidly.

The development of India's equipment position was phenomenally rapid. The basically important article in a mechanised army is the motor vehicle of various types, planned and adapted for military needs. Before the war India had something like 5,000. By the end of 1940 there were actually in service or on the way approximately 30,000 and by 1941 it was expected that these numbers would be doubled. Most of the difficulties in the way of producing a suitable armoured fighting vehicle in India have been successfully surmounted. Armour plate, which had never been produced in India before, was successfully manufactured during the year. A suitable type of chassis was selected by experts and plans were prepared for an output of something like 3,000 armoured fighting vehicles in 1941 for India's own requirements. With the successful harnessing of civil industry to the task of war production many new items of supply which had previously been imported from overseas, were produced and the country was by the beginning of 1941 in a position to produce far more than her requirements of many classes of lethal and ordnance stores as well as of clothing and other military equipment. The requirements of His Majesty's Government enabled Indian ordnance factories to be maintained at full blast. In the first 15 months of war over 100 million rounds of small arms ammunition were sent overseas and nearly 400,000 rounds of gun ammunition of various kinds. Large quantities of explosives were despatched. These included 100 tons of cordite and a quarter of a million detonators. India also sent overseas over 1,330,000 pairs of boots; 1,500,000 blankets; more than 10,000,000 yards of khaki drill; 1,200,000 cotton shirts and 2,500,000 pairs of socks.

The Auxiliary Force.

After the Great War, the question of universal training for European British subjects came up for consideration, and it was decided that in India, as elsewhere in the Empire, the adoption of compulsory military service would be undesirable. It was recognised, however, that India needed some adequate auxiliary force, if only on a voluntary basis, that could be trained to a fairly definite standard of efficiency; and in the result, an Act to constitute an Auxiliary Force for service in India was passed in 1920. Under this Act membership is limited to European British subjects, and the liability of members for training and service is clearly defined. Military training is graduated according to age, the more extended training being carried out by the younger members, the older members being obliged to go through a musketry course only. It was laid down that military service should be purely local. As the form of service that would be most suitable varies largely according to localities, the local military authorities, acting in consultation with the advisory committee of the Auxiliary Force area, were given the power of adjusting the form of training to suit local conditions.

To meet the emergency created by the present war, a bill was introduced in Parliament by the Secretary of State for India, in June, 1940, empowering the Governor-General to conscript European British subjects in India.

The Auxiliary Force comprises all branches of the service, cavalry, artillery, engineer, infantry—in which are included railway battalions,—machine gun companies, a Signal Company, and the Medical and Veterinary Corps. Units of the Auxiliary Force are under the command of the local military authority, and the latter has the power of calling them out for service locally in a case of emergency. Their role is to assist in home defence. Training is carried on throughout the year. Pay at a fixed rate is given for each day's training and, on completion of the scheduled period of annual training, every enrolled member of the force is entitled to a certain bonus. Men enroll in the Auxiliary Force for an indefinite period. An enrolled person is entitled to claim his discharge on the completion of four years' service or on attaining the age of 45 years. Till then he can only be discharged on the recommendation of the advisory committee of the area.

The duties connected with the Defence Light Sections at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi are performed by the Field Companies R. E. (A. F. I.) at those stations, assisted by Indian ranks of Sapper and Miner Units.

Indian Territorial Force.

The Territorial Force is one of the several aspects of the Indianisation of the military services. The force is intended to cater, amongst other things, for the military aspirations of those classes of the population to whom military service has not hitherto been a hereditary profession. It is intended, at the same time, to be a second line to and a source of reinforcement for the regular Indian army. Membership of the force for this latter reason carries with it a liability for something more than purely local service or home defence. It may, in certain circumstances, involve service overseas. The force is the direct successor of the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force created during the Great War. It has been modelled on the old militia in England. The essence of its scheme of organisation consists in

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training men by means of annual embodiment for a short period in successive years. By this means Indian Territorial Force units can be given sufficient preliminary training in peace to enable them, after a comparatively short period of intensive training, to take their place by the side of regular units in war.

Expansion Scheme.—Indian Territorial Units have rendered meritorious service in connection with internal security and other duties since the outbreak of the present hostilities.

The force being primarily a peace-time organisation and not liable for service outside India in the absence of special legislation, Government have decided to invite the territorials to volunteer for new regular units, which are being formed, *inter alia* to provide representation in the Army for those classes and provinces which had remained unrepresented or not well represented in the Indian Army so far. There had been universal desire on the part of an overwhelming majority of territorials to join the Regular Army and this scheme should give all classes of people the opportunity to show their keenness for service and their worth for army service.

The scheme is purely voluntary without any element of compulsion, and it is hoped, especially by the Commander-in-Chief, that response to it and its results will be such as to encourage the conversion of the entire Territorial Force into regular units. The present territorial units will continue their existence but only in skeleton. Otherwise for all practical purposes they will cease to exist during the present war.

An interesting feature of the scheme is the special provision for certain classes of Sikhs and Mahrattas not normally recruited to the Regular Army.

The Indian State Forces.

The Indian State Forces, formerly designated "Imperial Service Troops," consist of the military forces raised and maintained by the Rulers of Indian States at their own expense and for State service. It has been the custom in emergency for State troops to be lent to the Government of India, and the Government of India have on many occasions received military assistance of great value from this source. But the rendering of such aid is entirely at the discretion of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs. Government, on the other hand, provide permanently a staff of British officers, termed "Military Advisers and Assistant Military Advisers," to assist and advise the Ruling Princes in organising and training the troops of their States.

Officers.

There are three main categories of officers in the Indian Army; those holding the King's Commission, those holding Indian Commissions and those holding the Viceroy's Commission. The latter are all Indians, apart from the Gurkha officers of Gurkha battalions, and have a limited status and power of command, both of which are regulated by the Indian Army Act and the rules made thereunder.

King's Commissioned officers for the Indian Army are obtained from two main sources: from among the cadets who pass through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and by the transfer to the Indian Army of officers belonging to British units. The former is the principal channel of recruitment; the latter being only resorted to when, owing to abnormal wastage or for some other special reason, requirements cannot be completed by means of cadets from Sandhurst. A third source is from among University candidates. When a cadet has qualified at Sandhurst and has received his commission, he becomes, in the first instance, an officer of the Unattached List, and is posted for a period of one year to a British battalion or regiment in India, where he receives a preliminary training in his military duties. At the end of the year, he is posted as a squadron or company officer to a regiment or battalion of the Indian Army. Administrative services and departments of the army draw their officers from combatant units, as it has hitherto been regarded as essential that every officer should, in the first instance, receive a thorough grounding in combatant duties, and acquire at first-hand an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the combatant arms.

The promotion in rank of King's commissioned officers of the Indian Army is regulated by a time-scale up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel but is subject also to certain professional examinations and tests being successfully passed. The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel is in normal course attained at 26 years' service; promotion beyond this rank is determined by selection.

Indian Officers.—One of the most momentous decisions of the Great War, so far as the Indian Army is concerned, was that which rendered Indians eligible to hold the King's commission in the army. King's commissions are obtainable by Indian gentlemen in three ways: (1) By qualifying as a cadet through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Examinations used to be held twice a year in India for the selection of suitable candidates for admission. (2) By the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian officers or non-commissioned officers of Indian regiments promoted from the ranks or those appointed direct as jemadar. These receive their commissions after training at the Royal Military College or Academy as Cadets and qualifying in the usual way. (3) By the bestowal of honorary King's commissions on Indian officers who have rendered distinguished service, but whose age and lack of education preclude their being granted the full King's commission. The first two avenues of selection mentioned afford full opportunity to the Indian of satisfying a military ambition and of enjoying a military career on terms of absolute equality with the British officer, who, as a general rule, also enters the army by qualifying at Sandhurst or Woolwich. Until 1931, ten vacancies at Sandhurst and three at Woolwich were reserved annually for Indian cadets.

A further measure adopted by the Government was the establishment of the Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun, a Government institution for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for commissions in the Army through the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun.

Emergency War Commissions for Indians.—The present war has accelerated progress in this direction, and recruitment of Indians for emergency war commissions in the Indian Army is proceeding apace.

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Indian Military Academy.—In order to train officers for the Indan Army of the future, the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun was opened in October 1932. It provides officers for all arms cavalry, infantry, artillery and signals. The first batch of officers passing out of the Academy received their commissions on the 1st February 1935.

A few years ago, how to improve the quality of candidates for the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun, was under consideration. A press note was issued by the Defence Department in October, 1936, in which the problem was examined in detail. It consisted of a memorandum which had been prepared on the subject by a Committee consisting of members of both Houses of the Central Legislature, and of a careful reply to this memorandum by the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Robert Cassels. The Committee was constituted as a result of a debate which took place in the Council of State, during which the present difficulty in obtaining candidates of the right type for the Academy had been discussed.

The members of the Committee prefaced their memorandum by stating in general terms that they did not agree with the policy being followed with regard to the Indianisation of the Army, since they thought that the process could be speeded up. They then made observations and suggestions on various points—as, for example, that the provision under certain conditions for a refund by parents of part of the cost of training young officers was too extensive; that more scholarships should be granted to cadets of the Academy by Local Governments; that the fees charged by the Academy should be reduced; that passage of the final examination of the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College by students who did not gain admission to the Academy should entitle them to admission to the Universities; that the activities of the University Training Corps should be expanded; that more Indians should be admitted to the Staff College; and that the problems created by the disparities in age between British and Indian officers of similar rank should be favourably dealt with.

The Commander-in-Chief, in reply, expressed gratitude to the Committee for their work and for the studied moderation and reasonableness of their recommendations. Some of these recommendations he accepted, and he undertook that others would be fully and sympathetically considered. He asked the Committee not to expect startling results from the acceptance of certain of their recommendations, since the process of expanding the field of choice and improving the quality and quantity of the candidates for cadetships must inevitably be gradual, and depend largely on public opinion.

The King's Indian Orderly Officers.—Since the earliest times Indian officers have been a link between Indian ranks and British officers. These Indian officers hold Viceroy's Commissions, as distinct from the King's Commissions held by British officers and Dehra Dun graduates. They are for the greater part promoted from the ranks. The highest rank is subadar-major in the infantry and artillery regiments, risaldar-major in the cavalry.

Their brilliant full-dress uniforms have one particularly distinctive decoration. The aiguillettes, or gold cords upon the shoulder, are made to a pattern chosen by Edward VII in 1903 for the King's Indian Orderly officers alone.

For this supreme honour, officers are handpicked from all branches of the Indian Army, specially selected by the Commander-in-Chief himself.

Inheriting a record of service which dates back to the early days of the East India Company, long-serving Indian officers regard these four annual appointments as the supreme honour. The first Indian officers associated with the Sovereign were in command of detachments sent to London for Queen Victoria's Jubilees in 1887 and 1897. It was then realised that some personal link should be maintained between the King-Emperor and the Indian Army.

On January 1st, 1903, the Viceroy issued a General Order announcing certain favours and concessions to the Army in India in connection with Edward VII's Coronation, among them the annual appointment of Indian Orderly Officers.

Six Indian Orderly Officers were appointed in 1903, a number reduced to four in 1904. These four are appointed each year for the London season, from April to August. They attend the King at Courts and Levees, standing near the throne, at all reviews and at such ceremonies as Trooping the Colour. Upon these occasions they appear in full dress. For garden parties and similar engagements they are dressed in grey coats of knee length.

For their services in London, the Orderly Officers receive the Royal Victorian Medal, a souvenir of their supreme honour.

Army in India Reserve of Officers.—Previous to the Great War there existed what was called the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, a body of trained officers available to replace casualties in the Indian Army. The war proved that for many reasons this reserve did not fully meet requirements and in 1922 the Army in India Reserve of Officers was constituted.

The revised Regulations for the A. I. R. O. published in 1934 provide that the following gentlemen may be granted commissions in the Reserve:—

(1) Ex-Officers who, having held King's commission in any Branch of His Majesty's British, Indian or Dominion Forces, either naval, military (including the Auxiliary Force (India) and Indian Territorial Force) Marine or Air, have retired therefrom and are no longer liable for service therein, and who are resident in India, Burma or Ceylon.

(2) Civil officials of gazetted status serving under the Government of India or a local Government, whose services can be spared in the event of general mobilization being ordered.

(3) Private gentlemen who are resident in India, Burma or Ceylon.

Ceylon Government officials are not eligible for appointment to the Army in India Reserve of Officers.

Applicants for Category-Medical (includes Dental) must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Medical Acts in force at the time of their appointment.

Dental applicants must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Dentists Acts in force at the time of their appointment.

Applicants for Category-Veterinary must be in possession of the diploma M.R.C.V.S.

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The Fighting Races.—The fighting classes that contribute to the composition of the Indian Army have hitherto been drawn mainly from the north of India, but the experiences of the great war have caused some modifications in the opinions previously held as to the relative value of these and other fighting men. The numbers of the various castes and tribes enlisted in the Army have since the war undergone fluctuations, and it is not possible at present to give exact information as to their proportions. Previous to the war the Sikhs contributed very large numbers both to the cavalry and infantry, and the contribution of the Gurkhas was also large. The Sikhs, who inhabit the Punjab originated in a sect founded near Lahore by a peasant in the early part of the sixteenth century and in the course of a hundred years grew into a formidable militant power. Muhammadans of various races contribute a still larger proportion to both the cavalry and infantry. These are drawn both from the north and the south of India, as well as from beyond the Frontier. They are all excellent fighting men, hardy and warlike, who have furnished soldiers to all the great powers of India for many hundreds of years. As cavalry the Muhammadans are perhaps unequalled by any other race in the East, being good horsemen and expert men-at-arms.

Next in point of numbers are the Gurkhas of Nepal, of whom there are twenty complete battallons, which during the war were considerably increased. As fighters in the hills they are unsurpassed even by the Pathans in the North-West Frontier, but the Garhwalis and Kumaonis are equally good mountaineers.

The professional military caste of India from time immemorial has been the Rajput, inhabiting not only Rajputana but the United Provinces and Oudh. Of fine physique and martial bearing, these warriors of Hindustan formed the backbone of the old Bengal Army, and have sustained the English flag in every campaign in the East. Their high caste and consequent prejudices in no respect interfere with their martial instincts and efficiency in war. They furnish many battalions. The Garhwalis are Hill Rajputs, good and gallant soldiers, who have proved themselves equal to any other troops on the field of battle and have established an imperishable record in the war both in Europe and in the East. The two battalions which existed in 1914 have since been increased to four. The Jats are a fine and warlike race of Hindus found in the Delhi and Rohtak districts and adjoining territory. It was these people who held out so bravely at Bharatpur and repelled Lord Lake's army in 1805. They have proved themselves good soldiers on the battlefields of Europe. Dogras are good and steady soldiers found in the hilly districts of the Punjab. They fought well in Flanders and in Mesopotamia.

Among those who have rendered signal and gallant service in the war are the Mahrattas of the Deccan and the Konkan, who have revived the reputation held by their race in the days of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. It is probable that their proved efficiency in war will lead to their recruitment in larger numbers in future.

In addition to the castes that have been mentioned, other caste men from the south and other parts of India have filled the ranks of the Sappers and Miners, and done their duty well in every campaign in which they have been engaged.

During the war the Victoria Cross was awarded for conspicuous gallantry to 2 Indian officers, 4 non-commissioned officers and 6 other ranks of the Indian Army.

The Military Cross was awarded to 96 Indian Officers for distinguished service rendered during the Great War and to 3 Indian Officers for service in Waziristan.

A large number of Indian Officers and men were also granted Foreign decorations.

Summary of India's Effort in the Great War.—In a despatch by the Commander-in-Chief published in July, 1919, the whole operations of the Indian Army during the war are reviewed. His Excellency gives in it the following figures showing the extent of India's contribution in terms of men. On the outbreak of war, the combatant strength of the Indian Army, including reservists, was 194,000 Indian ranks; enlistments during the war for all branches of the service amounted to 791,000, making a total combatant contribution of 985,000. Of this number, 552,000 were sent overseas. As regards non-combatants, the pre-war strength was 45,000; an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war and 391,000 were sent overseas. The total contribution of Indian personnel has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000 have served overseas. Casualties amounted to 106,594. which include 36,696 deaths from all causes. The number of animals sent overseas was 175,000.*

India's Effort in the Present War.—India's magnificent contribution in the present war has been both substantial and valuable. Apart from Indian Contingents which were despatched to France, India has sent two forces overseas to Malaya and Egypt and has provided troops for Aden. Units of the R.I.A.S.C. were also provided for service on the Western Front. By the end of May, 1940, it had been decided to increase establishment by at least a third and to enlarge the Indian Air Force. India's contribution in the economic sphere has been no less important. In less than two months of the present war, the Government of India's Supply Department dealt with as large a volume of orders as was dealt with in the whole of the third year of the last war, and the utmost use is being made of India's agricultural, industrial and mineral resources.

True to their tradition, the contribution of the Indian Princes has been both spontaneous and notable. Special mention deserves to be made of H. E. H. The Nizam's gift of £100,000 to equip a fighter squadron of the R.A.F. and two further donations of £50,000 each for its maintenance, apart from his offer to the Viceroy a gift of Rs. 16,50,000 with a monthly contribution of Rs. 1,50,000 towards the upkeep of those units of his State Forces which may be called upon for service outside Hyderabad. The Nizam has

* For a record of the services of the Indian Army in the War, see *The Indian Year Book*, 1920 on p. 152, *et seq.*

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made other notable contributions to the promotion of India's war effort. The donation of Rs. 6,00,000 of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda for the purchase of aircraft and a similar sum by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore for providing a trawler for the Royal Indian Navy for mine-sweeping and submarine detection purpose are other outstanding instances of the substantial nature of the Princes' help. Other offers of assistance from Princes both in men and money are too numerous to mention.

INDIAN SOLDIERS' BOARD.

The Indian Soldiers' Board is probably the most important and valuable non-official institution connected with the Indian Army. It was constituted on 7 February 1919, in place of the Central Recruiting Board, the purpose of which was fulfilled with the end of the last War. Its object was at the outset to deal with a number of post-war problems—the finding of employment for soldiers released from the colours, the grant of rewards to those who had rendered distinguished service, the relief of the dependents of those who had lost their lives in the war and of those who were incapacitated for further service, the education of soldiers' children and the safeguarding of the general interests of soldiers and their dependents, all matters demanding immediate and close attention. As years passed, the Board had gradually to adjust itself to normal peace conditions and it was decided to maintain it permanently for a series of duties which have from time to time expanded and developed.

The Board is composed of three members of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council nominated by H. E. the Viceroy, of whom one is President, H. E. the Governor of the Punjab, the Defence Secretary, the Adjutant-General in India and the Financial Adviser, Military Finance. An Under-Secretary in the Defence Department normally acts as Secretary to the Board, in addition to his other duties.

The Board has its seat at New Delhi/Simla and co-ordinates the activities of a large number of kindred organisations in the various areas from which the bulk of the Indian Army is recruited. Under the control of these Provincial Boards there exists throughout the country a network of subordinate organizations, including District Soldiers' Boards, Tehsil or Taluka Committees and other kindred bodies. There are Provincial Soldiers' Boards in Berar (C.P.), Bombay, Delhi, Kashmir, North West Frontier Province, Punjab, Rajputana and the United Provinces.

All District Soldiers' Boards were in 1931 put on a uniform footing, with the civil head of the District as President and a serving soldier as Military Vice-President. The latter was either a Recruiting Officer or an Indian Army Officer detailed by Army Headquarters—except in the North-West Frontier Province where the President was a soldier and the Vice-President a civilian. Five years' experience showed the organisation to need revision if it was to serve its purpose in the most efficient manner. It was found, for instance, that Boards in areas where recruitment had, temporarily at any rate, stopped began to decline in value through lack of attention and that the Military Vice-Presidents of Boards, mostly drawn from active battalions, could not maintain continuity of policy because of their frequent changes of station. Reorganisation was therefore undertaken in 1936. This was achieved without interference in the internal constitution of the Boards. To preserve continuity and provide constant supervision, it was decided to make Indian Infantry Training Battalions and similar units, which are not liable to changes of station, responsible for providing the Military Vice-Presidents for the District Soldiers' Boards in their neighbourhood. At the same time full advantage was taken of the experience and influence of Recruiting Officers, who were appointed additional Vice-Presidents of District Soldiers' Boards in their Recruiting areas. Funds were made available for the allotment of travelling allowances to Military Vice-Presidents of Boards in the Punjab, U. P., Delhi, Bombay and the Central Provinces, to tour their districts or to sanction allowances to members touring on Soldiers' Board business.

The whole organisation shortly after its revision improved out of all recognition. The District Soldiers' Boards revived and the greatest importance is attached to an indirect result of this improvement, namely, the increase in the prestige of the ex-soldier among his fellow citizens and its enhancement, a fact particularly gratifying in those areas where recruitment is not now being carried on.

In May 1940, Army Headquarters appointed regimental officers as whole-time Deputy Military Vice-Presidents with the express object of frequently touring areas covered by a fixed number of District Soldiers' Boards. Three such officers were appointed for the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province. These were subsequently replaced by Civil Liaison Officers. In the other provinces four Deputy Military Vice-Presidents remain.

The following are the objects and duties of the District Soldiers' Boards :—

(*a*) Constantly to endeavour to promote and maintain a feeling of good-will between the civilian and military classes ;

(*b*) To give all possible assistance to the President of the Board in his capacity as head of the district in all administrative matters connected with the ex-soldier or his family ;

(*c*) To demonstrate the benefit of and so promote the desire for mutual co-operation between ex-soldiers and civilian officials ;

(*d*) To represent and explain to the civil authorities all matters of particular moment to ex-soldiers that require the attention of the local administration ;

(*e*) Generally to watch over the welfare of the ex-soldier and his family, and the interests of serving soldiers absent with their units.

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As regards item (*e*), quoted above, the function of the Board and corresponding organisations cover a wide range and some of their main tasks are enumerated below :—

(*a*) To circulate information regarding the educational concessions available for soldiers' children ;

(*b*) To communicate information regarding employment, facilities for training for civilian vocations and concessions open to discharged men, and to maintain registers of ex-soldiers desirous of obtaining employment ;

(*c*) To ascertain and intimate the whereabouts of an absent soldier to his dependents and to communicate to him news of all important matters affecting his family's welfares ;

(*d*) To procure legal advice in the case of a law suit against an absent soldier where there is no male member of his family capable of protecting his interests ;

(*e*) To assist an absent soldier's family in the event of disease or famine ;

(*f*) To assist ex-soldiers and their dependants in securing medals, pensions, arrears of pay, etc. ;

(*g*) To keep a watch on the adequacy of the number of pension-paying branch post offices, especially in hilly districts, and, if and when there is a need for more such offices, to bring the fact to notice ;

(*h*) To investigate cases of ex-soldiers invalided out of the Indian Army for chronic diseases such as tuberculosis, leprosy, diabetes, etc., and to report them to the Provincial Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society for medical assistance ;

(*i*) To investigate applications for relief from the various military charitable funds.

Another leading development has been the institution of the "Welfare Scheme," the foundation of which is the network of District Soldiers' Boards, etc., acting under the orders of Provincial Soldiers' Boards, which have been created in all areas from which the Indian Army obtains recruits in any number, for the purpose of ensuring that the home interests of Indian soldiers and their dependents are specially looked after. The Board in 1936 allotted as an experimental measure Rs. 10,000 a year for three years for the promotion of schemes of Rural Reconstruction in military villages in the Punjab. The third and final grant of Rs. 10,000 was paid in 1939.

One of the most important functions of the Provincial and District Soldiers' Boards is to find employment for ex-soldiers. The Government of India and Local Governments and Administrations have accepted the principle that preferential treatment should be accorded to ex-soldiers in this respect and as a result employment under Government was found for 85,512 individuals between the years 1922 and 1939. The Board especially appeals to private employers to assist as far as they can by engaging ex-soldiers. The Recruiting Officers at Delhi, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Jullunder, Lucknow, Ajmer, Poona, Peshawar and Kohat and the Secretary of the Indian Ex-Soldiers' Employment Bureau, Esplanade Maidan, Bombay, can supply reliable Indian ex-soldiers for many kinds of civil employment, especially guards of all descriptions, motor drivers, peons, chaprassis, drill and physical training instructors, rough riders and polo orderlies. (Personal servants cannot be supplied.) Applications should be sent to any of the above officers. Employers should, when applying for labour, furnish particulars as to wages, quarters, etc., and state the length of time the appointment can be held open. The various district soldiers' boards also maintain lists of reliable ex-soldiers desirous of employment in their own districts. In their case applications should be sent to the Secretary of the Board.

The Board on 31 December 1922 had the residue of the war fund, known as the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund, handed over to it. This formed the nucleus of its finances. The latter have since been husbanded with great success. The face value of the securities constituting the fund amounted on 31 March 1941 to Rs. 17,11,200, bearing an annual interest of Rs. 59,892.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The announcement, made at the Delhi Durbar in 1911, that in future Indians would be eligible for the Victoria Cross, gave satisfaction which was increased during the War and afterwards by the award of that decoration to the following :—

Subadar (then Sepoy) Khudadad Khan, 129th Baluchis.—On 31st October 1914, at Hollebeke, Belgium, the British Officer in charge of the detachment having been wounded, and the other gun put out of action by a shell, Sepoy Khudadad, though himself wounded, remained working his gun until all the other five men of the gun detachment had been killed.

Naick Darwan Sing Negi, 1-39th Garhwal Rifles.—For great gallantry on the night of the 23rd-24th November, 1914 near Festubert, France, when the Regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches and, although wounded in two places in the head, and also in the arm, being one of the first to push round each successive traverse, in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range.

Subadar (then Jamadar) Mir Dast, 55th Coke's Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery and great ability at Ypres on 26th April 1915, when he led his platoon with great gallantry during the attack, and afterwards collected various parties of the Regiment (when no British Officers were left) and kept them under his command until the retirement was ordered. Jamadar Mir Dast subsequently on this day displayed remarkable courage in helping to carry eight British and Indian Officers into safety, whilst exposed to very heavy fire.

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Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, 23rd Gurkha Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery during operations against the German trenches south of Mauquissart. When himself wounded, on the 25th September 1915, he found a badly wounded soldier of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment behind the first line German trench, and though urged by the British soldier to save himself, he remained with him all day and night. In the early morning of the 26th September, in misty weather, he brought him out through the German wire, and, leaving him in a place of comparative safety returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas one after the other. He then went back in broad daylight for the British soldier and brought him in also, carrying him most of the way and being at most points under the enemy's fire.

Havildar (then Lance-Naick) Lala, 41st Dogras.—Finding a British Officer of another regiment lying close to the enemy, he dragged him into a temporary shelter which he himself had made, and in which he had already bandaged four wounded men. After bandaging his wounds he heard calls from the Adjutant of his own Regiment who was lying in the open severely wounded. The enemy were not more than one hundred yards distant, and it seemed certain death to go out in that direction, but Lance-Naick Lala insisted on going out to his Adjutant, and offered to crawl back with him on his back at once. When this was not permitted, he stripped off his own clothing to keep the wounded officer warmer and stayed with him till just before dark when he returned to the shelter. After dark he carried the first wounded officer back to the main trenches, and then, returning with a stretcher carried back his Adjutant. He set a magnificent example of courage and devotion to his officers.

Sepoy Chatta Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry.—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in leaving cover to assist his Commanding Officer who was lying wounded and helpless in the open. Sepoy Chatta Singh bound up the officer's wound and then dug cover for him with his entrenching tool, being exposed all the time to very heavy rifle fire. For five hours until nightfall he remained beside the wounded officer shielding him with his own body on the exposed side. He then under cover of darkness, went back for assistance and brought the officer into safety.

Naick Shahamad Khan, 89th Punjabis.—For most conspicuous bravery. He was in charge of a machine-gun section in an exposed position in front of and covering a gap in our new line within 150 yards of the enemy's entrenched position. He beat off three counter-attacks, and worked his gun single-handed after all his men, except two belt-fillers, had become casualties. For three hours he held the gap under very heavy fire while it was being made secure. When his gun was knocked out by hostile fire he and his two belt-fillers held their ground with rifles till ordered to withdraw. With three men sent to assist him he then brought back his gun, ammunition, and one severely wounded man unable to walk. Finally, he himself returned and removed all remaining arms and equipment except two shovels. But for his great gallantry and determination our line must have been penetrated by the enemy.

Lance-Dafedar Govind Singh, 28th Cavalry.—For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in thrice volunteering to carry messages between the regiment and brigade headquarters, a distance of 1½ miles over open ground which was under the observation and heavy fire of the enemy. He succeeded each time in delivering his message although on each occasion his horse was shot, and he was compelled to finish the journey on foot.

Rifleman Karan Bahadur Rana, 23rd Gurkha Rifles.—For conspicuous bravery and resource in action under adverse conditions, and utter contempt of danger during an attack. He with a few other men succeeded, under intense fire, in creeping forward with a Lewis gun in order to engage an enemy machine gun which had caused severe casualties to officers and other ranks who had attempted to put it out of action. No. 1 of the Lewis gun party opened fire and was shot immediately. Without a moment's hesitation Karan Bahadur pushed the dead man off the gun, and in spite of bombs thrown at him and heavy fire from both flanks, he opened fire and knocked out the enemy machine gun crew. Then switching his fire on the enemy bombers and riflemen in front of him, he silenced their fire. He kept his gun in action, and showed the greatest coolness in removing defects which had twice prevented the gun from firing. He did magnificent work during the remainder of the day and when a withdrawal was ordered assisted with covering fire until the enemy was close to him. He displayed throughout a very high standard of valour and devotion to duty.

Ressaldar Badlu Singh, 14th Lancers, attached 29th Lancers.—For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of the 23rd September 1918, when his squadron charged a strong enemy position on the west bank of the River Jordan. On nearing the position Ressaldar Badlu Singh realised that the squadron was suffering casualties from a small hill on the left front occupied by machine guns and 200 infantry. Without the slightest hesitation he collected six other ranks and with the greatest dash and an entire disregard of danger charged and captured the position, thereby saving very heavy casualties to the squadron. He was mortally wounded on the very top of the hill when capturing one of the machine guns single-handed, but all the machine guns and infantry had surrendered to him before he died. His valour and initiative were of the highest order.

Rifleman Gobar Sing Negi, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery on 10th March 1915 at Neuve Chapelle. During an attack on the German position he was one of a bayonet party with bombs who entered their main trench, and was the first man to go round each traverse, driving back the enemy until they were eventually forced to surrender. He was killed during this engagement.

Sepoy Ishaw Singh, 28th Punjabis.—For devotion and bravery "quite beyond all praise" in Waziristan on 10th April, 1921. He received a severe gunshot wound in the chest

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while serving a Lewis gun, and when all the havildars had been killed or disabled he struggled to his feet, called to his assistance two men, and charged and recovered the gun, restoring it to action. He refused medical attention insisting first on pointing out where the other wounded were and on carrying water to them. While the medical man was attending to these wounded he shielded them with his body and he submitted to medical attention himself only after he was exhausted through three hours continual effort and by loss of blood.

2nd Lt. Premindra Singh Bhagat, Corps of Indian Engineers. (June, 1941), for heroism in clearing mine fields in the pursuit of the enemy as they retreated towards Gondar.

Subedar Richpal Ram (posthumous award) 6th Rajputana Rifles (July 1941), for outstanding gallantry in action in fighting in the Middle East.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

The Royal Indian Navy traces its origin so far back as 1612 when the East India Company stationed at Surat found that it was necessary to provide themselves with armed vessels to protect their commerce and settlements from the Dutch or Portuguese and from the pirates which infested the Indian coasts. The first two ships, the Dragon and Hoseander (or Osiander), were despatched from England in 1612 under Captain Best, and since those days under slightly varying titles and of various strengths the Government in India have always maintained a sea service.

The periods and titles have been as follows:—

Hon. E. I. Co.'s Marine	..	1612—1686
Bombay "	..	1686—1830
Indian Navy "	..	1830—1863
Bombay Marine " ..	..	1863—1877
H. M. Indian Marine ..	..	1877—1892
Royal Indian Marine ..	..	1892.
Royal Indian Navy ..	..	1934.

India's Naval Force has always been most closely connected with Bombay, and in 1668 when the E. India Co. took over Bombay, Captain Young of the Marine was appointed Deputy Governor. From then until 1877 the Marine was under the Government of Bombay, and although from that date all the Marine Establishments were amalgamated into an Imperial Marine under the Government of India, Bombay has continued to be the headquarters and the official residence of the Flag Officer Commanding.

During the War 1914-1918 Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on many and various duties. Royal Indian Marine Ships "DUFFERIN," "HARDINGE," "NORTHBROOK," "LAWRENCE," "DALHOUSIE" and "MINTO" served as Auxiliary Cruisers. Officers also served in the Royal Navy in the Grand Fleet, Mediterranean, North Sea, North Red Sea and Caspian Sea Fleets.

In addition to transport duties in Indian Ports, Officers were sent to Marseilles, East Africa and Egypt for such duties, and on the entry of Turkey into the War were employed on duties towing and manning River Craft and Barges to and in Mesopotamia, and it was necessary to enlist a number of Temporary Officers, Warrant Officers and men to the numbers of approximately 240, 60 and 2,000 respectively for these and other duties.

Reorganisation Schemes.—After the War the Government of India asked Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Jellicoe, who was visiting India, to draw up a scheme for the reorganisation of the Service. His valuable suggestions were unfortunately too ambitious for Indian finances and could not be accepted.

Shortly afterwards the Esher Committee arrived in India to report on the Indian Army and although the R.I.M. was not included in their terms of reference, they strongly recommended that the R. I. M. should be reorganised as a combatant service. The Government of India in 1920 obtained from the Admiralty the services of Rear-Admiral Mawby as Director R.I.M., to draw up a scheme of reorganisation within limited lines. His scheme, however, was not adopted, and Admiral Mawby resigned his appointment.

The R.I.M. then fell upon hard times; money was scarce, the report of the Inchcape Committee necessitated drastic retrenchments, and the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms resulted in the Local Governments having to defray the cost of the work of R. I. M. ships on their various stations, on lighthouse duties, transport work, carrying of officials, etc. The Local Governments were naturally inclined to think that if they had to pay they would like to have a say in the management, and that if the work could be done cheaper locally, they should arrange to carry out the duties themselves. Further, the Inchcape Committee recommended that the three large troopships should be scrapped and all trooping carried out under contract, which would have left the Marine with only the Survey Department and the Bombay Dockyard.

A Combatant Service.—Happily for the Service, however, the Government of India in 1925 appointed a Departmental Committee under the Chairmanship of General Lord Rawlinson, in his capacity of Minister of Defence and Member of Council in charge of the Marine Portfolio, to submit a scheme for the reorganisation of the Service as a combatant force. This Committee recommended that the Service should be reorganised as a purely combatant Naval Service with the title of Royal Indian Navy, with a strength in the first instance of 4 armed sloops, 2 patrol vessels, 4 mine-sweeping trawlers, 2 surveying ships and a depot ship, the Service in the first instance to be commanded by a Rear-Admiral on the active list in the Royal Navy. The scheme was accepted by the Indian and Home Governments, and the necessary Act to permit India to maintain a Navy was passed through both Houses of Parliament.

To effect this change in the title, it was necessary to draw up a new Indian Naval Discipline Act and this had to be passed through the Assembly and Council of State in India.

In February 1928, the Bill was introduced but failed to pass in the Assembly by a narrow margin of one vote. In February 1934, the Bill was re-introduced to the As-

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sembly with certain minor amendments but in response to a plea for circulation, the Government circulated the Bill.

In August, the Bill was re-introduced and passed by the Assembly and Council of State. On 2nd October 1934 the Royal Indian Navy was inaugurated, the historic ceremony taking place in Bombay.

The Royal Indian Marine which had rendered sterling service to India and the Empire in peace and war then ceased to exist.

The Royal Indian Navy which has been evolved from the late Royal Indian Marine is one of the Empire's Naval Forces and is under the command of a Flag Officer of the Royal Navy. Its work in addition to training its personnel for war, *e.g.*, minesweeping, gunnery, communications, etc., includes fishery protection in the Bay of Bengal and other Naval duties. A close liaison is maintained between the Royal Indian Navy and the East Indies Squadron.

In accordance with The Chatfield Committee's recommendations the Royal Indian Navy will be supplemented by the addition of the following new vessels:—

(A) Four "Bittern" class escort vessels.
(B) Four "Mustiff" class escort vessels.

Personnel, 1941.

Naval Headquarters.

Postal address	Naval Headquarters, New Delhi/Simla.
Telegraphic address	"Navyrin," New Delhi/Simla.
Vice-Admiral	Sir Herbert Fitzherbert, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G. (Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy, and Principal Sea Transport Officer, India).

Personal Staff.

Secretary	Paymaster Commander P. R. Maurice, R.N.
Assistant Secretary	Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant G. P. Kennedy R.I.N.V.R.
Flag Commander	Commander J. Lawrence.

Headquarters Staff.

Captain	J. T. S. Hall, Chief Staff Officer.
Commanders	J. Ryland, Staff Officer (Plans). J. Lawrence, Staff Officer (Operations).
Lieutenant	A. W. Beeton, Staff Officer (Gunnery).
Lieutenants, R.I.N.V.R.	A. E. Pollard, Signal Officer. J. C. Rigby, Asst. to Staff Officer (Operations). J. U. Webb, Asst. to Staff Officer (Plans).
Engineer Commander	H. Harvey, Staff Officer (Engineering).
Engineer Lieutenant, R.I.N.R.	N. J. Allison (Equipment Officer).
Paymaster Lieutenants, R.I.N.V.R.	M. H. Fenn, Cypher Officer. G. H. Cole, Cypher Officer. A. B. Hume, Cypher Officer.
Paymaster Sub-Lieutenants, R.I.N.V.R.	G. D. Chadda, Asst. to Staff Officer (Plans). M. W. Malim, Asst. to Staff Officer (Operations). R. C. Bainbridge, Cypher Officer. M. J. MacLaren, Cypher Officer.
Major	A. V. St. G. Harris, R. E. Works Officer, R.I.N. (Project).
Rai Sahib	C. D. Sharma, B.A. (Officer Supervisor).

Royal Indian Navy Office, Bombay.

Postal address	Royal Indian Navy Office, Bombay.
Telegraphic address	"Comrin," Bombay.
Commodore	T. M. S. Milne-Henderson, O.B.E., J.P., Commodore Royal Indian Navy.

Personal Staff.

Secretary	Paymaster Lieutenant Royston Brown, R.I.N.V.R.

Staff.

Captain	J. N. Metcalfe, O.B.E., D.S.C. (retired), Captain of the Fleet.
Commanders	J. W. Jefford, Staff Officer (Bombay). J. E. N. Coope, Staff Officer (Intelligence).
Lieutenant	J. C. Bird, Staff Officer (Signals).
Engineer Captain	G. L. Annett, Engineer Captain.
Surgeon Commander	G. W. Miller, M.D., D.P.H., Principal Medical Officer, Royal Indian Navy.
Paymaster Lieutenants, R.I.N.V.R.	A.F. MacMillan, Asstt. to Staff Officer (Intelligence). S. J. Browne, Cypher Officer. C. B. Sethna, O.B.E., Cypher Officer. C. G. Waters, Cypher Officer. S. F. Robertson, Cypher Officer. H. L. F. Aspden, Cypher Officer.
Paymaster Sub-Lieutenant, R.I.N.V.R.	R. Parsons, Asst. to Staff Officer (Intelligence).
Major	R. Smallwood, Financial Secretary.
Mr.	V. G. Rose, Chief Superintendent.

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Agriculture.

The agriculture of the sub-continent of India, with its wide range of physical and climatological conditions, varies considerably in character and scope. There is scarcely any cultivated crop of the temperate, sub-temperate or tropical zones which cannot be grown in some part of this vast country from the warm, humid coast-lands to the perennially temperate altitudes of its mountain ranges. Even in the plains, the cultivation of the common crops of temperate countries is practised during the cold weather season while more truly tropical crops are grown in the same areas during summer. Further variations in agricultural practice are to be found in the irrigated and non-irrigated tracts.

The total area of culturable land in India, excluding Burma, is about 353 million acres, which is exclusive of a forest area of approximately 68 million acres. The total gross cropped area, sown annually, is roughly 244 million acres. Of this vast area, 186 million acres are under cereal and pulse crops of all kinds which supply food and fodder for India's human population of 338 million and her animal population of 303 million head of cattle, sheep and goats.

In Indian agriculture, the dominant climatological factor is the monsoon and, in most parts of the country, the total annual rainfall is precipitated between the months of June and October. The winter and early summer months are generally dry and high temperatures prevail in the months of March to June, prior to the break of the monsoon rains. Thus the agricultural season is naturally divided into two main sub-divisions, the Kharif season of the monsoon and the Rabi season of the cold weather. Each of these seasons has its own distinctive crops. The greater part of the Indo-Gangetic plain and the northern tracts of the Peninsula are served by the main monsoon which falls between June and October. During these months the average rainfall for the whole of India is about 40 inches, varying from 15 (or less) to 50 inches in the main cultivated tracts. Rainfall in the cold weather season between December and March is generally not more than 2 to 4 inches. In the south of India, which includes most of the Madras Province and the bulk of the territories of the two large Indian States of Hyderabad and Mysore, the climatic and rainfall conditions are different. The bulk of the rainfall in this area is received from the North-East monsoon and falls during the period October to February. Conditions are more truly tropical, especially on the West coast and the sub-division of the agricultural season into Kharif and Rabi can hardly be said to exist.

In South India, rice and millets are the main food crops. Rice, millets, maize, hot weather pulses and oilseeds are the principal food crops of the monsoon season, in the northern parts of the Peninsula, with cotton, jute and ground-nuts as the main cash crops. Sugarcane is grown as a whole year crop in both North and South India.

Soils.—Four main soil groups can be recognised in India, *viz.*, (1) the red soils derived from rocks of the Archæan system which characterise Madras, Mysore and the South-East of Bombay and extend through the East of Hyderabad and the Central Provinces to Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the South of Bengal. (2) The black cotton or *regur* soils which over-lie the Deccan trap and cover the greater part of Bombay, Berar and the Western parts of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad with extensions into Central India and Bundelkhand. The Madras *regur* soils though less typical are also important. (3) The great alluvial plains, agriculturally the most important tract in India as well as the most extensive, mainly the Indo-Gangetic Plain embracing Sind, northern Rajputana, most of the Punjab, the plains of the United Provinces, most of Bihar and Bengal and half of Assam. (4) The laterite soils which form a belt round the Peninsula and extend through East Bengal into Assam and Burma.

The great alluvial plains are characterised by ease of cultivation and rapid response to irrigation and manuring; broadly speaking there are few soils in the world more suited to intensive agriculture so long as the water supply is assured. The other soils are less tractable and call for greater skill in management and are less adapted to small holdings; of these the *regur* soils are the most valuable.

The increasing demands on the land from a constantly rising population have called forth greater attention to the question of a more effective land utilization. A considerable amount of scientific work is thus being done on all these groups to a greater or lesser extent throughout the country, both as regards their classification as well as their crop-producing power. Of particular interest is the examination of land with reference to the introduction of specialised farming with new and often complicated systems of cropping. Soil studies have been given a new orientation and have received fresh stimulus due to the concept of the "soil-profile" or entire vertical cut of the soil being taken as the unit of study instead of the superficial layer supporting vegetation. A notable instance of such work is the recent classification of the black cotton soils of the Bombay Canals and the investigations regarding their suitability for sugarcane growing. The work has revealed that some of the *regur* soils are highly suitable for such intensive farming practice. However, in Bombay Province, recent scientific work done on *chopan* soils has shown that, within a certain limit of alkalinity and with proper precautions, these soils are capable of being successfully utilized for sugarcane growing without any artificial reclamation. In fact, cane-growing itself has a beneficial effect of improving such soils.

In addition to the four main groups of Indian soils mentioned above, the desert soils of India occupy a large tract in Eastern Sind extending over the whole length of that Province, along the edge of the Indus alluvium, Rajputana and

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the South Punjab of which the Thar a Rajputana desert alone occupies an area of 40,000 square miles. The sands of these deserts are mainly derived, according to Blandford, from the old sea coast and the transport of the sand into the interior of the country is due to the South-west wind. Alkali soils also form an important group of Indian soils which are known as *reh* or *usar* in the United Provinces, *kalar* in Sind, *rakkar* and *thur* in the Punjab and *chopan* or *karl* in Bombay Province. Such soils are characterised by a high degree of impermeability and "stickiness" together with high alkalinity and frequent presence of large excess of free salts. They are usually poor in nitrogen and humus and unsuitable for crop growing without previous reclamation.

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT.

Finance.—In India, farming is carried on with the minimum of capital and there is practically no outlay on buildings, fencing and agricultural machinery. The cultivators are for the most part illiterate and agricultural indebtedness is high and rates of interest on loans are heavy. During the past twenty years, very much progress has been made by the co-operative credit movement in many Provinces. In recent years of depressed agricultural prices however, it has been found necessary to supplement co-operative credit by the development of non-credit activities, *e.g.*, purchase and sale societies, "better-farming" societies, etc. Such societies have proved of great value to the cultivators and, in combination with measures for debt redemption, etc., will contribute largely to improvement in the economic condition of the agriculturists.

Livestock.—Practically all cultivation in India is done by bullocks and the efficiency and capacity of these in different districts varies considerably. The best types in common use are capable of handling what would be considered as light single-horse implements in Europe. Bullock power is also used for raising water from wells for field irrigation, for driving the chaffcutter and the sugarcane crusher and for treading out the grain in the threshing yard. Although in many districts the bullock cart is rapidly being supplanted by the motor-bus as the commonest means of human transport, the great bulk of agricultural produce is still taken to market in bullock carts. In general, the Indian cultivator cares well for his draught bullocks which, in most cases, constitute the most important part of his moveable property.

Implements—In general, cultivating implements are few and simple and remarkably well suited for the tillage operations for which they have been evolved. The ploughs are usually of wood, tipped with an iron or steel point, and stir rather than invert the soil. Iron ploughs are also extensively used in some districts but the demand has decreased on account of recent agricultural depression and the consequent decline in the prices of agricultural produce. A heavy wooden beam is commonly employed to serve the combined purposes of roller, clod-crusher and soil-compactor. In the black cotton soil areas, the *bakhar*, a simple type of broad-bladed harrow, is in general use. In many Provinces, seed drills or seed tubes are utilised for drilling the crops in rows to facilitate inter-cultivation. In less advanced tracts, the seed is merely broadcast and ploughed into the soil. There is a great variety of hand implements to be found throughout the country, most of which are simple, cheap and efficient under local conditions. Practically no harvesting machinery is in use, the crops being cut or gathered by hand and threshed—in the case of grain crops—under the feet of bullocks. Cereal crops are winnowed by the agency of the wind although cheap mechanical winnowing machines, designed by agricultural engineers, are receiving attention from the more advanced cultivators. With reference to the introduction of improved agricultural implements, this work is now being largely done by private businesses and agencies which are extending rapidly in the rural areas. In 1937-38, however, it is calculated that over 22,500, improved ploughs, 28,000 fodder cutters, 2,300 iron cane mills and 20,500 other types of better implements and a very large number of spare parts were sold to cultivators through the agency of Government Agricultural Departments in British India and Indian States. Work on mechanical cultivation is still largely in an experimental stage though tractor ploughing has proved very effective in the eradication of deep-rooted weeds in the United Provinces, Bombay and certain Indian States. One notable development of recent years in connection with agricultural implements is the large extent to which improved types are now being manufactured and sold by village craftsmen.

Cultivation and Tillage.—The improvement of the ordinary cultivation and tillage methods in common use in India offers by far the widest field for increasing the yields of field crops and, consequently, the profits of the agriculturists. In many parts of India, cultivation is decidedly good but, particularly in the non-irrigated tracts and in areas liable to failure of rainfall, there is much room for improvement. In this connection, the research work on dry-farming methods, which is being conducted in Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, is of very great importance.

Two economic factors which tend to keep down the standard of cultivation in many Provinces of India are the fragmentation and sub-division of holdings, resulting from Indian laws of inheritance, and certain systems of land tenure whereby the cultivator, as a tenant, has no interest in permanent improvement of his holding. In addition, the agriculturists rarely live on their lands but congregate in villages for mutual protection. Efforts are now being made in many Provinces to eliminate these factors, which contribute to a low standard of cultivation, but progress in this direction must necessarily be slow.

The main object of tillage methods for rabi, *i.e.*, cold-weather, crops is the conservation of soil moisture and the preparation of a good seed-bed to ensure germination of seed. To achieve these objects, the land is given repeated shallow ploughings or harrowings, which produce a surface mulch over a moist sub-soil. For

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kharif, *i.e.*, hot-weather, crops, the preliminary cultivation of the fields is usually much less thorough as sowings must commence as soon as the rains break. The practice of drilling the crops in rows is rapidly supplanting the old method of broadcasting in many tracts. The former method permits the intercultivation of the crops by bullock implements and greatly reduces the cost of weeding. Harvesting is generally done by hand implements, *e.g.*, the sickle, and very little wastage occurs in the processes. The work of the Agricultural Departments in India in connection with the improvement of cultivation and tillage is largely concentrated upon (*a*) the demonstration of better methods on the actual lands of the cultivators and (*b*) research work on the improvement of indigenous agricultural implements and the distribution and extension of such improved types in the rural areas. The use of tractor outfits for mechanical cultivation is still largely limited to large estates and, in certain tracts, to such specific purposes as the eradication of deep-rooted weeds, where the work is done on a contract basis by private agencies.

Irrigation.—The chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall are its unequal distribution throughout the country, seasonal irregularity of precipitation and liability to failure or partial deficiency in many tracts. The average annual rainfall for the whole country is about 45 inches and there is little variation from this average from year to year. But, within individual tracts, remarkably wide variations in total annual rainfall are found. At many recording stations, annual rainfall of less than half the average precipitation are not uncommon, and in cases of extreme drought, less than one quarter of average rainfall has been recorded in precarious tracts. Such tracts include practically the whole of the Punjab and North West Frontier Province, the United Provinces except the sub-montane regions, Sind, a large portion of Bihar, most of Madras and the Bombay Province, omitting the coastal belts, and portions of the Central Provinces. The concentration of the principal rainfall in less than a third of the year, which is not the sowing period of the *rabi* crops, places a very definite limit on the yield which can be obtained from the principal cereal crops. Some other crops, *e.g.*, surgarcane, can hardly be grown without supplementary watering. With adequate irrigation the yield from the principal grain crops in Northern India is doubled even in areas where the monsoon is generous, whilst in the great canal colonies and in Sind, barren desert has become fertile land. The Indian canal system (excluding Burma) is by far the largest in the world. Of the total cultivated area of 246 million acres, about 53 million acres are irrigated annually from one source or another. Of this huge area, 28¼ million acres are irrigated by canals, 12¼ million acres by wells and 12 million acres from tanks and other sources. In 1937-38, the total length of the main and branch canals and distributaries amounted to some 73,130 miles irrigating an area of over 40 million acres. The protective effect of the canals in many areas is no less important than the enhanced yield. Protective irrigation works have made agriculture stable instead of precarious in many districts. The Indian canals are of two types—perennial and inundation—and the trend of irrigation practice is to replace the latter by the former wherever possible. The great perennial canals in the North of India draw their supply from snow-fed rivers: the inundation canals run only when the rivers rise with the melting of the snow in April-May and must close when supplies fall at the end of the monsoon. Other canals depend for their supply during the dry part of the year on water stored behind great dams thrown across suitable gorges and are in consequence less dependable than the larger snow-fed systems. Water rates are levied on the area of irrigated crops matured so that Government bears part of the risk of failure of crops. Different rates are charged for different crops and vary somewhat in different parts of India; rates are also lower when the water has to be lifted than when flow irrigation is given.

The Madras, Bombay and Sind Provinces possess some of the most spectacular irrigation schemes in the world. The Cauvery-Mettur irrigation system inaugurated in 1934 is considered to be the biggest in the British Empire and the largest single block masonry reservoir in the world, with a storage capacity of 93,500 million cubic feet. This project, together with the Kanniambadi project in Mysore, is said to bring into productive use about 80 per cent. of the flow of the Cauvery river besides serving as a great moderator of floods. The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, impounding 272 feet of water, is far and away the highest dam in India, whilst the Sukkur Barrage in Sind across the Indus irrigates a desert whose area far exceeds that of any other scheme conceived by engineers.

About one quarter of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in depth from a few feet to over fifty feet. Their numbers have greatly increased in recent years largely through Government advances for their construction. The recurring cost of this form of irrigation has, however, greatly increased owing to the high price of draught cattle and the increasing cost of their maintenance.

All agricultural departments are now giving increased attention to the better utilisation of underground water supplies, existing wells being improved by boring and tube wells of large capacity installed and equipped with pumping machinery. Efficient types of water lifts are rapidly replacing the old-fashioned *mhotea*.

Tank irrigation is common in Central and Southern India. Large quantities of rain water and stored in lakes (or tanks) during the rainy seasons and distributed during the drier seasons of the year. Often the indirect effect of the tank in maintaining the sub-soil water level is as important as the direct irrigation.

Manures and Manuring.—The great bulk of Indian soils are deficient in organic matter. In other agricultural countries of the world, this want is usually met by the return of farmyard manure to the land or by the use of composts made from crop residues and similar waste organic materials. In India, however, cattle dung is largely utilised for village fuel

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and the practice of composting is only being slowly developed. The cultivation of green manure crops is making headway, especially in the irrigated tracts, and many Provincial Governments allow concessions to encourage their extension. The use of certain oil-cakes, especially castor cake, is on the increase and this method of manuring is now common with valuable crops such as sugarcane and tobacco. With regard to artificial fertilisers, nitrogenous organic manures, *e.g.*, ammonium sulphate and nitrate of soda, are being extended in use through the efforts of departmental and private agencies. The approximate consumption of ammonium sulphate in 1937-38 was 69,274 tons, as compared with 57,164 tons in 1935-36. Imports of phosphatic manures amount to about 16,000 tons annually and of potash manures, 4,000 tons. In addition, quite appreciable quantities of such fertilisers are produced and used in India. The general fall in the prices of all agricultural commodities since 1929 has undoubtedly hindred the wider use of artificial fertilisers which are mostly confined to irrigated areas and the planting industries.

Rice.—Rice is the most extensively grown crop in India, and on an average, occupies about 35% of the total cultivated area. It preponderates in the wetter parts of the country, *viz.*, in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Madras. Exclusive of Burma, which is now politically separated from the Indian Empire, the area fluctuates slightly around 72 million acres and the yield is about 27 million tons. In 1938-39, total area under rice was 73 million acres with a total yield of approximately 24 million tons. The crop requires for its proper maturing a moist climate with well assured rainfall. The cultivated varieties are numerous differing greatly in quality and in suitability for various conditions of soil and climate, and the people possess an intimate acquaintance with those grown in their own localities. The better qualities are sown in seed-beds and transplanted in the monsoon. Broadcasted rice is grown generally in low-lying areas and is sown before the monsoon as it must make a good start before the floods arrive. Deep water rices grow quickly and to height and are generally able to keep pace with a great the rise in water level.

For transplanted rice the soil is generally prepared after the arrival of the monsoon and is worked into a puddle before the seedlings are transplanted. The land is laid out into small areas with raised partitions to regulate the distribution of the water supply. The seedlings are planted either singly or in small bunches containing from 4 to 6 plants each and are simply pushed into the mud at distances of 6 to 12 inches apart. Either by bunding to retain rainfall or by artificial irrigation, the details varying with locality, the rice fields are kept more or less under water until the crop shows signs of ripening. The area under improved varieties of rice distributed by the agricultural departments is now approximately 4 million acres. A scheme for the intensification of research on rice in all the principal rice-growing provinces financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Empire Marketing Board is in progress.

India (excluding Burma) consumes more rice than she produces, the balance in the past having been provided almost entirely by Burma. Imports in 1938-39 were 1,340,385 tons, mainly from Siam and French Indo-China.

Wheat.—Wheat is grown widely throughout Northern India as a winter crop, the United Provinces and the Punjab supplying about two-thirds of the total area, and probably three-quarters of the total outturn in India. This crop occupies, on an average, about 10 per cent. of the total cultivated area in the country. The majority of the varieties grown belong to the species *Triticium vulgare*. Indian wheats are generally white, red and amber coloured and are mostly classed as soft from a commercial point of view. As seen in local markets Indian wheats frequently contain appreciable quantities of other grains and even of extraneous matter due to the method of threshing employed. Wheat for export is well-cleaned and there has been great improvement in this respect of recent years. Most of the Indian wheats are soft weak wheats but there are some well-known Maccaroni wheats amongst them. The largest wheat acreage of recent years was that of 1933-34, namely, 36 million acres, but the yield did not come up to the record harvest of 1930 which exceeded 10¼ million tons. Recent crops have averaged 9½ million tons per annum which is only slightly, if anything, above internal requirements. Exports of wheat amounted to 279,181 tons in 1938-39. With the development of irrigation from the Lloyd Barrage Canal in Sind and in the newer Punjab Canal Colonies a further increase in wheat production is practically certain and, although the internal consumption of wheat will increase with the growth of population, there is likely to be a greater exportable surplus in the not distant future. The crop is generally grown after a summer fallow and except in irrigated tracts, depends largely on the conservation of the soil moisture from the previous monsoon. Rains in January and February are generally beneficial but an excess of rainfall in these months usually produces rust with a diminution of the yield. On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally given. The crop is generally harvested in March and April and the threshing and winnowing go on up till the end of May. The total area under improved varieties of wheat is now over 7 million acres. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has recently appointed two Standing Committees to advise on problems connected with rice and wheat.

The Millets.—These constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various climatic and soil conditions. Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (*Sorghum vulgare*) the *great* millet, and Bajra the Bulrush millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) which, between them, occupy about 50 million acres annually. In 1938-39, the total area under jowar and bajra in India was 51 million acres. Generally speaking the jowars require better land than the bajras and the distribution

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of the two crops follows the quality of the soil. Neither for jowar nor bajra is manure usually applied though jowar responds handsomely to high manuring and cultivation is not so thorough as for wheat. The crop is generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and so it requires to be thoroughly weeded. It is often grown mixed with the summer pulses especially *Arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*—pigeon pea) and other crops, and is commonly rotated with cotton. The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet is harvested or afterwards. In some provinces *rabi* juar is also an important crop. The produce is consumed in the country.

Pulses.—Pulses are commonly grown throughout India in great variety and form at once the backbone of the agriculture, since even the present moderate degree of soil fertility could not be maintained without leguminous rotations, and a primary necessity in the food of a vegetarian population. The yields on the whole are fairly good, mixed cropping is common. The principal pulses are *Arhar* (*Cajanus indicus*), gram (*Cicer arietinum*), various species of *Phaseolus* and *Pisum*.

Cotton.—Is one of the most important commercial crops in India and occupies a most prominent position in the list of exports. The average area under cotton in the quinquennium ending 1933-34 was 23·7 million acres and the average yield 4·8 million bales of 400 lbs. each. During the five year period ending 1938-39, the average annual acreage increased to about 24·6 million acres and the average yield to 5·6 million bales. In 1939-40, the estimated area and yield were 21·4 million acres and 4·9 million bales respectively. The ascertained area under improved varieties of cotton in 1939-40 was about 5·7 million acres. The consumption of Indian cotton in mills in India amounted to 3,017,000 bales in 1939-40. The principal export is of short staple cotton below $\frac{7}{8}$″ in staple but there is also in normal years an export of medium and long staple Indian cotton, of staple length $\frac{7}{8}$″ to 1-1/16″, such as Punjab-American. There is no Indian cotton belt; Bombay Province, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar, Madras Province, Sind and United Provinces and the Indian States of Hyderabad and Baroda, all have important cotton tracts producing distinct types. Sowing and harvesting seasons are equally diverse, the former extending from May to December in different parts of the country and the latter from October to May and June. Yields vary greatly; in the best irrigated tracts the normal yield is about 200 lbs. of ginned cotton per acre, and yields much above this have been recorded, whilst in the poorest unirrigated tracts 60 lbs. per acre is a good crop. Of recent years, as the result of the work of the Agricultural Departments and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the quality and yield of staple cottons have improved and also the yield and cleanliness of the produce from the short staple tracts.

The Cotton Transport Act, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, the Bombay Cotton Markets Act, the Central Provinces Cotton Markets Act and the Madras (Commercial Crops) Markets Act have all been passed at the instance of the Committee and are doing much to check adulteration and promote better marketing. In certain provinces, legislation has been enacted, or is under consideration, with the aim of preventing the growing of very inferior varieties and of stopping certain malpractices which affects the quality and reputation of Indian cotton. Agricultural Departments have continued their campaign of cotton improvement apart from improvements in methods of cultivation.

Exports.—The figures for exports by sea of Indian cotton from British India to foreign countries for the five fiscal years (ending 31st March) 1935-40 are shown in the table below:—

(In thousand bales of 400 lbs. each.)

Countries	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
United Kingdom	456	610	395	411	473
Other parts of British Empire.	12	14	23	23	26
Japan ..	1,759	2,334	1,359	1,211	1,056
Italy ..	154	165	151	92	52
France ..	166	155	95	169	229
China (exclusive of Hong-kong).	109	63	69	193	681
Belgium ..	225	310	196	142	68
Spain ..	68	26	..	2	15
Germany ..	264	206	166	192	52
Other countries.	184	257	277	268	296
Total ..	3,397	4,140	2,731	2,703	2,948

N.B.—From 1st April 1937, the above figures exclude exports from Burma.

Despite the termination on the 31st March 1940 of the Protocol governing the Indo-Japanese trade in raw cotton and cotton piecegoods, exports of cotton piecegoods from Japan to India and imports of raw cotton from India into Japan are being regulated on a monthly basis as while the Protocol existed.

Sugarcane.—India, until recently a large importer of sugar, is now one of the most important sugarcane growing countries in the world. The area in 1939-40 is 3,640,000 acres as against a quinquennial average of 3,791,000 acres for the preceding five years ending 1938-39. The crop is mostly grown in the submontane tracts of Northern India, more than half the area being in the United Provinces. The indigenous hard, thin, lowsucrose canes have now largely been replaced by seedling canes of high quality mainly the productions of the Imperial Sugarcane Breeding Station, Coimbatore. The total area under improved varieties of cane in India in 1938-39 was estimated to be 2,673,740 acres representing 82·32 per cent. of the total area. In the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa improved canes occupy 73·5 per cent. of the area. The protection afforded by the Sugar Industry Protection Act of 1932 has given a stimulus to the production of sugar by modern methods. The production of sugar direct from cane in

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India during the season 1938-39 totalled 650,800 tons against 930,700 tons in 1937-38. The average extraction for the whole of India decreased from 9.29 in 1938-39 to 9.38 in 1937-38 owing to the very low recovery in certain parts of the Bihar. The number of factories working has increased from 137 to 140. Imports of sugar during 1938-39 were 35,679 tons as compared with 14,389 tons in 1937-38. These figures are exclusive of Burma. It is expected that within a few years India will not only provide her own requirements of sugar but will have a surplus for export.

During the year 1938-39, certain changes were introduced on the excise duty on Khandsari sugar, the rate and duty being reduced from Re.1 per cwt. to 8 annas per cwt. The exemption from duty hitherto enjoyed by concerns employing less than 20 persons was simultaneously withdrawn.

Oilseeds.—The crops classified under the heading are chiefly groundnuts, linseed, sesamum and the cruciferous oilseeds (rape, mustard, etc.). Although oilseeds are subject to great fluctuation in price and the crops themselves are more or less precarious by nature, they cover an immense area.

Groundnut, though of modern introduction, is already an important crop particularly in Madras, Bombay, Burma and Hyderabad. The area has not however achieved stability. It rose steadily from 1·5 million acres in the pre-war period to 8·23 millions in 1933-34. The area for 1938-39 was 8.4 million acres. The yield in 1938-39 was about 3.1 million tons of which 835,103 tons were exported.

Linseed requires a deep and moist soil and is grown chiefly in the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces. The crops is grown for seed and not for fibre and the common varieties are of a much shorter habit of growth than those of Europe. The yield varies greatly from practically nothing up to 500 to 600 lbs. of seed per acre. It is grown largely for export. At the beginning of the century India supplied practically the whole of the world's demand for linseed, the area having gone as high as 5 million acres with a yield of 630,000 tons. Area in 1938-39 was approximately 3,894,000 acres and yield 445,000 tons. In recent years foreign competition, mainly from the Argentine, has contracted the market for Indian linseed and with it the area under the crop. Exports in 1938-39 amounted to 318,344 tons. The preference granted to Indian linseed in the United Kingdom under the Ottawa Agreement, combined with successive short harvests in the Argentine, helped India to regain her pre-war position in the British market in 1933-34 when Britain took 174,000 tons out of a total of 379,000 tons. In 1938-39 exports to Great Britain and the British Empire amounted to 291,737 tons.

Sesamum (Gingelly) is grown mostly in Peninsular India as an autumn or winter crop. In 1938-39, it occupied an area of 4,331,000 acres with a yield of 396,000 tons. Export amounted to 7,650 tons.

The Cruciferous Oilseeds form an important group of crops in Northern India where they grow freely and attain a fair state of development. The area under rape and mustard, including an estimated figure for the area grown mixed with other crop is about 5¼ to 7 million acres annually. Production in 1938-39 was estimated at 926,000 tons of which 14,427 tons were exported. Several species are grown and there are numerous local varieties. A large portion of the crop is crushed locally for domestic consumption.

Jute.—Jute fibre is obtained from two species of plants called Corchorus Capsularies and Chorchorus Olitorius respectively. The conditions required for jute cultivation are (*a*) high temperature, (*b*) deep soil of fairly fine texture (*c*) rainfall of over 40 inches so distributed that while the young plants have enough moisture to ensure good growth, the bulk of the fall takes place when the crop is mature and (*d*) sufficient supply of clear retting water. Its cultivation is confined almost entirely to Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and to a small extent in the United Provinces.

The crop is sown broadcast, during February to May, on well prepared seed beds. It is commonly weeded and thinned thrice. Four to five months after sowing, when the crop is about to flower, it is cut.

The plants often grow to a height of 12 feet or more. The plants are submerged under water for retting, and when retting is complete, that is in about ten to twenty days, the plants are removed. The fibre is then carefully separated from the stalk, washed and dried, when it is ready for being converted into various uses.

India practically holds a monopoly of the production of raw jute. Attempts have been made and are still being made in different parts of the world to grow jute, but nowhere has it been possible to grow jute on such a scale as to break down the monopoly of India.

According to the Government forecast the acreage under jute and the yield of the fibre in India in 1940 was 4,343,950 acres and 12,562,450 bales respectively, which is the largest crop on record.

The annual world consumption of the fibre in recent years varied from 83 to 125 lacs of bales of 400 lbs. each, the average consumption being near about 100 lacs of bales. Despite the war the consumption in 1939-40 was maintained well above the average.

The fibre is largely exported abroad either as raw material or as manufactured jute goods. The principal markets for jute are the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany (until the outbreak of war). The chief jute manufacturing countries are India, the United Kingdom and Germany, India having more than half the total number of looms in the world.

Tobacco is grown here and there all over the country chiefly, however, in Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Burma. Of two varieties cultivated *Nicotiana Tabacum* is by far the most common. Maximum crops are obtained on deep and moist alluvium soils and a high standard of cultivation including liberal manuring is necessary. The crop is only suited to small holdings where labour is plentiful as the attention necessary for its proper cultivation is very

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great. The seed is germinated in seed beds and the young plants are transplanted when a few inches high, great care being taken to shield them from the sun. The crop is very carefully weeded and hoed. It is topped after attaining a height of say, 2 ft., and all suckers are removed. The crop ripens from February onwards and is cut just before the leaves become brittle. The greater part of the tobacco grown in India is intended for *Hookah* smoking and is coarse and heavy in flavour. Lighter kinds are also produced for cigar and cigarette manufacture. Of recent years there has been important development in the production, in commercial quantities, of better quality cigarette tobacco both in Madras and in Bihar. Exports in 1938-39 amounted to 60·1 million pounds of which the United Kingdom took 37·5 million pounds. The area in 1938-39 was 1,290,000 acres, as compared with 1,288,000 acres in 1937-38 and the total yield of dried leaf amounted to 488,000 tons in 1938-39 as against 505,000 tons in 1937-38. The production in India of bright flue-cured tobacco suitable for cigarette making has increased considerably, particularly in the Guntur District of the Madras Province and several thousands of flue-curing barns have been installed in recent years.

Livestock Census.—The report on the 4th quinquennial Census of Livestock in India, taken in January 1935, shows that there were then in British India, excluding Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, 113 million heads of bovine cattle, made up roughly of about 84 million heads of oxen and 29 million heads of buffaloes. The total figure for this census is over 5 millions (or about 5 per cent.) higher than that recorded at the preceding census in 1930. The next, *i.e.*, 5th quinquennial census of livestock in India was carried out in late 1939 and early 1940 but the figures obtained are not yet available. The details shown hereunder refer to the 1935 census.

Oxen accounted for an increase of 2.7 millions and buffaloes for an increase of 2.5 millions. In the case of oxen, there was an increase of a little over 3 millions in young stock, but bulls and bullocks showed a decrease of about half a million, the reduction occurring mainly in Madras.

Cows recorded a decrease of over a lakh (1,00,000), the decline occurring mainly in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Both male and cow buffaloes increased in number, the former by nearly a quarter of a million and the latter by little over half a million, the variations occurring mainly in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

Sheep declined in number by over 1½ million to a total of 22 millions, the notable decreases being in Madras, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Berar.

Goats numbered 26 millions, showing an increase of over one million as compared with the previous census—the chief increases being in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

There were no appreciable variations in the total number of horses and ponies, which amounted to nearly 14,000,000, but donkeys increased by about a lakh. Mules numbered 65,000 and camels a little over half a million.

Ploughs and carts gave a return of 17 and 5 millions respectively, showing a slight increase (mainly in the United Provinces) as compared with the previous census figures. For draught purposes cattle are mainly used everywhere though male buffaloes are important as draught animals in the rice tracts and damper parts of the country. Horses and mules are practically never used for agricultural purposes. For dairy purposes, the buffalo is important, the milk yield being high and the percentage of butter fat considerably above that in cow's milk. The best known breeds are the Murra buffaloes of the Punjab, the Jafferabadi buffaloes of Kathiawar, and the Surti and Pandharpuri buffaloes of the Bombay Province. The cattle and buffalo population in India is abnormally high amounting to over 60 per cent. of the human population. The spread of cultivation has diminished the grazing grounds, insufficient fodder crops are raised and many of the cattle are small, ill-fed and inefficient. Nevertheless the best Indian breeds have many merits. Of the draught types the best known breeds are the Hissar, Nellore, Amrit Mahal, Gujerat (Kankrej), Kangayam, Kherigarh and Malvi: the Sahiwal (Punjab), Gir (Kathiawar) and Khillar, Nima and Dangi of Bombay Province. Scindi and Hansi are amongst the best milking breeds. On the Government cattle-breeding farms pedigree herds are being built up and from these selected bulls are issued, preference being given to special breeding areas, to villages which undertake to exclude 'scrub' bulls and where serious efforts to maintain a good strain of cow are made. Once established such breeding areas rapidly produce a supply of superior bulls for general distribution and in this way the valuable bulls from Government herds are used to advantage. The premium bull system is also working well in some tracts. H. E. the Viceroy's "Gift" Bull Scheme has given very considerable impetus to cattle improvement in all Provinces and States of India and this branch of animal husbandry is now receiving much close attention. Cattle improvement is a slow process at the best and though a start on sound lines has been made in all provinces, continued effort and persistent endeavour are essential. There is no branch of agricultural improvement where the landowners of India could render greater service.

Cattle Improvement.—India possesses some very fine breeds of cattle, each breed being peculiarly suited to the area to which it is indigenous. To mention some, there is the heavy fast Kankrej breed in Gujerat, admirably suited to the sandy deep rutted roads found in this part. Then we have the Dangi or Kala Kheri born and bred in the hilly, heavy rainfall area of the western ghats. Rain and water logged conditions do not affect this breed; indeed, the more the rain, the better it thrives. On the plateau of the Central Deccan, we have the Khillar, a light fast draught animal which thrives on very meagre pastures and is essentially suited to the hard stony country in which it is reared. Then we have the many types of buffalo; the buffalo is at present, and will be for many years to come, the dairy animal of the country. The buffalo which yields fair quantities of milk with a fat percentage of from 7 to 9 per cent. of butter fat cannot be beaten as a butter and ghee producer.

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A large proportion of the cattle of this country depend entirely on grazing for their total food and nourishment, and considering that such grazing is only of value for about 5 months of the year, India has the material to breed very fine and profitable animals. The standard at present is low from a commercial point of view owing to neglect and sheer carelessness. The livestock of India at present cannot compete with the cultivated crop, hence cattle breeding is relegated to those areas in which no crops can be grown. Immediate attention and large subsidies from Government will be necessary for many years to bring the standard of cattle up to a point when it will be an economical proposition to grow cattle on better land.

A good deal has been done for the improvement of cattle. The various Provinces have farms on which pedigree bulls are bred and reared. These are placed out in suitable villages on a premium system. In the Province of Bombay, Herd Registers are maintained for 8 of the breeds of the Province, shows are held annually and progress although slow, is to be noticed in those areas in which such work has been undertaken. In addition, the Bombay Livestock Improvement Act of 1933, known as the "Castration Act" which is intended to prevent promiscuous breeding by undesirable male stock in the villages has now been applied to 70 villages in the Province. An Expert Cattle Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay has recently reviewed the methods of cattle improvement and the development of milk supply in rural districts. The Report of this Committee has now been published and the recommendations made in it were recommended to all Provinces and States by the National Planning Committee under the chairmanship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as a model to be followed. More money and staff is essential to accelerate this work in the interests of the farmer. It is now a generally accepted fact that the farmer who mixes his farming with cattle-breeding has been better able to stand the depression now prevalent. In the Province of Bombay, large numbers of pedigree breeding bulls are now available in the villages in the main cattle-breeding tracts of the Province as a result of the combined effect of the introduction of "premium bulls," breed registration and the application of the "Castration Act."

Dairying.—India is still far behind other countries in the matter of dairy farming and in the retail dairy business. This is mainly due to the climatic conditions of the country, and the vast distances to be covered in transporting milk. The only solution seems to be Co-operative dairy produce, handling and sale societies. Dairy farming in India is at present, and will be for many years, a cottage industry, each household producing a few pounds of milk; at present this milk is converted by very wasteful methods into products that can be stored and transported long distances, such as ghee, (clarified butter), country butter, and Khawa, a desiccated whole milk produced by boiling milk and evaporating the water contents until a solid mass is obtained.

These products could, of course, be produced by up-to-date methods, leaving the pure sweet skim milk for either home consumption or to be utilised for making casein, skim milk powder and the like, thus giving the farmer a better return. The trade, however, has been purely a cottage industry, and co-operative societies would appear to be the only solution. Each Province has its Agricultural College where Dairying in all its aspects is taught, and for higher training in this subject, there is the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. A good deal of research is still necessary.

The butter trade has improved considerably of late years. In India the sale of good quality butter in cartons is on the increase. In cities pasteurizing plants for the retail milk trade are gradually increasing. Milk is now sold in sealed bottles; this trade, however, is small. The Indian milk consumer in large cities still demands his milk just prior to consumption, he has not learned to look after his milk. Consequently the producer has to be prepared to meet the customer's demand at any time of the day. Unlike the two deliveries of milk in other countries, the milk producer in our large cities has to deliver milk about 5 times a day; this naturally makes milk more expensive. The consumer must be educated into the habit of the two-delivery methods if any progress is to be made in the organizing of milk to be produced in the country under natural conditions rather than the present wasteful method of milk production in large cities. India is experiencing the same difficulties as other countries when milk was produced in the cities (*i.e.*) the destruction of cows and calves in the cities when dry.

The Government of India maintain an Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalore where students are given 2 year courses for the Indian Dairy Diploma but little provision has hitherto been made for the extensive industrial research into the handling and processing of milk and dairy products under Indian conditions, which is essential for the development of dairying as a village industry. This matter is now receiving the attention of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The report prepared by Dr. Wright on the dairying industry of India is a most useful and comprehensive publication and indicates clearly many avenues whereby improvement can be effected.

It is sufficient here to say that there is a growing recognition of the fact that as India's economic development proceeds a better balance between crop production and animal industry is needed and that the raising of crops for the feeding of dairy stock, instead of for sale as such, will be of increasing importance.

Animal Husbandry.—Details of the steps taken and progress made in the control of disease and improvement of stock are given in a biennial review of animal husbandry in India.

The control of contagious diseases of live-stock in India is carried out by the Civil Veterinary Departments in the Provinces and major Indian States. The staffs of these departments are, for the most part, recruited from among the graduates of Indian Veterinary Colleges of which there are five, *viz.*, one each at Lahore, Patna, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The chief research centre is the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute at Mukteswar in the United

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Provinces and its branch at Izatnagar, near Bareilly. This institute is maintained by the Government of India and has recently been considerably expanded, the latest additions being a poultry research station and a nutrition institute. A certain amount of research is also conducted at the Provincial Colleges.

In addition to research, the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute also manufactures large quantities of sera and vaccines for the use of the Provincial Departments in their fight against disease and until recently was the only manufacturing centre for these products. Serum institutes have, however, been opened in recent years at Madras and Bangalore, mainly for the manufacture of biological products for the use of the Madras and Mysore Civil Veterinary Departments respectively.

The chief diseases that the Civil Veterinary Departments have to deal with are glanders and Surra in equines, and rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, black quarter and anthrax in ruminants while tuberculosis, Johne's disease and contagious abortion are assuming greater importance than in the past. Glanders and Surra are both scheduled diseases under the glanders and fracy act. Glanders is incurable but surra can now be successfully treated with Naganol. This disease (surra) also affects camels, cattle and dogs and in recent years its importance as a bovine disease has been more widely recognised.

Of the diseases of ruminants mentioned, all, with the exception of foot and mouth disease, can now be controlled either by the inoculation of protective sera or by vaccination. Rinderpest is by far the most important and is responsible for the major portion of the mortality among bovines in India. The discovery at Mukteswar that it was possible to attenuate rinderpest virus by "passage" through goats and that the attenuated virus produces only a milk form of the disease in cattle has led to the almost universal use of the goat virus as a prophylactic against the disease. Experiments carried out indicate that the immunity conferred by this method may last for at least five years.

The successful manufacture of anthrax "spore" vaccine at Mukteswar is another advance of great importance in the fight against live-stock disease in India.

Indian poultry are also subject to several contagious diseases. The dreaded "Ranikhet" disease is fairly wide-spread and its ravages have seriously interfered with the poultry industry. So far no treatment, either curative or prophylactic, has proved successful and the application of strict hygienic measures still remains the chief method of controlling it. Fowl pox and Fowl cholera vaccines are available for the protection of poultry against these diseases.

The Live-stock of India are also subject to infection by a large number of parasitic diseases such as parasitic gastritis, liver fluke disease, Amphistomiasis, schistosomiasis, etc. Of the external parasites ticks are important and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have recently started a scheme in the Bombay Presidency to test the possibility of regular dipping or spraying cattle, its effect on the growth and health of cattle and on the thin population in village areas.

The castration of scrub bulls is an important feature of cattle improvement. The method most commonly used by the Departments is the Burdizzo method and it is quickly replacing the indigenous mulling operation.

The introduction of disease into India is controlled by the application of the "Live-stock Importation Act" at all ports at which the landing of animals is permitted.

In addition to their duties in connection with disease control, the Civil Veterinary Departments also conduct the treatment of animals in hospitals and dispensaries. The institutions are for the most part maintained by Local Boards with financial assistance from Government, the professional staff usually being provided by the Governments.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Agricultural Progress.—The historical aspect of agricultural development in India has been fully dealt with in the report of the Linlithgow Commission. The Famine Commission as long ago as 1866 made the first proposal for a separate Department of Agriculture but little resulted except the collection of agricultural statistics and other data with the object of throwing light on famine problems. The Famine Commission of 1880 by their masterly review of the possibilties of agricultural development revived interest in the matter and their proposal for a new Department for Agriculture and allied subjects in the Government of India and for provincial departments of agriculture bore fruit eventually. Dr. J. A. Voelker, Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, was invited to visit India and his book "Improvement of Indian Agriculture" is still a valuable reference book. In 1892 an agricultural chemist to the Government of India was appointed. Provincial Departments mainly concerned themselves at first with agricultural statistics but experimental farms were opened at Saidapet in 1871, Poona in 1880, Cawnpore in 1881 and Nagpur in 1883; there were various sporadic attempts at agricultural improvement but no real beginning was made until technical agricultural officers were appointed. Of these the earliest were Mollison in Bombay (subsequently Inspector-General of Agriculture), Barber and Benson in Madras, Hayman in the United Provinces and Milligan in the Punjab. In 1901, the first Inspector-General of Agriculture was appointed and in the same year an Imperial Mycologist was added followed by an Imperial Entomologist in 1903. The present departments of agriculture, however, owe their existence to the foresight and energy of Lord Curzon whose famous despatch of 1903 marked the commencement of the reorganisation which took place in 1905. That scheme provided for a central research institute at Pusa, completely staffed provincial departments of agriculture

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with agricultural colleges and provincial research institutes and an experimental farm in each important agricultural tract. To the establishment of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, Lord Curzon devoted the greater part of a generous donation of £30,000 given by Mr. Henry Phipps of Chicago to be applied to some object of public utility preferably connected with scientific research. The Indian Agricultural Service was constituted in 1906. Since that date progress has been steady and continuous. With the advent of the reforms of 1919, agriculture became a provincial transferred subject but the Government of India retained responsibility for central research institutions and for certain matters connected with the diseases and pests of plants and animals. The addition of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (with a branch farm at Wellington), the Imperial Cattle-breeding Farm at Karnal and the Anand Creamery enabled live-stock work to be carried out on a scale not possible at Pusa. The Imperial Sugarcane-breeding station at Coimbatore is yet another branch of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. The Bihar Earthquake of 1934 caused considerable damage to the Pusa Institute and Provincial Governments have steadily developed and strengthened their agricultural departments. The Institute was moved to New Delhi and the new buildings erected for the purpose were formally reopened there in September 1936.

Parallel developments took place in the provision made for matters connected with animal health. The now world-famous Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Muktesar started in 1893 as a modest hill laboratory for research on rinderpest. It is now a fully equipped research institute which also manufactures protective sera and vaccines of which some 6 million doses are issued annually. The Civil Veterinary Department was formed in 1891 and until 1912 was under the control of the Inspector-General. The departments were completely provincialised in 1919, the Government of India continuing to finance and control the Muktesar Research Institute and its branch station at Izatnagar (Bareilly).

Recent Progress.—As now constituted, the agricultural departments include a complete organisation for bringing the results of the application of science to agriculture into the village. At one end of the scale are the agricultural colleges and research institutes—at the other thousands of village demonstration plots where the effect of improved seed, methods, implements and manures is shown under the cultivators' own conditions. Intermediate links in the chain are the experimental farms, where scientific research is translated into field practice, demonstration and seed farms and seed stores. The ascertained results of the work of the agricultural department are striking enough. The latest available figure regarding the area under improved varieties of crops in British India was approximately 22·05 million acres in 1937-38, as compared with 22·4 million acres in 1936-37. In other words, the recorded area under improved crops has decreased by 1.6 per cent. in twelve months. These figures by no means represent the whole extent to which improved strains have replaced old varieties as it is almost impossible to gauge the full extent of the "natural spread" of improved varieties. Improved methods of cultivation and manuring are steadily spreading, work is in progress on most of the major crops and each year brings new triumphs. The position was authoritatively reviewed by the Royal Commission on Agriculture which reported in 1928. Recognising how much has already been done in the 20 years since the agricultural departments were created, the Commission also emphasised the enormous field for future work to which all witnesses had drawn their attention. The agricultural departments having shown that the application of science to Indian agriculture is a practical proposition and further that the individual cultivator can be reached and his methods improved, the problem is now to develop and intensify such work so that a general advance in agricultural practice will result. The recent reports submitted by Sir John Russell and Dr. Wright, who recently renewed the progress of agricultural research work in India, carried out under the auspices of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, contain valuable and important recommendations for breaching the gap between the research worker and the cultivator. These recommendations are being carefully examined by a special Sub-Committee of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. At no time has there been a greater need for co-ordinated effort directed towards the solution of agricultural problems. Only by increased efficiency can India meet the situation caused by low prices for all agricultural commodities and the intense competition in world markets arising from production in excess of effective demand.

The Government of India have recently announced their intention to render further assistance to the agriculturists by providing better facilities for credit and for the marketing of agricultural produce. A central marketing section has been established under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. It works in collaboration with the special marketing staff appointed in the various provinces.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

In Chapter III of their Report, the Royal Commission on Agriculture stated that the most important problem with which they had been confronted was that of devising some method of infusing a different spirit into the whole organisation of agricultural research in India and of bringing about the realisation on the part of research workers in this country that they are working to an end which cannot be reached unless they regard themselves as partners in a common enterprise. They had found not only a lack of sufficiently close touch between the Pusa Research Institute and the provincial agricultural departments but also between the provincial departments themselves. After describing the way in which similar difficulties had been overcome in Canada, the United States and Australia and dismissing as inadequate

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the constitution of crop committees on the model of the Indian Central Cotton Committee or the constitution of a quasi-independent governing body for Pusa on which the provincial agricultural departments and non-official interests would be represented, the Commission proposed the establishment of an **Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.**

The primary function of the Council would be to promote, guide and co-ordinate agricultural, including veterinary, research in India and to link it with agricultural research in other parts of the British Empire and in foreign countries. It would make arrangements for the training of research workers, would act as a clearing house of information in regard not only to research but also to agricultural and veterinary matters generally and would take over the publication work at present carried out by the Imperial Agricultural Department. The Commission proposed that the Council should be entrusted with the administration of a non-lapsing fund of Rs. 50 lakhs to which additions should be made from time to time as financial conditions permit. Its Chairman should be an experienced administrator with a knowledge, if possible, of Indian conditions and, in addition, there should be two other whole-time members of the Council for agriculture and animal husbandry respectively. The Commission suggested that the Council should consist of thirty-six members, in addition to the Chairman and the two whole-time members. Of these, eight would be nominated by the Government of India, eighteen would represent the provincial, agricultural and veterinary departments, three would represent the Indian Universities, two would represent the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the planting community respectively and five would be nominated by the Council for the approval of the Government of India. The Council would largely work through a Standing Finance Committee and sub-committees. A provincial committee should be established in each major province to work in close co-operation with it. The advisory duties of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India would be taken over by the Chairman and whole-time members of the Research Council, his administrative duties being taken over by a whole-time Director of the Pusa Institute.

Constitution of the Council.—In a Resolution issued on May 23, 1929, the Government of India stated that whilst they were of opinion that the proposals of the Royal Commission were, on the whole, admirably designed to secure the objects for the attainment of which the establishment of the organisation outlined above was recommended, they considered a Council of thirty-nine members would be too large to be really effective and that it was not desirable that the Legislative Assembly should be deprived of its normal constitutional control over an activity which affects the staple industry of India. They had, therefore, decided that the central organisation should be divided into two parts, a Governing Body which would have the management of all the affairs and funds of the Council subject to the limitation in regard to the control of funds which is mentioned below and an Advisory Board the functions of which would be to examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Council which might be submitted to the Governing Body, to report on their feasibility and to advise on any other questions referred to it by the Governing Body. The Governing Body would consist of the Member of the Governor-General's Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, who would be *ex-officio* Chairman, the Principal Administrative Officer of the Council, who would be *ex-officio* Vice-Chairman, one representative of the Council of State, two representatives of the Legislative Assembly, one representative of the European Business community elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, one representative of the Indian business community elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, two representatives elected by the Advisory Board the Secretary to the Govt. of India in the Dept. responsible for the administration of Agriculture and such other persons as the Governor-General in Council might from time to time appoint.

The Advisory Board would consist of all those whose inclusion in the Council was recommended by the Royal Commission with the exception of the representatives of the Central Legislature and the representatives of the European and Indian commercial communities, who, under the modified scheme, would be members of the Governing Body. In view of their exclusion from the Advisory Board, the university representation would be increased from three to four and the scientific representation by the addition of the Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, a representative of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and a representative elected by the Indian Research Fund Association. A representative of the Co-operative Movement would also be added. The Principal Administrative Officer to the Council would be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Advisory Board.

The Government of India further announced that for the lump grant of Rs. 50 lakhs recommended by the Royal Commission, they had decided to substitute an initial lump grant of Rs. 25 lakhs, of which Rs. 15 lakhs would be paid in 1929-30, supplemented by a fixed minimum grant annually. The annual grant would be Rs. 7·25 lakhs, of which Rs. 5 lakhs would be devoted to the furtherance of the scientific objects of the Council and the remaining Rs. 2·25 lakhs to the cost of its staff and secretariat. The Council would have an entirely free hand in regard to the expenditure of the grants made to it for scientific purposes subject to the condition that no liability in respect of such matters as leave or pension contributions after the research for which the grant had been given would be incurred.

The Government of India also stated their decision that the Council should not be constituted under an Act of the Imperial Legislature as recommended by the Royal Commission but should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, XXI of 1860. In pursuance of this decision, a meeting of those who would constitute the Society was held at Simla in June, 1929, to consider the terms of a memorandum of association and the Rules and Regulations. At that meeting, it was announced that His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government had

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offered a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs to the funds of the Council. This offer was gratefully accepted and the Revenue Member of the Nizam's Government has been added to the Governing Body, the Directors of Agriculture and of Veterinary Services becoming members of the Advisory Board. Since then donations of one lakh each, payable in 20 equal annual instalments, have been made by the Mysore, Baroda, Cochin, Travancore and Kashmir States and each nominates one representative to the Governing Body of the Council and two technical members to the Advisory Board. The Bhopal State was admitted as a constituent member of the Council on payment of a donation of Rs. 50,000 in 20 equal annual instalments and was allowed the same representation on the Council as has been granted to the other constituent States. The Gwalior State has also become a constituent member of the Council on payment of a donation of Rs. one lakh in not more than 5 annual instalments and has been allowed the usual representation.

By a Resolution of August 4, 1930, the Secretariat of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was constituted a Department of the Government of India. This arrangement was ended by a Resolution of January 15, 1939, and connection between the Government of India and the council Secretariat is now through the Department of Education, Health and Lands. In the same Resolution it was announced that the two Expert Officers of the Council would henceforth be designated Agricultural Commissioners with the Government of India and Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India, respectively.

A measure of far-reaching importance to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was the introduction by the Government of India in the Central Legislative Assembly of the Agricultural Produce Cess Bill on March 1, 1940. It was passed with certain amendments by Both Houses of the Central Legislature and received the assent of the Governor-General on April 15, 1940. The object of the Act is to finance the general research programme of the Council by levying a cess of ¼ per cent. *ad valorem* on the following commodities:—1. Bones; 2. Bristles; 3. Butter; 4. Cereals other than rice and wheat; 5. Drugs; 6. Fibre for brushes; 7. Fish; 8 Fruit; 9. Ghee; 10. Hides, raw; 11. Manures; 12. Oil-cakes; 13. Pulses; 14. Seeds; 15. Skins, Raw; 16. Spices; 17. Tobacco unmanufactured; 18. Vegetables; 19. Wheat; 20. Wheat flour; 21. Wool, raw. The cost of the Council's office, Sugarcane research and work relating to the organisation of the Marketing of Agricultural Produce would continue to be financed directly from the Central Revenues as before. It is hoped that, placed in a more secure financial position and endowed with a larger and more stable income, which would comparatively be unaffected by the financial vicissitudes of the Central Government, the Council would be able to plan and execute a long term research programme without being worried by financial difficulties. The proceeds of the cess are expected to yield in a normal year about Rs. 14 lakhs.

Personnel.—In addition to the 16 *ex-officio* members including 8 nominees of Indian States, the Governing Body included at the commencement of 1941 the following gentlemen:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Hosain Imam, elected by the Council of State; Pt. Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal, M.L.A., and Mohamed Azhar Ali, M.L.A., elected by the Legislative Assembly; R. Scherre and D. P. Khaitan representing the business community; B. K. Badami and D. R. Sethi elected by the Advisory Board, and the following members appointed by the Governor-General in Council:—H. F. Knight, C.I.E., I.C.S., J.P., Adviser to H. E. The Governor of Bombay, H. M. Hood, O.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Second Adviser to H. E. The Governor of Madras, P. W. Marsh, O.S.I., O.I.E., Adviser to H. E. The Governor of the United Provinces, E. R. J. R. Cousins, O.I.E., I.C.S., Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Bihar, Sir Geoffrey Burton, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Financial Adviser to H. E. The Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, Lt.-Col. W. F. Campbell, C.I.E., I.A., Adviser to H. E. The Governor of North-West Frontier Province, E. C. Ansorge, C.I.E., I.C.S., Adviser to H. E. The Governor of Orissa, Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E. and the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar. The Chairman of the Council is the Hon'ble Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General for the time being in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, the Hon'ble Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Vice-Chairman and Principal Administrative Officer:—P. M. Kharegat, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary:—S. Basu, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India:—F. Ware, C.I.E., F.R.C.V.S., I.V.S.

Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India:—Dr. W. Burns, D.Sc. (Edin.), C.I.E., I.A.S. (Retired).

Agricultural Marketing Adviser:—Dr. N. Das, Ph.D. (Lond.), I.C.S.

Assistant Agricultural Commissioner:—S. C. Roy, M.Sc., B.Sc. (Lond.), Dip. Agri. (Wye.).

Assistant Animal Husbandry Commissioner:—R. L. Kaura, B.V.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore:—Mr. R. C. Srivastava, B.Sc., O.B.E.

Statistician:—Dr. P. V. Sukhatme, D.Sc Ph.D. (Lond.).

SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA.

In view of the importance of agricultural marketing as an aid to the general economic recovery of the country, the Government of India decided to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and generally endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee regarding marketing surveys. After consultation with provincial governments, it was decided that the first step should be the appointment of a highly qualified and experienced marketing expert with practical knowledge of agricultural marketing in other countries.

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In accordance with this decision the office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India was constituted with effect from the 1st January, 1935, at Delhi with Mr. A. M. Livingstone as the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. After more than six years of useful activities in India, during which period he was the guiding spirit of the marketing organisation all over India, he relinquished charge of the Office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser on the 17th March, 1941, and left for England. Pending the appointment of a successor, Dr. N. Das, I.C.S., Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser has been appointed to officiate as the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. The staff now consists of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, a Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser, three Senior Marketing Officers, three Marketing Officers, one Supervising Officer (Grading Stations) and fifteen Assistant Marketing Officers. With the help of suitable subsidies from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Provincial Governments established similar organisations in their respective areas and have, in some cases, further added to their staffs to meet the growing demand for development work of a practical nature. Certain leading Indian States agreed to co-operate by appointing full time officers in their States and over 200 States have nominated Officers to deal with marketing questions. A list of the Central Marketing Officers and Senior Marketing Officers in the Provinces and the States is appended. In Provinces and States for which no Senior Marketing Officer is shown the Director of Agriculture supervises the work of the Marketing Officers. The Central Marketing Staff are responsible for the survey work in a large number of States which do not have staffs of their own. They also have to advise and assist the local marketing staffs in carrying out their work.

The Marketing scheme was originally sanctioned for a period of 5 years and the new organisation was given the twofold task of (i) carrying out marketing surveys and publishing reports describing in detail the present system of marketing some of the more important agricultural and animal husbandry products with recommendations regarding the lines of future improvement and (ii) drawing up suitable grade specifications after examining the chemical and physical characteristics of market samples of such commodities and testing their working under practical conditions.

Apart from the report on the Cold Storage and Transport of Perishable Produce in Delhi which was issued in 1937, all India marketing survey reports in respect of wheat, linseed, eggs, tobacco coffee, potatoes and grapes have been published while the report on milk, groundnuts and rice are in the proof stage. The reports on sugar and hides are also in the press. The report on lac has also been completed and is being scrutinised by the Indian Lac Cess Committee. To facilitate the fish survey, it was found necessary to prepare a Preliminary Guide to Indian Fish, Fisheries and Methods of Fishing and Curing. This was issued as a priced publication in March 1941. A list of publications issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser is given at the end.

Survey work having been completed, all India reports are being compiled in respect of coconuts, cattle, co-operative marketing and citrus fruits. Surveys are still in progress in respect of a number of commodities, *e.g.*, barley, gram, maize, mustard rape-seed and toria, apples, mangoes and certain other fruits, sheep and goats, wool and hair, ghee and butter, fish and cashewnuts. At the six Annual Conference of Marketing Officers held at Delhi in October 1940, it was decided to undertake similar surveys in respect of 26 new sets of commodities such as millets, castorseed, pulses, oilseeds like seasmum, niger and cotton seed, poultry, animal fats, honey and wax, dairy products, fruits such as melons, guavas, pomegranates, etc., vegetables such as onion, garlic, chillies, peas and beans, etc., and other miscellaneous products such as turmeric, ginger, cardamom, betel, arecanut, sann hemp, etc.

An All-India survey on cold storage is also being carried out by an additional Assistant Marketing Officer appointed for the purpose.

In discussing steps which might be taken to improve the general level of quality, the Royal Commission thought that organised trade associations in India could give great assistance in applying effective pressure to secure improved quality from the producer. This view was fully borne out by the preliminary marketing surveys and two general lines of action were decided upon. First, the physical grading and packing of commodities such as fruits, eggs, etc., on the basis of statutory standards, and, secondly, the standardisation of contract terms for staples such as cereals and oilseeds. The former involved legislation and the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, was passed in February, 1937, for defining standards of quality and methods of marking in respect of prescribed grade designations applied to scheduled products. As a result of consultation with provincial governments and with representative trade and manufacturing interests, further commodities were added to the schedule of the Act which now includes fruits, vegetables, eggs, dairy produce, tobacco, coffee, hides and skins, fruit products ata, oilseeds, vegetable oils (including hydrogenated oils and vegetable fats), cotton, rice, lac and wheat. The grading and marking rules in respect of most of these commodities have been duly prepared and notified. Tentative grade specifications and rules for sugarcane gur (jaggery) have also been drawn up. Several Indian States have adopted similar legislation and are applying the AGMARK to the commodities graded in their areas.

The development of trading on the basis of the standard methods of grading is definitely "catching on." In the early stages experimental grading stations are operated on the basis of provisional standards; subsequently the process of grading and marking is done commercially on a voluntary basis by packers holding a Certificate of Authorisation issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. The authorised packer may be the primary producer or co-operative society or an association of primary producers, village collectors and processors or the individual larger packer or manufacturer holding a key position in the process of distribution. By the close of the year 1940, the standardised grading and marking of the many commodities referred to above was carried out commercially at over 400 centres by 363 authorised packers. During 1940 alone more

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than 102 lakhs rupees worth of produce were sold under the AGMARK as compared with 61 lakhs rupees in 1939 as may be seen from the details given below :—

Name of Commodity.	*Value of produce graded.* 1939 Rs.	1940 Rs.
Ghee	43,00,000	42,00,000
Eggs	2,25,000	3,06,744
Hides	8,50,000	16,00,000
Oils	—	2,75,000
Gur	—	39,319
Rice	3,62,600	10,46,759
Ata	24,000	3,82,067
Groundnuts	—	5,000
Fruit products	—	3,500
Potatoes	43,455	1,83,281
Tobacco	2,75,000	3,25,000
Cotton	—	17,00,000
Grapes	7,120	6,975
Maltas	1,924	1,770
Sangtras	4,563	44,000
Sathgudis	500	32,000
Mosambis	—	21,000
Peaches	594	14,500
Pears	—	625
Apples	4,672	8,400
Mangoes	11,000	27,000
Grapefruits	475	4,515
Guavas	—	700
Total Rs. ..	61,10,903	1,02,28,155

The additional returns to producers secured by the sale of standardised products may be illustrated by a few examples. In the case of AGMARK 1027 ALF cotton graded in the Baroda State—where the full extra premium was passed back directly to growers—an average enhanced price of Rs. 10-6-9 per candy was secured on the sales of AGMARK 1027 A.L.F. cotton over the local Surat cotton (equivalent to 3·5 per cent. on the total turnover. In Bombay AGMARK certified pedigreed 1027 A.L.F. secured an increased price of Rs. 9-6-11 per bale of 400 lb. and certified 1027 A.L.F.—a lower grade—a premium of Rs. 7-0-5 per bale representing altogether an average increase of 5 per cent.

In regard to rice, the grading unions in the Madras Presidency secured premiums on different grades of AGMARK produce ranging from 1 to 4 per cent. above market rates for the ungraded products. The annual report of the Rice Producers' Co-operative Marketing Society in Dehra Dun states that until the grading scheme started their sales were not encouraging but in the following year the society sold 3,233 maunds of rice under the AGMARK for Rs. 23,284 and closed the year with a net profit of Rs. 929 as a result of commission derived from the sales of the members' graded produce. The premium an graded fruits above ungraded produce ranged higher than in other commodities being as much as 25 to 36 per cent. on Punjab grape fruit and oranges. It was lower in the case of a cheaper product such as potatoes where the premium over the ungraded product ranged from 4 to 6½ per cent. only.

In order to ensure adequate control of quality and proper grading, several persons in the provinces and states were authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to inspect graded produce and grading centres. The co-operation of agricultural, veterinary and allied departments in all provinces was sought in this connection and several of their officers were provided with the necessary letters of authorisation to inspect grading stations and graded produce. It is gratifying to note that so far the grading stations have been functioning satisfactorily and there has been no instance of deliberate and improper marking of produce. The Certificate of Authorisation had to be cancelled only in the case of one firm on account of negligence in applying the AGMARK. In order to control the quality of graded produce suitable arrangements have been made for the systematic collection and analysis of samples of graded produce. Over 3,000 samples of ghee and oils were analysed at the Central Control Laboratory, Cawnpore. Similarly, samples of graded butter, gur and fruit products are being periodically analysed at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, and ata samples are being analysed at the Agricultural College, Lyallpur.

The exercise of quality control by examination of samples at these various laboratories naturally involves a certain amount of unavoidable expenditure. This is partly offset by the sale of AGMARK labels to authorised packers. It has not been found possible, however, to get the packers to agree to contribute in this way in the early stages before the grading of any particular commodity has passed the experimental stage and proved to be of real benefit. A small beginning was, however, made in respect of a few products and before the end of the year 1940 receipts from the sale of AGMARK labels totalled Rs. 2,600.

While the terms of the Standard Contracts for linseed and wheat were finally agreed to even in 1938 and several associations had commenced trading on that basis, similar terms for groundnuts were finally settled at an informal conference convened for the purpose at Bombay in January, 1939. The contract terms for both for groundnuts for crushing and for handpicked selected kernels grown in the province of Bombay were drawn up finally at this conference.

While a fairly satisfactory measure of agreement has been obtained regarding the adoption of the terms and conditions of the standard contracts particularly on the part of some of the larger associations, there is till insufficient unanimity of action owing partly to the existence of an excessive number of small futures trading associations scattered all over the country and partly to the opposition of one or two important trade institutions and certain influential exporting and manufacturing interests.

When it became increasingly apparent that the standard contracts were not likely to be generally adopted by voluntary agreement it was decided to explore the possibilities of giving these contracts statutory backing. With this object in view, two meetings of the various trade interests concerned, were held at Calcutta and Bombay, under the chairmanship of the respective Hon'ble Ministers for Agriculture.

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The discussions revealed the necessity for legal measures, and as a result, the Bengal Government expressed its readiness to enact the necessary legislation provided the Governments of U. P. and Bihar also took similar action. Unfortunately, however, on account of political changes brought about by the outbreak of war, the Governments concerned could not take any further action. In January 1941, further discussions were held with three important trade associations in Bombay when certain modifications in the standard contracts were agreed upon. The matter is being taken up with the other trade associations concerned.

For most commodities the containers used in India are very variable in size. Owing to their fragile nature the contents are subject to appreciable damage which also varies in extent. Every package, therefore, has to be examined at the time of sale and it is difficult for the buyer to quote with confidence a flat rate per package even for graded produce. Owing to their fragility and the awkward shape of the ordinary containers they cannot be properly and safely stacked so that they occupy an excessive amount of space both in transit and in storage. To overcome those difficulties, trials on a commercial scale were carried out in Madras, Travancore, Bengal, the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Assam and elsewhere with boxes of a standard pattern for use with eggs and fruits. Careful records were kept of the results for comparing the standard and the ordinary containers.

In the Travancore experiment covering about 3,00,000 eggs the loss by damaged and broken eggs in the standard boxes was only 0.52 per cent. as compared with damage and loss through pilferage of 1.77 per cent. in the ordinary baskets. In the Bengal trials the total wastage in the standard boxes was 0.5 per cent. as compared with 2.5 per cent. in the case of baskets. Such reductions in the physical loss of produce are of small magnitude, it is true, but even a saving of 1 per cent. on this score alone would represent an economy of something like rupees 5¼ lakhs in the cost of distribution of the eggs put on the market.

The draft model bill for the regulation of market circulated by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser in the year 1938 formed the basis for necessary legislation in provinces and States. Agricultural Produce Markets Acts were passed in the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Mysore, and the question was under consideration in other provinces and States where no legislation already existed.

The attempts at regulating the markets were fittingly strengthened and supplemented by the passage on the 28th March, 1939, by the Central Government of the Standards of Weight Act, 1939. The Act will be brought into force as soon as the necessary rules have been framed and the arrangements for the preparation of sets of the standard weights made. The provincial and State marketing staffs are also taking suitable steps to have similar legislation enacted by their respective governments.

The broadcasting of Hapur Market closing quotations in respect of wheat, barley, gram, peas, arhar and gur was continued. Steps were taken to make [illegible] comprehensive and to give it wider publicity through newspapers and journals. Arrangements were also completed for keeping the dealers of milch cattle informed of the daily prices, stocks, etc., at exporting and consuming centres. Particulars of the daily arrivals, despatches to Bombay and prices of buffaloes and cows in the cattle markets of Rohtak, Bahadurgarh and Delhi were communicated to the Buffalo Merchants' Association, Bombay, and particulars in regard to the rate of milk arrivals of milch cattle and their prices in Bombay were intimated to the cattle markets mentioned above. Similar services were started between Mehsana and Bombay and between Rohtak and Calcutta. At the instance of the local All-India Radio authorities arrangements were made up for supply of a summary of livestock prices for the benefit of the listeners in rural areas around Delhi. The provincial marketing staffs have made similar beginnings in their respective areas.

As usual, efforts were made to keep the public informed of the activities of the marketing staffs by taking advantage of the various agricultural exhibitions in the provinces and States. Public demonstrations were given of the technique of grading by exhibiting illustrative maps, diagrams and charts relating to the production, supplies, prices and distribution of various agricultural commodities together with grade discs, labels and grading apparatus.

The Development of Export Markets as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture continued to receive attention in the course of the year. For example, fairly large consignments of eggs (preserved in lime pickles) were dispatched to the United Kingdom from Calcutta and Travancore State. A report on the results from the Indian Trade Commissioner is awaited. Samples of handpicked selected groundnuts (kernels and nuts in shell) were sent to the United Kingdom where they were so favourably received as to give rise to optimistic hopes of displacing China on that market. As a result, the exporters are giving the matter their attention and steps are being taken in the Central Provinces and elsewhere to increase the production of the type of groundnuts required. Arrangements were made for experimental consignments of potatoes from Burma to Bombay with a view to taking the place of imports of seed potato previously received from Italy. Several bales of Jodhpur wool washed and properly graded and sorted were sent to Liverpool to test the market for the better article and samples of the various grades of Indian cigarette tobacco leaf were sent to the Indian Trade Commissioner in Egypt in addition to those usually sent to London in previous years.

Apart from the activities detailed above the Central Marketing Staff had to deal with numerous enquiries of a general nature. The Agricultural Marketing Adviser acted as a liaison Officer for the purpose of collecting and supplying to the Imperial Economic Committee, London, information relating to marketing legislation in India for use in their intelligence service. The marketing staff in several provinces are also connected with price control activities and are required to supply useful information regarding the availability of several agricultural commodities in [illegible] Defence Services.

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A very significant event, which gave a further fillip to the marketing scheme, was the Conference of Ministers on agricultural marketing which was held in November, 1938. The Conference which was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy was attended by 22 Hon'ble Ministers and members from provinces and States. After reviewing the work done by the marketing staffs, the Conference unanimously agreed that the marketing scheme has already shown evidence of being of value to producers and that it was desirable to continue the work with a suitably augmented staff both at the Centre and in provinces and States. The resolutions passed at this Conference formed the basis of the policy pursued by the marketing staffs during the subsequent years.

The above is only a brief sketch of the activities of the marketing staffs. The detailed accounts, given in the published annual reports of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, show that the scheme has recorded steady progress in spite of several difficulties such as lack of adequate funds and personnel and reluctance and hesitation on the part of the trade to follow new methods. The scheme has been extended up to the end of August 1941, as an *ad interim* measure pending further examination.

List of the Central Marketing Officers and the Senior Marketing Officers in Provinces and Indian States :—

A —Central Marketing Staff.

Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.—Dr. N. Das, Ph.D. (Econ.), (Lond.), I.C.S.

Senior Marketing Officers.—B. P. Bhargava, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.B.E.; D. N. Khurody, L.D.D. (Hons.); P. L. Tandon, B.Sc. (Wales), F.R.Econ,s. (Lond.).

Marketing Officers.—Triyugi Prasad, M.A., LL.B.; Nasir Ahmad, L.Ag.; U. R. Bhat, M.A.

Supervising Officer (Grading Stations).—F. A. Shah, B.A.

Assistant Marketing Officers.—K. C. Chetty, B.Sc. (Edin.), S. C. Chakravarti, B.Ag. (Bombay), E. M. Bee, Shashikant K. Desai, N.D.D. (Scot.), Fazal Haq, B.A., M.Sc. (Reading), Nurul Islam, Jafar Ali, M.A., B.Sc., Israrul Haq, L.V.P. (Hons.), V. P. Anantanarayanan, B.Sc. (Hons.), K. P. Jain, B.Sc., H. S. Lodi, B.A., C. V. S. Chetty, B.Sc. (Agri.), Assoc.A.I.R.I., Pratap Singh, B.Sc. (Agri.), G. Mahadevan, B.Sc. (Agri.), Ram Das, M.A., B.Sc. (Agri.).

B.—Provincial Marketing Officers.

Madras.—Rao Bahadur K. Gopalakrishna Raju, L.Ag.

Bombay.—Dr. T. G. Shirname, B.Ag., Ph.D., F.S.S., F.R.Econs.

Bengal.—A. R. Malik, M.A., B.Sc.

Punjab.—Sardar Sahib Sardar Kartar Singh, L.Ag., B.Sc. (Agri.), N.D.D. (Reading).

United Provinces.—J. A. Manawwar, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), M.S.A. (Texas).

Bihar.—B. N. Sarkar, L.Ag.

Orissa.—K. Gopalan, M.A., Dip. (Econ.), C.H.D. B.Com., (Manchester), F.R.Econ.S.

Central Provinces.—R. H. Hill, M.A. (Cantab.), I.A.S.

Assam.—L. K. Handique, B.Sc. (Agri.) (Edin.).

North-West Frontier Province :—D. M. Sapra, M.A., F.R.E.S.

Sind.—Dr. L. M. Hira, G.B.V.C., A.R.San.I. (Lond.); R. N. Gidwani, B.Ag.; D. K. Makhijani, B.Ag.

C.—Minor Administrations.

Ajmer-Merwara.—Ram Karan Singh Paroda, B.Sc. (Agri.).

Coorg.—Sri K. T. Uthappa, B.A.

Baluchistan.—H. R. Kidwai, M.Sc.

Delhi.—Sardar Sahib Mehtab Singh, M.Sc., F.C.S.

D.—Indian States Marketing Officers.

Hyderabad.—Dr. Amir Ali Khan, Ph.D.

Mysore.—V. Venkatachar, M.A., B.Com.

Patiala.—Harchand Singh, L.Ag.

Bhopal.—Jamil Mohammed Khan, B.Sc., LL.B.

Baroda.—J. N. Ambegaokar, B.A. (Hons.), B.Com., LL.B.

Bahawalpur.—Abdus Samad Wajid, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.).

Gwalior.—B. S. Aurora, B.Sc., N. S. Apte, B.Ag. (Bom.), N. D. Gupta.

Travancore.—S. Rangaswamy Aiyangar, B.A., B.Ag.

Kashmir.—Dr. R. C. Rawlley, M.A., M.Sc., D.Sc. (Lond.), President, Jammu and Kashmir Marketing Board, Srinagar.

Jodhpur.—R. C. Sinha.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF SUGAR TECHNOLOGY.

The Indian Sugar Committee of 1920 recommended *inter alia* the establishment of a Central Research Institute as necessary for the proper development of the Sugar Industry in this country. The necessity for such an Institute was greatly emphasised since the date of the Report by the rapid expansion of the industry.

The recommendation of the Sugar Committee was accepted and the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology was started by the Government of India on 1st October, 1936, to carry out research in the different branches of Sugar Technology and to help the Indian Sugar Industry in various ways by rendering technical assistance to Sugar Factories, by training students in all branches of Sugar Technology, by providing short course to technical men already engaged in the Industry, etc. The scheme has been sanctioned in the first instance for a period of 5 years.

An Advisory Board has also been constituted with the Vice-chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, as Chairman and representatives of the different sections of the industry —cane-growers, sugar manufacturers and merchants as members.

The work of the Institute has been organized under two broad heads, (*a*) office work including general administration and, (*b*) research and teaching. The former includes the technical, the statistical and general sections; the latter consists of three main sections—Sugar Technology, Sugar Engineering and Sugar Chemistry, the last comprising of Sugar Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry and Bio-Che-

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mistry. The laboratories are well equipped with instruments required for research on sugar and allied products. Attached to the Institute are the Experimental Sugar Factory, workshop, Sugar Engineering and Chemical Engineering laboratories, Sugar Research and testing station, Bilari, Bureau of Sugar standards and research schemes for manufacture of cattle feed from molasses and for manufacture of sugarcandy carried out at Bilari and Ravalgaon are also under the control of the Director.

The functions of the Research and Testing Station at Bilari are (i) testing of existing plants and processes in use in the open pan industry, (ii) devising complete units, (iii) giving demonstration of new machines and improved processes, (iv) undertaking research work for introducing improvements and (v) training of artisans.

The Advisory Committee of the Bureau of Sugar Standards includes members drawn from the associations of manufacturers, merchants and workers. The Indian Sugar Standards are being issued annually since 1935 and are revised periodically on the basis of experience gained in regard to trade requirements. The Institute maintains a Museum in which samples of sugar, *gur*, *rab* and allied products are exhibited.

"The sugar production Rules 1935" framed in accordance with the provisions of Section V of the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act 1932 came into force from 1st November, 1935. The Rules require Sugar factories in India to submit periodical returns in prescribed forms. The information supplied under the above Rules is treated a strictly confidential and where publication of data is considered necessary in the interest of the industry as a whole every care is taken to ensure that the names of individual factories are not divulged. The Government of India passed orders that non-submission of returns to the Institute by the factories regularly and punctually as required by the Rules would be an offence punishable under Section 176 I.P.C.

Apart from the technical work under the Sugar Production Rules, 1935, technical assistance and advice on various aspects of the sugar industry are given by the Institute to sugar factories, central and provincial governments, Indian States and others. The Institute endeavours to meet all technical requirements of factories so far as its staff and equipment permit. The more important types of work which the Institute undertakes for rendering technical assistance to sugar factories are—(*a*) advice to promoters of new factories, (*b*) advice relating to extensions and alterations of existing factories, (*c*) advice relating to improvements in working of plant, (*d*) advice relating to improvements in manufacturing process, (*e*) technical control of manufacturing operations, (*f*) advice regarding working expenses and cost of production, (*g*) investigations into special problems and (*h*) analytical work.

The Sugar Trade Information Service under the control of the Director is run to meet the requirements of the sugar trade and industry in India.

The scope of the work of the Institute was brought to the notice of all persons interested in the sugar industry through a booklet entitled "Functions and Activities." In order to establish and maintain contact with the sugar factories and enable them to be in touch with research work carried out at the Institute and developments elsewhere, arrangements have been made for issuing brief summaries on matters of technical interest under the title of "Sugar Notes." Description and results of various experimental and research work carried out in the Institute are being published annually in the publication entitled "Scientific Reports of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology."

The Institute trains a limited number of men every year and gives them the highest and most complete training in their respective subjects. For most courses, a period of factory training is an essential condition for the grant of diploma or certificate. There are five regular courses of training for students desiring to qualify for technical posts in sugar factories, *viz.*, Fellowship and Associateship courses in Sugar Technology and in Sugar Engineering and the Sugar Boilers Certificates Course. Besides, facilities are provided for men already engaged in the industry to have the necessary technical training during the off-season provided they have the requisite educational qualifications. The off-season courses are—(*a*) Chemical Control, (*b*) Bacteriology, (*c*) Pan Boiling, (*d*) Fuel and Boiler Control, (*e*) Statistical Methods (for research students), (*f*) Statistics (for sugar students), (*g*) Dutch language, and (*h*) German Language.

In order to afford adequate facilities to the Sugar Factories in India for selecting properly qualified staff and at the same time to reduce unemployment amongst the educated technical workers in the sugar industry, the Institute runs an Employment Bureau which collects authentic information about the qualifications and experience of those seeking employment in the sugar industry and makes it available free of charge to factories on receipt of enquiries.

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AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN 1938-39 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Province.	Area according to survey.	*Deduct* Indian States.	NET AREA.	
			According to survey.	According to Village Papers.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	1,562,106	..	1,562,106	1,562,106
Assam	43,375,360	7,890,560	35,484,800	35,484,800
Bengal	50,373,296	..	50,373,296	50,373,296
Bihar	44,325,305	..	44,325,305	44,325,305
Bombay	48,720,919	..	48,720,919	48,720,919
Central Provinces and Berar ..	63,004,800	..	63,004,800	63,112,272
Coorg	1,012,264	..	1,012,264	1,012,264
Delhi	368,456	..	368,456	368,456
Madras	79,760,682	..	79,760,682	79,795,395
North-West Frontier Province.	8,439,596	..	8,439,596	8,578,769
Orissa	20,582,576	..	20,582,576	20,141,921
Punjab	61,001,600	..	61,001,600	60,175,894
Sind	30,179,066	..	30,179,066	30,179,066
United Provinces	67,848,920	..	67,848,920	68,046,609
Total ..	520,554,946	7,890,560	512,664,386	511,877,072

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA IN EACH PROVINCE IN 1938-39.

Provinces.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows.	Current fallows.	Net area actually sown.	Culturable area included in "other uncultivated land excluding current fallows" shown in column 4. (*a*).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	46,981	647,607	347,232	238,943	281,343	..
Assam	4,100,883	4,577,400	18,774,650	1,412,955	6,618,912	..
Bengal	4,688,193	9,300,924	6,638,732	5,015,347	24,730,100	143,060
Bihar	6,606,945	6,148,185	6,800,775	6,791,000	17,978,400	..
Bombay	8,321,190	5,712,230	913,021	4,994,829	28,779,649	148,280
Central Provinces & Berar	15,893,761	4,881,011	14,017,848	3,950,319	24,369,333	5,657,038
Coorg	331,737	359,474	11,690	161,034	148,329	..
Delhi	..	82,709	62,604	50,829	172,314	..
Madras	13,191,517	14,500,388	10,862,824	9,860,823	31,379,843	..
North-West Frontier Province ..	352,932	2,679,231	2,866,660	587,739	2,092,207	..
Orissa	2,637,753	6,211,434	3,138,765	1,646,240	6,507,729	47,300
Punjab	1,974,750	12,983,323	14,275,353	5,790,871	25,151,597	3,870,833
Sind	760,469	13,798,854	5,505,834	5,005,638	5,108,271	..
United Provinces ..	9,276,713	9,928,409	9,964,452	2,795,085	36,081,950	..
Total ..	68,183,824	91,811,179	94,180,440	84,301,652	209,399,977	9,866,511

(*a*) Figures given in this column represent areas *definitely* known to be culturable.

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AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1938-39 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	AREA IRRIGATED.					
	By Canals.		By Tanks.	By Wells.	Other Sources.	Total Area Irrigated.
	Government.	Private.				
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	..	..	15,856	82,028	196	98,080
Assam	228	352,670	1,400	..	300,451	654,749
Bengal	110,287	285,166	1,013,042	39,039	446,624	1,894,158
Bihar	695,282	809,524	1,457,415	472,970	1,602,362	5,037,553
Bombay	244,515	87,228	105,383	688,866	21,381	1,147,373
Central Provinces & Berar	*	841,331	*	168,908	49,919	1,060,158
Coorg	2,411	..	1,667	..	..	4,078
Delhi	44,946	..	353	39,496	..	84,795
Madras	3,752,569	153,008	2,902,016	1,299,161	336,971	8,443,725
North-West Frontier Province ..	452,420	431,941	..	80,533	67,222	1,032,116
Orissa	316,594	52,319	275,775	8,372	684,991	1,338,051
Punjab	11,165,912	444,098	41,526	4,749,094	142,968	16,543,598
Sind	3,864,191	29,205	..	27,291	512,362	4,433,049
United Provinces ..	3,762,163	44,911	58,222	5,554,051	2,539,590	11,958,937
Total ..	24,411,518	3,531,401	5,872,655	13,209,809	6,705,037	53,730,420

* Included under "Private canals".

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AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1938-39 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Province.	Crops Irrigated*				
	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajri.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	41	7,546	20,924	1,263	2,124
Assam	636,648	..	..	..	..
Bengal	1,719,003	13,104	3,518	65	114
Bihar	3,536,997	294,342	166,922	2,500	1,496
Bombay	171,955	202,376	10,604	257,591	72,006
Central Provinces & Berar ..	854,117	61,751	1,633	556	..
Coorg	4,078	..	..	..	..
Delhi	15	34,650	9,156	1,677	1,714
Madras	7,503,668	2,593	5	521,389	300,561
North-West Frontier Province ..	41,837	374,104	54,738	25,901	7,515
Orissa	1,206,981	894	..	..	..
Punjab	836,856	5,820,423	334,965	201,595	401,922
Sind	1,256,106	1,175,613	22,451	440,726	212,354
United Provinces	548,060	4,890,134	2,153,215	57,179	12,940
Total ..	18,316,362	12,877,530	2,778,131	1,510,442	1,012,746

*Includes area irrigated at both harvests.

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AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1938-39 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Crops Irrigated *						
	Maize.	Other cereals and pulses.	Sugarcane	Other food crops.	Cotton.	Other non-food crops.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	28,004	15,908	19	13,166	19,789	2,170	110,954
Assam	..	354	..	8,539	..	9,208	654,749
Bengal	6,115	50,663	33,091	107,878	778	11,412	1,945,741
Bihar	64,784	616,419	117,245	158,969	1,731	76,148	5,037,553
Bombay	22,709	103,900	74,698	183,062	34,739	212,909	1,346,549
Central Provinces and Berar	195	9,868	26,332	94,219	124	11,363	1,060,158
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,078
Delhi	839	7,755	928	6,416	1,435	20,210	84,795
Madras	3,109	999,553	93,483	342,500	164,754	544,349	10,475,964
North-West Frontier Province	258,748	31,442	51,044	38,579	17,580	154,250	1,055,738
Orissa	1,234	194,534	29,373	21,055	827	7,775	1,462,673
Punjab	542,246	1,209,983	288,216	320,554	2,759,632	4,118,673	16,835,065
Sind	2,666	637,560	6,629	51,490	855,907	294,751	4,956,253
United Provinces ..	299,920	2,791,907	1,076,550	401,734	369,617	460,314	13,061,570
Total ..	1,230,569	6,669,846	1,797,608	1,748,161	4,226,913	5,923,532	58,091,840

*Includes area irrigated of both harvests.

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AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1938-39 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Food Grains.				
	Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar or cholum (great millet).	Bajra or cumbu (spiked millet).
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	175	9,780	29,708	75,907	24,015
Assam	5,351,506	..	..	..	..
Bengal	21,988,000	174,000	101,300	4,900	1,800
Bihar	9,578,600	1,093,300	1,294,000	65,100	60,300
Bombay	2,015,329	1,860,583	15,420	7,728,308	4,252,517
Central Provinces & Berar	5,794,340	3,381,966	17,188	4,330,812	99,943
Coorg	84,677	..	..	..	..
Delhi	18	39,167	11,382	16,722	52,870
Madras	9,844,388	10,888	2,633	4,914,537	2,717,545
North-West Frontier Province	41,891	982,453	142,638	79,517	109,897
Orissa	5,147,885	3,672	250	44,122	6,495
Punjab	1,029,548	9,526,323	574,839	877,720	2,640,575
Sind	1,256,106	1,178,013	22,451	450,867	753,066
United Provinces	7,785,475	8,520,501	3,988,015	2,245,039	2,057,214
Total ..	69,917,938	26,780,646	6,199,824	20,833,551	12,776,237

Provinces.	Food Grains.				
	Ragi or marua (Millet).	Maize.	Gram (Pulse).	Other food grains and Pulses.	Total. Food Grains.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	4	50,806	5,082	27,509	222,986
Assam	..	..	*	259,132	5,610,638
Bengal	4,100	67,100	341,600	1,302,400	23,985,200
Bihar	611,700	1,52,0600	1,346,600	4,084,700	19,654,000
Bombay	666,263	172,501	595,036	2,972,924	20,278,881
Central Provinces & Berar.	10,679	151,839	1,106,522	5,503,035	20,396,324
Coorg	2,854	..	..	1,115	88,646
Delhi	..	2,024	6,032	5,331	133,546
Madras	1,639,299	64,218	50,806	6,187,633	25,431,947
North-West Frontier Province	..	486,354	95,016	88,320	2,026,086
Orissa	291,227	30,673	8,869	652,479	6,185,672
Punjab	19,606	1,110,427	2,301,761	1,120,044	19,200,843
Sind	235	2,674	295,857	279,782	4,239,051
United Provinces	244,593	2,063,332	5,529,552	6,369,041	38,802,762
Total ..	3,490,560	5,722,548	11,682,733	28,853,445	186,257,482

* Included under "Other food grains and pulses."

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AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1938-39 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Oil-seeds.							
	Linseed.	Sesamum (til or jinjili.)	Rape and mustard.	Ground-nut.	Cocoanut	Castor.	Other Oil-seeds.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	191	24,603	189	2	..		..	24,985
Assam ..	9,081	22,662	405,730	..	..	4,619	..	442,092
Bengal ..	155,900	188,400	777,300	2,400	13,300	200	28,900	1,166,400
Bihar ..	576,300	114,200	498,200	..	..	33,800	297,600	1,520,100
Bombay ..	124,777	209,945	18,231	1,435,638	28,702	45,927	628,448	2,491,668
Central Provinces and Berar ..	1,288,894	438,084	73,992	279,893	..	28,487	363,025	2,472,375
Coorg ..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	34
Delhi ..	6	4	2,460	..	..	..	102	2,572
Madras ..	2,159	876,397	1,847	3,770,689	586,860	267,627	62,570	5,568,149
North-West Frontier Province ..	26	3,397	99,938	..	..	..	3	103,364
Orissa ..	7,548	114,791	27,627	20,657	30,021	20,394	82,989	304,027
Punjab ..	30,276	96,873	649,987	29,759	..	29	2,404	809,328
Sind ..	94	10,065	162,772	13	12	5,293	46,183	224,437
United Provinces ..	282,485	321,576	258,794	159,382	..	9,870	24,938	1,057,045
otal ..	2,477,737	2,421,031	2,977,067	5,698,433	658,895	416,246	1,537,167	16,186,576

Provinces.	Condiments and spices.	Sugar.		Fibres.			
		Sugarcane.	Others*	Cotton.	Jute.	Others.	Total fibres.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	2,463	282	..	27,478	..	20	27,498
Assam	..	28,542	..	36,650	302,628	..	339,278
Bengal	178,900	298,900	66,300	58,000	2,474,500	40,300	2,572,800
Bihar	88,700	375,300	..	42,600	315,600	10,700	368,900
Bombay	223,359	76,120	1,180	3,698,757	..	90,144	3,788,901
Central Provinces and Berar	130,912	29,450	..	3,652,817	..	82,300	3,735,117
Coorg	8,711	0	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	469	1,015	..	1,495	..	171	1,666
Madras	645,991	98,262	95,807	1,928,714	..	229,628	2,158,342
North-West Frontier Province	9,243	51,091	..	22,066	..	1,041	23,107
Orissa	23,497	32,020	262	8,321	24,932	12,277	45,530
Punjab	62,145	354,285	..	2,902,303	..	38,789	2,941,092
Sind	3,360	6,629	444	855,852	..	243	856,095
United Provinces ..	123,078	1,627,846	..	651,978	7,471	208,170	867,619
Total ..	1,500,828	2,989,751	163,993	13,887,031	3,125,131	713,783	17,725,945

* Area under sugar-yielding plants other than sugarcane.

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AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1938-39 IN EACH PROVINCE.

Provinces.	Dyes and Tanning materials.		Drugs and Narcotics.					Fodder Crops.
	Indigo.	Others.	Opium.	Tea.	Coffee.	Tobacco.	Other Drugs and Narcotics (*a*)	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	2	..	..	..	..	14	..	890
Assam	..	..	..	439,089	..	14,432	..	..
Bengal	..	..	..	200,500	..	316,000	4,300	110,900
Bihar	1,500	..	..	4,100	..	104,300	..	24,100
Bombay	..	42	..	8	9	155,060	27,204	2,480,450
Central Provinces and Berar ..	14	69	..	..	..	11,233	2,308	508,993
Coorg	..	..	..	446	40,941	10	..	..
Delhi	..	14	..	..	..	1,508	..	45,322
Madras	28,576	1,658	..	77,546	54,623	320,134	150,622	431,865
North-West Frontier Province ..	..	76	..	..	..	15,640	12	142,074
Orissa	..	1,075	..	..	130	30,596	818	15,394
Punjab	6,840	11,723	3,975	9,430	..	82,639	2,134	4,873,663
Sind	11	768	..	..	..	4,755	115	188,272
United Provinces ..	2,196	413	6,183	6,049	..	98,879	2,471	1,548,878
Total ..	39,139	15,838	10,158	737,528	95,703	1,155,200	189,984	10,370,801

(*a*) Includes Cinchona and Indian hemp also.

Provinces.	Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.	Miscellaneous Crops.		Total area sown.	*Deduct* area sown more than once.	Net area sown.
		Food.	Non-food.			
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	1,373	15,546	17,109	313,148	31,805	281,343
Assam	461,204	(*b*)	141,981	7,487,256	868,344	6,618,912
Bengal	817,000	226,700	79,000	30,022,900	5,292,800	24,730,100
Bihar	445,100	543,400	221,400	23,351,800	5,373,400	17,978,400
Bombay	207,814	2,974	6,826	29,740,496	960,847	28,779,649
Central Provinces and Berar	147,013	3,421	1,014	27,438,243	3,068,910	24,369,333
Coorg	9,871	....	....	148,668	339	148,329
Delhi	6,352	200	1,586	194,250	21,936	172,314
Madras	714,351	49,276	130,433	35,957,582	4,577,739	31,379,843
North-West Frontier Province	43,640	35,329	3,150	2,452,812	360,605	2,092,207
Orissa	140,023	54,326	195,720	7,029,090	521,361	6,507,729
Punjab	272,027	201,863	13,333	28,845,320	3,693,723	25,151,597
Sind	49,317	3,188	54,506	5,630,948	522,677	5,108,271
United Provinces ..	590,274	217,588	19,850	44,071,491	8,889,541	36,081,950
Total ..	3,905,359	1,353,811	885,908	243,584,004	34,184,027	209,399,977

(*b*) Included under "Miscellaneous non-food crops."

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Source :—Estimates of area and yield of Principal crops in India, 1938-39.
The figures represent the out-turn of provinces (British districts) in 1938-39 :—

Provinces.	Rice. (000 tons.)	Wheat. (000 tons.)	Sugarcane (Gur.) (000 tons.)	Tea* (000 lbs.)	Cotton (000 bales of 400 lbs. each.)	Jute* (000 bales of 400 lbs. each.)	Linseed. (000 tons.)	Rape & Mustard. (000 tons.)	Sesamum. (000 tons.)	Castor Seed. (000 tons.)	Groundnut (Unshelled.) (000 tons.)	Barley. (000 tons.)
Ajmer-Merwara ..	..	3	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Assam	1,742	..	37	261,037	14	557	..	6	..	..	..	..
Bengal	7,567	44	439	106,339	23	8,232	29	152	31	..	..	32
Bihar	2,654	385	369	1,304	7	709	79	108	17	4	..	419
Orissa	1,406	1	62	..	1	47	1	5	13	2	7	..
Bombay	736	337	177	..	708	..	11	3	22	6	556	5
C. P. & Berar ..	1,736	673	48	..	549	..	110	16	34	5	74	3
Delhi	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Coorg	54	..	..	101	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	4,100	..	274	38,180	372	..	..	..	94	22	1,613	(a)
N.-W. Frontier Province ..	..	252	59	..	5	..	..	10	..	..	..	42
Punjab	..	3,235	229	2,777	1,104	..	3	110	8	..	..	151
Sind	497	364	14	..	282	..	..	14	1	..	..	5
United Provinces ..	1,975	2,642	2,160	1,857	179	..	148	432	101	4	..	1,182
Total ..	22,467	7,950	3,868	411,595	3,252	9,545	381	918	321	43	2,250	1,851

(a) Not available.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS : (*Figures in thousands of acres.*)

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Total ..	22,467	7,950	3,868	411,595	3,252	9,545	381	918	321	43	2,250	1,851

(a) Not available.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS : (*Figures in thousands of acres.*)

——	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	*1938-39.
Area by professional survey ..	669,916	669,345	668,869	668,045	668,040	668,061	667,361	679,482	511,791	512,664
Area according to village papers .	667,516	667,522	667,058	667,732	667,571	667,594	666,871	679,002	511,389	511,877
Area under forest	87,277	87,962	88,566	88,803	89,067	89,239	89,461	89,173	68,001	68,184
Area not available for cultivation.	146,873	146,810	145,614	145,550	144,992	144,817	144,942	155,004	92,442	91,811
Culturable waste other than fallow.	155,491	154,017	155,000	154,610	153,627	154,260	153,593	154,302	91,969	94,180
Fallow land	49,714	49,618	49,042	50,693	47,639	52,297	51,005	48,638	45,394	48,302
Net area sown	228,161	229,115	228,836	228,076	232,246	226,981	227,870	231,885	213,493	209,400
Area irrigated	51,010	49,697	48,729	49,882	50,508	50,534	51,317	51,636	52,883	53,730
Area under Food-crops—										
Rice	79,424	80,632	81,288	79,968	80,425	79,520	79,888	81,678	69,455	69,918
Wheat	24,731	24,797	25,320	25,014	27,598	25,655	25,150	25,250	26,633	26,781
Barley	7,027	6,693	6,495	6,405	6,724	6,587	6,178	6,531	6,311	6,200
Jowar	23,241	22,808	21,608	21,462	21,401	21,853	1,540	24,013	20,702	20,833
Bajra	13,291	13,698	13,942	14,007	13,138	13,102	13,069	11,451	12,498	12,776
Ragi	4,000	3,973	3,871	3,826	3,732	3,738	3,535	3,585	3,475	3,491
Maize	6,552	6,458	6,109	6,267	6,049	6,185	6,211	5,955	5,633	5,722
Gram	11,458	13,644	15,932	13,926	16,546	13,732	14,873	15,796	13,662	11,683
Other food-grains and pulse .	30,294	30,033	30,449	30,588	30,610	30,263	29,816	29,777	28,393	28,853
Total Food-grains ..	200,018	202,736	205,014	201,463	206,223	200,635	200,260	204,036	186,762	186,257
Sugar	2,583	2,869	3,041	3,367	3,364	3,524	4,038	4,472	3,859	3,154
Area under other food-crops (including fruits, vegetables, condiments, spices & miscellaneous food-crops).	7,898	8,241	8,389	8,301	8,078	8,485	8,308	8,181	6,701	6,760
Total Food-crops	210,499	213,846	216,444	213,131	217,665	212,644	212,606	216,689	197,322	196,171

Figures for 1938-39 are subject to revision.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA—(*in thousands of acres*).

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	‡1937-38.	‡1938-39.
Area under non-food crops—										
Linseed	1,927	1,999	2,217	2,161	2,067	2,128	2,121	2,342	2,489	2,478
Sesamum (til)	3,550	3,638	3,712	4,247	4,207	3,393	3,673	3,729	2,438	2,421
Rape and Mustard	3,554	3,297	3,507	3,524	3,322	2,855	2,921	3,318	3,001	2,977
Other Oilseeds	7,293	7,524	6,446	7,763	8,198	6,167	6,947	8,405	9,057	8,311
Total Oilseeds ..	16,330	16,458	15,882	17,695	17,794	14,543	15,662	17,794	16,985	16,187
Area under—										
Cotton	16,141	14,201	14,487	13,122	14,499	14,485	15,761	15,358	15,359	13,887
Jute	3,268	3,402	1,845	1,877	2,494	2,476	1,936	2,540	2,847	3,125
Other fibres	666	719	686	668	633	627	770	760	738	714
Indigo	71	64	53	61	42	60	40	43	38	39
Opium	41	43	42	31	18	9	10	10	9	10
Coffee	91	92	92	93	95	96	97	98	98	96
Tea	766	775	775	775	779	783	787	794	739	737
Tobacco	1,173	1,112	1,150	1,117	1,085	1,257	1,230	1,151	1,138	1,155
Fodder crops	9,381	9,300	9,625	9,989	10,207	10,308	10,791	10,792	10,411	10,371
Other non-food crops ..	1,911	1,901	1,820	1,832	1,849	1,831	1,458	1,507	1,180	1,092
Total non-food crops ..	49,839	48,067	46,457	47,260	49,495	46,475	48,542	50,847	49,542	47,413

STATEMENT SHOWING YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA.—(*Yields in thousands of*:)—

Crop Yields in.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	‡1936-37.	‡1937-38.	‡1938-39.
Yields in thousands of—										
Rice .. .. *tons.*	31,132	32,198	33,001	31,114	30,907	30,238	28,211	27,828	26,737	23,818
Wheat .. .. ,,	10,469	9,306	9,024	9,455	9,370	9,729	9,434	9,752	10,794	9,934
Coffee .. .. .. *lbs.*	39,424	32,973	33,614	33,037	34,601	32,776	41,173	34,008	33,516	..
Tea * .. .. .. ,,	432,842	391,081	394,083	433,669	383,674	399,251	394,429	395,181	430,250	451,861
Cotton .. 400 *lb. bales.*	5,243	5,226	4,007	4,657	5,108	4,857	5,918	6,180	5,660	5,045
Jute* .. .. ,, ,,	10,335	11,205	5,542	7,072	7,987	8,500	7,215	9,611	8,656	6,819
Linseed .. .. *tons.*	380	377	416	406	376	420	388	420	457	445
Rape and Mustard .. ,,	1,095	988	1,025	1,042	943	900	957	964	1,021	926
Sesamum (til) .. ,,	455	526	476	551	541	406	463	439	449	396
Groundnut .. .. ,,	2,362	2,766	2,268	2,997	3,330	1,884	2,258	2,714	3,436	3,196
Castor seed .. .. ,,	116	120	146	151	143	105	121	128	104	111
Indigo .. .. *cwt.*	14	13	10	11	8	10	7	7	7	6
Cane-sugar (Gur) .. *tons.*	2,752	3,228	3,975	4,676	4,896	5,140	5,931	6,476	5,307	4,108
Rubber * .. .. *lbs.*	28,023	24,351	20,117	(*b*) 6,381	12,915	37,156	48,545	30,448	32,267	31,066

Note.—The acreage of crops given in this table is for British India only, but the yield includes the crops in certain Indian States also.
* The statistics of the production of Tea, Jute and Rubber are for calendar years. The figures for 1938-39 are subject to revision.
(*b*) Decrease is due to general slump in the rubber market. ‡ Exclusive of Burma.

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Irrigation.

The chief characteristics of the Indian rainfall are its unequal distribution over the country, its irregular distribution throughout the seasons and its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The normal annual rainfall varies from 460 inches at Cherrapunji in the Assam hills to less than three inches in Upper Sind. The greatest rainfall actually measured at any station in any one year was 905 inches, recorded at Cherrapunji in 1861, while at stations in Upper Sind it has been nil. There are thus portions of the country which suffer as much from excessive rainfall as others do from drought.

The second important characteristic of the rainfall is its unequal distribution throughout the seasons. Except in the south-east of the peninsula, where the heaviest precipitation is received from October to December, by far the greater portion of the rain falls during the south-west monsoon, between June and October. During the winter months the rainfall is comparatively small, the normal amount varying from half an inch to two inches, while the hot weather, from March to May or June, is practically rainless. Consequently it happens that in one season of the year the greater part of India is deluged with rain and is the scene of the most wonderful and rapid growth of vegetation; in another period the same tract becomes a dreary, sun-burnt waste. The transition from the latter to the former stage often occurs in a few days. From the agricultural point of view the most unsatisfactory feature of the Indian rainfall is its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The average annual rainfall over the whole country is about 45 inches and there is but little variation from this average from year to year, the greatest recorded being only about seven inches. But if separate tracts are considered, extraordinary variations are found. At many stations annual rainfalls of less than half the average are not uncommon, while at some less than a quarter of the normal amount has been recorded in a year of extreme drought.

Scarcity.—Classing a year in which the deficiency is 25 per cent. as a dry year and one in which it is 40 per cent. as a year of severe drought, the examination of past statistics shows that, over the precarious area, one year in five may be expected to be a dry year and one in ten a year of severe drought. It is largely in order to remove the menace of these years that the great irrigation systems of India have been constructed.

Government Works.—The Government irrigation works of India may be divided into two main classes, those provided with artificial storage, and those dependent throughout the year on the natural supplies of the rivers from which they have their origin. In actual fact, practically every irrigation work depends upon storage of one kind or another but, in many cases, this is provided by nature without man's assistance. In Northern India, upon the Himalayan rivers, and in Madras, where the cold weather rains are even heavier than those of the south-west monsoon, the principal non-storage systems are found.

The expedient of storing water in the monsoon for utilisation during the subsequent dry weather has been practised in India from time immemorial. In their simplest form, such storage works consist of an earthen embankment constructed across a valley or depression, behind which the water collects, and those under Government control range from small tanks irrigating only a few acres each to the huge reservoirs recently completed in the Deccan which are capable of storing over 20,000 million cubic feet of water. By gradually escaping water from a work of the latter type, a supply can be maintained long after the river on which the reservoir is situated would otherwise be dry and useless.

The Three Classes.—Previously all irrigation works were divided into three classes-Productive, Protective and Minor, but during the triennium 1921-24 the method of determining the source from which the funds for the construction of Government works were provided was changed, and now all works, whether major or minor, for which capital accounts are kept, have been re-classified under two heads, Productive and Unproductive, with a third class embracing areas irrigated by non-capital works. The main criterion to be satisfied before a work can be classed as productive is that it shall, within ten years of the completion of construction, produce sufficient revenue to cover its working expenses and the interest charges on its capital cost. Most of the largest irrigation systems in India belong to the productive class.

Unproductive works are constructed primarily with a view to the protection of precarious tracts and to guard against the necessity for periodical expenditure on the relief of the population in times of famine. They are financed from the current revenues of India, generally from the annual grant for famine relief and insurance, and are not directly remunerative, the construction of each such work being separately justified by a comparison of the value of each acre protected (based upon such factors as the probable cost of famine relief, the population of the tract, the area already protected and the minimum area which must be protected in order to tide over a period of severe drought) with the cost of such protection.

Nearly one-eighth of the whole area irrigated in India from Government works is effected by minor works for which no capital account is kept.

Growth of Irrigation.—There has, during the last fifty years, been a steady growth in the area irrigated by Government irrigation works. From 10¼ million acres in 1878–79 the area

Rubber* ... lbs. | 28,023 | 24,351 | 20,117 | (b) 6,381 | 12,915 | 37,158 | 48,545 | 30,448 | 32,207 | 31,066

Note.—The acreage of crops given in this table is for British India only, but the yield includes the crops in certain Indian States also.
* The statistics of the production of Tea, Jute and Rubber are for calendar years. The figures for 1938-39 are subject to revision.
(b) Decrease is due to general slump in the rubber market. ‡ Exclusive of Burma.

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annually irrigated rose to 19¼ million acres at the beginning of the century and to 32.433 million acres in 1937–38.

The main increase has been in the class of productive works, which irrigated 4½ million acres in 1878-79 and rose to 20,756,209 acres in 1926-27. During the year 1937-38 the areas irrigated by productive and unproductive works amounted to 24.52 and 2.82 million acres respectively.

The area irrigated in 1937-38 was the largest in the Punjab in which province 12.29 million acres were irrigated during the year, excluding area irrigated through channels which lie in the Indian states. The Madras presidency came next, with an area of 7.56 million acres, followed by the United Provinces with an area of 5.16 million acres.

Capital and Revenue.—The total capital outlay, direct and indirect on irrigation and navigation works, including works under construction, amounted at the end of the year 1937-38 to Rs. 15,028 lakhs. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 1,351 lakhs and the working expenses 462 lakhs; the net return on the capital being, therefore, 5.91 per cent.

The return on capital invested in productive irrigation works was highest in the Punjab where the canals yielded 14.99 per cent. The return was 11.29 per cent. in the North-West Frontier Province, 9.42 per cent. in Bombay, 6.36 per cent. in Madras, and 5.32 per cent. in the United Provinces.

Charges for Water.—The charges for water are levied in different ways in the various provinces. In some, notably in Sind, the ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the canals. In others, as in parts of Madras and Bombay, different rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is irrigated or not, and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for water. These methods may, however, be regarded as exceptional. Over the greater part of India water is paid for separately, the area actually irrigated is measured, and a rate is charged per acre according to the crop grown. Lower rates are often levied in cases where irrigation is by "lift", that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field.

Various other methods of assessment have been tried, such as by renting outlets for an annual sum, or by charging according to the volume of the water used, but these have never been successful. The cultivator fully understands the principle of "No crops, no charge" which is now followed as far as possible in canal administration, but has no confidence in a system under which his liability for water rate is independent of the area and quality of his crop.

The rates charged vary considerably with the crop grown, and are different in each province and often upon the several canals in a single province. Thus in the Punjab, they vary from Rs. 7–8–0 to Rs. 12 per acre for sugarcane, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7–8–0 per acre for rice, from Rs. 3–4–0 to Rs. 5–4–0 per acre for wheat, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4–4–0 per acre for cotton and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3–4–0 per acre for millets and pulses. Charge is made for additional waterings. Practically speaking, Government guarantees sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available. If the crop fails to mature, or if its yield is much below normal, either the whole or part of the irrigation assessment is remitted.

A somewhat different system, the long lease system, is in force in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces, under which the cultivators pay a small rate for a term of years whether they take water or not. In these provinces where the normal rainfall is fairly high, it is always a question whether irrigation will be necessary at all, and if the cultivators have to pay the full rate, they are apt to hold off until water becomes absolutely essential, and the sudden and universal demand then usually exceeds the supply. By paying a reduced rate every year for a term of years they become entitled to water when required; consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment, and the demand is much more evenly distributed throughout the season.

Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms, and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives.

Central Bureau of Irrigation.—An important event of the triennium 1930-33 was the establishment of a Central Bureau of Irrigation as an essential adjunct of the Central Board of Irrigation. This organisation satisfies a want long felt by irrigation officers and has great potentialities in connection with the development of Indian irrigation. The Bureau came into being in May 1931. Its main objects are to ensure the free exchange of information and experience on irrigation and allied subjects between the engineer officers of the various provinces; to co-ordinate research in irrigation matters throughout India and to disseminate the results achieved; to convene at intervals general congresses at which selected irrigation matters will be discussed by officers from various provinces; and to establish contact with similar bureaux in other countries with a view to the exchange of publications and information. These objects necessitate among other things the maintenance of a comprehensive library of irrigation publications both Indian and foreign, and the expenditure on the establishment and on the library is considerable. The bureau was financed during the year 1931-32 by the Government of India, but local Governments have since consented to contribute towards its support, and it has thus achieved an independent existence under the Central Board of Irrigation, the Government of India contributing in the same manner as provincial Governments.

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The results obtained in each province are given in the table below :—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1933-36.
Madras	7,484,466	7,448,147
Bombay (Deccan)	382,729	382,800
Sind	3,690,000	4,225,031
Bengal	63,740	127,808
United Provinces	3,805,205	3,977,404
Punjab	10,995,258	11,007,776
Burma	2,076,435	2,105,384
Bihar and Orissa	886,834	887,408
Central Provinces	405,184	332,500
North-West Frontier Province	395,089	431,135
Rajputana	25,098	26,446
Baluchistan	21,430	20,760
Total ..	30,231,468	30,972,799

Productive Works.—Taking productive works only, a triennial comparison is given in the following table. It will be seen that the average area irrigated by such works during the triennium was approximately two million more than in the previous period :—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1930-33.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1933-36.
Madras	3,825,277	3,882,729
Bombay-Deccan	6,089	5,148
Sind	2,705,647	4,092,675
United Provinces	3,508,892	3,583,062
Punjab	10,314,031	10,295,230
Burma	1,446,121	1,461,310
Bengal	*Nil*	74,313
Behar and Orissa	*Nil*	395,172
North-West Frontier Province	203,238	231,241
Total ..	22,009,295	24,020,880

Taking the productive works as a whole, the capital invested in them was, at the end of 1935-36, Rs. 10,721 lakhs. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 810 lakhs giving a return 7.56 per cent. as compared with 9 per cent. in 1918-19 and 9¼ per cent. in 1919-20. In considering these figures it must be remembered that the capital invested includes the expenditure upon several works which have only lately come into operation and others which were under construction, which classes at present contribute little or nothing in the way of revenue ; moreover only receipts from water rates and a share of the enhanced land revenue due to the introduction of irrigation are credited to the canals, so that the returns include nothing on account of the large addition to the general revenues of the country which follows in the wake of their construction.

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Unproductive Works.—Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the triennium were as below:—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1933-36.
Madras	361,624	396,724
Bombay-Deccan	204,715	208,700
Sind	834,305	104,594
Bengal	39,548	22,631
United Provinces	274,565	384,582
Punjab	681,227	712,546
Burma	562,169	572,197
Bihar and Orissa	884,350	490,849
Central Provinces	374,556	305,562
North-West Frontier Province	191,850	199,894
Rajputana	25,098	26,646
Baluchistan	21,430	20,760
Total ..	4,455,437	3,445,686

Non-capital Works.—The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below:—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1933-36.
Madras	3,297,565	3,168,693
Bombay-Deccan	171,925	168,952
Sind	62,637	27,763
Bengal	24,179	30,865
United Provinces	21,748	9,757
Burma	68,145	71,877
Bihar and Orissa	2,484	1,387
Central Provinces	30,628	26,939
Total ..	3,679,311	3,506,233

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Irrigated Acreage.—A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1937-38 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below :—

Provinces.	Area sown. Acres.	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works. Acres.	Percentage of area irrigated to total area sown.	Capital cost of Government irrigation & Navigation works to end of 1937-38. In lakhs of rupees.	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irrigation. In lakhs of rupees.
Madras	36,917,900	7,565,100	20.49	2,025	2,198
Bombay	28,591,100	488,900	1.71	1,077	243
Bengal	29,719,600	200,300	0.81	532	110
United Provinces	35,542,100	*5,163,800	14.53	2,940†	2,239
Punjab	31,572,600	‡12,291,800	38.80	3,586	4,032
Bihar	19,323,400	663,300	3.40	356	275
C. P. (excluding Berar) ..	20,658,000	317,400	1.50	679	90
N. W. F. Province ..	2,519,100	460,400	18.28	321	139
Orissa	6,447,600	384,000	4.68	330	128
Sind	5,441,300	4,849,300	89.12	3,001	1,028
Rajputana	392,600	26,800	6.82	36	8
Baluchistan	471,100	22,200	4.76	146	5
Total ..	217,596,400	32,433,300	14.68	15,028	10,494

* Excludes 24,500 acres in Indian States irrigated by the United Provinces Irrigation works.

† Includes Rs. 342 lakhs on Hydro-Electric works.

‡ In addition 769,400 acres were irrigated on the Indian State channels of the Western Jumna canal, the Sirhind and the Ghaggar canals.

New Works.—The major works of exceptional importance are the Lloyd Barrage and Canals in Sind, the Cauvery (Mettur) project in Madras, and the Sutlej Valley Canals in the Punjab. The Lloyd Barrage, which was opened by His Excellency the Viceroy early in 1932, is the greatest work of its kind in the world, measuring 4,725 feet between the faces of the regulators on either side. The canals construction scheme has been completed, and the revenue account of the scheme was opened with effect from the financial year 1932-33.

Providing for the irrigation of a total anticipated area of approximately 5¼ million acres on attainment of full development the main features of the scheme are a Barrage approximately a mile long across the river Indus near Sukkur, three large canals taking off from above the Barrage on the right bank of the River and four canals on the left bank of the River with a separate head-regulator for each canal. The extensive barrage works at Sukkur cost the Government over Rs. 24 crores.

The Sutlej Valley Works which reached completion by the end of 1932-33 received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in 1921-22. It falls into four natural groups centred on the Ferozepur, Suleimanke, Islam, and Panjnad Headworks. During the triennium ending 1932-33 all the State Canals taking off from the first three headworks, namely the Bikaner, Fordwah, Eastern Sadiqia, Bahawalpur and Qaimpur Canals were handed over to the States. The remaining two Canals, namely the Abbasia and Panjnad Canals taking off from the Panjnad Headworks, were also handed over to the Bahawalpur State during the year. The total expenditure on the Project to the end of 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 33.31 crores. The total area to be irrigated is 5,108,000 acres, or nearly 8,000 square miles. Of this, 2,075,000 acres are perennial and 3,033,000 acres non-perennial irrigation. 1,942,000 acres are in British territory, 2,825,000 acres in Bahawalpur and 341,009 acres in Bikaner.

The Cauvery-Mettur Project is the most important project completed during the triennium, under review and its inauguration ceremony was performed on the 21st August 1934. The project was sanctioned in 1925 and its sanctioned estimate amounts to Rs. 737 lakhs. It has been framed with two main objects in view, first, to improve the existing fluctuating water supplies for the Cauvery delta irrigation of over a million acres and, secondly, to extend irrigation to a new area of 301,000 acres. The project involved:—

(i) the construction of a large dam on the Cauvery at Mettur, the object of the dam being to store the flood waters of the river and to pass them down to the delta as and when required;

(ii) the construction of an irrigation canal (the Grand Anicut canal) taking off on the right bank of the Cauvery; and

(iii) the improvement and extension of the existing Vadavar canal in the Cauvery delta.

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A saving of Rs. 74.73 lakhs is expected in the sanctioned estimate and the project is estimated to yield a net revenue of over Rs. 50 lakhs. Apart from the extension of irrigation to new areas (271,000 acres on the Grand Anicut canal and 30,000 acres on the Vadavar canal). The potentialities of Mettur as an industrial centre are now considerable for the area will possess the great advantages of cheap power, an ample supply of water and proximity to cotton and groundnut tracts, and there are also factory sites in the vicinity of the railway and the river Cauvery.

[*Editorial Note* :—The figures given throughout this article are the latest obtainable from the Government of India at the time of going to press.]

WELLS AND TANKS.

So far we have dealt only with the great irrigation schemes. They are essentially exotic, the products of British rule; the real eastern instrument is the well. The most recent figures give thirty per cent. of the irrigated area in India as being under wells. Moreover the well is an extremely efficient instrument of irrigation. When the cultivator has to raise every drop of water which he uses from a varying depth, he is more careful in the use of it; well water exerts at least three times as much duty as canal water. Again, owing to the cost of lifting, it is generally used for high grade crops. It is estimated that well-irrigated lands produce at least one-third more than canal-watered lands. Although the huge areas brought under cultivation by a single canal scheme tend to reduce the disproportion between the two systems, it must be remembered that the spread of canals increases the possibilities of well irrigation by adding, through seepage, to the store of subsoil water and raising the level.

Varieties of Wells.—Wells in India are of every description. They may be just holes in the ground, sunk to subsoil level, used for a year or two and then allowed to fall into decay. These are temporary or kacha wells. Or they may be lined with timber, or with brick or stone. They vary from the kacha well costing a few rupees to the masonry well, which will run into thousands, or in the sandy wastes of Bikaner, where the water level is three hundred feet below the surface, to still more. The means of raising the water vary in equal degree. There is the *picottah*, or weighted lever, raising a bucket at the end of a pivoted pole, just as is done on the banks of the Nile. This is rarely used for lifts beyond fifteen feet. For greater lifts bullock power is invariably used. This is generally harnessed to the *mot*, or leather bag, which is passed over a pulley overhanging the well, then raised by bullocks who walk down a ramp of a length approximating to the depth of the well. Sometimes the *mot* is just a leather bag, more often it is a self-acting arrangement, which discharges the water into a sump automatically on reaching the surface. By this means from thirty to forty gallons of water are raised at a time, and in its simplicity, and the ease with which the apparatus can be constructed and repaired by village labour, the *mot* is unsurpassed in efficiency. There is also the Persian wheel, an endless chain of earthenware pots running round a wheel. Recently attempts have been made, particularly in Madras, to substitute mechanical power, furnished by oil engines, for the bullock. This has been found economical where the water supply is sufficiently large, especially where two or three wells can be linked. Government have systematically encouraged well irrigation by advancing funds for the purpose and exempting well watered land from extra assessment due to improvement. These advances, termed *takavi*, are freely made to approved applicants, the general rate of interest being 6¼ per cent. In Madras and Bombay ryots who construct wells, or other works of agricultural improvement, are exempt from enhanced assessment on that account. In other provinces the exemption lasts for specific periods, the term generally being long enough to recoup the owner the capital sunk.

Tanks.—Next to the well, the indigenous instrument of irrigation is the tank. The village or the roadside tank is one of the most conspicuous features in the Indian scene. The Indian tank may be any size. It may vary from a great work like Lakes Fife and Whiting in the Bombay Presidency or the Periyar Lake in Travancore, holding up from four to seven billion cubic feet of water, and spreading their waters through great chains of canal, to the little village tank irrigating ten acres. They date back to a very early stage in Indian civilisation. Some of these works in Madras are of great size, holding from three to four billion cubic feet, with water spreads of nine miles. The inscriptions of two large tanks in the Chingleput district of Madras, which still irrigate from two to four thousand acres are said to be over 1,100 years old. Tank irrigation is practically unknown in the Punjab and in Sind, but it is found in some form or other in all other provinces, including Burma, and finds its highest development in Madras. In the ryotwari tracts of Bombay and Madras all but the smallest tanks are controlled by Government. In the zemindari tracts only the large tanks are State works. According to the latest figures the area irrigated from tanks is about eight million acres, but in many cases the supply is extremely precarious. So far from tanks being a refuge in famine they are often quite useless inasmuch as the rainfall does not suffice to fill them and they remain dry throughout the season.

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Meteorology.

The meteorology of India like that of other countries is largely a result of its geographical position. The great land area of Asia to the northward and the enormous sea expanse of the Indian Ocean to the southward are determining factors in settling its principal meteorological features. When the Northern Hemisphere is turned away from the sun, in the northern winter, Central Asia becomes an area of intense cold. The meteorological conditions of the temperate zone are pushed southward and we have over the northern provinces of India the westerly winds and eastward moving cyclonic storms of temperate regions, while, when the Northern Hemisphere is turned towards the sun, Southern Asia becomes a super-heated region drawing towards it an immense current of air which carries with it the enormous volume of water vapour which it has picked up in the course of its long passage over the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean, so that at one season of the year parts of India are deluged with rain and at another persistent dry weather prevails.

Monsoons.—The all-important fact in the meteorology of India is the alternation of the seasons known as the summer and winter monsoons. During the winter monsoon the winds are of continental origin and hence, dry, fine weather, clear skies, low humidity and little air movement are the characteristic features of this season. The summer rains cease in the provinces of the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab about the middle of September after which cool westerly and northerly winds set in over that area and the weather becomes fresh and pleasant. These fine weather conditions extend slowly eastward and southward so that by the end of October, they embrace all parts of the country except the southern half of the Peninsula, and by the end of the year have extended to the whole of the Indian land and sea area, the rains withdrawing to the Equatorial Belt. Thus the characteristics of the cold weather from October to February over India are:—Westerly winds of the temperate zone over the extreme north of India; to the south of these the north-east winds of the winter monsoon or perhaps more properly the north-east Trades and a gradually extending area of fine weather which, as the season progresses, finally embraces the whole Indian land and sea area. Two exceptions to these fine weather conditions exist during this period, *viz.*, the Madras coast and the north-west of India. In the former region the north-east winds which set in over the Bay of Bengal in October coalesce with the damp winds of the retreating summer monsoon, which current curves round over the Bay of Bengal, and blowing directly on to the Madras coast gives to that region the wettest and most disturbed weather of the whole year, for while the total rainfall for the four months June to September, *i.e.*, the summer monsoon, at the Madras Observatory amounts to 15·46 inches the total rainfall for the three months October to December amounts to 31·78 inches. The other region in which the weather is unsettled, during this period of generally settled conditions, is North-west India. This region during January, February and part of March is traversed by a succession of shallow storms from the westward. The number and character of these storms vary very largely from year to year and in some years no storms at all are recorded. In normal years, however, in Northern India periods of fine weather alternate with periods of disturbed weather (occurring during the passage of these storms) and light to moderate and even heavy rain occurs. In the case of Peshawar the total rainfall for the four months, December to March, amounts to 5·75 inches while the total fall for the four months, June to September, is 4·55 inches, showing that the rainfall of the winter is, absolutely, greater in this region than that of the summer monsoon. These two periods of subsidiary "rains" are of the greatest economic importance. The fall in Madras is, as shown above, of considerable actual amount, while that of North-west India though small in absolute amount is of the greatest consequence as on it largely depend the grain and wheat crops of Northern India.

Spring Months.—March to May and part of June form a period of rapid continuous increase of temperature and decrease of barometric pressure throughout India. During this period there occurs a steady transference northward of the area of greatest heat. In March the maximum temperatures, slightly exceeding 100° occur in the Deccan; in April max. temperatures varying between 100° and 105° and in May between 105° and 110°, prevail over the greater part of the interior of the country while in June the highest mean maximum temperatures, exceeding, 110°, occur in the Indus Valley near Jacobabad. Temperatures exceeding 120° have been recorded over a wide area including Sind, Rajputana, the West and South Punjab and the west of the United Provinces, but the highest temperature hitherto recorded is 127° registered at Jacobabad on June 12th, 1919. During this period of rising temperature and diminishing barometric pressure, great alterations take place in the air movements over India, including the disappearance of the north-east winds of the winter monsoon, and the air circulation over India and its adjacent seas, becomes a local circulation, characterised by strong hot winds down the river valleys of Northern India and increasing land and sea winds in the coast regions. These land and sea winds, as they become stronger and more extensive, initiate large contrasts of temperature and humidity which result in the production of violent local storms. These take the forms of dust storms in the dry plains of Northern India and of thunder and hailstorms in regions where there is inter-action between damp sea winds and dry winds from the interior. These storms are frequently accompanied with winds of excessive force, heavy hail and torrential rain and are on that account very destructive being known as "Nor'westers" in Bengal.

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By the time the area of greatest heat has been established over North-west India, in the last week of May or first of June, India has become the seat of low barometric pressures relatively to the adjacent seas and the whole character of the weather changes. During the hot weather period, discussed above, the winds and weather are mainly determined by local conditions. Between the Equator and Lat. 30° or 35° South, the wind circulation is that of the south-east trades, that is to say from about Lat. 30°-35° South a wind from south-east blows over the surface of the sea up to about the equator. Here the air rises into the upper strata to flow back again at a considerable elevation to the Southern Tropic or beyond. To the north of this circulation, *i.e.*, between the Equator and Lat. 20° to 25° North, there exists a light unsteady circulation the remains of the north-east trades, that is to say about Lat. 20° North there is a north-east wind which blows southward till it reaches the thermal equator where side by side with the south-east Trades mentioned above, the air rises into the upper strata of the atmosphere. Still further to the northward and in the immediate neighbourhood of land there are the circulations due to the land and sea breezes which are attributable to the difference in the heating effect of the sun's rays over land and sea. It is now necessary to trace the changes which occur and lead up to the establishment of the south-west monsoon period. The sun at this time is progressing slowly northward towards the northern Tropic. Hence the thermal equator is also progressing northward and with it the area of ascent of the south-east trades circulation. Thus the south-east trade winds cross the equator and advance further and further northward, as the thermal equator and area of ascent follows the sun in its northern progress. At the same time the temperature over India increases rapidly and barometric pressure diminishes, owing to the air rising and being transferred to neighbouring cooler regions—more especially the sea areas. Thus we have the southern Trades circulation extending northward and the local land and sea circulation extending southward until about the beginning of June the light unsteady interfering circulation over the Arabian Sea finally breaks up, the immense circulation of the South-east Trades, with its cool, moisture laden winds rushes forward, becomes linked on to the local circulation proceeding between the Indian land area and the adjacent seas and India is invaded by oceanic conditions—the **south-west monsoon** proper. This is the most important season of the year as upon it depends the prosperity of at least five-sixths of the people of India.

When this current is fully established a continuous air movement extends over the Indian Ocean, the Indian seas and the Indian land area from Lat. 30° S. to Lat. 30° N. the southern half being the south-east trades and the northern half the south-west monsoon. The most important fact about it is that it is a continuous horizontal air movement passing over an extensive oceanic area where steady evaporation is constantly in progress so that where the currrent enters the Indian seas and flows over the Indian land it is highly charged with aqueous vapours.

The current enters the Indian seas quite at the commencement of June and in the course of the succeeding two weeks spreads over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal up to their extreme northern limits. It advances over India from these two seas. The Arabian Sea current blows on to the west coast and sweeping over the Western Ghats prevails more or less exclusively over the Peninsula, Central India, Rajputana and north Bombay. The Bay of Bengal current blows directly up the Bay. One portion is directed towards Burma, East Bengal and Assam while another portion sweeps over Bengal and after meeting the Himalayas gets deflected and blows as a south-easterly and easterly current right up the Gangetic plain. The south-west monsoon continues for three and a half to four months, *viz.*, from the beginning of June to the middle or end of September. During its prevalence more or less general though far from continuous rain prevails throughout India, the principal features of the rainfall distribution being as follows. The greater portion of the Arabian Sea current, the total volume of which is probably three times as great as that of the Bengal current, blows directly on to the west coast districts. Here it meets an almost continuous hill range, is forced into ascent and gives heavy rain alike to the coast districts and to the hilly range, the total averaging about 100 inches, most of which falls in four months. The current after parting with most of its moisture advances across the Peninsula giving occasional uncertain rain to the Deccan and passes out into the Bay where it coalesces with the local current. The northern portion of the current blowing across the Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind coasts gives a certain amount of rain to the coast districts and frequent showers to the Aravalli Hill range but very little to Western Rajputana, and passing onward gives moderate to heavy rain in the Eastern Punjab, Eastern Rajputana and the North-west Himalayas. In this region the current meets and mixes with the monsoon current from the Bay.

The monsoon current over the southern half of the Bay of Bengal blows from south-west and is thus directed towards the Tenasserim hills and up the valley of the Irrawady to which it gives very heavy rain. That portion of this current which advances sufficiently far northward to blow over Bengal and Assam gives very heavy rain to the low-lying districts of East Bengal and immediately thereafter coming under the influence of the Assam Hills is forced upwards and gives excessive rain (perhaps the heaviest in the world) to the southern face of these hills. The remaining portion of the Bay current advance from the southward over Bengal, is then directed westward by the barrier of the Himalayas and gives general rain over the Gangetic plain and fairly frequent rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikhim to Kashmir.

To the south of this easterly wind of the Bay current and to the north of the westerly

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wind of the Arabian Sea current there exists a debatable area running roughly from Hissar in the Punjab through Agra, Allahabad and part of Chota Nagpur to Orissa, where one or the other current of the monsoon prevails. In this area the rainfall is conditioned by the storms from the Bay of Bengal which exhibit a marked tendency to advance along this track and to give it heavy falls of occasional rain.

The total rainfall of the monsoon period (June to September) is 100 inches over part of the west coast, the amount diminishes eastward, is below 20 inches over a large part of the centre and east of the Peninsula and is only 5 inches in South Madras; it is over 100 inches on the Tenasserim and South Burma coast and decreases to 20 inches in Upper Burma; it is over 100 in the north Assam Valley and diminishes steadily westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley.

The month to month distribution for the whole of India including Burma is:—

May	.. ..	3·1 inches.
June	.. ..	7·9 „
July	.. ..	11·2 „
August	.. ..	10·3 „
September	..	7·0 „
October	.. ..	3·3 „

Cyclonic storms are an almost invariable feature of the monsoon period. In the Arabian Sea they ordinarily form at the commencement and end of the season, *viz.*, May and November, but in the Bay they form a constantly recurring feature of the monsoon season. The following gives the total number of storms recorded during the period 1891 to 1937 and shows the monthly distribution:—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June
Bay of Bengal	3	..	4	15	19	25
	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Bay of Bengal	22	14	19	33	39	19
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June
Arabian Sea	3	..	..	3	8	11
	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Arabian Sea	3	..	4	14	13	3

The preceding paragraphs give an account of the normal procession of the seasons throughout India during the year, but it must be remembered, that every year produces **variations from the normal** and that in some years these variations are very large. This is more particularly the case with the discontinuous element rainfall. The most important variations in this element which may occur are:—

(1) Delay in the commencement of the rains over a large part of the country, this being most frequent in North Bombay and North-west India.

(2) A prolonged break in July or August or both.

(3) Early termination of the rains, which may occur in any part of the country.

(4) The distribution throughout the monsoon period of more rain than usual to one part and less than usual to another part of the country. Examples of this occur every year.

About the middle of September fine and fresh weather begins to appear in the extreme north-west of India. This area of fine weather and dry winds extends eastward and southward, the area of rainy weather at the same time contracting till by the end of October the rainy area has retreated to Madras and the south of the Peninsula and by the end of December has disappeared from the Indian region, fine clear weather prevailing throughout. This procession with the numerous variations and modifications which are inseparable from meteorological conditions repeats itself year after year.

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Functions of the Department.—The India Meteorological Department was instituted in 1875, to combine and extend the work of various provincial meteorological services which had sprung up before that date. The various duties which were imposed on the Department at the time of its formation were from time to time supplemented by new duties. The main existing functions, more or less in the historical order in which they were assumed, may be briefly summarised as follows:—

(*a*) The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of cyclonic storms.

(*b*) The issue of storm warnings by wireless to ships in the Indian seas, and the collection of meteorological data from ships. International recommendations on these subjects are contained in Appendix IV.

(*c*) The maintenance of systematic records of meteorological data and the publication of climatological statistics. These were originally undertaken in order to furnish data for the investigation of the relation between weather and disease.

(*d*) The issue to the public of up-to-date weather reports and of rainfall forecasts. These duties were originally recommended by a Committee of Enquiry into the causes of famine in India.

(*e*) Meteorological researches of a general character, but particularly regarding tropical storms and the forecasting of monsoon and winter rainfall.

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(*f*) The issue of seasonal rainfall forecasts.

(*g*) The issue of telegraphic warnings of heavy rainfall and frost (cold wave) mainly to Government officials (*e.g.*, canal and railway engineers, Collectors, Directors of Agriculture, etc.) and through the newspapers to the public in general.

(*h*) Supply of meteorological, astronomical and geophysical information in response to enquiries from officials, commercial firms or private individuals.

(*i*) Technical supervision of rainfall registration carried out under the control of provincial Government authorities.

(*j*) The study of temperature and moisture conditions in the upper air by means of instrument-carrying balloons and of upper winds by pilot balloons, and regular compilation of statistics of upper air data.

(*k*) The issue of weather reports and warnings to aircraft, civil and military, the latter being in collaboration with the Air Forces in India International recommendations on this subject are contained in Appendix III.

(*l*) The training and examination in meteorology of candidates for air pilot's licences.

(*m*) Study of meteorology in relation to Agriculture, on which the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India made the recommendations contained in Appendix V.

(*n*) Broadcast of weather data for the benefit of ships at sea, both naval and mercantile and of other meteorological offices in neighbouring countries as well as in India.

(*o*) Issue of special weather reports to the A. I. R. Stations at Delhi, Lucknow, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras for the regions served by them.

In addition to these meteorological duties the India Meteorological Department was from time to time made responsible for or undertook various other important duties, such as—

(*p*) Determination of time in India and the issue of time-signals, also the determination of errors of chronometers for the Royal Indian Navy.

(*q*) Observations and researches on terrestrial magnetism at Bombay and atmospheric electricity at Bombay and Poona.

(*r*) Regular study (mainly by spectroscopic examination) of the sun at the Solar Physics Observatory at Kodaikanal.

(*s*) Maintenance of seismological instruments at various centres.

ORGANISATION.

Requirements for weather forecasts.—It is necessary to note that practical meteorology implies a meteorological organisation, not merely individual meteorologists relying upon their own personal and purely local observations. The making of a single forecast in any of the larger meteorological offices of the world requires the co-operation of some hundreds of persons. First of all, it presumes that instruments have been indented according to special specifications, tested thoroughly on receipt from the makers and distributed to observers all over the country. The mere distribution of the instruments does not see the end of the preliminary work. Sites for instruments have to be selected with care and observers everywhere have to be instructed how to read the instruments, record the observations, and prepare weather telegrams in code. In India some 400 observers co-operate daily to take simultaneous observations at about 300 separate places, and hand in their reports to telegraphists, who transmit them to forecast centres, where, for rapid assimilation, clerks decode them and chart them on maps; meteorological experts then draw therefrom the conclusions on which their forecasts are based. There are other observatories which take observations for climatological purposes but do not telegraph them.

An efficient system of telegraphic communication of weather reports is an essential feature in all meteorological organisations. This is recognised in the International Tele-Communication Convention, from which extracts of the most recent regulations relating to meteorological messages are given in Appendix VI.

Service to public—to ports and shipping.—Whereas the public, in general, are served mostly through the newspapers which daily publish extracts from the latest official weather reports and also print the heavy rainfall warnings and storm warnings, special arrangements are necessary to meet the needs of most of the individual interests concerned. Reports for shipping and to ports are issued from the meteorological offices at Poona and Calcutta. The messages to ports include advice or instructions for the hoisting of signals of varying degrees of danger, these signals being understood by men in charge of local craft as well as of the larger ships. In Bengal heavy damage is frequently caused by storms and nor'westers, particularly to small river craft and there is a special arrangement for warning river ports, river stations and police stations. When storms threaten, ships at sea can receive bulletins at least twice a day and also messages containing synoptic data which are issued as regional messages from Karachi and Calcutta, and as an all-India message from Bombay. For the prompt issue of all these reports to ships at sea, the department is dependent upon the wireless services of the Indian Navy and the Government Telegraph Department. These synoptic reports are also welcomed by meteorological offices in neighbouring countries which use the data to extend their own daily weather charts.

Service to agriculturists and engineers.—Those engineers in charge of railroads, telegraph lines, and irrigation works who are on the warning lists receive their warnings of heavy rainfall or high winds by special telegrams. To agriculturists in general no weather service of any real adequacy can be provided until there are wireless receiving sets in all the villages. Meanwhile frost warnings and heavy rainfall warnings are sent by telegram to collectors or chief agricultural officers at the headquarters of many districts. The difficulty then is to get that information disseminated rapidly through a large district. In areas where certain interests are localised, as in the grape-growing district at Nasik, these telegrams are of the greatest value.

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Meteorological statistics.—The department has to organise itself not only for forecasting but also to serve as the "Public memory" of the weather and climate of India. These duties involve the proper statistical arrangement of the weather data and their periodic publication in the form of daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal and yearly reports as well as occasional papers dealing with long-term averages. These reports are used by, or in reply to enquiries from, industrialists, engineers, medical men and others.

Investigations and development.—Investigations on instruments, on geophysics, on the physics of the weather from day to day and month to month have to be undertaken, partly in response to the ever increasing demands on the service and partly in response to enquiries from outside as well as inside the department. It is to be noted that outside the government agencies dealing with meteorology there are few in the world and none in India working on research problems in meteorology. The result is that practically all development and new lines of work must be evolved from within the official departments.

Requirements of airmen.—Of all the major practical applications of meteorology, its service to aviation is the most recent, and has developed into a specialised and particularly designed organisation. For these reasons the service to aviators is described here in somewhat greater detail than the service to others. Aviators require detailed information about the weather; they wish to know winds at different levels aloft, have information about visibility, fogs, dust-storms, thunderstorms, height of low clouds, etc., along with forecasts of changes in these elements. Many of these are local, short-lived and rapidly changing phenomena.

Recommendations regarding the nature of information to be supplied to aircraft, the exhibition of current information at aerodromes and the meteorological organisation of international airways have been embodied in Annexe. G of the International Convention of Air Navigation (see Appendix III). In accordance with these recommendations, expert meteorologists should be stationed at aerodromes at reasonable intervals along the airways to supply to the aviation personnel current information and forecasts of weather conditions along the routes up to the next aerodrome of the same class. Forecast centres should be established at least at each main aerodrome along aerial routes and forecasts prepared at such centres should be transmitted to the other aerodromes for the information of pilots. Other recommendations refer to hours and kind of observations and manner of codifying them.

Service for aviation.—In India, the meteorological service for aviation is, for financial reasons, not able to attain the standard recommended in Annexe. G of the International Convention. The network of observatories in India is much sparser than that in Europe and America and the frequency of observations taken at each of them much smaller. The 3000-mile air route between Sharjah and Akyab is served by three forecasting centres at Karachi, Delhi and Calcutta, which prepare two synoptic charts a day based on observations taken twice daily at observatories reporting to them. The sole forecasting centre in southern India is at Poona, which also prepares two synoptic charts daily.

The opening of a chain of wireless stations and fuller development of ground organisation along the main trans-India route has enabled the Meteorological Department to place the meteorological arrangements on a 'routine' basis. Under the routine system, the trans-India Air Route is divided into four sections with terminal points at Karachi, Jodhpur, Allahabad, Calcutta and Akyab. Forecasts for each section of the route are issued twice daily, at about 13-00 and 21-00 hrs., I. S. T., and are distributed by wireless to aircraft in flight and to the aerodromes principally concerned. The dissemination of the latest news about winds aloft and the latest "current weather" reports relating to cloud, visibility, rain, ground wind, etc., has been similarly placed on a routine basis. There are also arrangements for the supply of special reports of current weather at any time to aircraft in flight on request, as well as for voluntary reports regarding dangerous weather phenomena and their improvement. The work starts each day some hours before dawn, when pilot balloons with lanterns attached are released and observed through theodolites for the computation of the upper winds. The watch on the weather continues all through the day, Saturdays and holidays included well on to midnight. The stations taking part in the scheme are Karachi, Barmer (through Karachi Radio), Jodhpur, Sikar, Delhi, Cawnpore (through Delhi Radio), Allahabad, Gaya, Hazaribagh (through Gaya Radio), Asansol (through Calcutta Radio), Calcutta and Chittagong. On the Bahrein-Karachi route, the distribution of upper wind and current weather reports by W/T takes place on days of flight of the British Overseas Airways Corporation Flying Boats.

On other routes, the method of supplying weather reports either in person or by landline telegram or W/T to each individual aircraft separately is still in vogue, as wireless traffic with aeroplanes in flight is not yet fully organised on these routes. On the establishment of aeronautical wireless stations on the Karachi-Madras route, the routine system has, however, been partially introduced there, upper wind reports as well as current weather observations taken at fixed hours being exchanged by W/T daily as a routine measure between aerodromes. The scheme of issue of special reports of current weather at any time to airmen on request, as well as of voluntary reports regarding dangerous weather phenomena and improvements thereof has been introduced on the Karachi-Bombay section of the route. The routine system has been extended, though in a very limited form, on the Madras-Colombo route. On the Karachi-Colombo, Karachi-Lahore, Bombay-Delhi and Trivandrum-Trichinopoly routes, landline telegrams, containing news of current weather are exchanged between aerodromes and so to supplement the reports supplied by the forecasting centres and pilot balloon stations.

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The abovementioned arrangements for issue of current weather and pilot reports make it possible for aircraft to have the latest weather news from important points on the air route. The principal aerodromes on the route get copies of these messages and display them on weather notice boards.

General organisation of the department.—In order to fulfil the various duties described in the preceding paragraphs the department is organised into a central office, 8 sub-offices, 37 pilot balloon observatories and 326 weather observatories of various classes* distributed over a region stretching from the Persian Gulf on the west to Burma on the east. The central office at Poona is the administrative headquarters of the department. The control over weather observatories including the responsibility for scrutiny of records and for checking and computation of data received from them is divided between the offices at Poona, Calcutta and Karachi. Forecasting for aviation is divided between these three offices and the offices at New Delhi, Peshawar and Lahore; the last two forecast for military flying and do not serve civil aviation. The Upper Air Office at New Delhi is in charge of all pilot balloon observatories in India and the Persian Gulf and therefore in immediate executive charge of much of the meteorological service for aviation. It is responsible for adequate liaison with other departments concerned. The Bombay and Alibag observatories specialise in the study of Geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism and seismology, while the observatory at Kodaikanal specialises in the study of solar physics. Section III describes in somewhat greater detail the general duties of these different offices and Appendix II shows the number of posts as on 1st December 1938, under each category in the main offices and observatories of the department.

On the separation of Burma from India on 1st April, 1937, the Government of Burma started an independent meteorological service for that country, with its headquarters at Rangoon. The Burma Meteorological Department has assumed control over all the surface and pilot balloon observatories in Burma and has taken over with effect from 1st July, 1937, the responsibility of issuing weather reports and forecasts relating to the Burma area to the general public and also to aviators flying over Burma. It has also taken over with effect from 1st April, 1939, the duties of issuing storm warnings to the ports in Burma and to shipping in Burman waters, which hitherto was done by the Calcutta Meteorological Office.

GENERAL DUTIES OF THE MAIN OBSERVATORIES AND OFFICES.

Headquarters Office, Poona (F. U. W.[1])—The general administration of the department, including co-ordination of technical work and administrative and financial questions relating to aviation, is carried on by the headquarters office at Poona. In addition it is in immediate and complete charge of second, third, fourth and fifth class observatories in Central and southern India. It publishes the Indian Daily Weather Report, Weekly and Monthly Weather Reports and the annual volumes entitled the India Weather Review and also issues two annual volumes containing rainfall data of about 3,000 stations in India. It undertakes the issue of heavy rain warnings, frost and untimely rain warnings for the whole country excepting north-east-India and the issue of warnings for storms in the Arabian Sea. This office also issues the special weather reports for broadcast through the A. I. R. stations at Bombay and Madras. It issues through the Navy W/T Station, Bombay, twice daily, synoptic data of selected land stations and ships for the benefit of shipping in Indian waters. Weather forecasts in respect of aerial flights, either routine or occasional, over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country are issued from this office. Weather Charts are prepared twice daily and a telegraphic weather summary covering the whole of India is issued daily to the press, and two regional telegraphic weather summaries covering the Peninsula and the central parts of the country respectively to other subscribers. The headquarters office is responsible for practically all climatological work in India, including the preparation of normals of rainfall, temperature, humidity, etc., for all observatories. It issues a limited number of long-range seasonal forecasts for the country. It collects and analyses weather logs from ships in the Arabian sea. It is responsible for the design, specification, test and repairs of all meteorological instruments used in the department for supply of instruments and stores to the different observatories and for maintaining stocks of instruments.

It maintains an upper air observatory and a first class weather observatory. It has facilities for research in theoretical and practical meteorology. Sounding balloon work in the Peninsula is directed from this office. It collects and compiles for the International Aerological Commission the upper air data in respect of India, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Indo-China, Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. It carries on all necessary correspondence with the various international commissions on technical questions and supplies meteorological data and certain periodical returns to the international bodies. The programme of work of the Agricultural Meteorology Section of the office includes experimental work on microclimatology, standardisation of methods of observations under field conditions and construction of suitable instruments for the purpose as well as statistical investigations on the correlation of the area and yield of crops with weather.

The Headquarters Office is divided into eight sections, namely, General (including Aviation sub-section), Weather, Observatories, Upper Air

* Classified into various classes, the number as it stood on 31st March 1939 was distributed as follows :—

Class	..	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total.
Number	..	16	211	32	22	22	23	326

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Instruments, Marine, Agricultural Meteorology, Statistics and Library, for the execution of the above-mentioned work.

Upper Air Office, New Delhi (U. W.[1] S.).—This office is the headquarters of upper air work in India and maintains more than 37 pilot balloon stations scattered over India and up the Persian Gulf. Many of these stations are on aerodromes and the Office is therefore in direct administrative charge of much of the weather service for aviation and for the efficient working of a large part of that organisation. It manufactures and supplies hydrogen to all departmental pilot balloon stations and to those in Burma as well. It is responsible for the design, specification, test, repairs, storage and supply of all instruments and stores required for the observation of winds aloft. Its workshop makes the meteorographs used in determining the temperature, pressure and humidity of the upper air. It is a principal centre of aerological research work and collects and scrutinises the data of all pilot balloon observatories and also the sounding balloon data of Northern and Central India. There is a seismological observatory attached to the office.

Meteorological Office, Calcutta (F. P. W.[1] S. T.).—The Alipore Office is responsible for the publication of a Daily Weather Report for north-east India, for storm warning in the Bay of Bengal, heavy rainfall warning in north-east India and for squall warnings in Bengal. It gives time signals by firing a gun in Fort William in Calcutta, by wireless to shipping at sea and by telegraphic signals through the Indian telegraph system. A regional telegraphic weather summary for north-east India is issued daily from this office. This office also issues the special weather reports for broadcast through the A. I. R. station at Calcutta. It prepares two weather charts daily and issues forecasts to airmen flying in north-east India east of Allahabad. It is in charge of the auxiliary centre at Dum Dum and second, third, fourth and fifth class observatories in north-east India, and checks, and computes observations and data for stations in this area. It issues twice daily through the short-wave aeronautical W/T station at Calcutta synoptic data of selected stations in its area. It maintains a first class observatory and also a seismological observatory.

Meteorological Office, Karachi (F. W.[1] P.A.)—This office was established primarily as a forecasting centre for aviation. It is responsible for the issue of weather reports and forecasts in respect of the 2,000-mile long section of the Trans-India air route extending from Sharjah or Jask on the west to Jodhpur on the east, and also all feeder routes in north-west India. This office prepares two weather charts daily and a daily weather report; it also issues a telegraphic weather summary for north-west India. It is in charge of current weather stations and second, third, fourth and fifth class observatories in north-west India (excluding Kashmir), Iran and Arabia. It issues twice daily through the short-wave aeronautical W/T stations at Karachi synoptic data of selected stations n its area of responsibility.

Meteorological Office, New Delhi (F. P. W[2]).—This office was re-opened on 1st September 1939. It is primarily a forecasting centre for aviation. It is responsible for the issue of weather reports and forecasts for the Jodhpur-Allahabad section of the trans-India air route and for the flying boat route from Udaipur through Gwalior to Allahabad. This office also issues the special weather reports for broadcast through A. I. R. stations at Delhi and Lucknow. It prepares two weather charts daily and issues a roneoed weather summary for Northern and Central India to local Government officials. It issues twice daily, through the short-wave aeronautical wireless station at Delhi, synoptic data of selected stations in its own region.

Colaba and Alibag Observatories (W.[1] S. T.M.).—These observatories specialise in Geophysics, particularly terrestrial magnetism, seismology and atmospheric electricity. The Colaba observatory maintains a large number of self-recording meteorological instruments and is responsible for the time-ball service in the Bombay harbour and the rating of chronometers belonging to the Royal Navy. It publishes an annual volume of the magnetic, meteorological and seismographic observations and issues a daily weather report during the months May to November every year. It is in administrative charge of the auxiliary centre at Juhu (Bombay).

Kodaikanal Observatory (Sp. W.[1] S.).—This observatory specialises in the study of the physics of the sun and is specially equipped for spectroscopic observations and research. It is also a seismological station and a first class weather observatory. The observatory issues bulletins from time to time describing the results of its observations of the surface of the sun and of special investigations on the subject.

Meteorological Offices at Peshawar and Lahore (F. W.[1] P. A.).—Officers-in-charge of these stations are responsible for the issue of weather reports and forecasts to the Royal Air Force pilots flying over routes in Baluchistan, Waziristan, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and the Punjab generally and detailed local forecasts and warnings each for his own immediate neighbourhood.

The Auxiliary centres (C) are situated at Jodhpur, New Delhi, Allahabad, Dum Dum and Juhu (Bombay). The Professional or Meteorological Assistant stationed at each of these centres is authorised to add to the weather report received from the forecasting centres his own conclusions about the *local* weather situation. The latest information available regarding the local surface conditions and upper winds can also be obtained from him.

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LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT AS ON 1ST APRIL, 1941.

Meteorological Office, Poona.

Normand, Charles William Blyth, C.I.E., M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), Director-General of Observatories.

Banerji, Sudhansu Kumar, M.Sc., D.Sc. (Calcutta), Superintending Meteorologist.

Ramanathan, Kalpathi Ramakrishna, M.A., D.Sc. (Madras), Superintending Meteorologist.

Sohoni, Vishwanath Vishnu, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Bombay), Meteorologist.

Pramanik, Sushil Kumar, M.Sc. (Lucknow), Ph.D. (Lond.); D.I.C., Meteorologist.

Sil, Jnanendra Mohan, B.A. (Cal.), B.Sc. (Eng.), (Boston Tech.), Meteorologist.

Roy, Amiya Krishna, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.A. (Oxon.), Meteorologist.

Ramdas, Lakshminarayanapuram Ananthakrishnan, M.A., Ph.D. (Cal.), Meteorologist.

Mal, Sobhag, M.Sc. (Benares), Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C., F.R.Met.Soc., Meteorologist (Officiating).

Iyer, Vaidyanatha Doraiswamy, Rao Bahadur B.A. (Madras), Assistant Meteorologist.

Barkat Ali, B.A., M.Sc. (Punjab), Assistant Meteorologist.

Desai, Bhimbhai Nichhabhai, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., M.Sc. (Bombay), Ph.D., D.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E., Assistant Meteorologist.

Ramaswami, Chandrashekhara, M.A. (Hons.), (Madras), Assistant Meteorologist.

Puri, Hans Raj, M.Sc. (Punjab), Assistant Meteorologist.

Ananthakrishnan, Ramakrishna Ayyar, M.A., D.Sc., Assistant Meteorologist.

Mallik, Akshoy Kumar, M.Sc., B.Sc. (Ag.), Assoc.I.A.R.I., Assistant Meteorologist (Tempy.)

Nagabhushana Rao, Kokkarachedu, M.Sc. (Mysore), Assistant Meteorologist (On probation).

Mohamad Aslam, M.Sc. (Aligarh), Assistant Meteorologist (On probation).

Usmani, Ishrat Hussain, Ph.D. (Lond.), Assistant Meteorologist (Temporary).

Menezes, Caetano da Piedade, B.A., B.Sc. (Bombay), Assistant Meteorologist (Offg.).

Iyer, P. R. Chidambara, B.A. (Madras), Assistant Meteorologist (Officiating).

Upper Air Observatory, Agra.

Chatterji, Gouripati, Rai Bahadur, M.Sc. (Calcutta), Superintending Meteorologist.

Das, Kusumeshu, M.Sc. (Punjab), Ph.D. (Lond.), Assistant Meteorologist.

Mathur, Lakshmi Sahay, M.Sc., D.Phil. (Allahabad), Assistant Meteorologist.

Meteorological Office, Bombay.

Savur, Srinivasa Rao, M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (Lond.), Meoteorologist.

Pendse, Chandrakant Gajanan, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab), Special Officer for Seismological Research (Tempy).

Meteorological Office, Alipore, Calcutta.

Sur, Nolini Kanta, D.Sc. (Allahabad), Meteorologist.

Roy, Bijoy Krishna, M.Sc. (Cal.), Assistant Meteorologist.

Sen-Gupta, Prabhat Kumar, D.Sc. (Allahabad), Assistant Meteorologist (On probation).

Koteshwaram, Pancheti, D.Sc. (Madras), Assistant Meteorologist (Tempy.)

Meteorological Office, Karachi.

Sen, Sachindra Nath, M.Sc. (Cal. & Lond.), Ph.D. (Lond.), Meteorologist.

Sreenivasaiah, Bettadapur Narasimhaiah, M.Sc. (Cal.), Assistant Meteorologist.

Malurkar, Sreenivas Laxminarasinha, B.Sc. (Mys.), M.Sc. (Cantab.), Assistant Meteorologist.

Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal.

Narayan, Appadwadula, Lakshmi M.A., D. Sc., (Madras), Director.

Das, Anil Kumar, M.Sc. (Cal.)., D.Sc. (Paris), Assistant Director.

Upper Air Office and Forecasting Centre, New Delhi.

Kabraji, Kaekhashro Jehangir, B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Bombay), M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), Meteorologist.

Basu, Saradindu, M.Sc. (Allahabad), Meteorologist.

Venkiteshwaran, Sekharipuram Padmanabha Iyer, B.A. (Hons.), (Madras), Assistant Meteorologist.

Chatterji, Nrisinha Prasad, M.Sc. (Cal.), Assistant Meteorologist (On probation).

Meteorologist with the Royal Air Force, Lahore.

Krishna Rao, Pamadi Raghavendrarao, B.Sc. (Mysore), Meteorologist (Temporary) with the Air Force in India.

On Deputation to Burma Meteorological Department.

Roy, Sures Chandra, M.Sc. (Cal.), D.Sc. (Lond.), Meteorologist.

Das, Santosh Kumar, M.Sc. (Dacca & Lond.), D.I.C. (Lond.), A.Inst.P., F.R.Met.Soc. (Lond.), Assistant Meteorologist.

Lal, Shyam Saran, M.Sc. (Lucknow & Lond.), D.I.C., A.Inst.P., F.R.Met.Soc., Assistant Meteorologist.

Ghosh, Utpalendra Narayan, M.Sc. (Calcutta), Assistant Meteorologist (Officiating).

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Normal, Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Elevation in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
HILL STATIONS.		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Shillong	4,921	60.6	62.5	70.0	73.3	74.0	74.4	75.3	74.9	74.4	71.4	66.6	61.6	69.9
Darjiling	7,432	47.4	47.8	55.0	60.8	62.6	64.7	65.5	65.2	64.3	61.4	55.8	50.3	58.4
Simla	7,224	47.5	48.4	56.5	66.3	73.6	75.0	71.3	68.7	68.7	64.4	58.4	50.1	62.4
Murree	7,113	43.5	44.1	53.3	63.1	72.8	78.4	73.8	70.8	69.9	65.5	57.0	48.5	61.7
Srinagar	5,205	40.8	43.5	56.2	66.6	77.2	85.4	87.3	86.6	83.3	74.2	63.3	47.9	67.7
Abu	3,945	66.0	67.8	76.7	84.3	88.0	83.4	75.4	72.1	75.2	79.0	73.6	68.2	75.8
Ootacamund	7,364	65.6	67.4	70.0	71.7	70.2	64.3	62.1	62.9	64.4	64.6	63.6	64.8	66.0
Kodaikanal	7,688	62.0	64.1	66.1	68.2	67.9	64.2	61.9	62.4	62.1	61.8	60.7	61.6	63.6
COAST STATIONS.														
Karachi	13	75.6	77.3	82.2	85.5	88.8	90.5	88.5	85.7	85.8	87.2	84.9	78.2	84.2
Veraval	19	81.6	81.5	84.9	85.9	86.2	86.1	83.8	82.3	83.5	88.7	88.7	84.1	84.8
Bombay	37	82.9	82.9	85.8	88.5	90.8	88.3	85.4	84.9	85.3	88.7	89.2	86.4	86.6
Ratnagiri	207	87.2	85.8	87.1	89.4	90.8	86.7	83.9	83.6	84.1	88.1	90.0	89.2	87.2
Mangalore	72	89.2	88.6	90.1	91.7	91.3	85.3	83.9	83.7	84.5	86.1	88.2	89.3	87.7
Calicut	27	87.2	88.1	89.8	90.8	89.9	84.3	82.1	82.5	83.8	85.7	86.6	86.9	86.4
Negapatam	31	82.5	85.1	88.9	92.7	97.5	97.7	95.9	94.0	92.6	88.8	84.6	82.1	90.2
Madras	22	85.2	87.1	89.5	92.4	97.9	98.3	95.3	93.7	92.7	89.6	85.7	83.9	90.9
Masulipatam	10	83.4	86.6	91.0	94.6	99.7	98.1	92.7	91.4	90.8	89.0	85.3	83.1	90.5
Gopalpur	56	80.3	83.3	86.8	87.9	90.1	89.6	87.7	87.6	88.4	88.0	83.7	79.9	86.1
Rangoon	18	88.6	92.3	95.9	93.0	91.7	86.4	85.3	85.0	85.9	87.6	87.5	87.1	89.3

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Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Elevation in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.		°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Toungoo	158	84.4	90.2	97.2	100.3	95.7	89.0	86.9	86.8	89.0	89.8	86.8	83.1	89.9
Mandalay	252	81.7	87.8	96,5	100,7	98,3	93,5	93.0	91.8	91.3	89.3	84.5	80.4	90.7
Silchar	96	77.9	80.5	85.9	87.7	88.7	89.3	90.0	89.6	89.8	88.6	85.0	79.6	86.1
Calcutta	21	79.3	83.5	91,9	96,3	95.0	92.0	89.3	88.7	89.4	88.9	83.8	78.9	88.0
Burdwan	106	78.7	83.3	93.1	99.6	97.6	93.0	90.1	89.2	89.7	88.9	83.6	78.4	88.8
Patna	173	72.7	77.5	89.5	99.0	99.7	95.7	90.5	89.1	89.5	88.4	81.7	74.1	87.3
Benares	250	74.3	79.5	91,6	102.1	105.0	100.3	92.2	89.7	90.9	90.5	82.8	75.1	89.5
Allahabad	322	74.4	79.5	91.9	102.8	106.6	102.1	92.8	90.0	91.5	91.1	83.4	75.7	90.1
Lucknow	371	73.7	78.4	90.6	101.5	104.8	101.4	92.4	90.6	91.8	91.4	83.7	75.6	89.7
Agra	554	73.5	77.7	89.5	100.9	106.6	104.7	94.3	91.2	92.5	92.3	84.9	76.3	90.4
Meerut	733	69.9	74.3	85.9	97.7	103.1	101.3	93.4	91.1	91.8	90.5	81.6	72.9	87.8
Delhi	714	70.0	74.6	86.0	97.9	104.0	103.3	94.9	92.4	93.0	91.6	82.2	72.9	88.6
Lahore	702	68.9	72.4	82.9	95.0	103.9	106.2	99.9	97.3	97.5	94.6	83.4	72.9	89.6
Multan	413	68.2	72.6	83.8	95.2	104.6	106.0	102.2	98.7	98.3	94.2	82.8	71.5	89.8
Jacobabad	186	73.2	78.3	90.6	100.0	112.1	114.1	108.7	104.6	103.6	99.1	87.4	76.2	95.7
Hyderabad (Sind)	96	76.2	80.8	92.3	101.6	107.0	104.3	99.2	95.7	97.2	97.8	88.6	78.6	93.3
Bikaner	734	72.0	76.3	88.7	99.9	107.4	107.3	101.4	97.8	98.2	96.1	85.4	75.2	92.1
Rajkot	432	83.6	86.5	94.9	101.7	105.1	99.7	91.3	88.8	91.7	95.6	90.9	85.0	92.9
Ahmedabad	163	84.8	87.8	96.9	104.3	107.4	101.3	93.1	90.0	92.9	97.3	92.9	86.4	94.6
PLATEAU STATIONS.														
Akola	925	85.8	90.5	98.8	105.6	108.0	98.8	89.4	87.2	89.5	92.4	88.1	84.4	93.2
Jubbulpore	1,289	77.2	81.2	91.5	100.8	105.3	97.8	86.7	84.6	87.2	87.7	82.0	76.7	88.2
Nagpur	1,022	83.5	88.4	96.9	104.9	108.7	99.4	88.7	87.3	89.8	90.9	85.5	81.5	92.2
Raipur	970	81.4	86.1	95.3	103.0	106.8	97.3	86.9	85.7	88.0	88.4	83.5	79.5	90.2
Ahmednagar	2,154	84.3	88.4	94.8	99.7	101.3	92.0	85.6	84.9	86.2	89.0	85.7	83.4	89.0
Poona	1,834	86.1	90.6	97.1	101.1	98.8	89.0	82.8	81.7	84.6	89.4	86.5	84.7	89.4
Sholapur	1,570	86.0	91.5	98.2	102.7	103.1	93.6	88.0	87.4	87.2	89.2	86.3	84.1	91.4
Belgaum	2,562	83.5	88.3	93.7	96.0	93.1	81.4	76.1	76.3	79.3	83.3	82.5	81.8	84.6
Hyderabad (Deccan)	1,778	84.5	89.2	96.7	100.5	102.6	94.1	87.6	85.4	86.0	88.6	85.3	83.4	90.3
Bangalore	3,021	79.8	85.3	90.0	92.4	90.9	84.1	81.4	81.2	81.7	81.5	79.0	77.8	83.7
Bellary	1,473	88.1	94.1	100.3	103.6	102.4	94.9	91.2	90.9	90.7	90.4	87.5	86.1	93.2

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

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Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	3,021	79.8	85.3	90.0	92.4	90.9	84.1	81.4	81.2	81.7	81.5	79.0	77.8	83.7
Bellary	..	..	..	..	..	1,473	88.1	94.1	100.3	103.6	102.4	94.9	91.2	90.9	90.7	90.4	87.5	86.1	93.2

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Elevation in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
HILL STATIONS.														
Shillong		39.2	42.2	50.8	56.3	58.8	63.0	64.3	63.7	61.7	54.8	46.5	39.7	53.4
Darjiling		35.4	36.2	42.4	48.3	52.0	56.2	57.7	57.3	55.7	50.0	43.0	36.7	47.6
Simla		35.2	35.6	43.1	50.3	57.4	59.6	58.9	59.2	56.3	51.4	43.9	39.2	49.2
Murree		30.9	30.4	38.1	46.7	55.3	60.3	58.4	56.9	54.6	49.4	41.6	34.6	46.4
Srinagar		27.0	28.8	36.7	44.4	50.8	57.4	63.9	63.2	53.7	40.2	31.1	27.4	43.7
Abu		51.3	53.2	61.1	68.4	71.1	68.5	66.0	64.4	64.8	64.6	58.1	52.9	62.0
Ootacamund		43.0	44.0	47.8	51.5	52.4	52.3	52.0	51.7	51.1	50.5	48.0	44.3	49.1
Kodaikanal		46.7	47.5	50.5	53.5	54.6	53.1	52.1	51.8	52.0	51.1	49.2	47.4	50.8
COAST STATIONS.														
Karachi		57.6	60.7	68.2	74.2	78.7	82.3	81.0	78.3	76.6	73.6	66.5	59.5	71.4
Veraval		59.8	60.6	65.5	72.2	78.6	81.2	79.7	78.0	76.5	72.8	67.8	62.3	71.3
Bombay		66.7	67.2	71.6	75.7	79.3	78.4	76.5	75.9	75.5	75.4	72.3	68.5	73.6
Ratnagiri		66.7	67.2	72.0	76.9	79.7	77.3	76.0	75.5	74.7	74.3	70.6	67.5	73.2
Mangalore		70.6	72.3	75.7	78.4	78.7	74.6	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.5	73.4	70.8	74.3
Calicut		70.5	72.9	76.0	78.3	78.2	75.2	74.1	74.4	74.5	74.8	73.8	71.1	74.5
Negapatam		71.4	72.7	76.0	79.5	80.4	79.5	78.5	77.5	76.8	76.2	74.3	72.0	76.2
Madras		67.3	68.0	71.7	77.1	80.9	80.6	78.5	77.2	76.6	74.6	71.9	69.3	74.5
Masulipatam		65.8	68.6	72.4	77.6	81.5	80.5	78.2	77.7	77.5	75.9	71.3	66.5	74.5
Gopalpur		62.3	67.4	73.1	77.1	80.1	80.4	79.2	78.9	78.5	74.7	67.3	61.0	73.3
Rangoon		64.9	66.5	71.2	76.1	77.2	76.4	75.8	75.8	76.0	75.8	72.7	67.4	73.0

For elevation, see table of maximum temperature normals.

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Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Elevation in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.														
Toungoo	For elevation, see table of maximum temperature normals.	57.7	60.8	68.6	76.0	76.6	75.4	74.9	74.8	75.2	74.4	69.5	61.4	70.4
Mandalay		54.9	58.6	66.2	76.8	78.5	77.9	77.8	77.0	76.0	73.4	66.1	56.8	70.0
Silchar		52.5	55.7	63.1	68.8	72.6	76.1	77.2	76.8	76.2	72.3	63.5	54.7	67.5
Calcutta		54.1	59.1	68.5	75.2	77.1	78.3	78.3	78.1	77.8	73.8	63.6	54.6	69.9
Burdwan		55.0	58.7	67.8	75.1	77.4	78.9	79.2	79.0	78.7	74.5	64.3	55.8	70.4
Patna		50.9	54.2	63.9	73.3	77.7	79.8	79.8	79.4	78.8	72.8	61.0	51.8	68.6
Benares		47.9	51.8	61.3	71.4	78.8	81.8	79.7	78.6	77.1	67.9	55.5	47.6	66.6
Allahabad		48.0	51.9	61.7	72.0	79.6	82.7	79.8	78.6	76.9	67.5	55.3	47.7	66.8
Lucknow		47.0	51.0	60.3	70.7	77.7	81.6	79.5	78.5	76.4	66.1	53.5	46.5	65.7
Agra		42.6	45.8	54.9	66.9	76.5	82.9	79.8	78.5	75.1	61.5	48.3	43.2	63.0
Meerut		45.0	48.1	57.2	67.3	75.5	80.6	79.5	78.3	74.6	62.6	50.9	44.6	63.7
Delhi		47.9	51.7	61.6	72.8	80.2	83.6	81.1	79.8	77.1	68.4	56.7	48.9	67.5
Lahore		40.2	43.8	52.9	62.8	71.8	78.7	79.7	78.4	72.7	59.2	46.8	39.8	60.6
Multan		41.9	46.2	57.1	66.9	77.1	84.6	85.4	82.8	77.6	63.1	50.5	42.6	64.6
Jacobabad		43.7	48.6	59.8	69.9	78.7	84.7	84.8	82.1	76.5	63.7	52.0	44.2	65.7
Hyderabad (Sind)		50.8	54.2	63.8	72.0	78.2	81.9	81.1	79.1	76.2	70.2	59.1	52.1	68.2
Bikaner		48.0	52.1	63.0	74.0	82.3	85.3	82.9	80.7	78.6	71.2	58.5	49.6	68.9
Rajkot		51.1	54.0	61.9	69.3	75.1	77.8	76.1	74.5	72.3	68.3	60.0	52.8	66.1
Ahmedabad		57.7	59.5	67.2	74.4	79.2	80.9	78.5	76.8	76.1	72.4	65.5	59.3	70.6
PLATEAU STATIONS.														
Akola		54.2	57.4	65.8	74.7	81.0	78.0	74.6	73.5	72.8	66.6	58.0	52.3	67.4
Jubbulpore		47.5	50.9	58.8	68.7	77.5	78.7	74.7	73.5	72.1	63.3	51.9	45.9	63.6
Nagpur		57.6	62.1	69.5	77.4	82.3	79.5	75.7	75.1	74.8	69.2	61.9	56.9	70.2
Raipur		55.5	60.2	68.0	76.3	81.6	78.8	75.0	74.8	74.9	69.7	60.8	54.1	69.1
Ahmednagar		52.8	55.5	62.5	69.5	71.9	71.9	70.5	68.9	67.9	65.5	58.1	52·7	64.0
Poona		53.3	55.2	62.1	68.9	73.0	74.0	71.9	70.5	69.1	66.5	58.9	53.0	64.7
Sholapur		59.1	62.5	69.1	75.3	76.7	73.6	72.0	70.9	70.8	68.7	62.8	58.3	68.3
Belgaum		57.8	59.4	63.7	67.1	68.2	68.2	67.2	66.4	65.5	65.3	61.5	58.4	64.1
Hyderabad (Deccan)		58.6	66.2	68.4	75.2	79.6	75.1	72.6	72.0	71.5	67.7	61.7	56.3	68.4
Bangalore		56.8	59.5	64.1	68.9	68.7	66.5	65.6	65.4	65.1	64.7	61.6	57.9	63.8
Bellary		61.8	66.1	72.2	77.2	77.5	75.9	74.9	73.8	72.9	71.2	66.2	61.5	70.9

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India.

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Bangalore	56.8	59.5	64.1	68.9	68.7	66.5	65.6	65.4	65.1	64.7	61.6	57.9	63.8
Bellary	61.8	66.1	72.2	77.2	77.5	75.9	74.9	73.8	72.9	71.2	66.2	61.5	70.9

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Elevation in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
HILL STATIONS.														
Shillong	For elevation, see table of maximum temperature normals.	0.33	1.20	1.93	5.38	10.57	16.37	14.48	14.36	10.73	6.80	1.58	0.19	83.92
Darjiling		0.55	1.15	2.03	3.91	10.09	25.49	34.20	27.86	20.00	4.89	0.74	0.24	131.15
Simla		2.71	3.13	2.67	1.94	2.87	7.13	16.88	17.33	6.20	1.08	0.52	1.11	63.57
Murree		3.73	4.14	4.87	4.21	2.87	3.86	11.84	14.88	5.61	1.50	0.77	1.57	59.85
Srinagar		2.76	2.73	3.63	3.79	2.27	1.48	2.32	2.33	1.60	1.09	0.43	1.44	25.87
Abu		0.26	0.28	0.17	0.13	1.06	5.22	21.02	22.33	8.96	0.48	0.19	0.12	60.77
Ootacamund		1.51	0.58	1.24	2.65	6.64	6.55	8.83	5.59	6.17	8.17	5.79	1.84	55.56
Kodaikanal		2.88	1.41	2.03	4.25	6.02	4.06	5.02	6.99	7.25	9.68	8.17	4.42	62.18
COAST STATIONS.														
Karachi		0.52	0.39	0.33	0.17	0.07	0.66	2.94	1.67	0.42	0.01	0.04	0.14	7.56
Veraval		0.03	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.31	4.47	6.85	3.79	2.31	0.65	0.19	0.08	18.80
Bombay		0.10	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.84	18.31	24.26	13.89	10.50	2.16	0.41	0.05	70.63
Ratnagiri		0.10	0.05	0.04	0.08	1.36	28.82	32.98	19.74	12.08	3.72	0.63	0.08	99.98
Mangalore		0.06	0.06	0.08	1.28	6.20	36.78	37.11	22.54	10.42	7.53	3.12	0.50	125.68
Calicut		0.40	0.16	0.47	3.28	8.53	34.68	30.24	15.58	7.73	10.22	5.38	1.09	117.16
Negapatam		1.68	0.63	0.34	0.57	1.61	1.30	1.89	3.59	3.77	10.48	17.72	11.40	54.98
Madras		1.43	0.32	0.19	0.53	1.07	1.89	3.94	4.64	4.59	11.72	14.25	5.81	50.78
Masulipatam		0.23	0.42	0.28	0.62	1.34	4.51	6.44	6.91	6.20	8.10	5.67	0.87	41.59
Gopalpur		0.23	0.69	0.54	0.79	1.97	5.82	6.88	7.75	7.51	8.02	4.02	0.74	44.96
Rangoon		0.21	0.22	0.32	1.63	11.98	18.04	21.42	19.87	15.27	6.91	2.79	0.37	99.03

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Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Elevation in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Stations on the Plains.	For elevation, see table of maximum temperature normals.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Toungoo		0.20	0.18	0.33	1.85	7.72	14.14	17.64	19.12	12.08	7.43	1.82	0.45	82.96
Mandalay		0.05	0.13	0.19	1.24	5.76	6.27	2.74	4.06	5.37	4.28	2.00	0.38	32.47
Silchar		0.81	2.12	7.91	14.33	15.59	21.68	19.74	19.75	14.41	6.55	1.40	0.39	124.68
Calcutta		0.34	1.12	1.44	1.89	5.75	11.90	12.51	12.69	9.87	4.19	0.66	0.20	62.56
Burdwan		0.36	1.25	1.67	2.11	6.13	10.24	12.57	11.26	8.60	3.43	0.86	0.15	58 63
Patna		0.53	0.71	0.47	0.30	1.67	8.12	11.94	13.55	8.33	2.54	0.28	0.09	48.53
Benares		0.67	0.66	0.36	0.17	0.61	4.99	11.54	11.54	7.12	2.38	0.30	0.21	40.55
Allahabad		0.76	0.58	0.31	0.15	0.34	4.96	11.71	11.70	5.67	2.32	0.33	0.23	39.06
Lucknow		0.77	0.65	0.35	0.26	1.01	4.47	11.45	10.89	7.07	1.18	0.19	0.28	38.57
Agra		0.54	0.48	0.35	0.24	0.47	2.35	9.12	8 15	4.05	0.76	0.12	0.27	26.90
Meerut		1.28	0.88	0.62	0.43	0.65	3.13	9.09	8.69	6.07	0.56	0.15	0.41	31.96
Delhi		1.04	0.76	0.52	0.39	0.58	2.99	7.53	7.42	4.78	0.32	0.11	0.40	26.84
Lahore		1.05	0.94	0.86	0.54	0.70	1.68	5.48	5.33	2.36	0.25	0.07	0.36	19.62
Multan		0.42	0.36	0.43	0.27	0.35	0.62	2.02	1.93	0.41	0.05	0 07	0.22	7.20
Jacobabad		0.26	0.32	0.24	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.89	0.98	0.21	0.04	0.07	0.13	3.68
Hyderabad (Sind)		0.20	0.27	0.24	0.05	0.20	0.45	2.85	2.12	0.60	0.02	0.06	0.06	7.12
Bikaner		0.34	0.28	0.26	0.22	0.72	1.45	3.10	3.47	1.47	0.26	0.04	0.18	11.79
Rajkot		0.04	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.43	4.31	10.80	5.71	3.78	0.65	0.23	0.04	26.29
Ahmedabad		0.02	0.12	0.08	0.05	0.43	4.33	11.23	8.09	3.73	0.59	0.15	0.03	28.83
Plateau Stations.														
Akola		0.35	0.29	0.37	0.16	0.46	5.38	9.27	6.43	5.69	1.87	0.48	0.60	31.35
Jubbalpore		0.80	0.82	0.57	0.25	0.53	7.32	17.62	16.86	7.67	1.81	0.57	0.29	55.11
Nagpur		0.42	0.60	0.52	0.56	0.83	8.96	13.84	11.64	8.25	2.10	0.71	0.54	48.97
Raipur		0.29	0.85	0.69	0.64	1.00	9.01	14.44	13.73	7.43	2.11	0.40	0.24	50.83
Ahmednagar		0.26	0.17	0.16	0.31	0.91	4.82	3.78	2.49	6.36	2.03	0.63	0.41	22.33
Poona		0.06	0.06	0.06	0.57	1.20	4.77	7.01	3.66	4.84	3.74	0.98	0.16	27.11
Sholapur		0_15	0.06	0.19	0.44	1.03	4.68	4.32	4.87	7.98	3.23	1.05	0.45	28.45
Belgaum		0.13	0.05	0.27	1.60	2.46	8.14	16.15	9.67	4.88	4.67	1.74	0.37	50.13
Hyderabad (Deccan)		0.22	0.20	0.72	1.13	0.99	4.93	6.02	6.31	7.08	2.80	0.99	0.27	31.66
Bangalore		0.26	0 17	0.50	1.33	4.36	2.89	4.18	5.38	6.98	5.90	2.94	0.43	35.37
Bellary		0.11	0.16	0.20	0.76	1.96	1.87	1.85	2.32	5.08	3.90	2.19	0.11	20.51

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MONSOON OF 1940.

Chief Features.—Arrival of monsoon rather late. Steady monsoon with well-distributed rainfall from last week of June to end of August. Feebleness of Arabian Sea current in September. Withdrawal of both branches of monsoon earlier than usual.

June.—The southwest monsoon first appeared on the west coast on the Peninsula in the third week of May. It advanced at the same time into northeast India under the influence of a cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal. The advance however was not maintained, the monsoon withdrawing temporarily from these regions by the 25th of May.

The Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon again appeared along the west coast on the 4th of June and this advance was also short-lived. The Bay branch became established at the same time in Assam and Bengal but it was active only in Assam till the middle of the month. The Arabian Sea current once more advanced into Malabar on the 14th and extended into the Konkan, the Deccan and the central parts of the country during the third week. Meanwhile the Bay current strengthened and extended its sway over the whole of northeast India. This period of greater vigour led to the formation of a cyclonic storm in the Bay of Bengal, off the Orissa coast. During the subsequent westward movement of this storm, there was widespread and locally heavy rain over the region from Orissa to the Konkan and Gujarat between the 22nd and 27th. Towards the close of the month another storm formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal and caused general rainfall in and around Orissa. These two cyclonic storms, one in the wake of the other caused extensive floods and considerable damage to property in Orissa.

The late arrival of the monsoon was the cause of an appreciable deficiency in rainfall in the Peninsula, northeast India and the central parts of the country uptill the end of the third week. The shortage of rain in the Peninsula was more than made up during the last week. The rainfall in northern India, however, remained generally in defect.

July.—During the first ten days, two cyclonic storms, which travelled westwards from the head of the Bay of Bengal to the central parts of the country gave heavy rainfall in Orissa, the Central Provinces and west Central India and caused an extension of the monsoon into the Punjab and east Rajputana. Following these cyclonic storms, the monsoon though shifted southwards and was unusually active on account of shallow land depressions which formed in and near the east Central Provinces, each subsequently moving westwards. The monsoon, however, did not extend to Sind and west Rajputana till the 18th; and even then its activity over these parts was comparatively feeble. Owing to the more southerly course of the depressions, Bihar, the east United Provinces and east Central India did not receive appreciable rainfall till towards the end of the third week when some heavy falls occurred in Bihar and the east United Provinces. The amounts were however not sufficient to make up for the large earlier defect in rainfall over these regions.

The total rainfall for the month was in moderate to large excess in Malabar and over the region from Orissa to west Central India, in slight excess in Hyderabad and normal or in defect elsewhere.

August.—During the first ten days, the location of rainfall was largely determined by a storm which moved from the head of the Bay of Bengal to the west United Provinces and activated the monsoon over the region from Bengal to the east Punjab and west Central India. During the next sixteen days both branches of the monsoon were active generally, the main converging influences being two depressions which travelled, one after the other, from the Bay of Bengal to Rajputana. The Peninsula, the central parts of the country and northwest India had good rain during this period, the heavy rainfall extending as far west as northeast Baluchistan during the third week. The course of these depressions was more southerly than usual with the result that northeast India did not get much rain, while they lasted.

The Arabian Sea monsoon weakened after the 26th and remained feeble till the end of the month. The Bay current, on the other hand, was stimulated by a depression from the Bay of Bengal and carried extensive and locally heavy rainfall into northeast India and the east United Provinces between the 26th and 30th.

The total rainfall for the month was well above normal in Malabar and over the region from the Konkan and Hyderabad to Sind and Rajputana. It was in appreciable defect in Assam, southeast Madras, Mysore and the North-West Frontier Province.

September.—The Bay monsoon continued active in northeast India during the first eight days and thereafter showed signs of weakening. The Arabian Sea branch remained feeble till the middle of the month. Consequently, the rainfall over the country during the second week and in the beginning of the third was mostly of the post-monsoon thundery type. Towards the end of the third week both branches of the monsoon revived in association with two depressions which formed in succession in the Bay of Bengal, the first of which moved inland to become unimportant over the United Provinces while the second filled up over the Bay of Bengal itself. As a result widespread and locally heavy rain fell on the west coast and over the region from east Gujarat to the United Provinces between the 17th and 21st and in northeast India between the 20th and 24th.

The Arabian Sea monsoon withdrew from the country on the 24th. The Bay branch remained active in northeast India till the 26th, and, weakening and receding thereafter, withdrew from the country on the 29th.

The total rainfall for the month was in defect all over the country except in Assam, Bengal, southeast Madras and Mysore where it was in slight excess.

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The season as a whole.—The monsoon arrived rather late and withdrew early; but during the period of its activity it was unusually steady and, on the whole, the rainfall was well-distributed.

On account of the southerly course of the depressions from the Bay of Bengal, the area from Orissa to Berar got more rain than usual, while Bihar and east Central India got less. The rainfall in the east United Provinces was also much below normal till the end of July, but this deficiency was nearly made up during the latter part of the season. The weakness of the Arabian Sea current during September led to a slight defect in the season's total rainfall in northwest India. Elsewhere over the country the rainfall was not far from normal.

The total rainfall for the season—June to September—averaged over the plains of India was 31.1 inches, 1 per cent. more than the normal. The following table gives detailed information of the seasonal rainfall of the period:

DIVISION.	RAINFALL, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1940.			
	Actual.	Normal.	Departure from normal.	Percentage departure from normal.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Assam	58.8	61.1	— 2.3	— 4
Bengal	59.3	60.7	— 1.4	— 2
Orissa	58.7	43.9	+14.8	+ 34
Bihar	37.1	43.9	— 6.8	— 15
United Provinces	32.2	36.3	— 4.1	— 11
Punjab	12.8	14.2	— 1.4	— 10
North-West Frontier Province	2.1	5.1	— 3.0	— 59
Sind	3.7	4.7	— 1.0	— 21
Rajputana	17.9	18.1	— 0.2	— 1
Bombay	29.9	29.2	+ 0.7	+ 2
Central India	29.9	33.8	— 3.9	— 12
Central Provinces and Berar	47.5	40.8	+ 6.7	+ 16
Hyderabad	28.0	26.2	+ 1.8	+ 7
Mysore	17.5	15.5	+ 2.0	+ 13
Madras	26.0	25.4	+ 0.6	+ 2
Mean of India	31.1	30.8	— 0.3	+ 1

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Famine.

To the student of Indian administration nothing is more remarkable than the manner in which great problems arise, produce a corresponding outburst of official activity to meet them and then fall into the background. This general truth is illustrated by a study of the history of famine in India. For nearly forty years it was the bogey of the Indian administrator. The forecasts of the rains were studied with acute anxiety. The actual progress of the rains was followed with no less anxiety, and at the first signs of a bad or poor season the famine relief machinery was furnished up and prepared for any emergency. The reason for this is clear if we examine for a brief space the economic condition of the Indian peasantry. Nearly three-quarters of the people are directly dependent on agriculture for their daily bread. Very much of this agriculture is dependent on the seasonal rains for its existence. Immense areas in the Bombay Presidency, Madras, the United Provinces and Central India are in a region of erratic and uncertain rainfall. The rainy season is short and if for any natural reason there is a weakness or absence of the rain-bearing currents, then there is either a poor harvest or no harvest at all. In Western lands everyone is acquainted with the difference between a good and a poor season, but Western countries offer no parallel to India, where in an exceptionally bad year wide tracts of thickly populated land may not produce even a blade of grass. In the old days there were no railways to distribute the surplus of one part of India to the districts where the crop had failed. There were often no roads. The irrigation works were few and were themselves generally dependent on the rainfall for their reserves. The people lived from hand to mouth and had no store of food to fall back upon. Nor had they any credit. In the old days then they died. Commencing with the Orissa famine of 1865-67 the Government of India assumed responsibility for the saving of human life in such crises. After the famine of 1899-1900 this responsibility was also shouldered by the Indian States. Stage by stage this responsibility was expressed in the evolution of a remarkable system of famine relief covering the whole field. But now that machinery has reached a remarkable degree of perfection, it is rusting in the official armouries, because the conditions have changed. The whole of India is covered with a network of railways, which distributes the produce of the soil to the centres where food is required. The extension of irrigation has enormously increased the product of the soil and rendered large areas much less dependent on the monsoon rainfall. At the same time the scientific study of the problems of Indian agriculture has raised the capacity of even the "dry" zones. The peasantry has accumulated a certain reserve against the rainless days from the prosperity which accompanied the period of high prices. The rapid spread of the co-operative credit movement has mobilised and strengthened rural credit The spread of manufacturing enterprise has lightened the pressure on the soil. The relation of famine to the question of Indian administration has therefore changed. In an exceptionally bad year it may create administrative difficulties; it has ceased to be an administrative and social problem.

Famine under Native Rule.

Famines were frequent under Native rule, and frightful when they came. "In 1630," says Sir William Hunter, in the History of British India, "a calamity fell upon Gujarat which enables us to realise the terrible meaning of the word famine in India under Native rule. Whole cities and districts were left bare of inhabitants." In 1631 a Dutch merchant reported that only eleven of the 260 families at Swally survived. He found the road thence to Surat covered with bodies decaying on the highway where they died, there being none to bury them. In Surat, that great and crowded city, he could hardly see any living persons; but "the corpses at the corner of the streets lie twenty together, nobody burying them. Thirty thousand had perished in the town alone. Pestilence followed famine." Further historical evidence was adduced by Sir Theodore Morrison in his volume on the Economic Transition of India. It has come to be seen that whilst railways have checked the old-fashioned practice of storing grain in the villages they have made the reserves, where they exist, available for the whole of India. In India there is now no such thing as a food famine; the country always produces enough food for the whole of the population; famine when it comes is a money famine and the task of the State is confined to providing the means for those affected by drought to earn enough to buy food. The machinery whereby this is done will be examined after we have seen the experiences through which it was evolved.

History of Recent Famines.

The Orissa famine of 1865-67 may be taken as the starting point because that induced the first great and organised effort to combat distress through State agency. It affected 180,000 square miles and 47,500,000 people. The Bengal Government was a little slow in appreciating the need for action, but later food was poured into the district in prodigious quantities. Thirty-five million units were relieved (a unit is one person supported for one day) at a cost of 95 lakhs. The mortality was very heavy, and it is estimated that a million people or one-third of the population died in Orissa alone. This was followed by the Madras famine of 1866, and the famine in Western India of 1868-70. The latter famine introduced India to the great migration from Marwar which was such a distinguishing feature of the famine of 1899-1900; it is estimated that out of a total population of a million and a half in Marwar, one million emigrated. There was famine in Behar in 1873-74, then came the great South Indian Famine of 1876-78. This affected Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bombay for two years and in the second year extended to parts of the Central and United Provinces and to a small tract in the Punjab. The total area affected was 257,000 square miles and the population 58,500,000. Warned by the excessive expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire to secure economy the Government relief programme was not entirely successful. The excess mortality in this famine is said to have been 5,250,000 in British territory alone. Throughout BritishIndia 700,000,000 units were relieved

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at a cost of Rs. 8¼ crores. Charitable contributions from Great Britain and the Colonies aggregated Rs. 84 lakhs.

The Famine Codes.

The experiences of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis. The first great Famine Commission which sat under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, elaborated the Famine Codes, which, amended to meet later experience, form the basis of the famine relief system to-day. They recommended (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able-bodied, at a wage sufficient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task; and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work. They recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it. They advised that the land-owning classes should be assisted by loans, and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the crop failure. In sending a Famine Code to the provincial governments, the Government of India laid down as the cardinal feature of their policy that the famine wage "is the lowest amount sufficient to maintain health under given circumstances. Whilst the duty of Government is to save life, it is not bound to maintain the labouring population at its normal level of comfort." Provincial codes were drawn up, and were tested by the famine of 1896-97. In that 307,000 square miles were affected, with a population of 69,500,000. The numbers relieved exceeded 4,000,000 at the time of greatest distress. The cost of famine relief was Rs. 7¼ crores, revenue was remitted to the extent of Rs. 1¼ crores, and loans given aggregating Rs. 1¾ crores. The charitable relief fund amounted to about Rs. 1¾ crores; of which Rs. 1¼ crores were subscribed in the United Kingdom. The actual famine mortality in British India was estimated at 750,000. The experiences of this famine were examined by a Commission under Sir James Lyall, which reported that the success attained in saving life and the relief of distress was greater than had ever been recorded in famines, comparable with it in severity, and that the expense was moderate. But before the Local Governments had been given time to digest the proposals of this Commission or the people to recover from the stock, the great famine of 1899-1900 supervened.

The Famine of 1899-1900.

This famine affected 475,000 square miles with a population of 59,500,000. In the Central Provinces, Berar, Bombay, Ajmer, and the Hissar district of the Punjab famine was acute; it was intense in Rajputana, Baroda, Central India, Hyderabad and Kathiawar and was marked by several distinctive features. The rainfall over the whole of India was in extreme defect, being eleven inches below the mean. In several localities there was practically no rain. There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle. The water supply was deficient, and brought a crop of difficulties in its train. Then districts like Gujarat, where famine had been unknown for so many years that the local ity was thought to be immune; were affected, the people here being softened by prasperity, clung to their villages, in the hope of saving their cattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life. A very large area in the Indian States was affected, and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through Central India like a horde of locusts, leaving desolation in their train. For these reasons relief had to be given on an unprecedented scale. At the end of July 4,500,000 persons were supported by the State, Rs. 10 crores were spent on relief, and the total cost was estimated at Rs. 15 crores. The famine was also marked by a widespread acceptance by Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life. Aided by loans to the extent of Rs. 3½ crores, the Indian States did a great deal to bring their administration into line with that in British India. Although actual deaths from starvation were insignificant, the extensive outbreaks of cholera, and the devastating epidemic of malaria which followed the advent of the rains induced a famine mortality of approximately a million. The experiences of this famine were collated by the Commission presided over by Sir Antony MacDonnell. This Commission reported that taking the famine period as a whole the relief given was excessive, and laid down certain modified lines. The cardinal feature of their policy was moral strategy. Pointing out that if the people were assisted at the start they would help themselves, while if their condition were allowed to deteriorate it proceeded on a declining scale, they placed in the forefront of their programme the necessity of "putting heart into the people." The machinery suggested for this purpose was the prompt and liberal distribution of taccavi loans, the early suspension of revenue, and a policy of prudent boldness, starting from the preparation of a large and expansive plan of relief and secured by liberal preparations, constant vigilance, and a full enlistment of non-official help. The wage scale was revised; the minimum wage was abolished in the case of able-bodied workers; payments by results were recommended; and proposals were made for saving cattle.

The Modern System.

The Government of India are now in possession of complete machinery to combat the effects of drought. In ordinary times Government is kept informed of the meteorological conditions and the state of the crops; programmes of suitable relief works are kept up-to-date, the country is mapped into relief circles, reserves of tools and plant are stocked. If the rains fail, policy is at once declared, non-officials are enlisted, revenue suspended, and loans for agricultural purposes made. Test works are then opened, and if labour in considerable quantities is attracted, they are converted into relief works on Code principles. Poor houses are opened and gratuitous relief given to the infirm. On the advent of the rains the people are moved from the large

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advances are made to agriculturists for the purchase of plough, cattle and seed. When the principal autumn crop is ripe, the few remaining works are gradually closed and gratuitous relief ceases. All this time the medical staff is kept in readiness to deal with cholera which so often accompanies famine, and malaria, which generally supervenes when the rains break.

Famine Protection.

Side by side with the perfection of the machinery for the relief of famine has gone the development of famine protection. The Famine Commission of 1880 stated that the best, and often the only means of securing protection from the extreme effects of famine and drought, are railways and irrigation. These are of two classes, productive and protective. Productive works being estimated to yield profits which will pay interest and sinking fund charges are met from loans; protective works, which do not pay, directly from revenue. In order to guarantee that there should be continuous progress with protective works, the Famine Insurance Grant was instituted in 1876. It was decided to set apart from the general revenues Rs. 1½ crores annually or one million sterling. The first charge on this grant was famine relief, the second protective works, the third the avoidance of debt. The chain of protective railways is now practically complete. Great progress is being made with protective irrigation. Acting on the advice of the Irrigation Commission an elaborate programme of protective irrigation works has been constructed, particularly in the Bombay Deccan—the most famine-susceptible district in India—and in the Central Provinces.

Under the Devolution Rules made under the Government of India Act, 1919, Provincial Governments were required to establish and maintain a Famine Relief Fund by annual assignment from their revenues. The provision of the annual assignment was optional when the accumulated total of the fund amounted to a prescribed sum. The balance at credit of the Fund was regarded as invested with the Government of India, which paid interest on it and it was available for expenditure on famine relief proper and on certain conditions on other objects prescribed in the Devolution Rules. The new constitution embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, contains no provision for a separate Famine Relief Fund and it has been left to Provincial Governments and their legislatures to take the measures formerly prescribed for them. Provision for the establishment and maintenance of a new fund on somewhat similar lines and the investment of the balances thereof in securities of the Central Government has been made by an Act of the Provincial Legislature in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar, North-West Frontier Province, Orissa and Sind. The Punjab Government have decided to continue the Famine Relief Fund but have considered it unnecessary to have an Act of the Legislature to constitute the new Fund. There is no Famine Relief Fund in Assam.

The Outlook.

Such in brief is the official programme and organisation which has been built up out of the experience and practice of the past. Yet everything goes to show that Government activity to save human life will never be wanted in the future on the colossal scale of former times, even so recently as 1899-1900. Each succeeding failure of the rains indicates that there has been in silent progress an economic revolution in India. In the year 1918 the rains failed more seriously and over a wider area than during any monsoon in the recent history of India. The deficiency in the rainfall was more marked than in the great famine of 1899. Yet such was the increased resisting power of the people that instead of a demand for State relief from over five millions, the maximum number at any time in receipt of public assistance was never so large as six hundred thousand. The shock to the social life of the community was insignificant; the effects of the drought completely disappeared with the good rains of the following year.

Increased Resisting Power.

The causes of this economic change in the conditions of India, whose influence is widespread are many. We can only briefly indicate them here. There is a much greater mobility in Indian labour. Formerly when the rains failed the ryot clung to his village until State relief in one form or another was brought almost to his doors. Now at the first sign of the failure of the rains he girds up his loins and goes in search of employment in one of the industrial centres, where the supply of labour is, when general economic conditions are normal, rarely equal to the demand, or on the constructional works which are always in progress either through State or private agency in the country. Then the ryot generally commands some store of value, often mistermed a hoard. The balance of exports in favour of India in normal times is approximately £50 millions a year. The gold and silver bullion in which this is largely liquidated is distributed all over the country, in small sums or in ornaments, which can be drawn upon in an emergency. The prodigious coining of rupees during the last two years of the war, and the continuous absorption of gold by India, represent small diffused savings, which take this form owing to the absence of banking institutions and lack of confidence in the banking system. There has been a large extension of irrigation. More than one-third of the land in the Punjab is now under irrigation, and in other Provinces, particularly in the famine-susceptible tracts of the Bombay Deccan, irrigation works have been constructed, which break the shock of a failure of the rains. The natural growth of the population was for some years reduced by plague and famine diseases, followed by the great influenza epidemic of 1918-19, which swept off five millions of people. This prevented the increase of congestion, but brought some areas particularly in the Indian States, below their former population-supporting capacity. (The 1931 census showed an increase of over 30 million in the population since 1921.) The increase of railways distributes the resources of the country with ease; the spread of the co-operative credit movement has improved rural credit. Finally, there is the considerable development of manufacturing industry, which is generally short of labour and helps to absorb the surplus of a famine year.

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Whilst the Government is completely equipped with a famine code, there is no reason to suppose that there will ever recur such an emergency as that of 1899. Famine can now be efficiently met by the liberal distribution of tagavi, the suspension and remission of the land revenue demand, the relief of the aged and others who cannot work, the provision of cheap fodder for the cattle, with possibly some assistance in transporting the affected population of the famine-affected tract to the industrial centres.

The increased resisting power of the people was effectively demonstrated during the famine of 1920-21, which was due to the failure of the monsoon towards the end of the year 1920. The distress which appeared in the end of 1920 persisted during the early months of 1921 and regular famine was declared in parts of Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Baluchistan. Local distress prevailed also in Bengal, Punjab and Central India. The largest number of persons on relief of all kinds did not exceed 0·45 million which was considerably less than 3% of the total population of the area affected by the failure of the monsoon.

The Indian People's Famine Trust.

Outside the Government programme there is always scope for private philanthropy, especially in the provision of clothes, help for the superior class poor who cannot accept Government aid, and in assisting in the rehabilitation of the cultivators when the rains break. At every great famine large sums have been subscribed, particularly in the United Kingdom, for this purpose, and in 1899-1900 the people of the United States gave generous help. With the idea of providing a permanent famine fund, the Maharaja of Jaipur gave in 1900 a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs, in Government securities to be held in trust for the purposes of charitable relief in seasons of general distress.

This Trust Fund in a few years increased to Rs. 28,10,000. During 1934 it increased further the invested balances of the United Provinces Famine Orphans' fund being transferred to the Trust. It now stands at Rs. 32,78,400. It is officially called the Indian People's Famine Trust, and was constituted under the Charitable Endowment Act, 1890. The income of the Trust is administered by a board of management consisting of 13 members appointed from different provinces and Indian States, Sir Cameron Badenoch, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Auditor-General of India, is the Secretary & Treasurer of the Trust. The endowment of Rs. 32,78,400 abovementioned is permanently invested and the principal never taken for expenditure. The income from it is utilised for relief work as necessary and unexpended balances are temporarily invested, so as to make available in years of trouble savings accumulated when expenditure is not necessary. The temporary investments—in Government securities– at the end of 1940 stood at Rs. 3,200 (face value) and the cash balance at the same time was Rs. 2,794-6-8.

The whole conditions to meet which the Trust was founded have changed in recent years. This is the result of the improved policy of Government in regard to famine relief and of the difference in the meaning of the word famine in consequence of the improvement of transport, communications and other factors affected by modern progress. An area stricken by failure of seasonal rains now obtains supplies from other regions in a manner impossible before the development of railways and of modern marketing practice and Government help its people by loans given direct or through Co-operative Societies to tide them over the period of scarcity. The experience of successive visitations of scarcity in different parts of the country also proves that the general economic progress of the people makes them able to meet temporary periods of stress in a manner formerly unimaginable. Famine in the old terrible sense of the term has in fact largely ceased to occur. This was well illustrated by the events of 1919, when the land suffered from a failure of the rains more general throughout India and worse in degree than any previously recorded by the Meteorological Department but the crisis was borne with a minimum of suffering.

During the period 1929 to 1938 demands upon the Famine Trust were more for relief of distress caused by floods and other calamities than for famine relief. The terms of the Trust fortunately permit of management on lines according to changing needs. In 1929 the amount of grants for famine relief was Rs. 50,000, while that for relief of distress caused by floods was Rs. 4,75,000. In 1933, 1934 and 1936 grants of Rs. 1,30,000, Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 90,000 respectively were made for flood relief and no grant had to be given for famine relief. Grants of Rs. 8 lakhs and Rs. 50,000 were made for relief of distress caused by the earthquakes of 1934 and 1935 in Bihar and Orissa and Baluchistan respectively. The amount of grants made in 1938 was Rs. 1,65,000,—Rs. 70,000 for famine relief and Rs. 95,000 for flood relief. Grants aggregating Rs. 1,67,500 were made in 1939; in this year, however, the entire amount was for alleviation of distress caused by famine due to successive failures of rains in Rajputana and parts of the Punjab and the adjoining provinces. Grants amounting to Rs. 1,16,000 were made in 1940; in this year also the entire amount was for famine relief.

The Trust is only supposed to supplement expenditure on relief measures undertaken from public funds by the Government or State concerned.

In 1939, large tracts of Kathiawar suffered from serious famine owing to the failure of rains. What would have placed them in a most dire plight was, however, averted to a certain extent by belated showers. Nevertheless, the very inadequate rainfall precipitated a serious situation. Its effects on cattle through lack of fodder were very serious.

Famine relief measures on a generous scale were undertaken by the Rulers of the various Kathiawar States affected. The Maharaja of Gondal made a gift of a crore of rupees for famine relief in Gondal, whilst the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar reduced his privy purse by 50% to meet the cost of famine relief in his State. In addition, a comprehensive system of relief works was instituted poor people were provided with employment and fodder was made available to the ryots. A scheme for the supply of water to drought-striken areas by means of numerous wells was also put into operation.

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Hydro-Electric Development.

India promises to be one of the leading countries of the world in regard to the development of hydro-electric power and great strides in this direction have already been made. India not only specially lends itself to projects of the kind, but peremptorily demands them. Cheap motive power is one of the secrets of successful industrial development and the favourable initial conditions caused by the war, the enthusiasm for industrial development which has seized nearly all classes of educated Indians, and the special attention which the circumstances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific utilisation of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of industrial enterprise in all parts of India within the next few years. Indeed, the process, for which sound foundations had been laid before the war, is now rapidly under way. India is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel, coal or oil. These commodities are all difficult to obtain, and costly in India except in a few favoured areas. Coal supplies, for example, are chiefly centred in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and the cost of transport is heavy. Water power and its transmission by electricity offer, on the other hand, immense possibilities, both as regards the quantity available and the cheapness at which the power can be rendered, in all parts of India.

Water power schemes, pure and simple, are generally difficult in India, because the power needs to be continuous, while the rainfall is only during a small portion of the year. Perennial rivers with sufficient water throughout the year are practically non-existent in India. Water, therefore, must be stored for use during the dry season. Favourable sites for this exist in many parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfalls occur and the progress already made in utilising such opportunities by the electrical transmission of power affords high encouragement for the future. Further, hydro-electric schemes can frequently be associated with important irrigation projects, the water being first used to drive the turbines at the generating stations, and then distributed over the fields.

The Industrial Commission emphasized the necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of India. On this recommendation the Government of India in 1918 appointed the late Mr. G. T. Barlow, C.I.E., then Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces, to undertake the work, associating with him Mr. J. W. Meares, M.I.C.E., Electrical Adviser to the Government of India. Mr. Barlow died, but Mr. Meares issued a preliminary report in September, 1919, summarising the state of knowledge of the problem in India and outlining a programme of investigation to be undertaken in the course of the inquiry. Mr. Meares showed that industries in India absorbed over a million horse power, of which only some 285,000 h.p. is supplied by electricity from steam, oil or water. The water power so far actually in sight amounts to 1¾ million horse-power, but this excludes practically all the great rivers, which are at present uninvestigated. Thus the minimum flow of the seven great rivers eastward from the Indus is stated to be capable of giving not less than three million horse-power for every thousand feet of fall from the Himalayas, while similar considerations apply to rivers in other parts. Some doubt is expressed as to the estimate of seven million horse-power in the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers, given in the report of the London Conjoint Board of Scientific Studies.

The Report points out that the Bombay Presidency holds a unique position owing to its great existing and projected schemes at Lonavla, the Andhra Valley, the Nila Mula and the Koyna Valley and has the still greater advantage of possessing a firm ready to develop its resources.

Bombay Hydro-Electric Works.

The greatest Hydro-Electric undertakings in India are the three schemes developed and brought into operation by Tata Sons, Ltd., and continued under their management until 1929, when they were transferred to the management of the Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd., in which Messrs. Tata Sons retained a substantial interest. These undertakings are:—

(*a*) The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd. Supply started in 1915.

(*b*) The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Ltd. ,, ,, 1922.

(*c*) The Tata Power Company, Ltd. .. ,, ,, 1927.

These Hydro-Electric schemes have a combined normal capacity of 246,000 H.P. and provide electrical energy for the City of Bombay, Bombay suburbs, Thana, Kalyan and Greater Poona.

Bombay, after London, is the second largest City in the British Empire and is the largest manufacturing centre in India. Its population including suburbs at the 1931 census was 1,326,313 with a total population of approximately 1,600,000 in all of the areas served by these companies. Its cotton mills and other factories consume about 150,000 H.P., which until these Hydro-Electric schemes came into operation, was entirely produced by thermal stations using fuel coming from great distances.

The favourable position of the Western Ghats which rise to a height of more than 2,000 feet above sea-level within a few miles of Bombay City, situated on the shores of the Arabian Sea with their heavy rainfalls was taken full advantage of for providing Bombay City and vicinity with an adequate and economical power supply.

The hydraulic works of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company are situated near Lonavla at the top of the Bhor Ghats. The monsoon rainfall is stored in three lakes,

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namely, Lonavla, Walwan and Shirawta, from which it is conveyed in open masonry canals to the Forebay at Khandala and thence through steel pipes to the Power House at Khopoli the foot of the Ghats, where the head at turbine nozzles is 1,725 feet or approximately 750 lbs. per sq. inch. The normal capacity of the Power Station at Khopoli is 48,000 KW or 64,300 H.P. This scheme was formally opened by H.E. The Governor of Bombay on the 8th of February 1915.

Investigations in 1917-18 led to the discovery of a site on the Andhra River just to the North of the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company's lakes, where an additional 48,000 KW (or 64,300 H.P.) could be developed. These investigations resulted in the formation of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. and the construction of the schemes, the principal features of which consist of a reservoir formed by a dam about 190 feet high, across the Andhra River and a tunnel 8,700 feet long driven through solid trap rock to the scarp of the Ghats, from which the water is taken in steel pipes 4,600 feet long to the turbines in the generating station at Bhivpuri. The head of water at turbine nozzles is 1,740 feet or approximately 750 lbs. per sq. inch. The electrical energy is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 56 miles long for augmenting the supply from Khopoli.

The Tata Power Company's scheme on the Nila-Mula River to the South-East of Bombay was investigated and developed along lines similar to the Andra Valley scheme and has a normal installed capacity of 87,500 KW or 117,000 HP. The power is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 76 miles long and is used to augment the supply of the two earlier companies to mills, factories and railways.

The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. and the Tata Power Company operating as a unit under one management supply the whole of the electrical energy required by the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co. Ltd., the majority of the mills and industries in Bombay City, the B. B. & C. I. Railway for their suburban electrification the whole of the energy required by the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay City and for their main line traction up to Kalyan, the whole of the electrical energy required by the Poona Electric Supply Company and the distributing licensees in Thana, Kalyan and the Bombay suburbs.

These three schemes operating as a unit under one management provide an adequate and economical power supply in the areas mentioned above for all purposes. The rate for energy delivered to the Mills, Factories and Railways has, for several years, shown a steady decrease and now averages 0.40 of an anna per unit, which downward trend will continue as industries develop and individual consumptions increase. This power supply greatly enhances the natural advantages Bombay has as a great manufacturing, trading and shipping centre.

The fact that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company has shut down its steam-driven generating plant and now takes its supply in bulk from the various Tata companies is of note, and it is of more than passing interest to note that the Poona Electric Supply Company has recently adopted a similar course. This is a phase of hydro-electric distribution which is quite in its infancy in India, but it is possible to foresee the time when every village within a couple of hundred miles of a hydro-electric power station will receive its supply of electric current in bulk, thus greatly reducing capital and administrative charges and minimising the price of current to the consumer. It is a system which has become something of a fine art in California, where current is transmitted by overhead wires for many hundreds of miles at a pressure of 200,000 volts or double the pressure commonly employed in India for overhead long-distance transmission.

Mysore Hydro-Electric Works.

The first Hydro-Electric Scheme of any magnitude undertaken in India or indeed in the East was that on the Cauvery River in Mysore State, which with its generating station, transmission line and distributing system was inaugurated in 1902.

The Cauvery River rises in the district of Coorg in the Western Ghats and flows across Mysore State. The principal object of this scheme was the supply of power to the Mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields about 92 miles from Sivasamudram, the site of the generating station. This transmission line was for a number of years the longest line in Asia. Since 1902 the supply of electrical energy from Sivasamudram has been provided for Bangalore and Mysore cities and about 200 other towns and villages in the South-Eastern Half of the State.

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded so that its total normal capacity now stands at 69,000 E.H.P. This great increase has been made possible by the construction of the Krishnarajasagar reservoir near Mysore City, which has a capacity of 44,000 million cubic feet of storage above the minimum draw off.

The number of the consumers of all classes continues to increase rapidly every year with greatly increased power demands. The Government of Mysore have encouraged the use of electrical energy and have made a survey of Hydro Power resources of the State and prepared plans for the construction of a second generating station at the most economical site.

The number of lighting and power consumers of all classes in about 200 towns and villages within the Mysore State has increased to more than 46,000. Demands for very large additional blocks of power made it necessary for the Government, in continuing its policies for the industrial development of the State, to sanction the construction of a Power Station at the Shimsha Falls for the production of 23,000 H.P. and the construction of a Power Station at the Jog Falls for the production at the first instance of about 24,000 H.P. The power station at Shimsha Falls was completed in June 1940, thus bringing the total installed capacity of Sivasamudram and Shimsha Stations to about 80,000 H.P.

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The Transmission System consists of 650 route-miles of 78,000 and 37,500 volt lines with a total of 850 miles of circuits. The transmission system is now being extended into every District within the State which together with the appropriate distribution systems will supply hydro-electric power to more than 250 towns and villages within the next 2 to 3 years.

Electricity in Travancore State.

Electric supply undertakings are of recent growth in Travancore. Although the first power station was in existence in the High Ranges as early as 1905, it was only towards the latter part of 1927 that Government created a separate organisation to carry out a programme of electrical development in the State. Electric supply was first introduced in Trivandrum in March 1929. The capital outlay on this undertaking till last financial year was Rs. 11 lakhs. The Scheme has been paying a satisfactory return on its investment ever since it started working. The gross revenue during the last financial year was Rs. 2·443 lakhs and the total generation 1·35 million units. The number of consumers at present is about 2,600. There are 66 miles of L. T. overhead distribution lines besides 16 miles of 3·3 K.V. underground cables.

With the lead given by Government in the supply of electric power to the capital, two other undertakings worked by private agencies, one in Kottayam and the other in Nagercoil were shortly afterwards inaugurated. The former came into existence early in 1932 while the latter was put into operation towards the middle of 1934. The Kottayam Electric Supply distributes power to nearly 700 consumers from a distribution net work of about 23 miles. The Nagercoil Electric Supply supplies power to nearly 550 consumers from a distribution net work of about 26 miles.

A scheme to supply Quilon was inaugurated towards the middle of 1934. The capital expenditure on this undertaking is about Rs. 3½ lakhs. Very rapid progress has been made in its operation during the last three years, the generation towards the end of the last year having reached over 2 million units per annum, bringing in a gross revenue of about Rs. 1½ lakhs. The supply covered about 20 miles of 11 K.V. lines, 45 miles of L. T. Distribution and 2½ miles of 3·3 K.V. underground cables and caters for about 850 consumers. Power was supplied from a thermal station of about 630 K.W. capacity till the supply was changed over to the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric System in May 1940.

Quilon is an important industrial town and the power requirements have not been able to be met from this small thermal station to any appreciable extent. The total capacity of installed power plants in Quilon is well over 2,000 H.P. but as many of them are in a very unsatisfactory condition on account of their old age it should be possible to secure all these loads, now that the Hydro-Electric Supply is available from the Pallivasal system, the bulk of which is utilised by the Ilmenite Mining Industry, the Cotton Mills and the Ceramic factory at Kundara.

Pallivasal System.

A preliminary survey of the hydro-electric possibilities of the State was carried out as early as 1919 by Mr. F. J. Jacob, the then Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department. But as a result of the subsequent investigations conducted in 1925 by Mr. K. P. P. Menon, the present Electrical Engineer, Government came to the conclusion that the development of a power scheme utilising the falls in the Mudirapuzha river possessed great economic possibilities. Accordingly, proposals were forwarded to Government in 1930 which were sanctioned in December 1931 and the detailed investigations were taken up and completed by 1933. The work was started in 1934. The scheme is very economical and will be self-supporting soon.

The first stage of development of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project was nearly completed by the beginning of 1940 and it was inaugurated in March when the supply was switched on by Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar from the Pallivasal Generating Station. The scheme as now completed comprises of a temporary diversion dam a pressure tunnel of 10,200 ft. in length 9 ft. × 8 ft. section and two penstocks each 7,800 ft. in length, the generating station and transmission lines extending up to Alwaye on the west and up to Quilon in the south. The power station has three 11,000 volts 3 phase 50 cycle alternator sets each of 4,500 K.W. capacity directly coupled to the pelton wheels operating at a head of 1,980 ft. The total effective capacity of the station is 9,000 K.W. The third generating set will be used as a standby. Power is transmitted to the plains at 66,000 volts. The transmission system consists of 134 miles of 66 K.V. double circuit lines connecting the generating station with 5 major sub-stations at Kothamangalam, Alwaye, Pallom, Mavelikara and Kundara besides 26 miles of 33 K.V. single circuit line connecting Alleppey with Mavelikara.

The mains distribution comprises of 130 miles of 11 K.V. single circuit and 8½ miles of double circuit lines and about 92 miles of L.T. distribution net work. Almost all the Municipal Towns coming within the net work of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Supply have been provided with low tension distribution. Thus the first stage of the scheme covers a large portion of the north and central Travancore, and it has been so designed that extensions to the transmission system can be added easily to distribute power to other areas such as Peermade in the east and Trivandrum in the south.

The availability of electric power in most places in Travancore with the completion of the Hydro-Electric Scheme and the very low rates of tariff now offered are expected to open up great possibilities in the industrial and agricultural development in the State. By the middle of 1940 the system had a connected load of 4,155 K.W. and 1934 consumers distributed over 19 distribution centres. The peak load of the generating station had reached 2,220 K.W. and the generation 3·36 million units during the 4½ months of working.

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The Department has been keenly alive to the need of the agriculturists for electric power, the chief uses of which are for dewatering the punja fields, the crushing of sugar cane and lifting water for irrigation. All reasonable aid is rendered to prospective consumers. Proposals for the supply of electrical machinery on hire purchase system were sanctioned by Government in September 1940 and the response from consumers has been so great that within about 3 months purchases of electric motors totalling nearly 1,500 H.P. have been arranged.

A satisfactory agreement was reached between Government and the Aluminium Production Company of India Ltd., towards July 1940 whereby Government have agreed to supply 4,500 K.W. of power from the middle of 1941 and 7,500 K.W. by the middle of 1944 for an Aluminium smelter plant to be installed near Alwaye. The Company will be requiring another block of power aggregating to a total of 14,000 K.W. for bringing their factory to its fullest output. Government have agreed to make this block of power also available within one year after the company begins to take 7,500 K.W. An agreement is also expected to be reached very shortly with the Cochin Government for the supply of power for the entire requirements of that State. The demand from this source will be about 3,500 K.W.

The agreement with the Aluminium Production Co. has necessitated the full development of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme so as to bring the generation and transmission capacity to cope with their large demand. This development will consist of the installation of 3 further generating sets of 7,500 K.W. each, 2 more penstocks and the provision of adequate storages, in the upper reaches of the Mudirapuzha river. Two more 66 K.V. transmission lines from Pallivasal to Alwaye are also proposed to be constructed.

Within the next ten years the maximum demand of the system will reach about 29,000 K.W. with an annual generation of over 200 million units. The total capital expenditure on the Project till the end of the last financial year was 131·28 lakhs.

Works in Madras.

The Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme, an undertaking of the Madras Government, was commenced at the end of 1929, the first stage of the project being completed at the end of 1932. The waters utilised for the development of the scheme are taken from the Pykara river which drains from the Nilgiri Plateau having a catchment area of nearly 38 sq. miles.

The Scheme utilizes a fall of about 3,100 feet available in the passage of the Pykara river in the Nilgiri District. The flow, though perennial, is very irregular and often drops to values around 20 cusecs during the dry season. The topography, however, embraces a number of feasible storage sites which could be developed according to the growth of power demand. The estimated potential capacity of the full development is around 40,000 KW. continuous. The initial development utilizes the regulated flow of the river with small storages of 58 million cubic feet in the forebay and 26 million cubic feet in the Glen Morgan Reservoir which is the first storage site.

Civil Works.—Water from the intake of the river is led by a flume to the forebay from whence it is led through a single 78" diameter steel pipe 1,000 feet long to a surge tank at the head of the penstock consisting of two pipes, each in three sections of 27 inches, 24 inches and 21 inches in diameter and a total of about 9,300 feet in length.

Power Station.—The initially installed plant comprises of three 6,250 KW., 3-phase, 600 R.P.M. alternator, coupled to 11,000 H.P. pelton wheels. Power is generated at 11,000 Volts, 50 cycles and stepped upto 66,000 Volts by means of three 7,810 KVA., 3-phase, 11 KV./66-110 KV. transformers. The supply to Nilgiri District is at 11 KV. from a 1,000 KVA. 11 KV./11 KV. transformer at the power station.

Transmission & Distribution.—Power is transmitted to Coimbatore which is the main receiving station as also the chief load centre, by means of a 50 mile double circuit 110 KV. line. 66 KV. lines have also been extended to Erode, Trichinopoly and Negapatam a distance of nearly 200 miles from Coimbatore. But the loads at the latter places have recently been transferred to the Mettur Scheme, which came into operation in June 1937. Also the 66 KV. system has been extended to Udumalpet, Sembatti, Madura, Virudhungar, etc., a distance of about 130 miles. A 66 KV. line from Virudhunagar to Koilpatti has also been completed.

In addition to the above main transmission lines, considerable lengths of 11, 22 and 33 KV. distribution lines have been constructed or are under construction particularly in the Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad Districts. At all load centres step-down substations have been constructed with the necessary transformers and switchgear. At Madura which is an important station two 3,000 KVA. synchronous condensers are installed for ensuring proper voltage regulation.

Pykara Scheme Extensions.—To provide for the rapidly increasing demand in the existing area and also the extensions to Madura and Ramnad Districts, one additional penstock, two 12,500 KVA. 600 R.P.M., 11 KV. generators and two 12,500 KVA., 11 KV./110 KV. transformers have recently been added. The Pykara-Coimbatore transmission line has been changed over to 110 KV. operation to suit the increased load demand. Provision is also made for installing at a later date two additional generating units of the same capacity.

The rapid growth of the Pykara load in 1934 necessitated the early construction of the Mukurti Dam, which is the first large storage contemplated in the original scheme. This was sanctioned in January 1935. The work was commenced in February 1935 and completed in March 1938. The Dam as completed with open spill way stores 1,400 million cubic feet of water but the capacity can be increased to 1,800 million cubic feet when required later.

The financial position of the Pykara System is most satisfactory. The third year revenue was more than that expected in the tenth year of the forecast and the system has proved a splendid investment to the State. The peak load on the system 24,900 K.W. The revenue

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was approximately Rs. 35·8 lakhs in 1939-40. The industrial development at Coimbatore accounts for more than 50 per cent. of the total load and also the high load factor of the station.

The Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme.—The engineering features of the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme provide an interesting contrast to the Pykara Hydro Electric Scheme. The Mettur Stanley Dam, one of the largest structures of its kind in the world, is 176 feet high and can impound a total of 93,500 million cubic feet of water. This storage is primarily for irrigation purposes, but part of the water let down for irrigation is utilised to the best advantage for the generation of hydro-electric power.

During the construction of the dam four cast-iron pipes 8′-6″ in diameter were built into the structure and equipped with the necessary valves, gates, screens and other fittings. Each pipe is designed to discharge a maximum of 1,250 cusecs for power purposes.

The first stage of development providing 3 units of 10,000 KW. each was sanctioned in 1935 and the power station construction commenced in the latter part of 1935. The station commenced operation in June 1937.

The operating head will vary from 160 feet at full reservoir level to a minimum of 60 feet. The average head will be 135 feet.

As the potential out-put of the Mettur station is very variable due to the wide variations in head and discharge, three classes of load are adopted. These are :

(1) Primary power available at all times,

(2) Secondary power subject to restricted use in dry months but which can be made into primary power by the assistance of the existing Pykara station (and later of the proposed Madras steam-station).

(3) Tertiary power generally available for eight months in the year.

The scheme supplies power to the districts of Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Chittoor and Chingleput.

Power House.—The power house is situated immediately below the Mettur Dam and in it are now installed three 10,000 KW., 250 R.P.M. generators coupled to overhung type twin horizontal Francis Turbines one on each side. The turbines operate under a variable head of from 60 to 160 feet developing a maximum of 16,000 H.P. each. Power is generated at 11,000 volts, 50 cycles, 3 phase and stepped upto 66,000 volts (110,000 volts later) for transmission to various load centres.

Transmission and Distribution System.—Power is transmitted to Singarappet in the north and Erode in the south by means of two 66/110 KV. trunk lines (a total mileage of 100 miles) taking off from the power station. At Erode the Mettur System is linked with Pykara net work and both stations can work in parallel as and when operating conditions demand. 66KV. lines have also been extended to Vellore, Tiruvannamalai and Villupuram a distance of about 140 miles.

Considerable lengths of 11, 22 and 33 KV. lines have also been constructed or are under construction for extending power to various places.

At all important load centres out-door transformer stations are provided for stepping down the voltage to 11, 22 or 33 KV. as required. At Trichinopoly which is an important station in the southern area, two $\frac{+2,500}{-2,000}$ KVA. synchronous condensers are installed for ensuring proper voltage regulation.

Mettur Scheme Extensions.—The peak load at the Mettur power house has already risen to about 11,000 KW. and is expected to reach 17,000 KW. by the end of 1941 when the several extensions now under construction commence operation.

A 4th generating unit and the 3rd 12,600 KVA. transformer have been ordered and are being installed for increasing the capacity of the station to meet the load demands successfully even during periods of low heads in the reservoir and to afford greater relief to Pykara in emergencies.

It is expected that these will be operating in 1942.

Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme.—This is the third hydro-electric scheme to be undertaken by the Madras Government. The scheme was sanctioned in 1938 and is expected to commence operation by 1942.

The scheme is to utilize the fall of about 330 feet in the passage of the Tambraparni river in the Tinnevelly District. A reservoir of 5,500 million cubic feet capacity is being created by the construction of a masonry dam across the the Tambraparni river in the foot hills of the Western Ghats above Papanasam in the Tinnevelly district.

The following are the main features of the scheme :

(*a*) A masonry dam 176 feet high constructed on the Tambraparni river just below where it is joined by Kariar. The reservoir so formed will have a storage of 5,500 million cubic feet and water will be drawn therefrom by means of two 8½ feet pipes embedded in the dam and fitted with valves to control flow.

(*b*) A diversion weir located lower down the river near the Head of the Papanasam Falls, which will provide a small storage of 28 million cubic feet for daily regulation.

(*c*) Two 9 feet diameter steel pipes leading water from the diversion weir to the headworks about 3,500 feet long. Only one pipe is being installed in the first stage.

(*d*) Four 66 inches penstock pipes, each 520 feet long leading the water down the hill slope from the headworks to the power station below. Only three penstocks are being erected in the first stage.

(*e*) Power House situated near the Agastya temple at the foot of the Papanasam Falls. The gross head developed is 330 feet. Four 600 R.P.M., 7,000 KW., 11 KV., 50 cycle, 3 phase vertical generating sets each coupled to a vertical type Francis re-action turbine of 9,850 B.H.P. Only three units are being installed initially.

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(*f*) A transmission system extends to Tuticorin, Koilpatti and Madura. It will incorporate the existing lines in the area. The system will be linked to Pykara at Madura.

Construction work on all the above is in progress.

Works in Kashmir.

A scheme of much importance from its size, but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the countryside, is one installed a few years ago by the Kashmir Durbar, utilising the River Jhelum, near Baramulla, which lies thirty-four miles north-west of Srinagar. The head-works of the Jhelum power installation are situated six and a half miles from the power house and the main connection between the two is a great timber flume. These works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the generation of 20,000 electrical horse power. Four pipes 600 feet long lead from the forebay to the power house, and from forebay to water-wheel there is an effective head of 395 feet. There are four vertical waterwheels, each coupled on the same shaft to a 1,000 k.w., 3-phase, 2,300 volt, 25-period generator running at 500 r.p.m., and each unit is capable of taking a 25 per cent. overload, which the generator end is guaranteed to maintain with safety for two hours. The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15,000 k.w. generating plant being installed within it. Two transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla, 21 miles distant, at which point one terminates. The other continues to Srinagar, a further 34 miles. The installation at Baramulla was originally utilised for three floating dredgers and two floating derricks, for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it available for cultivation. The lighting of Baramulla has been taken in hand with satisfactory results and it is expected that the lighting demand will rapidly increase and that a small demand for power will soon spring up. At Srinagar, the line terminates at the State silk factory, where current is supplied not only for driving machinery and for lighting, but for heating. The greater part of Srinagar city is now electrically lighted.

United Provinces Works.

The Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid supplies power at attractive rates for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of the province and to Shahdara in Delhi province. Seven of the ten falls available for electrification have been developed and a stand-by steam power station at Chandausi of 9,000 kilowatts has been constructed. From 1938 no less than 27,900 kilowatts power in all has been available. A further steam station at Moradnagar with an initial capacity of 6,000 kilowatts is under construction. Besides supplying some 88 towns with current for light and fans and minor industries, the grid provides energy for irrigation pumping from rivers and open and tube wells. The Ganges Valley State Well Scheme comprises about 1,600 tube-wells, covering the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor, Budaun, Muzaffarnagar Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr and Aligarh, introducing irrigation on the volumetric system over approximately one million acres hitherto without any source of irrigation. This supply of cheap power from some 2,000 sub-stations is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of minor industries in the urban centres.

The steam power house at Sohwal is capable of supplying 1,800 kilowatts. The energy will be used to electrify Fyzabad and Ajodyha and to pump 160 cusecs from the Gogra into the Fyzabad canal system 120 miles in length.

Investigations into the electrical and financial possibilities of a Grid Project for the eastern districts of the province have been completed and the recommendations of an expert committee, appointed in November 1937, are under consideration.

Investigations into the electrical and financial possibilities of a chain of hydro-electric power generating stations from the Jamna river in the Himalayas are under consideration.

Punjab's Hydro-Electric Project.

The Uhl River Scheme.—Perched on hill-tops 6,000 and 4,000 feet above sea-level, connected by means of a tunnel 15,000 feet long, are the headworks of the Uhl River hydro-electric project, supplying electricity to 19 towns in the Punjab, including important industrial centres like Amritsar, Lahore, and Ludhiana, and to the vast workshops of the North-Western Railway at Moghalpura.

A power house equipped with three alternators each of 12,000 k.w. capacity driven by 16,000 horse-power turbines operating under a head of 1,800 feet of water which are carried along the 3 mile long tunnel, convert the snow-fed waters of the Uhl River and its tributary into electric energy, supplying as much as 103,000 units of electric current to the consumers in the Punjab.

The tunnel is one of the longest in India, and the first steel mantled tunnel to be built in Asia. It measures about 2¾ miles in total length and has a diameter of 9.25 feet.

The Uhl River hydro-electric project owes its origin to the need which had begun to be felt for conserving fuel resources in the Punjab some years ago.

The site was chosen in 1922, a detailed project prepared by 1923, and sanction given in 1926. Construction began in 1928 and was not completed until 1933. Though the cost of the scheme was originally estimated at Rs. 450 lakhs it finally amounted to Rs. 600 lakhs on 31st March 1934.

From the power station at Jogendernagar current produced at 11 kv. is "stepped-up" to 132 kv. for transmission—the highest voltage adopted for this purpose in India—and is conveyed 173 miles to Lahore by a trunk line supported on steel towers 80 feet high, set 1,000 feet apart in the plains and over 3,360 feet apart in the hills.

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There are also four travel lines totalling 232 miles in length on 50-foot towers carrying current at lesser voltage from Lahore to Ferozepore, Amritsar to Kartarpore, Kartarpore to Ludhiana, and Lahore to Lyallpur.

Provision has been made for the expansion of the scheme in two stages according to requirements. The first of these contemplates the building of a dam about 270 feet high in the vicinity of the headworks, increasing the storage there. The quantity of water conveyed by the tunnel will then be doubled, four more generating sets installed in the power house, and the output also practically doubled. It will then be possible to cater for the needs of another half a dozen large towns.

The next stage of development would be effected on different lines, for it is not possible to increase the capacity of the tunnel any further. This stage, therefore, envisages the construction of a second power house lower down, to which water from the tail race of the existing power house will be led by means of an open duct about 3 miles long with a fall of 1,200 feet.

The new power house will generate another 48,000 kw., giving a total output of 118,600 kw. a quantity more than sufficient to meet the needs of the present generation in an area extending from Delhi in the north to Sialkot and Lyallpur in the north. In this stage over 50 towns in all will be served.

The possibility of electrifying some of the railways in the Punjab, and, more important, of introducing tube-well irrigation adds to the interest of this project.

The former would cheapen and quicken the transportation of passengers and goods. The latter would enable some 2½ million acres of uncommanded land to be brought under cultivation, greatly increasing the food supply of the Province.

So much machinery had to be used in the construction that it was found both convenient and economic to build two small temporary hydro-electric power stations, one at Dholu near Shanan and the other at Thuji near the headworks on the Uhl. These stations were linked up by a 11,000-volt transmission line and their combined total output amounted to 1,080 kw.

Despite the outbreak of war, 1939-40, the seventh year of the Commercial operation of the Scheme, has been a period of considerable progress. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining machinery and equipment, the project for installation of a Thermal Station at Lahore to augment the reserve of energy available from the Shanon Power House at Jogindernagar during the winter months when water supplies in the Uhl and Lambadag rivers are low.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN) PROJECTS

The following is a brief description of the several Hydro Electric schemes that can be developed in the State:—

I. Thungabhadra Project.—This Project is across the river Thungabhadra one of the large tributaries of the River Kistna. The question of apportionment of waters, between the interested States, *viz.*, Mysore, Madras and Hyderabad has been under consideration for sometime, and it is hoped that it will be decided at no distant date. From its share of the waters Hyderabad will be able to draw about 2,500 cusecs perennially and utilising nearly 230 feet of fall in the proposed canal it will be possible to generate 38,000 K.W. continuous and irrigate 425,000 acres. This project, besides giving a fairly large amount of power, specially for economical working of the extensive gold fields in Raichur District, it will also safeguard this large tract from the occasional ravages of famine.

II. The Devanoor Project.—This project is across the river Manjira, a tributary of the Godavary. From somewhere near Bidar, the river takes a long loop, round one of the intervening rides, till it debouches into the Nizamsagar lake. The river first takes a south-easterly direction, and reaching very near to Sangareddy, it turns to flow towards the north until it merges itself with the parent river Godavary. It is this feature of the river, that is proposed to be utilised in the Devanoor Project for the development of power. The object is to construct a reservoir a little below Bidar, tunnel through the intervening ridge drop the waters generating Hydro-Electric Power and let the tail race run into Nizamsagar Lake. It is expected that this River will give a dependable supply of 35,000 M. C.ft. and with a canal discharge of 950 cusecs it is possible to generate 17,800 K.W. continuous, by 3 different drops aggregating to 290 feet. The site is situated almost in the centre of the State and nearly all the load centres already developed are closeby. As a commercial enterprise, this Project is certain to pay a handsome return.

III. The Nizamsagar Project.—Combined with Devanoor is the Nizamsagar Project, where drops in the canal of about 30 feet are available for the development of Hydro-Electric Power. The canal has already been constructed and so is the Nizamsagar Reservoir. With the steady supplies, that will be brought in by the Devanoor Project, it will be possible to draw a perennial discharge of nearly 1,350 cusecs and generate 2,800 K.W. continuous. Most of the civil works needed for its development have already been executed. This scheme together with Devanoor Project will generate in all over 20,000 K.W. continuous.

IV. The Kaddam Project.—The River Kaddam is a tributary of the Godavary, and rises in Boath Taluq of the Adilabad District. About 7 miles below the crossing of the Nirmal Adilabad Road, it falls through a vertical drop of 170 feet. This is known as Somanagudam falls. Including the rapide above the fall, it is possible to concentrate a drop of 400 feet for the generation of Power, by supplementing the supplies of Kaddam from its other tributaries it is expected that about 4,000 K.W. continuous can be generated and yearly 25,000 acres irrigated. Besides this, it is possible to generate another 3,000 K.W. on its tributary Sikkamanu. Extensive deposits of rich iron ore are available on the banks of the Godavary and if a steel industry is established the power can be fully utilised immediately.

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V. The Purna Project.—The River Purna rises in the Plateau of Aurangabad, and after traversing a distance of 250 miles, it joins the parent River Godavary near Kanteshwar. A little below the crossing of Jalna Buldana Road, it offers a fine site for a storage reservoir, near the village Sawangi. Just below the Dam, the River course takes two loops upto Digras, and by taking a canal alignment it is expected to cut short the distance of 20 miles to 6 miles; this, together with a high sill of canal, is made use of for the development of power. It is expected to generate about 4,000 K. W. continuous. This project is a very remunerative proposition besides being near the cotton centres like Nander, Barbhani and Jalna it can also irrigate 75,000 acres in Nander District.

VI. The Manair Project.—This is a smaller scheme, across the River Manair in Sircilla Taluq of Kareemnagar District. The River descends into a rapide after its junction with Kundlair, and falls 207 feet in 6 miles. By constructing a reservoir above the rapide, a power channel can be taken and dropped 120 feet. The power generated will be about 700 K.W. continuous and irrigation of 10,000 acres is possible.

VII. The Penganga Project.—This is a boundary River between Berar and Hyderabad State. It falls through a height of 120 feet near Islapur, midway between Hadgaon and Kinwat. The falls are known as Sahasrakund Falls, and it is proposed to harness these for the generation of Hydro-Electric Power. It is expected that about 7,000 K.W. will be generated but being a boundary river, only half the possibilities are considered as available for Hyderabad. It will thus be possible to obtain 3,500 K.W. continuous, and irrigate about 40,000 acres.

VIII. The Godavary Project.—The River Godavary is one of the two larger rivers that drains the plateau of the Deccan. From somewhere near the Soan Bridge, this huge river starts descending into a rapide and falls about 500 feet in 50 miles. It is proposed to utilise a part of this fall for the generation of power by constructing a reservior on the River above Soan Bridge, taking a channel on the left bank and dropping it nearly 400 feet into the Kaddam valley. This scheme will be able to give nearly 65,000 K.W. continuous and irrigate about 400,000 acres.

IX. The Lower Kistna Project.—The River Kistna is proposed to be harnessed after its junction with its tributaries, the Bheema and the Tungabhadra. Soon after the junction, it cuts its course for nearly 110 miles through the Amarabad and Nallamalai Hills. Just at the exit from these Hills, it is proposed to construct a high dam, and generate power by dropping the water needed for lower delta irrigation into the river. It is expected to generate about 50,000 K.W. and irrigate 900,000 acres, besides safeguarding another 900,000 acres of delta irrigation in the British territory.

X. The Upper Kistna Project.—The River in its upper reaches, soon after entering the Hyderabad Dominions, descends some 250 feet within a distance of 10 miles between the villages of Melgadda and Jamalpur. The drops aggregate to 130 feet within 2¾ miles, and are locally known as Jaldrug falls. By constructing a reservoir above the falls and taking a canal therefrom, it will be possible to generate about 30,000 K.W. continuous and irrigate at least 600,000 acres.

From the short description, stated above, it will be seen, that the State holds a very favourable position owing to the largest rivers of the Deccan, *viz.*, Godavary and Kistna flowing through the Dominions. The extent of electric power that can be developed from these two rivers alone, amounts to 145,000 K.W. continuous; and there are possibilities of generating another 70,000 K.W. from their large tributaries, such as Thungabhadra, Manjira, Kaddam Purna, Penganga and Manair. In all, there is the possibilities of generating over 200,000 K.W. continuous. An idea of the magnitude of the enterprise can be had by comparing with the present supply of electricity in the city of Hyderabad. The total installed capacity of the existing generators is about 10,000 K.W. and the peak load so far developed for power consumption in the city and suburbs is only 3,000 K.W. Further the area that will be possible to bring under irrigation after water is utilised for generation of power is more than two million acres; it will also considerably expedite industrial development of the whole State through rural electrification. The total cost of all these projects amounts to 65 crores and it is expected that on an average a return of 8 to 9 per cent. will be realised. At first sight, the amount of investment required may appear enormous but it has to be realised that this expenditure will be spread over at least half a century, if not more.

All these generating units will be connected up in one complete grid system so that any dificiency of supply under a particular project can be easily supplemented from other schemes.

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Local Self-Government.

A field of the administration of India profoundly affected by the Reforms of 1919, and again by the India Act of 1935, was that of local government. This was one of the subjects transferred to Indian ministers, and under their leadership considerable developments have been essayed. On the whole, the progress of local government in India for the past quarter of a century has been encouraging, but uneven. As the annual reports of provincial governments show, there are some towns which have shown a real sense of responsibility in civic affairs and have administered them efficiently. In a minority of cases, however, the local "city fathers" have signally failed to discharge their duties to the public benefit, with the result that they have been superseded and the conduct of municipal affairs has reverted to official control. The greatest successes have been won in the Presidency towns, and particularly by the Municipality of Bombay. The difficulties in the way of progress were manifest. Local government had to be a creation—the devolution of authority from the Government to the local body, and that to a people who for centuries had been accustomed to autocratic administration. Again, the powers entrusted to local bodies were insignificant and the financial support was small. There are, however, many encouraging signs of improvement.

Throughout the greater part of India, the village constitutes the primary territorial unit of Government organisation, and from the villages are built up the larger administrative titles—tahsils, sub-divisions, and districts.

"The typical Indian village has its central residential site, with an open space for a pond and a cattle stand. Stretching around this nucleus lie the village lands, consisting of a cultivated area and (very often) grounds for grazing and wood-cutting.... The inhabitants of such a village pass their life in the midst of these simple surroundings, welded together in a little community with its own organisation and government, which differ in character in the various types of villages, its body of detailed customary rules and its little staff of functionaries, artisans and traders. It should be noted, however, that in certain portions of India, *e.g.*, in the greater part of Assam, in Eastern Bengal, and on the west coast of the Madras Presidency, the village as here described does not exist, the people living in small collections of houses or in separate homesteads."—(*Gazetteer of India.*)

The villages above described (of which there are 700,000 in India) fall under two main classes, *viz.*—

Types of Villages.—"(1) The 'severalty' or raiyatwari village which is the prevalent form outside Northern India. Here the revenue is assessed on individual cultivators. There is no joint responsibility among the villagers, though some of the non-cultivated lands may be set apart for a common purpose, such as grazing, and waste land may be brought under the plough only with the permission of the Revenue authorities, and on payment of assessment. The village government vests in a hereditary headman, known by an old vernacular name, such as *patel* or *reddi*, who is responsible for law and order, and for the collection of the Government revenue. He represents the primitive headship of the tribe or clan by which the village was originally settled."

"(2) The joint or landlord village, the type prevalent in the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Frontier Province. Here the revenue was formerly assessed on the village as a whole, its incidence being distributed by the body of superior proprietors, and a certain amount of collective responsibility still, as a rule, remains. The village site is owned by the proprietary body who allow residences to the tenantry, artisans, traders and others. The waste land is allotted to the village, and, if wanted for cultivation, is partitioned among the shareholders. The village government was originally by the *punchayet* or group of heads of superior families. In later times one or more headmen have been added to the organisation to represent the village in its dealings with the local authorities; but the artificial character of this appointment, as compared with that which obtains in a raiyatwari village is evidenced by the title of its holder, which is generally *lambardar*, a vernacular derivative from the English word 'number.' It is this type of village to which the well-known description in Sir H. Maine's *Village Communities* is alone applicable, and here the co-proprietors are in general a local oligarchy with the bulk of the village population as tenants or labourers under them."

Village Autonomy.—The Indian villages formerly possessed a large degree of local autonomy, since the ruling dynasties and their local representatives did not, as a rule, concern themselves with the individual cultivators, but regarded the village as a whole, or some large landholder as responsible for the payment of the Government revenues, and the maintenance of local order. This autonomy has now disappeared owing to the establishment of local, civil and criminal courts, the present revenue and police organisation, the development of communications, the growth of individualism, and the operation of the individual *raiyatwari* system, which is extending even in the north of India. Nevertheless, the village remains the first unit of administration; the principal village functionaries—the headman, the accountant, and the village watchman—are largely utilised and paid by Government, and there is still a large degree of common village feeling and interests.

Punchayets.—For some years there was an active propaganda in favour of reviving the village council-tribunal, or *Punchayet*, and the Decentralisation Commission of 1908 made the following special recommendations:—

"While, therefore, we desire the development of a *punchayet* system, and consider that the objections urged thereto are far from insurmountable we recognise that such a system can only be gradually and tentatively applied, and that it is impossible to suggest any uniform and definite method of procedure. We think that a commencement should be made by giving certain limited powers to *Punchayets* in those villages in which circumstances are most favourable by reason of homogeneity, natural intelligence, and freedom from internal feuds. These

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powers might be increased gradually as results warrant, and with success here, it will become easier to apply the system in other villages. Such a policy, which must be the work of many years, will require great care and discretion, much patience, and judicious discrimination between the circumstances of different villages; and there is a considerable consensus of opinion that this new departure should be made under the special guidance of sympathetic officers."

These recommendations, however, were never implemented and the *punchayet* system, while it still exists in non-official form, is tending to decline. There is still the possibility that it may be revived. For present purposes it is unnecessary to refer at greater length to the subject of village self-government. Various measures have been passed, but it is too early to say what life they have. The Punjab Government has passed a Village Punchayat Act, which enables Government to establish in a village, a system of councillors to whom certain local matters, including judicial power, both civil and criminal of a minor character, may be assigned. In Bihar a Village Administration Act has been passed for the administration of village affairs by villagers themselves, including minor civil and criminal cases. Other Governments have taken steps in the same direction.

Municipalities.—The Presidency towns had some form of Municipal administration, first under Royal Charters and later under statute, from comparatively early times, but outside of them there was practically no attempt at municipal legislation before 1842. An Act passed in that year for Bengal, which was practically inoperative, was followed in 1850 by an Act applying to the whole of India. Under this Act and subsequent Provincial Acts a large number of municipalities was formed in all provinces. The Acts provided for the appointment of commissioners to manage municipal affairs, and authorised the levy of various taxes, but in most Provinces the commissioners were all nominated, and from the point of view of self-government, these Acts did not proceed far. It was not until after 1870 that much progress was made. Lord Mayo's Government, in their Resolution of that year introducing the system of provincial finance, referred to the necessity of taking further steps to bring local interest and supervision to bear on the management of funds devoted to education, sanitation, Medical, charity, and local public works. New municipal Acts were passed for the various Provinces between 1871 and 1874, which, among other things, extended to the elective principle, but only in the Central Provinces was popular representation generally and successfully introduced. In 1881-2 Lord Ripon's Government issued orders which had the effect of greatly extending the principle of local self-government. Acts were passed in 1883-4 that greatly altered the constitution, powers, and functions of municipal bodies, a wide extension being given to the elective system, while independence and responsibility were conferred on the committees of many towns by permitting them to elect a private citizen as chairman. Arrangements were made also to increase municipal resources and financial responsibility, some items of provincial revenue suited to and capable of development under local management being transferred, with a proportionate amount of provincial expenditure, for local objects. The general principles thus laid down have continued to govern the administration of municipalities down to the present day. As the population of most Indian towns rises, so does the number of municipalities increase. For the most part they display a lively interest in civic affairs and are actively engaged in improving the conditions under which their fellow citizens live.

District Boards.—The duties and functions assigned to the municipalities in urban areas are in rural areas entrusted to district and local Boards. In almost every district of British India save in the province of Assam, there is a board subordinate to which are two or more sub-district boards; while in Bengal, Madras and Bihar and Orissa, there are also Union Committees.

As in the case of municipalities the tendency has been throughout India to increase the elected members at the expense of the nominated and the official members. The Boards are practically manned by Indians. The most important item of revenue is provincial rates. The principal objects of expenditure are education which has come remarkably to the front within the last three years and civil works such as roads and bridges. Medical relief is also sharing with education though in a less degree the lion's share of the available revenue.

Improvement Trusts.—A notable feature in the recent sanitary history of India is the activity played by the great cities in the direction of social improvements. In Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Allahabad, Lahore, Rangoon and Cawnpore the Improvement Trusts developed important activities which are described in a separate chapter (q.v.). (In Bombay the work of the Improvement Trust is carried on by the Bombay Municipality.) Other cities are beginning to follow the examples of these great cities. The Government of India in 1937 established an Improvement Trust to attend to slum clearance in old Delhi City and to the general expansion of their Winter Capital. This body has lately undertaken an ambitious scheme, costing many lakhs of rupees, for the abolition of slums and the re-housing of dispossessed workers.

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Calcutta Improvement Trust.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust originated from a medical enquiry into the sanitary condition of the town in 1896, owing to the outbreak of plague. Preliminary investigation continued for several years, and the Trust was instituted in January, 1912, with a view to making provision for improvement and expansion of Calcutta by opening up congested areas, providing open spaces and improved buildings sites, laying out or altering streets and for rehousing of the poorer and working classes. The Act provided for a large expenditure on improvement schemes and for local taxation or raising of loans to this end. It provided for the constitution of a Board of Trustees of eleven members with a whole-time Chairman.

The following constituted the Board of Trustees at 31st March 1940:—C. W. Gurner, I.C.S., Chairman; J. C. Mukerjea, Bar-at-Law, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation (*ex-officio*); Indra Bhusan Beed, elected by the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 7 (1) (*a*) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911; Kumar Biswanath Roy, elected by the elected Councillors, Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (*b*) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926; Sudhansu Kumar Mitter, elected by Councillors other than elected Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (*c*) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926; F. Rooney, elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; Sir Hari Sankar Paul, Kt., elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Momin, C.I.E.; Sir Badridas Goenka, Kt., C.I.E.; Rai Bahadur Dr. Haridhan Dutt; A. J. Thompson, D.S.O., M.C., F.R.I.B.A., P.A.S.I., appointed by the Local Government.

During the 27 years that it has now been at work, the Trust has carried through many improvement schemes both in the city proper and the suburban areas which have changed the face of Calcutta wholly and beyond recognition. It has constructed over 63 miles of new roads, 34 public parks covering an area of about 304·8 acres and a large lake with 80·22 acres of water area.

In Central Calcutta many highly insanitary *bustees* have been done away with and several roads of an improved type laid out, the most important of which is the Chittaranjan Avenue, 100 ft. wide, which at present extends from Chowringhee, past Shambazar, to Raja Raj Ballav Street, a stretch of 3 miles. It is intended ultimately to extend it up to the Chitpur Bridge. The Section of Chittaranjan Avenue near the Chowringhee end is well placed for commerce and trade and is expected to gain increased importance by being linked up with Dalhousie Square on the West by means of a new road 84 feet wide which the Trust has constructed between Mission Row and Mangoe Lane. A further extension of this road from Chittaranjan Avenue to Wellington Street on the east and the clearing-up of an adjacent area in Chandni Chak by the construction of a 40-feet road have been completed. The most important element in the present programme of the Trust is the approach road to the new Howrah Bridge from Dalhousie Square. The first section of this project, which has already cost Rs. 99,60,000 nearly, from St. Andrew's Church to Canning Street is almost complete with a 100 feet wide road from Dalhousie Square corner to Canning Street. Another 60 ft. wide road has been completed diagonally from Royal Exchange Place to Lower Chitpur Road. It is also in the programme of the Trust to extend this road through Territhi Bazar, one of the still existing dirtiest spot in the heart of the city, to Circular Road near Sealdah Station. The second section of the project from Canning Street to Strand Road has been sanctioned by Government and Land Acquisition proceedings are in progress. It is estimated to cost a little over a crore and a half.

In the north of the City, two large and sixteen small parks have been constructed in different quarters. Of the two large parks one is named Deshabandhu Park and the other Cossipore-Chitpore open space measuring 53 bighas and 156 bighas respectively. The Cossipore-Chitpore Park has a small artificial lake and the layout of the area surrounding the lake has been completed. Four football grounds have been provided for schools and clubs of North Calcutta. Some tennis courts are also being made. The Deshabandhu Park has also been provided with play-grounds. Several wide roads have been driven through this highly congested area. The approaches to the City have also been adequately widened.

Good progress has also been made with that highly congested area to the west of the City by opening up new roads and widening the existing ones. This Scheme is known as Maydapati, Scheme No. XXVII.

The new 84 ft. road connecting Chittaranjan Avenue with Strand Road slightly to the north of Jagannath Ghat has been completed so that there is now a continuous main traffic route with the same width of roadway as Chittaranjan Avenue, extending right across Calcutta from Strand Road on the west to Upper Circular Road on the east. An interesting small work is the extension of a storm water sewer from Jagannath Ghat Road to Strand Bank Road carrying with it the construction of a 60-ft. roadway. Another important scheme which is now complete is the new 60 ft. road between Darpanarayan Tagore Street and Pathuriaghat Street which, with the side roads, opens up a very congested area and forms a portion of a main projected north and south road through Bara Bazar from Harrison Road to a new main east-and-west diagonal road through Ahiritollah. The completion of the widening of Kalakar Street represents the most important effort yet made to penetrate the inner recesses of Bara bazar and provides a new 60 feet road from Harrison Road to Jagannath Ghat Road with short lengths of widening of cross roads in accordance with existing alignments. Running, as it does, through an area with a population of over 200 to the acre and closely built up with four or five storeyed houses, the gross cost of acquisition of land is exceptionally high. Demolition was of greater difficulty than usual owing to the height of the buildings and the narrowness of the lanes

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The passing of the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1931, which empowers the Board of Trustees in certain cases to levy betterment fees on properties which abut on to a new or widened street instead of acquiring the properties has made it financially possible for the Trust to proceed with some portion of its original programme for the improvement of Bara Bazaar and other costly and thickly-populated commercial areas.

The Suburban Areas to the south and south-east of Calcutta required greater attention and extensive development schemes were undertaken. Several open spaces and squares have been made in various parts. Insanitary tanks requiring approximately 2 crores c.ft. of earth have been filled up. Russa Road which forms the southern approach to the town has been widened to 150 ft. for a length of one mile and 100 ft. for a length of another mile. It now gives a most pleasant drive from Chowringhee to Tollygunge. To improve the drainage of this area a 100 ft. wide East to West road, from Ballygunge Railway Station to Chetla Bridge, and for recreation an artificial lake of 167 bighas with adequate grounds have been constructed. In the South of the Town the most important of the older schemes now completed is the first section of the Southern Avenue, including the extension of the Dhakuria Lake and Park and the lay-out of the area round the park to the west of junction of Lansdowne Road Extension. This scheme, which is essentially one for residential development, has been practically completed; almost the whole of the first section of surplus lands have been sold and is being rapidly built up.

Another small lake has also been completed and a road is being constructed round it to link up with the road surrounding the main lake. The road round the main lake has been surfaced with asphalt and lighted with electricity and is much frequented in the evenings. Sites for club houses adjoining the main lake have been allotted to several clubs. Excavation has been completed in the new section of the lake which is being attractively laid out with an island to which the public will have access by means of a footbridge. The two lakes have been linked up by a concrete bridge constructed before the joining canal was excavated. The Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., have now extended tram tracks from Russa Road along Rash Behary Avenue to Ballygunge Station. The "Lake Area," as it is now commonly known, consisting of land originally acquired for the provision of earth and partly for a statutory open space in scheme No. XXXIII, assumes more and more the nature of a Model Park, and comprises well laid out football grounds in addition to its natural amenities. The Trust continues the policy of planting and embellishing it as a place of public recreation for south Calcutta and finds scope here for various experiments in Park technique, of which the most interesting was a Children's Pool properly designed for the purpose and believed to be the first of its kind in the Indian city. The Swimming Pool, the origin of which was to attract youths from swimming in the main lake continues to grow in popularity to such an extent that the large crowds frequenting it in mid summer, tend occasionally to be a cause of some anxiety, and considerable expenditure has had to be met on security precautions.

The second section of the Southern Avenue on the east of Landsdowne Road Extension, has now been taken up and the extension of the 150 ft. wide Southern Avenue upto Gariahat Road at the junction of Monoharpookar Road is approaching completion. This area with the large lake and its amenities has already proved very attractive for residential houses and almost a new city is springing up, relieving considerably the congestion in the main city. From the junction of Southern Avenue and Gariahat Road, the work of widening Gariahat Road and Old Ballygunge Road upto Syed Ameer Ali Avenue has been taken up during the year and the work in the first section upto Old Ballygunge Road is approaching completion. The Calcutta Tramways Company will extend their service through this widened road from the Park Circus.

The central section of the eastern part of Calcutta has already been developed by the Trust into a beautiful residential area with the amenity of a large park near Park Circus known as Eastern Park, measuring 65 bighas, with large playing fields for football, tennis, etc. The Gorachand Road Scheme providing for the completion of the northern portion of this park and the commencement of a wide avenue running parallel to Lower Circular Road through the outer fringe of Entally has been completed and the Schemes providing the wide Avenue on its north has been taken up during the year.

The public squares vested in the Calcutta Corporation in 1911 had a total area of about 96 acres. In 1912, Bompas, the first Chairman of the Trust, pointed out that in the ratio, *viz.*, about 9 per cent. of its public open spaces which measured about 1,250 acres (including the Maidan, the Horticultural and the Zoological Gardens) to its total acreage, Calcutta was almost on a par at that time with London possessing 6,675 acres of public parks or gardens, while its percentage exceeded that of New York, Berlin and Birmingham. But about 1,000 acres of Calcutta's 1,250 was accounted for in the Maidan and new open spaces in other parts of Calcutta were an urgent need. Up to date the Trust had added (including the new lake at Dhakuria)—over 300 acres.

Lastly for the housing of the displaced population the Trust has undertaken on a large scale the following schemes:—

In the early stages three blocks of three storeyed tenement buildings containing 252 lettable rooms were built in Wards Institution Street for the poorer classes. It was found, however, that the persons displaced preferred to take their compensation and migrate to some place where they could erect *bastis* of their own, the class of structures they were accustomed to live in. These chawls were then filled with persons of limited means, *e.g.*, school masters, poor students, clerks and persons of the artisan class. As many as 1,200 people are housed in these chawls. The buildings, including land, cost Rs. 2,44,368 and ar

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let at very low rents—ground floor rooms at Rs. 4 per mensem and top floor rooms at Rs. 6 per mensem, each room measuring 12′×12′ with a 4 ft. verandah in front and opening on to a central passage 7 ft. wide.

As these chawls failed to attract the people for whom they were meant, the Board next tried an experiment in providing sites for bustees. Two sites with a lettable area of 16 bighas were acquired within the area of Maniktola Municipality, but they failed to attract because they were out of the way and were expensive.

Kerbala Tank Lane Re-housing Scheme.—In this scheme 4 detached and 35 semi-detached houses were built. The detached houses were sold as this scheme never became popular with the class of tenants for whom they were orlginally intended. Owing to this unpopularity the Board further decided to throw open to tenants of all classes 18 out of the remaining 35 semi-detached houses. This change of policy, however, produced no effect on the letting.

Owing to want of suitable tenants the entire dwellings in Kerbala Tank Re-housing Scheme was sold by private sale shortly after the 31st March 1927.

Bow Street Re-housing Scheme.—Seven blocks of buildings containing one-roomed, two-roomed and three-roomed suites have been constructed to re-house Anglo-Indians displaced by the operations of the Trust. This scheme has proved a striking success.

Paikpara Re-housing Scheme.—This scheme has an area of 36 bighas well laid out in 96 building sites. A new re-housing scheme has been undertaken by the Board, as already stated, at Christopher Road for the bustee population to be displaced by the execution of Scheme No. XXXV (Eastern Park to Gorachand Road) and Schemes XLIX and LII on its North. A special feature of the new scheme is that the land is to be developed as a model bustee for displaced bustee dwellers. Special facilities are offered to dishoused persons for securing land in various improved areas for reinstatement purposes.

Bridges.—The old bridges of Calcutta, which are hemmed in by canals and railway lines inadequately bridged, have almost all of them replaced by modern and up-to-date bridges to suit the growing traffic requirements. The new bridges of the city have traffic capacity comparing favourably with those of London. The new bridges at Maniktola, Beliaghata and at Shambazar have roadways of 37 feet, with two footpaths each 10 feet in width. The Chitpore Bridge reconstruction of which has been completed has been redesigned as a reinforced concrete bridge capable of accommodating four lines of fast traffic and two lines of slow traffic. The Alipore Bridge, the reconstruction of which has been completed, has a roadway of 30 feet (3 traffic widths) and 2 footpaths of 6 feet each.

The Tollygunge Bridge across Tolly's Nullah has been completed and transferred to the Irrigation Department during the year and the next bridge taken up and completed is the Barrackpore Bridge.

Financial.—Capital charged during the year 1939-40 amounted to Rs. 58·26 lakhs which included Rs. 45·17 lakhs spent on land acquisition and Rs. 11·94 lakhs on engineering work. The gross expenditure of the Trust on Capital Works up to the end of the year 1939-40 was Rs. 19,23,95,000. To meet this large expenditure, the Trust has borrowed Rs. 4,17,50,000 other Capital receipts (mainly from the sale of land and buildings) have yielded Rs. 10,11,34,300 and the revenue fund from its annual surplus (after providing for the service of loans) has contributed Rs. 4.95 crores to Capital Works.

Upto 1939-40 the Trust spent Rs. 15·62 lakhs nearly on land acquisition and Rs. 3.10 lakhs on engineering work.

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The Indian Ports.

The administration of the affairs of the larger ports (*Calcutta. Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Chittagong*) is vested by law in bodies specially constituted for the purpose. They have wide powers, but their proceedings are subject in a greater degree than those of municipal-bodies to the control of Government. At all the ports the European members constitute the majority and the Board for Calcutta consists mainly of European members.

Figures for 1938-39 relating to income, expenditure and capital debt of the five principal ports managed by Trusts (Aden and Rangoon are excluded from the tables) as obtainable from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India) are shown in the following table :—

	Income.	Expenditure.	Capital Debt.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	3,16,91,899	3,12,20,348	22,57,26,567
Bombay	2,59,90,553	2,54,99,127	18,81,80,006
Madras	36,56,643	37,74,721	1,44,37,091
Karachi	78,17,202	66,68,819	3,87,09,000
Chittagong	7,21,763	6,17,619	(*a*) 38 74,882

(*a*) Includes the first instalment of Rs. 15 lakhs, the second instalment of Rs. 2 lakhs, the third instalment of Rs. 2 lakhs, the fourth instalment of Rs. 3 lakhs, the fifth instalment of Rs. 3 lakhs, the sixth instalment of Rs. 4 lakhs, the seventh instalment of Rs. 2 lakhs, and the eighth instalment of Rs. 8 lakhs, of a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs from Government.

BOMBAY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.—H. K. Kirpalani, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Chairman). *Nominated by Government.*—Major-General the Honourable T. P. P. Butler, D.S.O.; Captain R. A. Melhuish, R.I.N.; P. N. Chandavarkar; G. E. Cuffe; G. C. Laughton; R. R. Bakhale; N. V. S. Murti, I.S.E.; M. D. Bhat, I.C.S.

Elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.—W. A. Bell; R. W. Bullock; R. C. Lowndes; A. McIntosh; G. S. Taunton; *Elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber.*—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.; Behram N. Karanjia, M.L.C.; M. A. Master; S. G. Shah; Ramdas Kilachand; *Elected by the Municipal Corporation.*—R. A. Gole; G. G. Morarji, J.P.; *Elected by the Millowners' Association.*—T. V. Baddeley.

The following are the principal officers of the Trust :—

Secretary, N. M. Morris (on leave); A. S. Bakre, M.A., Bar-at-Law (Ag.); *Deputy Secretary*, D. A. Ferreira, B.A., B.Sc., Bar-at-Law (Ag.).

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Acctt., C. F. Lynn, M.A., A.S.A.A.; *Deputy Acctt.*, V. D. Jog.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer, G. E. Terrey, M.Inst.C.E. (Offg.), *Deputy Chief Engineer*, F. M. Surveyor, B. Sc., M.Inst.C.E. (Offg.); *Executive Engineers*, H. N. Baria, L.C.E.; J. N. Dubash, B.E. (Civil), A.M.Inst.C.E. (Offg.); *Mechanical Superintendent*, R. B. McGregor, A.M.I. Mech.E.; *Consulting Engineers & Agents*, A. J. Barry, C.B.E., J. Lumsden Rae and C. G. DuCane, M.Inst. C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.E.I.C., 164, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

DOCKS DEPARTMENT.

Manager, W. G. H. Templeton; *Deputy Managers*, F. Seymour-Williams, D.S.O. (on leave) A. Mattos, L. E. Walsh.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Manager, H. A. Gaydon, *Deputy Managers*, S. G. N. Shaw, P. M. Boyce.

PORT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Conservator, Captain A. G. Kinch, D.S.O., R.I.N. (Retd.); *Harbour Master*, C. T. Wilson; *Senior Dock Master*, J. L. Williams.

LAND AND BUNDERS DEPARTMENT.

Manager, F. H. Taylor, F.S.I., M.R.S.I.; *Deputy Manager*, H. G. Doshi, B.E. (Civil).

STORES DEPARTMENT.

Controller of Stores, W. J. Wilson.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Administrative Medical Officer, Dr. F. D. Bana, M.B., M.R.C.S.

The revenue of the Trust in 1939-40 amounted to Rs. 2,47,22,145 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,34,39,796. The surplus of Rs. 12,07,733 under General Account has been transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund, and a surplus of Rs. 74,616 under Pilotage Account has been

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transferred to the Vessels' Replacement Fund. The Revenue Reserve Fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,70,410. The aggregate capital expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,46,264. The total debt of the Trust at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,794·85 lakhs, repayment of which is provided for by annual sinking fund contributions from revenue; the accumulation of the sinking fund at 31st March, 1940 was Rs. 508·38 lakhs, in addition to this, apart from property appreciation, the Reserve and other funds total Rs. 148·27 lakhs.

The trade of the Port of Bombay last official year aggregated Rs. 138 crores in value (exclusive of Government transactions).

Number of steam and square-rigged vessels which during recent years have entered the docks or been berthed at the harbour walls and paid dues, excluding those which have unloaded and loaded in the stream :—

Year.	Number.	Tonnage. Nett.
1916 to 1921 (average)	2,086	4,758,888
1921 to 1926 ,,	1,962	4,574,817
1926 to 1931 ,,	1,954	4,749,570
1931 to 1936 ,,	1,894	4,901,261
1936–37	1,954	4,998,513
1937–38	1,866	5,001,521
1938–39	1,862	5,041,888
1939–40	1,797	5,200,545

The two dry docks were occupied during the year by 173 vessels, the tonnage amounting to 781,317 an increase of 172,887 tons from the previous year.

CALCUTTA.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta are as follows :—

Sir Thomas H. Elderton, *Chairman.*

W. A. Burns, *Deputy Chairman.*

Elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—R. R. Haddow ; W. L. Gordon ; G. V. Lloyd; T. S. Gladstone ; The Hon'ble Sir John Richardson ; K. J. Nicolson.

Elected by the Calcutta Trades' Association :—F. J. Read.

Elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce :—A. C. Sen ; Dr. S. C. Law, M.A., Ph.D.

Elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce:—G. L. Mehta.

Elected by the Muslim Chamber of Commerce:—Khan Bahadur G. A. Dossani.

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta :—Sir Hari Sankar Paul.

Nominated by Government :—Captain C. R. Bluett, R.I.N. ; R. Mair ; L. P. Misra ; A. Duncan ; F. M. Innes, I.C.S.

The principal officers of the Trust are :—

Secretary.—C. W. T. Hook.

Traffic Manager.—W. Steer.

Chief Accountant.—J. Dand, C.A.

Chief Engineer.—A. M. Ward, M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E.

Deputy Conservator.—Lt.-Commander E. L. Pawsey, R.N. (Retd.).

Medical Officer.—Lt.-Col. F. J. Anderson, C.I.E., M.C., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Consulting Engineers and London Agents:—Messrs. Rendle Palmer & Tritton.

The traffic figures and the income of the Trust for the last fifteen years are as follows :—

Year.	Docks.			Jetties.	Stream.		Nett tonnage of shipping entering the Port.	Income.
	General Exports	Coal Exports	Imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.
1925-26	1,494,442	1,796,409	352,714	951,442	2,231,637	1,601,941	3,887,592	3,21,27,748
1926-27	1,465,854	2,476,794	455,577	963,297	2,344,800	1,513,885	4,177,118	3,12,02,183
1927-28	1,837,371	2,817,443	480,367	1,007,917	2,689,186	1,606,728	4,638,569	3,38,82,124
1928-29	1,750,969	2,644,256	1,164,631	1,049,668	2,524,201	1,706,559	4,818,831	3,41,82,729
1929-30	1,985,042	3,016,185	853,452	829,902	2,539,653	1,646,932	4,985,999	3,43,98,110
1930-31	1,440,371	2,389,393	646,844	553,317	2,145,837	1,552,502	4,381,953	2,83,73,490
1931-32	1,251,060	2,595,912	586,902	380,324	1,748,950	1,365,076	4,189,742	2,67,01,863
1932-33	1,123,420	2,559,136	362,023	469,513	1,665,432	1,332,672	3,828,983	2,46,36,681
1933-34	1,412,336	2,191,523	463,357	446,783	1,758,567	1,307,931	3,870,343	2,88,29,623
1934-35	1,438,452	2,435,163	744,671	512,989	1,792,876	1,453,082	4,068,874	3,06,19,819
1935-36	1,578,251	2,206,267	440,178	615,491	1,970,630	1,419,978	4,048,127	3,00,27,620
1936-37	1,792,294	1,998,192	509,865	545,402	2,223,121	1,473,953	4,082,572	3,10,34,124
1937-38	2,077,441	2,237,272	302,843	561,348	2,118,451	1,642,400	4,326,904	3,23,85,622
1938-39	1,966,249	2,646,234	491,237	488,486	2,112,867	1,491,968	4,618,574	3,16,91,899
1939-40	1,801,455	3,146,628	781,617	706,096	2,069,157	1,460,958	4,559,733	3,55,93,950

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CHITTAGONG.

Chittagong in Eastern Bengal, lying on the right bank of the river Karnafuli at a distance of 12 miles from the sea, was already an important Port in the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese gave it the name of Porto Grande.

The construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway has facilitated the trade with Assam and Eastern Bengal for which the Port of Chittagong is the natural outlet.

Chittagong, Bengal, Lat. 22° 21'N ; Long. 91° 50'E, 1933 Pop. 53,156.

TRADE.

Imports —Salt, mineral oil, machinery, tea estate stores, rice, coal and railway material.

Exports —Wax, jute, tea, hides, cotton, capas, rice, paddy, eggs, poultry and live-stock.

Accommodation —Vessels of any size can proceed 9 miles up the Karnafuli to Chittagong at H.W.O.S. draught of 22 ft. to 26 ft.

There are 5 berths for ocean-going vessels at the Assam-Bengal Railway jetties, also one set of fixed moorings.

Jetties are 2,100 ft. long, provided with hydraulic cranes 17 to lift 35 cwts. and 4 to lift 10 tons, ample shed accommodation, and jetties are in direct rail communication with the Assam-Bengal Railway system, cargo in bulk being dealt with direct into wagons. Depth at jetties about 26 feet at L. W. S. T.

Provisions.—Fresh provisions, good drinking water and coal obtainable.

Navigation.—Conditions over the three river bars have been improved by river training works such that dredging has been practically eliminated.

Night pilotage is in force except during the S.W. monsoon.

Charges.—Port dues 4 annas 6 pies per reg. ton. Hospital dues 2 pies per reg. ton. Harbour Master's fee Rs. 32. Mooring and unmooring in fixed berths Rs. 32, swinging berths Rs. 16. Berth alongside jetties Rs. 40, per day, night work and holidays extra.

Pilotage not exceeding—	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
10 ft. to 20 ft. from ..	67	8	to	304	4
21 ft.	337	8			
22 ft.	385	4			
23 ft.	439	4			
24 ft.	486	0			
25 ft.	553	8			
26 ft.	634	8			

Towage by Port Commissioners' Tug.

Port Authority : The Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong.

Officials.—Deputy Conservator, Commander G. M. Osborne-Smith, R.I.N. ; Port Engineer, F. J. Green, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., &c. ; Secretary, A. V. Ramasubba Aiyar, B.A., A.S.A.A. ; Lloyds Agents, James Finlay & Co.

COCHIN.

Cochin, the newest port of the East, lies in the direct route to Australia from Europe. It serves a vast hinterland comprising the States of Cochin and Travancore, and the southern districts of the Madras Presidency. The harbour fulfils the long felt need of a port open throughout the year on this coast. It is the natural outlet for the chief planting areas of South India.

The development of the harbour involved the cutting of a passage through the bar which blocked the entrance from the sea to an extensive backwater. The first cut through the bar of a wide and deep channel was made in 1928. The channel through the outer bar is now 3 miles long by 450 feet wide and a minimum depth of 30 feet at L.W.O.S.T. is maintained throughout the year. Since 1930 the harbour has been in constant and regular use by all ships and regular passenger services have been maintained by the P. &. O., the Bibby Line and the B. I. S. N. Co. To facilitate night navigation the channel has been lighted. A powerful tug has been provided and ships can enter and leave the harbour at all states of the tide. A hotel on modern lines has been constructed to provide accommodation for passengers and other visitors to the port.

Cochin was declared a major port under the control of the Government of India on 1st August 1936, and rapidly converted into a modern terminal port. The works so far completed include the construction of a deep water wharf and sidings fitted with travelling electric cranes for rapid handling of cargo, a fitting out wharf with an up-to-date workshop by its side, fireproof transit sheds and warehouses for hinterland goods traffic, roads and bridges linking the wharves with the broad-gauge railway system of the rest of India, three railway stations including the Harbour Terminus and a Pier Station for ocean passengers, a land wireless station, an aerodrome, and large administrative offices. Reservoirs and pipes ensure a supply of fresh water to the ships at all times. The trade is increasing with the provision of these facilities.

The Principal Officers are :—

Administrative Officer and Chief Engineer:—A. G. Milne, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E.

Officer-in-Charge, Cochin Harbour Division:—V. Srinivasan, B.A.B.E., A.M. Inst. C.E.

Port Officer :—Lieut. Commander. H. G. Fletcher, R.I.N.R.

Harbour Master :—H. A. Sheppard.

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KARACHI.

TRUSTEES.

Chairman.—Colonel D. S. Johnston, C.I.E.

Vice-Chairman, Elected by the Board.—Hatim A. Alavi (Representative of Labour appointed by Government).

Appointed by Government.—Engr.-Comdr. G. S. Miskin, R.I.N., J.P., (Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi. District); J. W. Ogle, E.D., (Divisional Superintendent, North Western Railway); Major L. B. Burrows, (D.A.A. & Q.M.G., Sind Area); M. Illm-ud-din, M.A., (Offg. Collector of Customs); Hatim A. Alavi, (Representative of Labour); Ahmed Haji Dossal Khatri (Representative of Municipal Corporation). S. C. Satyawadi, M.A., (Collector of Customs.)

Elected by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.—J. H. Blackwell, C.B.E., M.C. J.P., (Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd.); A. T. Orr Deas (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.); H. K. C. Hare (Ralli Brothers Ltd.); R. H. Martin (Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. Ltd.), Vice-Chairman, elected by the Board.

Elected by the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association.—Sukhdev Udhawdas (R. B. Vishindas Sukhdev); Lala Jagannath Ralaram Tandon, B.Sc., J.P., (R. B. Ralaram Jagannath).

Elected by the Buyers' & Shippers' Chamber.—Haridas Lalji; A. M. Baakza.

Elected by the Karachi Municipal Corporation.—Jeshtaram Bhawanji.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE PORT TRUST.

Chief Engineer.—D.B. Brow, M.C., M. Inst. C.E.

Deputy Chief Engineer.—E. L. Everatt, M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E.

Chief Accountant.—B. A. Inglet, B.A., C.A.

Traffic Manager.—F. G. Cangley, D.S.O., M.C.

Ag. Deputy Conservator.—A. A. Goldie.

Secretary.—Nenumal Tekchand.

Chief Storekeeper.—C. J. T. Rozario.

Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of the Port of Karachi for the year 1939-40.

Revenue Receipts	Rs. 72,78,000.
Revenue Expenditure	Rs. 70,23,000.
Surplus	Rs. 2,55,000.
Reserve Fund	Rs. 59,85,388 (Securities at cost price.)

SHIPPING.

The number of vessels which entered the port during the year 1939-40, exclusive of vessels put back and fishing boats, was 5,321 with a tonnage of 2,618,352 as against 4,105 with a tonnage of 2,937,928 in 1938-39. 896 steamers of all kinds entered the port with a tonnage of 2,370,032 against 1,000 and 2,767,323 respectively in the previous year. Of the 896 steamers 583 were of British Trade Nationality.

The imports during the year totalled 856,000 tons against 861,000 tons in the previous year. The shipments were 1,278,000 tons in 1939-40 against 1,396,000 in 1938-39.

The total volume of imports and exports was 2,134,000 tons against 2,256,000 tons in the previous year.

MADRAS.

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of the Port of Madras :—

Appointed by Government.—G. G. Armstrong, O.B.E., M.C., A.D., M.Inst.T. (Chairman and Traffic Manager); F. A. I. Richardson, (Collector of Customs); Captain J. Cameron, R.I.N., (Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras District); C. G. W. Cordon, (Agent and General Manager, Madras & Southern Mahratta Railway Co., Ltd.); J.F.C.Reynolds, (Agent and General Manager, South Indian Railway Co. Ltd).

Elected by Commercial Bodies.—D. M. Reid, O.B.E., M.L.A.,; Th. Lykiardopulo; H. S. Town, M.L.A. and R. D. Denniston, (*Madras Chamber of Commerce*); K. Sreeramulu Nayudu, (*Nominated by Government*), and T. S. Manikkam. (*Southern India Chamber of Commerce*):— A. A. Hayles and A. T. Luker. (*Madras Traders' Association*); Diwan Bahadur M. Balasundaram Naidu, C.I.E. (*Southern India Skin & Hide Merchants' Association*); P. R. Nammalwar, (*Madras Piece-goods Merchants' Association*).

Principal Officers :—G. P. Alexander, M. Inst. C.E., *Port Engineer*; Lt.-Commander A. D. Berrington, R.N.R. (Retd.), *Deputy Conservator of the Port*; G. Venkataraya Pai, M.A., F.I.A.C., M.I.R.A., *Chief Accountant*; Major E.G. Bowers. M.C., M.I.E.E., *Mechanical and Electrical Engineer*; S.W. White, M.I. Mar. E., A.M.I.N.A., A.M.I. Mech. E., *Assistant Mechanical Engineer*; F. G. Cooper, *Engineer and Dredging Master* :—*Dredger "Madras."*

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V. Dayananda Kamath, B.A., B.E. and S. Nagabushanam Aiyar, B.A., M.E., A.I.E.E., *Assistant Engineers*; K. Subramania Aiyar, M.E., *Assistant Engineer (Electrical)*; L. T. Lewis, *Harbour Master*; L. J. Whitlock, B. Hennin, and Lt. Commander C. M. Best, R.N.R. (Retd.), *Assistant Harbour Masters*; M. S. Venkataraman, B.A., and L. A. Abraham, B.A., F.C.I., *Assistant Traffic Managers*; V. Muthuswami Aiyer, B.A., *Deputy Chief Accountant Engineering*; J. B. Masillamani, *Deputy Chief (Accountant)*; G. M. Ganapathi Aiyer, *Office Manager.*

The receipts of the Trust during 1939-40 on Revenue Account from all sources were Rs. 45,87,408 as against Rs. 36,56,643 in 1938-39, and the gross expenditure out of revenue was Rs. 46,97,170 in 1939-40 as against Rs. 37,74,721 in 1938-39. Contribution of Rs. 2,23,200 was made to the Reserve Funds during 1939-40. 724 vessels with an aggregate net registered tonnage of 25,71,738 tons called at the port during the year 1939-40 as against last year's figures of 730 vessels with a net registered tonnage of 26,81,606 tons.

RANGOON.

The personnel of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon is comprised of seventeen members:—

Appointed by Government.—A. N. Strong, M.A., Bar-at-Law (Chairman), A. T. McCreath, M.I.M.R., Eng., Lt.-Commdr. J. J. Murray, M.I.N.A., M.I.Mar.E., R.N. V.R.F., A. D. Finney.

Ex-Officio.—U. Chit Maung, K.S.M., A.T.M. (Chairman, Rangoon Development Trust); H. F. Oxbury, I.C.S. (Collector of Customs); W. H. Chance, V.D., M.Inst.T., (Chief Railway Commissioner, Burma).

Elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce.—J. Tait, H. Roper, M.C., H. Ponsford, A. A. Bruce, M.C.

Elected by the Rangoon Trades' Association.—J. F. Gibson, O.A.

Elected by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.—Shimein Hule.

Elected by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce.—Ratilal Desai, M.A. (Oxon.), and N. K. Karanjia.

Elected by the Burmese Chamber of Commerce.—Sir U. Thwin.

Elected by Corporation of Rangoon.—Daw Kin Kin Gyi, B.A., B.L., F.C.S.

Principal Officers are:—

Secretary.—C. R. Witcher.

Chief Accountant.—S. A. Wetherfield, B.A., A.C.A.

Chief Engineer.—F. S. Maconachie, M. Inst. C.E.

Deputy Conservator.—H. C. G. Brown.

Traffic Manager.—W. P. Bush.

The income and expenditure on revenue account for the Port of Rangoon in 1939-40 were:—

	Rs.
Income	72,78,207
Expenditure	68,35,123

The capital debt of the port at the end of the year was Rs. 4,19,76,667-7-0. The balance (including investments at cost) at the credit of the different sinking funds on 31st March 1940 was Rs. 1,60,92,300-1-10.

The total sea-borne trade of Rangoon during 1939-40 was 5,431,265 tons of which 1,388,839 tons were imports, 3,994,522 tons exports and 47,904 tons transhipment. The total number of vessels (excluding Government vessels) entering the Port was 1,518 with a total net registered tonnage of 4,265,561 tons showing a decrease of 66 in the number of vessels and 45,441 tons in the net tonnage as compared with the previous year.

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR AND PORT.

Vizagapatam Harbour was created in order to supply an outlet for a large area of fertile country adjacent to the east coast of India, with considerable mineral resources and no alternative access to the outside world. The scheme was first formulated many years ago in the days of the East India Company, but was not actually taken up before 1925. In 1933, the Harbour was first opened for sea-going vessels, and it now provides the following facilities:—

An Entrance Channel, sheltered by hills with a minimum depth sufficient to admit vessels drawing 28½ feet of water on any day of the year, gives access to a completely sheltered inside harbour, provided with three quay berths, each 500 feet long, and equipped with fully portal electric cranes, transit sheds, and railway lines, both behind and on the quay-side of the transit sheds. Two of these berths are specially equipped for the rapid shipment of manganese ore in bulk; one of them is also equipped as an auxiliary coal bunkering berth. In addition, a special coal bunkering jetty berth is provided, at which coal is carried on board ships direct over adjustable gangways. Four mooring berths are also provided, at which vessels are served by a fleet of lighters operated by the Port.

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Storage Sheds, for lease to import and export merchants, are provided with water frontage and rail service in the rear. From these sheds, export cargo can be carried directly alongside vessels by means of lighters.

The hauling equipment of the Harbour comprises five tugs of 1500, 600, 450, 120 and 100 H.P. respectively.

A graving dock with an entrance 60 feet 6 inches wide is provided; but in view of the fact that its length is at present limited to 300 feet, it is used principally for docking the craft of the Port, although it is also used by a certain number of small size vessels of other ownership.

The port, can, by special arrangement, deal with lifts up to 50 tons on the quay, but cannot lift more than 3 tons into and out of vessels.

Simultaneously with the construction of the harbour, a special railway connection, linking it with the Central Provinces, was constructed by the B. N. Railway. This line takes off at Raipur from the Calcutta-Bombay main line of the B. N. Railway, and joins the Calcutta-Madras main line at Vizianagram, which is a station situated some 40 miles north of Vizagapatam. This connection reduces the distance between Vizagapatam and a large section of the Central Provinces to such an extent that the rail route from that section to Vizagapatam is 180 miles shorter than the rail route either to Calcutta or to Bombay.

The Port is administered by the Government of India through the Agent & Genl. Manager, of the B. N. Railway who is ex-officio Administrative Officer of the Vizagapatam Port, and is represented at Vizagapatam by a Deputy Administrative Officer.

Principal Officers:—

Administrative Officer.—A. Duncan, Calcutta.

Deputy Administrative Officer.—W. E. W Crealock, Vizagapatam.

Port Engineer.—S. Nanjundah.

Harbour Master.—J. W. Day.

Supdt. of Machinery.—F. H. McD. Wilson, Vizagapatam.

Traffic Manager.—W. F. D. Smither.

PORTS AND TRADE CENTRES IN INDIA AND BURMA.

Following are other Ports in British India and in Indian States. Ports in French possessions (Pondicherry, Karikal and Chandarnagore) and in Portuguese Possessions (Marmugao, Daman and Diu) are given separately in those sections of the Year Book:—

Keti Bandar	Bulsar	Jaigad	Negapatam
Sirganda	Revdanda	Vijaydurg	Cuddalore
Mandvi	Bankot	Bhatkal	Masulipatam
Bedi	Dabhol	Coondapoor	Cocanada
Okha	Ratnagiri	Mangalore	Bimlipatam
Dwarka	Jaitapur	Tellicherry	Gopalpur
Porbandar	Malwan	Calicut	Chandbali
Bhavnagar	Vengurla	Alleppey	Cuttack
Dhollera	Karwar	Quilon	Puri
Broach	Sanikata	Tuticorin	
Surat	Honavar	Dhanushkodi	

Following are the principal Ports and Trade Centres in Portuguese and French India:—Marmugao (Portuguese India), Mahe (French India), Pondicherry (French India).

Following is a list of Trade Centres additional to the list of ports given above:—

Cawnpore	Amraoti	Lucknow	Mirzapur
Delhi	Jaipur	Nagpur	Madura
Ahmedabad	Indore	Srinagar	Vizagapatam
Amritsar	Bangalore	Hyderabad	Dacca
Agra	Lahore	Baroda	Sholapur
Asansol	Sialkot	Gwalior	Allahabad
Mandalay	Benares	Jubbulpore	Mysore

KETI BANDAR AND SIRGANDA are two minor other ports in Sind. They are under the jurisdiction of the Principal Collector of Customs, Sind. Neither of them however, is of sufficient importance to deserve detailed mention.

MANDVI which is situated south of Sirganda is the chief port of Cutch.

BEDI: Bedi Bandar is the principal port in the State of Nawanagar, situated a few miles from the city of Jamnagar, at the head of a tidal creek some eight miles long, near the mouth of which is the roadstead called Rozi, in which ocean-going vessels lie at anchor.

There is at the head of the creek a spacious basin equipped with warehousing accommodation and railway connections offering facilities to merchants for the effective conduct of extensive trade. Goods are transhipped between the basin and steamers which lie in the Gulf of Cutch by means of lighters which are towed up and down the creek by tugs as the state of the tide permits.

The consistent encouragement of the Ruler and the number and importance of the merchant class in Jamnagar with their trade connections at other places in Kathiawar and beyond, have all assisted in developing a large and important traffic,

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No merchandise is handled at Rozi. Its landing stage, connected by road and rail to Jamnagar, is used exclusively for mails and passenger traffic to and from Cutch.

OKHA: Port Okha, situated in a detached portion of Baroda State far distant from the Gackwar's main territories in Gujarat is dissimilar from other Kathiawar ports. It is an entirely modern conception, begun and completed with enterprise for the express purpose of dealing with ocean-going traffic and commodities.

Lies in a strategic position at the extreme north-eastpoint of the Kathiawar Peninsula, readily accessible to all steamers trading along that coast. The Harbour scheme has been well designed; there is an excellent ferro-concrete jetty, served by railway lines and trains, alongside which large vessels can lie at all states of the tide, and there are also swinging moorings for other vessels in a protective position. The warehouse accommodation and railway connections are good. Okha is far removed from the large centres of population, being 231 miles from Wadhwan Junction through which railway centre its traffic must pass.

DWARKA: Just below Port Okha is Dwarka, a famous place of pilgrimage, and a port of call on the Bombay-Karachi route. Steamers lie off at some distance from the shore and the traffic is chiefly local.

PORBANDAR: The foreign trade of Porbandar was at one time prosperous, but it is now chiefly coastwise.

BHAVNAGAR, the capital of Bhavnagar State, lies half way up the Gulf of Cambay on its western side. The Gulf is defined by a very great range of tide, attaining as much as 40 feet at Bhavnagar, which is situated on a creek several miles from the open waters of the Gulf. The port facilities comprise an anchorage 8 miles or more from the port proper, between which and large vessels at the anchorage goods are moved in lighters while the port itself can accommodate small coasting steamers which lie on the mud at low tide. There is ample warehouse accommodation and good direct railway communication with the whole of India.

PORTS IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY: Apart from Bombay, which is the most important Port in the Presidency, there are no other Major Ports, though there are a number of Minor Ports at which trade is carried on in fair weather. Among these may be mentioned Dhollera, Broach, Surat and Bulsar on the Gujarat Coast and numerous small ports on the Konkan coast, the more important among these from the point of view of trade, being Ratnagiri, Dabhol, Malwan, Vengurla and Honavar.

The Dhollera port is connected by road to the Railway Station at Dhandhuka at a distance of 18 miles. It possesses natural advantages and is situated within convenient distance from the chief centres of trade and industry in Kathiawar and North Gujarat. Broach and Surat are well known old ports.

The safest harbours on the Konkan coast are Jaigad and Vijaydurg in the Ratnagiri district and Karwar in the North Kanara district.

Details regarding the value of import and export trade in 1937 at these various minor ports are given below :—

	(Rupees in Lakhs) Imports.	Exports.
Dhollera	1·9	4·0
Broach	59·1	48·7
Surat	29·7	10·8
Bulsar	11·7	8·0
Revdanda	12·4	10·9
Bankot	22·0	6·4
Dabhol	28·7	11·0
Ratnagiri	43·5	18·7
Jaitapur	22·2	3·1
Malwan	31·6	6·1
Vengurla	20·5	10·8
Karwar	10·0	6·1
Sanikata	9·2	11·0
Honavar	16·8	11·5
Jaigad	11·7	0·6
Vijaydurg	10·8	1·9
Bhatkal	4·2	0·2

SURAT is situated 14 miles from the sea with which it is connected by a river negotiable only by small country craft. Surat was one of the earliest and most important of the East India Company's factories, and its trade was very considerable in agricultural produce and cotton, the value of which was estimated in 1801 at over £1,000,000. A hundred years later this total had contracted to £200,000 and in the last fifteen years the decrease has been even more marked, most of the trade being now transferred to Bombay owing to the linking up of the two ports by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

COONDAPOOR is a port of call only for steamers on the Bombay-Mangalore run.

MANGALORE: To the South of Goa lies the Madras district of South Kanara whose district headquarters is Mangalore, open to the coasting trade of Karwar, Honavar and Bhatkal. Mangalore has a population of 66,000 and is situated at the junction of the Gorpur & Netravati Rivers, about 130 miles south of Mormugao. It is a tidal port served chiefly by backwater communication with the hinterland. It is the North-Western terminus of the South Indian Railway. Vessels up to 200 tons can anchor inside the backwater; larger vessels lie about two miles from the shore.

The chief exports to Europe are pepper, tea and cashew kernels (exported also to the United States) from neighbouring areas, coffee and sandalwood from Mysore, rubber to Ceylon and tiles, rice, salt fish, dried fruits and fish manures to Ceylon, Goa and the Persian Gulf. The foreign import trade is steadily increasing.

Mangalore is the favourite port on the coast for the Laccadive and Amindivi Islanders, who bring their coir and other cocoanut produce there for sale.

TELLICHERRY with a population of about 30,349 is situated on the Calicut-Mangalore extension of the South Indian Railway, about 94 miles South of Mangalore and 14 miles South of Cannanore, a town of about the same size with much smaller foreign trade. Steamers

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which anchor about two miles off the shore, can work at Tellicherry even during the monsoon when all the other ports on the coast are closed, owing to the natural backwater provided by the rocky approaches to the port.

The principal exports are coffee and pepper, which come down by road from estates in Mysore and Coorg, copra, sandalwood, tea, ginger, cardamom and rose-wood. The foreign trade is steadily increasing. The chief imports are sugar from Java, wet dates, rice and provisions and machinery for estates.

CALICUT the capital of the Malabar District, is some 42 miles south of Tellicherry and about 90 miles north of Cochin. It is 413 miles by rail from Madras. The population is 99,273. The Port is practically closed during the South-West Monsoon from the end of May until the latter half of August. The sea is very shallow and steamers anchor about three miles from the shore, connection being maintained by lighters and small boats. Native craft of 150 tons and below lie about 800 yards off the shore.

Beypore, seven miles to the south of the mouth of the river of that name, is regarded as a wharf of Calicut Port. It has a number of wharves along the river bank and native craft of 150 tons burthen are able to anchor half a mile from the mouth.

The principal exports are coir, coir fibre, copra, coffee, tea, pepper, ginger, rubber, groundnut, raw cotton and fish-manure. The foreign import trade, which is insignificant, consists chiefly of metals.

ALLEPPEY the premier port and commercial centre in Travancore, with a population of 43,800, is situated about 50 miles North of Quilon, and 35 miles South of Cochin. A canal connects the port with the interior backwaters. Its warehouses are a convenient depot for the storage and disposal of all fresh produce, and it possesses a roadstead affording safe anchorage during the greater part of the year.

The chief exports are copra, coconuts, coir fibre and matting, cardamoms, ginger and pepper.

QUILON the "Coilum" of Marco Polo, has been a trading centre from very early times. It is connected with Alleppey by backwater, and is on the Shencottah-Quilon-Trivandrum branch of the South Indian Railway. Vessels anchor about ¾ miles from the shore and a railway siding runs up to the landing place.

The chief exports are coconut oil, coir mats, timber, and fish, but the foreign trade is insignificant.

TUTICORIN: After rounding Cape Comorin, the southern most point of the Indian Peninsula, one enters again the Madras Presidency and reaches Tuticorin. This port which is open all the year round, with a population of 60,092, has, next to Madras and Cochin, the largest trade in Southern India.

The harbour is so shallow that steamers anchor about 5 miles from the shore and continuous dredging is necessary to keep the channel open between the shore and the roadstead. At the same time Hare Island upon which the Light House is situated, affords considerable protection to the lighters and other craft used for landing and shipping, and the work is seldom interrupted by bad weather. The South Indian Railway runs alongside the landing and shipping wharves from which passengers and goods can be transhipped to launches and lighters.

There is a very considerable trade with Ceylon in rice, pulses, onions, chillies and livestock for consumption in that island. Other chief articles of export are raw cotton (to Japan and United Kingdom), tea, senna leaves, Palmyra fibre and cardamoms.

DHANUSHKODI is the terminus of the South Indian Railway on the South-Eastern extremity of the Island of Rameswaram at the junction of Palk Strait with the Gulf of Mannar and connected with Talaimannar in Ceylon 21 miles distant by steamer service, the journey being made in about two hours. The port is equipped with a pier. Cargo is loaded direct from the railway trucks on this pier into steamer hatches.

The chief exports are fish (dry and salted), rice, tea and cotton piecegoods.

NEGAPATAM the Chief Port in the Tanjore District is about 13 miles South of Karikal, with a population of 55,000. The harbour is equipped with wharves and other facilities for the landing and shipment of goods and the considerable foreshore to the north is utilized for the storage of timber. Nagore is the eastern terminus of a branch of the South Indian Railway and a siding runs into the harbour premises at the Negapatam Beach Station. The port is further connected by river and canal with the tobacco growing areas to the south. The harbour is situated at the junction of the Kaduvaiyar River with the sea. Nagore, 5 miles to the north, a great place of pilgrimage for Muhammadans, is a wharf of Negapatam.

The principal exports from Negapatam are groundnuts for Europe and coloured cotton piecegoods, tobacco and fresh vegetables for Penang, Singapore and Colombo, the port being the chief provisioning centre for the coolies who are constantly leaving by this route to work on rubber and tea estates in Ceylon and the Federated Malay States.

CUDDALORE is situated about 15 miles south of Pondicherry, with a population of 57,358. Steamers anchor about a mile off-shore, and the harbour wharves are situated on the western bank of the Uppanar Backwater and have been provided with a quay wall to facilitate the loading and unloading of cargo boats therefrom.

The export trade consists principally of groundnut kernels and coloured piecegoods in small quantities. The coasting trade consists mainly of grain and pulse. The foreign import trade is chiefly of boiled betelnuts from the Straits.

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MASULIPATAM, the principal port in the delta of the Kistna River has few natural advantages. Large vessels cannot anchor within five miles from the shore and the harbour wharves are distant another three miles up a tortuous tidal creek. Native craft up to about 150 tons can cross the bar at the south of this creek at high tides but in foul weather communication between ship and shore is practically suspended. Steamers touch at the port occasionally and foreign trade is chiefly by steam vessels with foreign ports, the principal exports being groundnuts, castor-seed and oil cake.

The prosperity of the port has never recovered from the cyclone of 1864, when a tidal wave caused a disastrous inundation involving the loss of 30,000 lives. The present population s about 57,000.

COCANADA is situated on the Cocanada Bay, just north of the Godavari River, some 80 miles south of Vizagapatam and 270 miles north of Madras. In spite of several disabilities, it ranks fifth in importance among the ports of the Madras Presidency. Large steamers anchor about 6 to 7 miles from the shore and service is maintained with lighters which land cargo at the numerous small wharves and jetties constructed on the banks of the Cocanada Canal.

The principal shipments to Europe are raw cotton and groundnuts and castor-seeds. The import trade consists chiefly of kerosene from America, sugar from Java and metals from the United Kingdom, Germany and Belgium.

BIMLIPATAM is 22 miles north-west of Waltair. A good road connects it with Vizianagram sixteen miles distant and another road with Vizagapatam. The harbour is an open roadstead and ships lie about a mile off the shore and loading and unloading is effected by lighters. The foreign trade has revived to some extent. The imports are of little importance. There are considerable exports of Bimlipatam jute myrobalans, niger seeds gingelly seeds and groundnut kernels.

Coastwise imports and exports are of little importance.

GOPALPUR in the Ganjam District, is situated ten miles from Berhampur on the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

North of Gopalpur, the sea board for 250 miles is that of Orissa, the maritime trade of which is chiefly inter-Provincial and the only ports that deserve mention are Balasore, Chandbali, Cuttack, False Point and Puri.

BALASORE situated on the right bank of the Burabalang river and headquarters of the district of that name, was the only port of which Orissa could boast until the opening up of the country after the great famine of 1866. It was frequented at that time by vessels with cargoes of rice from Madras and with cowries, then largely used for currency, from the Laccadives and Maldives. The port is of historical interest as being one of the earliest European Settlements in India, factories having been established here in the 17th century by English, Dutch, French, Danish and Portuguese Merchants.

Balasore as a port is practically defunct Foreign ships have ceased to visit since 1904 and coastal ships since 1910. An occasional country craft of negligible tonnage enters during the cold weather season for paddy, but beyond that there is no sea-borne trade. There is no import trade.

CHANDBALI situated on the left bank of the Baitarani River is a port of some importance on the Orissa Coast. It has a flourishing coasting trade with Calcutta but there is no direct foreign trade as in former days. The exports consist mainly of rice and the imports are cotton twist, piecegoods, kerosene oil salt, and gunny bags.

CUTTACK with a population of 65,000 is situated 253 miles from Calcutta at the apex of a triangle formed by the Mahanadi and Katjuri rivers. It is on the main line of railway running between Madras and Calcutta and is connected by canal with Chandball between which a small inland steamer trade exists and which links Cuttack with Calcutta. A short distance up the coast from Cuttack lies the port of False Point which has been closed since 1924, as the seaborne trade had entirely disappeared.

The decline of the small ports is said to be due to a variety of reasons and usually the chief reason quoted is that the Ports have silted up but this is not actually the case. The Ports have declined for two main reasons namely the coastal Railway which has automatically cut out the sea trade since it cannot assist it and secondly that larger deep draft steamers have taken the place of the smaller coasting steamers and sailing ships of 30 years ago. The long and deeper draft steamers cannot enter such small ports as Balasore, Chandbali and False Point and hence the trade which at one time found its way by sea has now been caught by the railway and carried to the larger ports like Calcutta from where it is distributed elsewhere.

PURI is an open roadstead. It has a small Customs Office.

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Education.

Indian education is unintelligible except through its history. Seen thus, it affords the spectacle of a growth which, while to one it will appear as a blunder based on an initial error easily avoided, to another it stands out as a symbol of sincerity and honest endeavour on the part of a far-sighted race of rulers whose aim has been to guide a people, alien in sentiments and prejudices, into the channels of thought and attitude best calculated to fit them for the needs of modern life and western ideals. There is to-day no subject in the whole area of administrative activity in India which presents greater complexities and differences of opinion than education. Government, local bodies and private persons of learning have in the past devoted their limited funds to meeting the demands of those who perceived the benefits of education, rather than to cultivating a desire for education where it did not exist. The result is that the structure has become top-heavy. The lower classes are largely illiterate, while the middle classes who constitute the bulk of the *intelligentsia* are in point of numbers at least educated to a pitch equal to that of countries whose economic conditions are more highly developed. As might be expected from this abnormal distribution of education, the form which it has eventually assumed contains corresponding defects. In recent years, however, strenuous efforts have been made to remedy these defects. Primary Education Acts have been passed in the several provinces in favour of the expansion of primary education among the masses. On the other hand, the numbers of students in colleges and universities have grown apace; and the volume of middle class unemployment has reached alarming proportions. A movement has therefore set in with the object of stemming the drift of unsuitable students to universities by means of a radical reconstruction of the school system of education. The inauguration of provincial autonomy in 1937 has given a further impetus to educational reconstruction. —The mass literacy campaigns, launched with salutary enthusiasm by the Provincial Governments, are a visible index of the new educational awakening.

The Introduction of Western Learning.

In the early days of its dominion in India, the East India Company had little inclination for the doubtful experiment of introducing western learning into India. Warren Hastings, the dominating figure of the time, was a genuine admirer of the laws and literature of the East. His policy was to enable the ancient learning to revive and flourish under the protection of a stable government, and to interfere as little as possible with the habits and customs of the people. Even the Act of 1813 which set apart a lakh of rupees for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences was interpreted as a scheme for the encouragement of Sanskrit and Arabic. In the following year the Court of Directors instructed the Governor-General to leave the Hindus "to the practice of usage, long established among them, of giving instruction in their own homes, and to encourage them in the exercise and cultivation of their talents by the stimulus of honorary marks of distinction and in some cases by grants of pecuniary assistance." But mass education was not touched.

It was from sources other than Government that the **desire for western knowledge** arose in India. In 1816, David Hare, an English watchmaker in Calcutta, joined hands with the great Indian reformer, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, to institute the Hindu College for the promotion of western secular learning. The new institution was distrusted both by Christian missionaries and by orthodox Hindus, but its influence grew apace. Fifteen years later, the Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal reported that a taste for English had been widely disseminated and that independent schools, conducted by young men reared in the Hindu College, were springing up in every direction. In Bombay, the Elphinstone Institution was founded in memory of the great ruler who left India in 1827. A still more remarkable innovation was made in 1835 by the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College, whose object was to teach "the principles and practice of medical science in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe." Many pronounced the failure of the undertaking to be inevitable; for, under the Hindu custom the higher castes were forbidden to touch the dead. This obstacle was surmounted by Madhusudan Gupta who, with a few courageous pupils, began the dissection of a human body.

Another impetus to the introduction of western learning was the devotion of **Christian missionaries.** The humanitarian spirit, which had been kindled in England by Wesley, Burke and Wilberforce, influenced action also in India. Carey, Marshman and Ward opened the first missionary College at Serampore in 1818; and twelve years later, Alexander Duff reversed the whole trend of missionary policy in India by his insistence on teaching rather than on preaching, and by the foundation of his school and College in Calcutta. In Madras, the missionaries had been still earlier in the field; for as early as in 1787 a small group of missionary schools were being directed by Mr. Schwarz. The Madras Christian College was opened in 1837. In Bombay, the Wilson School (afterwards College) was founded in 1834.

Lord William Bentinck's minute of 1835 (based upon Macaulay's famous minute) marks a somewhat tardy acceptance by Government of the new policy. Government then determined, while observing a neutrality in religious matters, to devote its available funds to the maintenance of secondary schools and colleges of western learning, to be taught through the medium of English. But this decision did not entail that Oriental learning should be neglected; still less that the development of the vernaculars should be discouraged. Other changes powerfully contributed to the success of the new system. The freedom of the Press was established in 1835; English was substituted for Persian as

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the language of the Courts in 1837; and in 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge ordained that preference in Government appointments should be given to those who had received a western education. In the following decade the new learning took firm root in India; and, though the Muhammadans still held aloof, the demand for English schools outstripped the means of Government for providing them. Fortunately there has been of late a marked appreciation among Muslim leaders of the need for improving the instructional level of their co-religionists; and in many of the provinces of India a great impulse towards educational advance among the Muhammadan community is now noticeable.

To Missionary Societies is due the initiative in the modern education of women, strongly supported by Hare and Ram Mohan Roy. The establishment of a girls' school in Calcutta in 1849, by Drinkwater Bethune is a landmark in the history of female education in India.

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION.

An epoch in Indian educational history is marked by Sir Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Perhaps its most notable feature was the emphasis which it laid on the importance of primary education. The old idea that the education imparted to the higher classes of society would filter down to the lower classes was discarded. The new policy was boldly "to combat the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country." For this purpose Departments of Public Instruction were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day. The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1835, whereby most of the available public funds had been expended upon a few Government schools and colleges, and instituted a policy of grants-in-aid to private institutions. It emphasised the importance of encouraging the study of the vernaculars as the only possible media for mass education.

Another feature of the despatch was an outline of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay three years later. The affiliating type of university then became the pivot of the Indian education system. It has undoubtedly been of value in several ways. It enabled Government to select recruits for its service on an impartial basis; it did much, through the agency of its Colleges to develop backward places; it accelerated the conversion of Indians to a zeal for western education; and it cost little at a time when money was scarce. On the other hand, the new universities were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators; they did not deal directly with the training of men, but with the examination of candidates; they were not concerned with learning, except in so far as learning can be tested by examination. The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses; their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications. In certain important respects the recommendations in the despatch were not followed. The Directors did not intend that university tests, as such, should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts; they also recommended the institution of civil service examinations. They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions; they recommended the establishment of university chairs for advanced study. They were aware of the dangers of a too literary course of instruction; they hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country.

The encouragement of the grant-in-aid system was advocated to an even greater extent by the Education Commission of 1882, which favoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limits and of stimulating private effort. In theory the decision was correct, but in practice it was irretrievably wrong. In its fatal desire to save money, Government deliberately accepted the mistaken belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay. And, in the course of time, an unworkable system of dual control grew up, whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal were entrusted with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to cast a blind eye on the private institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions.

The Reforms of 1902-4.

In 1902, the Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government, and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904. The main object of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Government over the universities, and on the part of the universities over the schools and colleges. The Government retained the power of cancelling any appointment, and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction. The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools and of inspecting all schools and colleges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction. Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching functions and to make appointments, subject to Government sanction, for these objects, but their scope was in practice limited to post-graduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined, so that universities were precluded from any connection with institutions lying outside those boundaries. Neither the Commission nor the Government discussed the fundamental problems of university organisation, but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system.

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Statement of Educational Progress in British INDIA.

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.(b)	1938-39.(b)
Area in square miles	1,093,879	1,093,879	1,093,783	1,095,143	861,651	861,651
Population .. .. {Male	140,022,643	140,022,643	140,019,047	140,070,182	132,579,581	132,579,581
{Female	131,669,261	131,669,261	131,666,398	131,727,571	124,551,026	124,551,026
Total Population	271,691,904	271,691,904	271,685,445	271,797,753	257,130,607	257,130,607
Recognised Institutions for Males.						
Number of universities	16	16	16	16	15	15
Number of arts colleges*	231	232	233	241	246	256
Number of professional colleges	60	60	64	66	67	71
Number of high schools†	2,998	3,091	3,158	3,242	3,018	3,129
Middle schools .. .. .. {English	3,939	3,995	4,068	4,122	4,134	4,324
{Vernacular	4,744	5,697	5,637	5,610	4,750	4,724
Number of primary schools	166,880	166,588	165,240	164,894	158,602	159,280
Number of special schools	6,262	6,096	6,258	6,366	5,508	8,872
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions.						
In arts colleges (a)	84,859	87,114	89,250	91,513	94,339	100,770
In professional colleges (b)	18,724	19,182	19,728	20,271	21,273	22,789
In high schools	899,491	927,167	957,842	999,190	996,131	1,044,281
In middle schools .. .. .. {English	406,910	419,040	438,136	452,122	470,500	499,712
{Vernacular	710,102	694,709	686,981	688,010	618,707	625,279
In primary schools	7,512,279	7,680,088	7,803,326	7,930,213	7,974,703	8,242,332
In special schools	234,254	236,228	246,626	253,539	253,162	373,366
Percentage of male scholars in Recognised Institutions to male population.	7·05	7·19	7·31	7·45	7·87	8·23
Recognised Institutions for Females.						
Number of arts colleges *	24	27	28	31	33	33
Number of professional colleges	9	9	9	9	7	8
Number of high schools †	358	376	392	410	398	417
Middle schools .. .. .. {English	379	393	413	442	429	476
{Vernacular	512	532	560	588	576	617
Number of primary schools	34,054	33,785	32,618	32,333	30,999	28,482
Number of special schools	386	410	391	419	432	483

* Includes Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges.
† High schools also include vernacular high schools in some provinces.
(a) Includes scholars in University Departments and in Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges.
(b) The figures of Burma, which was separated from India with effect from 1st April 1937, have been excluded.
N. B.—I. The population figures are according to the 1931 census.

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Statement of Educational Progress in British INDIA—*contd.*

	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38 (*b*).	1938-39 (*b*).
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions.						
In arts colleges (*a*)	4,059	4,671	5,329	6,041	6,793	7,976
In professional colleges (*a*)	706	841	917	955	734	994
In high schools	108,053	116,730	123,949	134,290	121,860	130,969
In middle schools { English	58,462	62,099	67,992	73,125	71,512	81,656
In middle schools { Vernacular	139,246	142,259	148,018	150,089	114,178	123,131
In primary schools	2,294,077	2,409,584	2,505,077	2,611,577	2,541,650	2,627,615
In special schools	20,574	21,048	21,906	23,447	20,057	30,154
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population.	1·99	2·09	2·18	2·28	2·31	2·41
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions. { Male	9,866,619	10,063,528	10,241,889	10,434,858	10,428,815	10,908,529
{ Female	2,625,177	2,757,232	2,873,188	2,999,524	2,881,534	3,002,495
Total	12,491,796	12,820,760	13,115,077	13,434,382	13,310,349	13,911,024
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions	13,172,890	13,506,869	13,816,149	14,146,038	13,831,707	14,508,467
Percentage of total scholars to population. { Male	7·44	7·58	7·72	7·86	8·16	8·56
{ Female	2·09	2·20	2·29	2·38	2·42	2·54
Total	4·85	4·97	5·09	5·20	5·38	5·64
Number of Pupils in Class IV { Male	918,323	1,017,230	1,038,332	1,072,020	1,095,667	1,117,220
{ Female	161,627	188,728	202,531	215,848	222,634	238,558
Total	1,079,950	1,205,958	1,240,863	1,287,868	1,318,301	1,355,778
Expenditure (in thousands of rupees).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Government funds	11,47,02	11,58,73	11,84,39	12,36,35	11,41,14	12,25,40
From local funds	2,58,94	2,51,16	2,66,63	2,56,86	2,53,80	2,44,22
From municipal funds	1,60,40	1,64,76	1,71,97	1,77,64	1,73,29	1,74,15
Total Expenditure from public funds	15,66,36	10,74,65	16,22,99	16,70,85	15,68,23	16,43,77
From fees	6,47,89	6,63,73	6,89,05	7,10,55	7,07,65	7,32,20
From other sources	4,03,40	4,13,73	4,20,36	4,24,29	4,20,34	4,06,02
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	26,17,65	26,52,11	27,32,40	28,05,69	26,96,22	27,81,99

(*a*) Includes scholars in University Departments and in Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges.

(*b*) The figures for Burma, which was separated from India with effect from 1st April 1937, have been excluded.

N.B.—The population figures are according to the 1931 census.

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(a) Includes scholars in University Departments and in Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges.
(b) The figures for Burma, which was separated from India with effect from 1st April 1937, have been excluded.
N.B.—The population figures are according to the 1931 census.

Recent Developments.

Government of India Resolutions on Indian Educational Policy.—The Indian Universities Act of 1904 was followed by two important resolutions of the Government of India on Indian Educational Policy—one in 1904 and the other in 1913. The resolution of 1904 was comprehensive in character and reviewed the state of education in all its departments. The following passage from it summarises the intentions of Government:—"The progressive devolution of primary, secondary and collegiate education upon private enterprise and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition therewith was recommended by the Education Commission in 1883 and the advice has generally been acted upon. But while accepting this policy, the Government of India at the same time recognise the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education Government should maintain a limited number of institutions, both as models for private enterprise to follow and in order to uphold a high standard of education. In withdrawing from direct management it is further essential that Government should retain a general control, by means of efficient inspection, over all public educational institutions." The comprehensive instructions contained in this resolution were followed in the next few years by the assignment to the provinces of large Imperial grants, mainly for University, technical and elementary education. The resolution of 1913 advocated, *inter alia*, the establishment of additional but smaller Universities of the teaching type; it reaffirmed the policy of reliance on private effort in secondary education; it recommended an increase in the salaries of teachers and an improvement in the amounts of grants-in-aid; and it insisted on proper attention being paid to the formation of character in the education given to scholars of all grades. It further discussed the desirability of imparting manual instruction and instruction in hygiene; the necessity for medical inspection; the provision of facilities for research; the need for the staffing of the girls' schools by women teachers and the expansion of facilities for the training of teachers. The policy outlined in 1913 materially accelerated progress in the provinces, but the educational developments foreshadowed were in many cases delayed owing to the effects of the Great War.

The Reforms Act.—The Reforms Act of 1919 altered the conditions of educational administration in India. Education became a provincial 'transferred' subject in the Governors' provinces under the charge of a Minister, but the education of Europeans was made a provincial 'reserved' subject, *i.e.*, it was not within the charge of the Minister of Education. The introduction of provincial autonomy under the Government of India Act, 1935, has brought education in these provinces under the full control of their Ministers of Education. Broadly speaking, an educational policy for India as a whole no longer exists.

At the time of handing over the administration of education to the provinces, the Government of India retained under their immediate control all education in the Directly Administered Areas. They still deal with matters relating to Universities like Aligarh, Benares and Delhi. The Government of India are also in charge of the institutions maintained by the Governor-General in Council for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants. The Chiefs' Colleges are now the concern of the Crown Representative.

Administration.—The transfer of Indian education to the charge of a Minister responsible to the Provincial Legislative Assembly, of which he himself is an elected member, brought the subject directly under popular control in the eleven major provinces, but owing to the resignation of Congress Governments in seven provinces, the subject is now under the control of Adviser to His Excellency the Governor in each of those provinces. Generally speaking, education, is not, however, under the charge of a single Minister in all the provinces of India. Certain forms of education have been transferred to the technical departments concerned and come within the purview of the Minister in charge of those departments. In most of the provinces the functionary who 'passes orders' on behalf of Government in educational matters is the Secretary for Education. In each province, the Director of Public Instruction is the permanent administrative head of the Department of Education and acts as expert adviser to the Education Minister. He controls the inspecting staff and the teaching staff of Government institutions and is generally responsible to the provincial government for the administration of education. The authority of Government, in controlling the system of public instruction, is in part shared with and in part delegated to Universities as regards higher education and to local bodies as regards elementary and vernacular education. In some provinces, boards of secondary, or of secondary and intermediate, education have also been set up and have to some extent relieved the Universities in those provinces of their responsibilities in connection with intermediate education and with entrance to a University course of studies. Institutions under private management are controlled by Government and by local bodies by "recognition" and by the payment of grants-in-aid, with the assistance of the inspecting staffs employed by Government and by local bodies.

Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India—

In 1910 a Department of Education was established in the Government of India with an office of its own and a Member to represent it in the Executive Council. The first Member was Sir Harcourt Butler. In 1923, the activities of the Department were widened, in the interests of economy, by absorption in it of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. The enlarged Department has been designated the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The present Member in Charge of the Department is the Honourable Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S. The Department possesses an educational adviser, style Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. The present Educational Commissioner is Mr. John Sargent, who is an eminent educationist of wide experience. In 1940, a post of 'Technical Assistant to the Educational Commissioner' was

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created and Dr. D. M. Sen., M.A., Ph.D., was appointed to it. He is also the Secretary, Central Advisory Board of Education.

Central Advisory Board of Education.— In 1920, a Central Advisory Board of Education was created in India under the chairmanship of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India. The Board served a very useful purpose in offering expert advice on important educational matters. But as a result of the recommendations of the Indian Retrenchment Committee, which was presided over by Lord Inchcape, it was abolished in 1923 in the interests of economy. This Board was revived in 1935. Its main functions are to serve as a clearing house of ideas and to act as a distributing Centre of Educational information for India.

The main subjects discussed by the Board at the first four meetings, *e.g.*, educational reorganisation, reports of the Vernacular and Women's Education Committees, and Wood-Abbott Report, have been reviewed in the previous issues of the Year Book. In this, reference is made to the subsequent meetings only.

At its fifth meeting held in Simla in May 1940 the Board had under consideration the reports of the two special committees the appointment of which was referred to in the last issue. The first of these was the Adult Education Committee, which met in July 1939 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Syed Mahmud, then Minister of Education, Government of Bihar. The Committee had surveyed the whole field of adult education and made certain important recommendations. The Board agreed with all the recommendations except those involving financial implications which it was felt could not be met under existing circumstances. For example, the Board felt that no useful purpose would be served by asking the Central Government for special postal concessions at the present time nor in view of the prior claims of primary education to any financial assistance which might be forthcoming from the Central Government towards educational development in the provinces, could they accept the recommendation of the Committee that the Central Government should make a specific grant to Provincial Governments for carrying out approved schemes of adult education. The Board decided that a copy of the Report, together with the decisions of the Board, should be forwarded to Provincial Governments for consideration and such action as they might consider necessary. Reports since received from the provinces show that they are generally implementing the Committee's recommendations and that the removal of illiteracy is regarded as one of the foremost items of educational development.

The other report under consideration was that of the Second Wardha Education Committee, whose meeting was held in June 1939 under the Chairmanship of Mr. B. G. Kher, then Premier and Education Minister, Government of Bombay. Among the recommendations of the Committee, the most important ones were that (*i*) the Provincial Governments should in the first place aim at providing model Infants and Nursery Schools in suitable centres, at increasing the supply of properly trained infants teachers who should be women, at encouraging the enrolment in basic schools of children below the minimum age for compulsory attendance, and at stimulating the provision by voluntary agencies of efficient pre-basic schools; (*ii*) basic education should comprise a course of eight years from the age of 6 to 14 years, consisting of two stages of five and three years, and (*iii*) the Central Government should contribute not less than half the amount of the approved net recurring expenditure on basic education in each province, the balance to be met by the Provincial Governments and local bodies concerned. In this case also the Board adopted the great majority of the Committee's recommendations though doubts were expressed as to the practicability of the financial recommendations at any rate during the war. The effect of the war and of political developments in certain provinces has been to slow up the introduction of the basic system. While experiments are still being actively pursued in some places they have been slowed down or suspended in others.

At the same meeting, the Board appointed two Committees, the first, under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari to examine in detail the question of the adoption of a uniform Scientific Terminology for regional languages in India, and the second, under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Sir Maurice Gwyer, to examine the question of the establishment of a centre or centres in India for the study of social service and its relation to public administration. At the sixth meeting of the Board held at Madras in January 1941, the reports of these two Committee as well as certain other important matters were considered. The Scientific Terminology Committees made several recommendations of which the most important were that an Indian scientific terminology should consist of—

(*i*) An international terminology, in its English form which will be employable throughout India;

(*ii*) Terms borrowed or adapted from Hindustani or the Dravidian languages according to the affinities of the area, but avoiding as far as possible difficult words from Sanskrit, Persian or other classical languages;

(*iii*) Terms peculiar to individual languages whose retention on the ground of familiarity may be essential in the interest of popular education;

and that Indian languages may be divided into two main groups, *viz.*, Hindustani and the Dravidian group. The Board adopted the recommendations of the Committee subject to the modification that as No. (*iii*) above does not preclude the adoption of new words formed and evolved in accordance with the traditions and genius of a people as distinct from neologism invented, No. (*ii*) above should be deleted, and that the two main groups into which Indian languages may be divided should be Sanskritic and Perso-Arabic instead of Hindustani and Dravidian as suggested by the Committee.

With regard to the Social Service and Public Administration Committee's report which the Board adopted generally, it was decided that before implementing its recommendations, Pro-

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vincial Governments and voluntary agencies of an all-India character should be requested to furnish detailed information regarding (*i*) existing agencies engaged in social service in their areas (including universities), (*ii*) the scope of their activities, (*iii*) their relation to one another and the means adopted to co-ordinate their activities, and that suggestions should also be invited as to ways and means of consolidating and extending the work of social service generally and particularly among women.

Among other subjects of considerable importance that engaged the attention of the Board may be mentioned the questions of school buildings, and of a uniform Braille Code in the schools for the blind in India. With regard to the first, a Committee consisting of the Provincial Directors of Public Instruction or their nominees and representatives of some of the larger States in India, with the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India as its Chairman, was appointed to go into the question and to submit a report. With regard to the second, the Board asked the Educational Commissioner to appoint a small Committee of experts to go into the question and prepare a report for the Board at its next meeting.

The Board also decided that in the interest of educational propaganda the proceedings should in future be put on sale to the general public.

Bureau of Education in India.—As a measure of retrenchment, the Bureau of Education was abolished in 1923, but accepting the advice of the Central Advisory Board of Education in India, the Government of India revived it in 1937 under the control of the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India for dealing specially with the collection and dissemination of literature relating to educational problems in the various provinces. The Secretary of the Board is the Curator of this Bureau.

Educational Services.—Until recently, the educational organisation in India consisted mainly of three services—(*i*) the Indian Educational Service, (*ii*) the Provincial Educational Service, and (*iii*) the Subordinate Educational Service. The Indian Educational Service came into existence as a result of the recommendations made by the Public Services Commission of 1886, and in 1896 the Superior Educational Service in India was constituted with two divisions—the Indian Educational Service, staffed by persons recruited in England and the Provincial Educational Service, staffed by persons recruited in India. These two divisions were originally considered to be collateral and equal in status, though the pay of the European recruit was higher by approximately 50 per cent. than the pay of the Indian recruit. Gradually, however, status came to be considered identical with pay and the Provincial Educational Service came to be regarded of inferior status to the Indian Educational Service. Later as a result of the recommendations of the Islington Commission of 1912-16, the Indian Educational Service was formed into a superior educational service and all posts were thrown open to Indian recruitment. The Provincial Educational Service was simultaneously reorganised and a number of posts, generally with their Indian incumbents, were transferred to the superior service. This reorganisation resulted in a considerable Indianisation of the superior educational services in India.

In 1924, all recruitment to the Indian Educational Service was stopped as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the superior services in India. The Commission recommended that "the personnel required for these branches of administration should in future be recruited by local Governments." The Commission further recommended in regard to the question of the future recruitment of Europeans that "it will rest entirely with the local Governments to determine the number of Europeans who may in future be recruited." As a result of the acceptance of these recommendations, the Indian Educational Service is dying out and with the gradual retirement of its existing members, the history of the service which has had a brief but fine record will be brought to an end.

The new Provincial Educational Services which function under provincial control as the superior educational services, have been constituted in most provinces. These schemes vary from province to province, but it may be generally remarked that, while the rates of pay are not uniform, they consist of two main classes—class I into which the existing Indian Educational Services have been merged for the time being, and class II which may be said to represent the old Provincial Educational Service.

The existing Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services in the provinces have been affected, more in some provinces than others, by the changes which have taken place since 1919. Communal interests have influenced recruitment, and in some places they have influenced promotions also, in a direction which has not always tended towards service contentment. But these results are the natural consequences of the devolution of the control of education and power of recruitment to provincial and local authorities.

Hartog Committee on Education.—The Auxiliary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission was appointed in 1928 under the Chairmanship of Sir Philip Hartog, to report on the growth of education in India. The report of the Committee, which was published in 1929, constitutes an invaluable document for India.

Lindsay Commission.—Another Commission, which deserves mention was appointed in 1929 by the International Missionary Council to investigate the various problems connected with the higher education provided by the various Missionary bodies working in India. It was presided over by Dr. A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford. The Commission visited India in 1930-31 and its report was published in 1931.

Unemployment Committee, United Provinces.—This committee known popularly as the Sapru Committee from the name of its distinguished chairman, the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, was appointed by the Government of the United Provinces in 1934 to investigate the question of unemployment among educated young men and to suggest practical ways and means for reducing the same. The report of the committee, which was published in 1936, constitutes a valuable document not only for the United Provinces but for the whole of India.

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Statistical Progress.

The two tables given below afford useful comparisons with previous years and serve to illustrate the growth and expansion of education in India.

(*a*) STUDENTS.

Year.	In Recognised Institutions.			In All Institutions (Recognised and Unrecognised).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1930-31	9,796,683	2,260,154	12,056,837	10,313,493	2,375,593	12,689,086
1931-32	9,752,937	2,369,529	12,122,466	10,273,888	2,492,649	12,766,537
1932-33	9,715,753	2,476,384	12,192,137	10,247,026	2,606,470	12,853,532
1933-34	9,866,619	2,625,177	12,491,796	10,417,839	2,755,051	13,172,890
1934-35	10,063,528	2,757,232	12,820,760	10,616,623	2,890,246	13,506,869
1935-36	10,241,889	2,873,188	13,115,077	10,802,709	3,013,440	13,816,149
1936-37	10,434,858	2,999,524	13,434,382	11,007,681	3,138,357	14,146,038
1937-38	10,428,815	2,881,534	13,310,349	10,819,592	3,012,268	13,831,860
1938-39	10,908,529	3,002,495	13,911,024	11,344,972	3,163,643	14,508,615

(*b*) EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Total Expenditure on Education in British India.	
	Public Funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.
1930-31	17,99,26,248	28,31,61,446
1931-32	16,84,19,016	27,18,56,622
1932-33	15,42,56,219	25,78,75,868
1933-34	15,66,36,461	26,17,65,186
1934-35	15,74,65,078	26,52,11,420
1935-36	16,22,99,025	27,32,39,689
1936-37	16,70,84,782	28,05,69,374
1937-38	15,68,22,598	26,96,22,482
1938-39	16,43,76,903	27,81,99,492

In 1938-39, the total expenditure on education in British India amounted to Rs. 27,81,99,492 of which 44·1 per cent came from Government funds, 15·0 per cent from District Board and Municipal funds, 26·3 per cent from fees and 14·6 per cent from endowments and benefactions, etc.

The average annual cost per scholar in all institutions, down from a university to a lower primary school, amounted to Rs. 20-0-0 as follows: to Government funds Rs. 8-12-11, to local funds Rs. 3-0-2, to fees Rs. 5-4-3 and to other sources Rs. 2-14-8.

Out of a total of 10,412,881 boys in primary and secondary classes, 3,457,936 or 33·2 per cent were enrolled in the lowest primary class alone. The corresponding figures for girls were 2,963,461, 1,360,104 and 45·8 per cent. Of the boys enrolled in the primary classes (I-V), no less than 38·7 per cent. were reading in the 1st class, 23·2 per cent in the 2nd class, 16·6 per cent in the 3rd, and only 12·5 per cent and 9·5 per cent in the 4th and 5th classes respectively. 48·8 per cent of the girls, enrolled in the primary classes were studying in Class I, 23·7 per cent in class II, 13·8 per cent in Class III, 8·5 per cent in class IV and 5·2 per cent in class V. Though in recent years, the distribution of pupils in primary classes has improved considerably, it is the very uneven.

The wastage in primary education which involves a serious waste of money and effort continues, though the situation is improving year after year, and there are signs that the provinces are alive to the danger and are taking remedial measures to remove the causes of it as far as possible.

The different types of institutions with the scholars in attendance at them are shown in the following table:—

Type of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.		Number of Scholars.	
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Recognised Institutions.				
Universities	15	15	10,139	10,919
Arts Colleges	279	289	91,099	97,938
Professional Colleges	75	79	22,040	23,672
High Schools	3,416	3,546	1,117,991	1,175,250
Middle Schools	9,889	10,141	1,274,897	1,329,778
Primary Schools	189,601	187,763	10,516,353	10,870,045
Special Schools	5,942	9,359	278,028	403,570
Total of Recognised Institutions	209,217	211,192	13,310,547	13,911,172
Unrecognised Institutions ..	17,036	19,354	521,358	597,443
Grand total of all Institutions	226,253	230,546	13,831,905	14,508,615

N.B.—The number of scholars in Universities represents the research students in the affiliating Universities or the number of students under the direct control of teaching or unitary Universities.

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Primary Education.—The primary schools are mainly under the direction of the local boards and municipalities. In recent years, eight provincial legislatures have passed Primary Education Acts authorising the introduction of compulsory education by local option. The first province to pass a Primary Education Act was Bombay (No. 1 of 1918), though this Act was superseded by the more detailed enactment of 1923. All the Acts are drafted on very similar lines. If a local body at a special meeting convened for the purpose decides by a two-thirds majority in favour of the introduction of compulsion in any part of the area under its control, it may then submit to Government, for approval, a scheme to give effect to its decision. The scheme must be within the means of the local body to carry out with reasonable financial assistance from Government. Ordinarily the age limits of compulsion are from six to eleven years though provision is made for prolonging the period. Provision is also made in all the Acts for the exemption of particular classes and communities and for special exemption from attendance in cases of bodily infirmity. Walking distance to a school is generally defined as one mile from the child's home. The employment of children, who should be at school, is strictly forbidden and a small fine is imposed for non-compliance with an attendance order. The Acts generally provide that, subject to the sanction of the provincial Government, education where compulsory shall be free. The Madras Elementary Education Act of 1920 contained such provision, but it has recently been amended so as to allow fees to be charged in schools under private management situated in areas where education is compulsory, reserving however a number of free places for poor pupils in such schools in areas where there are no free schools. Such in brief are the ordinary provisions of the various provincial Education Acts. Local bodies have not however shewn as yet any great alacrity in availing themselves of the opportunity afforded them by these Acts.

Compulsory Primary Education.—The following table shows the number of urban and rural areas in which compulsion had been introduced by the year 1938-39 :—

Province.	Acts.	Areas under "Compulsion."		
		Urban areas.	Rural areas.	No. of Villages in Rural areas under compulsion.
Madras	Elementary Education Act, 1920 ..	28	7	104
Bombay ..	Primary Education (District Municipalities Act, 1918)	4	....	....
	City of Bombay Primary Education Act, 1920	1	....	....
	Primary Education Act, 1923 ..	4	2	143
Bengal	Primary Education Act, 1919 & 1930.	1	....	....
United Provinces.	Primary Education Act, 1919 ..	36	....	....
	District Boards Primary Education Act, 1926	....	357	1,224
Punjab	Primary Education Act, 1919 ..	65	2,947	10,033
Bihar	Primary Education Act, 1919 ..	1	1	1
Central Provinces and Berar.	Primary Education Act, 1920 ..	32	8	1,240
Assam	Primary Education Act, 1926 ..	....	....	....
Sind	Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923	1	2	758
Orissa ..	Bihar and Orissa Primary Education Act (1 of 1919)	....	1	22
	Madras Elementary Education Act, 1920	1	....	....
Delhi	(Punjab Act extended to Delhi, 1925)..	1	8	12
	Total ..	175	3,333	13,537

N.B.—This table does not include areas for which schemes of compulsory primary education are under consideration or have been sanctioned but not yet introduced. It includes, on the other hand, areas in which such schemes have been partially introduced.

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Due to the indifferent attitude of the local bodies, compulsion has not proved as fruitful as it was intended to be. The mere passing of a Compulsory Education Act, even in those areas where compulsion is considered desirable, does not in itself either bring children to school or keep them there. The effective administration of the Act is necessary. Difficulties arise in the administration which tend to make the Act inoperative. The lack of attendance officers, the difficulty of deciding who is to prosecute, in many cases the indifference of magistrates, the law's long delays, the absence of up-to-date local census records are instances of weaknesses in the administration of Compulsory Education Acts. These difficulties are, however, surmountable and in some provinces, steps are being taken to improve the situation.

The provinces now appear to realise the danger of the transference of the control of primary education to local bodies without retaining sufficient powers of control. In some provinces, there is a move to take over control of primary education from local bodies. For example, the Government of Madras amended their Primary Education Act during the year 1935-36 to enable them to exercise more powers in the control of primary education. A parallel purpose is achieved by the amendment to the Bombay Primary Education Act. The Amended Act secures to Government full control of the inspecting staff, certain powers of supervision over the School Boards and vests specific powers in the Administrative Officers who are now assured of their unfettered exercise. Although the objects underlying the amendment have been fulfilled in a substantial measure, it is yet too early to expect any great changes in the working and efficiency of the schools.

Adult Literacy.—During the last two years the adult education movement received a great impetus in most of the provinces, particularly Bihar, Bombay, United Provinces, Punjab and Assam, and also Bengal and Sind. In Bombay the number of schools and classes rose to 2,336 with an enrolment of 56,000. To achieve better results, the whole scheme is being reviewed. In Bengal, 10,000 classes were started with 1,500,000 adults under instruction; in Punjab 3,897 with 106,473 adults, in Bihar 18,878 with 1,168,325 adults and in Sind 1,709 with 60,159 adults. In Assam a mass literacy movement was started vigorously in September 1940. If this enthusiasm to wipe out illiteracy is kept up, and efforts are continued to be made to prevent relapse into illiteracy of the newly made literates by opening village libraries and other means, the next decade will see very substantial reduction in illiteracy percentage.

Secondary and High School Education.—Some attempts have been made to give a greater bias towards a more practical form of instruction in these schools. The Commission of 1882 suggested that there should be two sides in secondary schools, "one leading to the entrance examination of the universities, the other of a more practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial and other non-literary pursuits." Some years later, what were called B and C classes were started in some schools in Bengal but, as they did not lead to a university course, they have not been successful. In more recent years the Government of India have advocated the institution of a school *final* examination in which the more practical subjects may be included. Efforts have also been made to improve the conduct of the matriculation and to emphasise the importance of oral tests and of school records. In Madras, this examination, which was placed under the direction of a Board representative of the University and of Government, proved somewhat cumbrous and certain modifications were made. In the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, the control of secondary education has been made over to special Boards created for this purpose. Similarly, the Administration of Delhi has established a Board of Secondary Education for that province and the Government of India have established a Board of Intermediate and High School Education, with headquarters at Ajmer, for Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior. In the Punjab the school leaving examination is conducted by a Board. But the main difficulty has not yet been touched. The University which recognises the schools has no money wherewith to improve them; and the Department of Public Instruction, which allots the Government grants, has no responsibility for the recognition of schools, and no connection whatever with the private unaided schools. This dual authority and this division of responsibility have had unhappy effects. The standard of the schools also is very low, so that the matriculates are often unable to benefit by the college courses. In some provinces an endeavour has been made to raise the standard of the schools by withdrawing from the University the Intermediate classes and by placing them in a number of the better schools in the State. In Bombay, the gravity of the situation created by the dual control of secondary education was realised and consequently in 1935 negotiations began between the university and the Education Department which resulted in the passing of a number of new University Statutes governing the inspection and affiliation of high schools by the university. These Statutes are expected to remove all causes for friction between the University and the Department in the matter of inspection and affiliation of high schools. Machinery has also been devised whereby any difference of opinion between the University and the Department as to the eligibility of a school to receive recognition will be decided by a joint inspection of the University and the Department.

As has already been stated, there is now a widespread desire to cure these evils by a radical reconstruction of the school system of education. The main defect of the present system is that all pupils, even those in the primary stages, are educated on the assumption that they will ultimately proceed to a university. In consequence, very many pupils drift on to a university and prolong unduly their purely literary studies. In order to counteract this tendency, the school system should be divided into separate stages, each with a clearly defined objective released from the trammels of a university. On the successful completion of each stage, pupils should be encouraged either

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to join the humbler occupation of life or to proceed to separate vocational institutions, which should be provided in more ample measure than at present.

Reconstruction along these general lines was first proposed by the Punjab University Committee, and was subsequently endorsed by the Universities Conference which met in Delhi in 1934. Its details were worked out in greater detail in an important Resolution of the Government of the United Provinces later in the same year. The matter was also considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education, which generally endorsed the views expressed by the Universities' conference and suggested that expert aid should be obtained to work out the scheme of school reconstruction in the provinces. The Government of India, in consultation with the provincial Governments, accepted this suggestion and the services of two experts, Mr. A. Abbott, and Mr. S. H. Wood were obtained for this purpose. As these experts considered that an intensive study of a limited area would be more profitable than a necessarily cursory survey of the greater part of British India, they limited their investigation mainly to three provinces, *viz.*, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and Delhi, although they discussed their problems with administrators, teachers and others concerned with education from practically every province. Their recommendations are contained in their report commonly called the Wood-Abbott Report on Vocational Education in India.

Mention may be made here of the United Provinces Primary and Secondary Education Reorganisation Committee, which was appointed by the Provincial Government to suggest changes in the educational system of the Province in the light of the Wood-Abbott Report and the Wardha Education Scheme. The Committee has now submitted its report to the Provincial Government. Its main recommendations are that there should be a uniform system of free and compulsory primary education for all children, both in rural and urban areas, extending over seven years and beginning from the age of seven, the medium of instruction being "Hindustani", taught in both the scripts (Devanagri and Persian), that throughout this period education should, as far as possible, be carried on through concrete life-situations and should be correlated with one or more forms of manual and productive work, and that the system of secondary education should be a complete and integrated whole and the courses should be self-sufficient and constitute a unit by themselves.

In July 1940, the Madras Government arrived at some very important decisions on the subject of reorganisation of secondary education. One of the decisions was that the secondary school course should be bifurcated at the end of the IV form into a pre-university side and a vocational side, there being no examination to determine who should go to the pre-university course and who to the vocational. If the voluntary diversion fails, the question of introducing a test-examination will be considered.

In Bombay also the Government sanctioned a scheme for the introduction of a vocational bias in five of the Government Secondary Schools, three of which were converted into Agricultural High Schools, one into a Technical High School and one into a Commercial High School.

In Delhi also, some progress in this direction has been made. A polytechnic Institute was started during the current year.

Education for Special Communities.—There are schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians which are placed under the control of special inspectors for European Schools. The education of the domiciled community has proved to be a perplexing problem, and in 1912 a conference was summoned at Simla to consider the matter. The difficulty is that European Schools are very remote from the general system of education in India. But efforts are being made to bring these schools more into line with the ordinary schools, and Indian Universities generally are affording special facilities for Anglo-Indian boys who may proceed for higher education in Indian colleges.

As a result of the recommendations made by the Irwin Sub-Committee of the Third Indian Round Table Conference, Provincial Boards for Anglo-Indian and European Education have been constituted in almost all Provinces; and an Inter-Provincial Board has also been constituted, the first meeting of which was held in January 1935 under the auspices of the Government of India. The office of the Inter-Provincial Board has been located in Delhi. The Secretary of the Board is also the Chief Inspector of Anglo-Indian and European Schools in India. The Provincial and Inter-Provincial Boards of Anglo-Indian and European Education are functioning satisfactorily and will, it is hoped, lead to an improvement in the courses of study and to a higher standard of education for the Anglo-Indian and European Communities.

Although, thanks to the establishment of 'separate' or 'special' educational institutions for Muslims, the community has made considerable progress in education, the girls still lag very much behind. While, at the bottom of the educational ladder, Muslims are substantially represented, at every higher stage they dwindle and drop out. The main obstacle in the way of the spread of secondary education among them is the inadequacy of schools teaching through Urdu. Even the 'special' schools have tended to accentuate their educational backwardness; the pupils lose much of the stimulus of healthy competition and much of the training in personality which is to be found in the corporate life of an ordinary school. The future of Muslim education lies in the organisation of enlightened private effort. A roving Commission of prominent Muslim educationists has only recently concluded a successful tour of the country, and its findings are keenly awaited.

The education of the depressed classes does not now present the same difficult problem as it did previously. Several facilities by way of scholarships, exemption from fees, free supply of books, etc., have been provided by Provincial Governments. Depressed class pupils are encouraged to attend ordinary schools and segregate schools are being gradually abolished. It is true, however, that in certain places, orthodox element prevails and puts obstacles in the way of their education, but such element will have to give way to public opinion. During the year 1938-39, the total enrolment of depressed class pupils rose by about 67,000 to 1,275,598.

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Medium of instruction in public schools.—The position of English as a foreign language and as a medium of instruction in public schools was discussed by a representative conference which met at Simla in 1917 under the Chairmanship of Sir Sankaran Nair, the then Education Member. Although it was generally conceded that the teaching of school subjects through a medium which was imperfectly understood led to cramming and memorising of text-books, the use of the English medium was defended by some on the ground that it improved the knowledge of English. The result of the conference was therefore inconclusive. Some local authorities have since then approved of schemes providing for the recognition of local vernaculars as media of instruction and examination in certain subjects. There seems to be no doubt that the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction and examination is gradually increasing all over India.

The main difficulty, however, is that school classes have often to be split up at considerable expense into a number of language sections. The problem needs further investigation, especially in the direction of evolving a common script for at least a single province, if not for the whole of India. In this connection, Mr. A. Latiff, I.C.S., has done good pioneer work in respect to the Romanised Urdu Script. Some members of the Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education appointed to consider the Wardha Education Scheme also felt that the adoption of the Roman script might prove a solution to the language difficulty and greatly minimise the work of both scholar and teacher.

But the recent tendency is to make 'Hindustani' as the common language with both Devanagri and Persian scripts.

Boy-Scout Movement.—The Baden-Powell movement has received some setback owing to the tendency of certain groups to get themselves affiliated to the Hindustan Scout Association but this has not affected the high level of efficiency of individual units or the desire to render ungrudging social service.

Girl Guide Movement—The Hindustan Scout Association has opened a girl scout section which has gained considerable strength. On the whole, the movement is making great progress. The girl guides are also doing useful social service work.

Medical Inspection.—Arrangements have been made for the medical inspection of students but progress has been hampered owing to the shortage of funds and the continued apathy of parents. In Madras, with effect from the beginning of the year 1932-33, Government directed the discontinuance of grants from Provincial Funds towards the cost of medical inspection of pupils as a measure of retrenchment. Government have, however, been considering for some time past the question of adopting as early as possible an intensive scheme of medical inspection with provision for follow-up work, though a satisfactory and practicable scheme has yet to be framed. In Bombay, a regular medical inspection is not held in every Government secondary school or in every aided school. The expense involved in such regular inspection has prevented it being introduced as yet. In Bengal very little has been done for any organised scheme of medical examination and supervision of the health of pupils. The Government has approved the scheme for the medical examination and supervision of pupils in Government High Schools and high madrasahs outside Calcutta, but it has not so far been able to find funds for it. In the United Provinces schools are inspected by School Health Officers who are under the control of the Public Health Department. These officers pay regular periodical inspection visits and the health of the students has been generally satisfactory. In the Punjab the important question of medical inspection and treatment of school children has received attention and much useful work is being done in this direction. A beginning has also been made in introducing regular medical inspection and treatment in Government Girls' Schools. In Bihar, there is a school medical officer and an assistant school medical officer for all the high schools of each division. In Assam, almost all Government High Schools and some aided high schools are inspected by medical officers whose work is generally quite satisfactory. In the Central Provinces, a regular system of medical inspection of all boys once a year and of recording the results of their examination in "Health Cards" is conducted in Government Anglo-vernacular schools, and the expenditure on this account is admitted for grants-in-aid in schools maintained by other bodies. Private schools have also begun to follow this system in that province.

In North-West Frontier Province the scheme for the medical inspection of school children has been extended to several rural schools as well. Delhi has satisfactory arrangements for the medical inspection of school children.

The task of working a scheme of school medical relief must fall eventually on local authorities and their medical officers. Although in the urban areas private practitioners will be available for part-time employment, it will be necessary to have whole-time school medical officers for routine inspection. In the rural areas, improvement in the school medical service can only come with a wider distribution of medical practitioners throughout the country.

The activities of the Junior Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Societies have been particularly beneficial in improving the health of school children and in interesting them in the health of others.

Professional and Technical Education.—A research institute in agriculture was started by Lord Curzon at Pusa in Bihar, which has done valuable work. Its buildings were seriously damaged by the Bihar earthquake in 1934. The Institute has therefore been transferred to New Delhi, where new buildings have been constructed for it. Conferences have been held at Pusa, Simla and Poona, with the object of providing a suitable training in agriculture. The Royal Commission on Agriculture submitted its report in 1928 and as a result of its recommendations an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been established by the Government of India at their headquarters. Among commercial colleges, the most important is the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics in Bombay. Industrial institutions are dotted about India, some maintained by Government, others by municipalities or local boards, and others by private bodies. The most important are the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay

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and the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, the product of generous donations by the Tata family. The tendency in recent years has been to place these institutions under the control of the Departments of Industries. In addition to a number of engineering schools, there are Engineering Colleges at Roorkee, Sibpur, Poona, Guindy (Madras), Mughalpura, Patna and Benares, each of which except that at Roorkee is affiliated to a university. The engineering colleges maintain a high standard and great pressure for admission is reported from several provinces. There are schools of art in the larger towns where not only architecture and the fine arts are studied, but also practical crafts like pottery and iron work. There are two forest colleges at Dehra Dun and Coimbatore, and a Technical Institute is in existence at Cawnpore and a Mining School at Dhanbad. Mining and metallurgy are also taught at the Benares Hindu University which provides a 4-year course leading to a B.Sc. degree in each subject.

The following table shows in summary form the number of such institutions and the students attending them :—

Type of Institution.	1937-38		1938-39	
	Institutions.	Students.	Institutions.	Students.
I. *College*—	..	..	..	..
Training	14	6,915	14	6,709
Law	10	5,332	12	5,561
Medical	7	2,332	7	2,217
Engineering	6	1,107	6	1,306
Agricultural	7	3,890	7	4,893
Commercial	2	94	2	150
Technological	2	74	3	63
Forest	4	603	4	719
Veterinary	52	20,347	55	21,618
Total ..				
II. *Schools*—	537	26,019	531	26,701
Normal and Training ..	2	84	..	..
Law	30	7,151	29	7,042
Medical	9	1,788	10	1,852
Engineering	549	31,580	580	34,269
Technical and Industrial ..	354	12,761	370	14,055
Commercial	16	599	19	684
Agricultural	16	2,034	17	1,982
Art	1,513	82,016	1,556	86,585
Total ..	1,565	102,363	1,611	108,203
GRAND TOTAL ..				

N.B.—Figures against 'training college' include those of the training colleges attached to the Universities at Benares and Aligarh and of the teaching department of Rangoon University.

I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin.—On the recommendations of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee in 1923 and Capt. Sayer's Report, the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce, started the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" in Bombay waters. The then Viceroy, Lord Irwin, formally opened the Ship on 1st November 1927, with an opening batch of 30 cadets, Capt. H. Digby-Beste, R.I.N., being the first Captain-Superintendent.

Since its establishment 13 years ago, the "Dufferin" has trained 332 Indian cadets, of whom 13 are officers in the Royal Indian Navy, and 100 are in the Mercantile Marine; 29 are serving as officers in the ancillary or other services and 130 are at present apprentices either at sea or in workshops ashore. At present there are 123 cadets in training.

The affairs of the Ship are managed by a Governing Body, with the Commerce Member to the Government of India as *ex-officio* Chairman.

The present Captain-Superintendent is Capt R. C. G. McClement, R.I.N., J.P., who is assisted by 3 Executive Officers, 2 Engineer Officers, 1 Head Master and 5 Assistant Masters.

The age limit for admission is between 13 years 8 months and 16 years on 15th January of the year of entry. Annually 50 Cadets—25 for the Executive and 25 for the Engineering Branch—are admitted for a 3-year course, terminating in the Final Passing Out Examination of the Ship, which is recognised as equivalent to Matriculation in India.

The total cost to the parent of training a boy is about Rs. 1,800 for the 3-year course.

Indian School of Mines.

The Government of India maintain the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad for high grade instruction in Mining, Engineering and Geology. A Diploma (A.I.S.M.) is granted and certain statutory privileges are enjoyed by Diploma-holders in respect of the examinations of the Department of Mines for the Coal Mine Managers' Certificates of Competency. There are three-year Certificate Courses but the full Diploma Course occupies four years. The Secretary for Mines, Great Britain, has approved the school in respect of its Diploma of Associate-ship in Mining Engineering under Section 9(*b*) of the British Coal Mines Act, 1911. A holder of the Certificate or Diploma of the school is thereby entitled to claim exemption from the period of practical mining experience normally required from applicants for first or second class certificates of competency prescribed by the Act. The Diploma has also been recognised by the University of London for the purpose of its B.Sc. degree in Engineering (Mining) and the University has agreed to the holding of its Intermediate and Final Examinations for that degree in the premises of the School at Dhanbad.

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Universities.

The first University in India, that of Calcutta, was founded in 1857. Between 1857 and 1887 four new Universities, at Bombay, Madras, Lahore and Allahabad were added. These five universities were all of the affiliating type. The Government of India had recognised in their resolution of 1913 the necessity of creating new local teaching and residential universities in addition to the existing affiliating universities. The development of this policy was accelerated by the strength of communal feeling and the growth of local and provincial patriotism, leading to the establisment of a number of teaching universities. The new type of universities has since been strongly advocated by the Calcutta University Commission which has offered constructive proposals as to the lines to be followed in university reform.

Calcutta University Commission.—The report of the Calcutta University Commission was published in August 1919.

The Commission gave detailed suggestions for the reorganisation of the Calcuttta University, for the control of secondary and intermediate education in Bengal and for the establishment of a unitary teaching University in Dacca. These measures concerned only Bengal but it was generally recognised that some of the criticism made by the Commissioners admit of a wider application. Committees were consequently appointed by the Universities of Madras, Bombay, Patna and the Punjab to consider the findings of the Commission. In the United Provinces two committees were appointed, one to prepare a scheme for a unitary teaching University at Lucknow, the second to consider measures for the reorganisation of the Allahabad University and the creation of a Board to control secondary and intermediate education.

The Punjab University Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1932 and submitted its report in the following year. The Committee reported that "the University is overburdened by the immense area of its jurisdiction and by the ever-increasing number of its students many of whom are ill-fitted for such education." The main recommendation was that the school system should be re-adjusted so that many pupils would be diverted at an earlier age to vocational and other forms of education.

Statistics of Universities—1938-39.

There are now 18 Universities in India of which three are situated in Indian States. The last University in India was established in Travancore in 1937. The following table gives the latest available figures and certain other particulars about all these Universities :—

University.	Type. (*a*)	Original date of foundation.	Faculties in which degrees are awarded. (*b*)	No. of Members of Teaching Staff.			No. of Institutions.			No. of Students.			No. of Students who graduated in Arts and Science.
				In University Departments.	In Constituent Colleges.	In Affiliated Colleges.	University Departments.	Constituent Colleges.	Affiliated Colleges.	In University Departments.	In Constituent Colleges.	In Affiliated Colleges.	
1. Calcutta (*c*) .	Affiliating and Teaching.	1857	A., Sc., Ed., Eng., M., L., Com., O.	275	..	1,393	25	..	65	2,256	..	36,266	3,289
2. Bombay ..	Affiliating and Teaching.	1857	A., Sc., Ed., Eng., M., L., Com., O., Tech., Ag.	9	..	968	3	..	41	176	..	19,775	1,430
3. Madras (*d*) ..	Affiliating and Teaching.	1857	A., Sc., Ed., Eng., M., L., Ag., O., F. A.	36	432	885	16	15	33	93	5,800	10,026	1,921
4. Punjab (*c*) ..	Affiliating and Teaching.	1882	A., Sc., Ed., Eng., M., L., Com., O., Ag.	106	51	1,230	15	3	60	884	991	22,311	2,407

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4. Punjab (c) ..	Affiliating and Teaching.	1882	A., Sc., Ed., Eng., M., L., Com., O., Ag.	106	51	1,230	15	3	60	884	991	22,311	2,407	

University.	Type (*a*)	Original date of foundation.	Faculties in which degrees are awarded. (*b*)	No. of Members of Teaching Staff.			No. of Institutions.			No. of Students.			No. of Students in Arts and Science graduated in
				In University Departments.	In Constituent Colleges.	In Affiliated Colleges.	University Departments.	Constituent Colleges.	Affiliated Colleges.	In University Departments.	In Constituent Colleges.	In Affiliated Colleges.	
5. Allahabad (*e*)	Teaching	1887	A., Sc., L., Com. ..	120	38	..	16	3	..	1,862	355	..	582
6. Benares Hindu.	Teaching	1916	A., Sc., Ed., L., O., M., Th., Tech.	16	270	13	2	10	2	152	3,325	50	277
7. Mysore (*f*)..	Teaching	1916	A., Sc., Eng., M., Tech.	..	203	..	..	5	..	..	3,417	..	403
8. Patna ..	Affiliating	1917	A., Sc., Ed., Eng., L., M.	..	..	373	..	..	18	..	..	5,926	459
9. Osmania (*g*).	Teaching	1918	A., Sc., Ed., Eng., L., M., Th.	85	62	58	18	3	5	1,105	261	429	138
10. Aligarh Muslim.	Unitary	1920	A., Sc., L., Th. ..	114	..	..	16	..	..	1,842	..	..	235
11. Lucknow ..	Unitary and Teaching	1920	A., Sc., Ed., M., L., Com., O.	..	154	..	..	3	..	..	2,517	..	443
12. Dacca ..	Unitary and Teaching	1921	A., Sc., L.	120	..	..	15	..	..	1,527	..	..	252
13. Delhi ..	Teaching	1922	A., Sc., L.	12	124	..	3	7	..	84	2,525	..	336
14. Nagpur ..	Affiliating & Teaching	1923	A., Sc., Ed., L., Ag. ..	8	..	226	1	..	16	365	..	3,573	396
15. Andhra (*h*).	Affiliating & Teaching	1926	A., Sc., Ed., M., O. ..	64	..	406	2	..	21	242	..	4,104	305
16. Agra ..	Affiliating	1927	A., Sc., L., Com., Ag. ..	..	..	476	..	..	17	..	..	4,246	1,071
17. Annamalai(*i*)	Unitary	1929	A., Sc., O.	84	..	..	1	..	..	883	..	..	103
18. Travancore .	Teaching	1937	A., Sc., O., F.A., Ed., L., Tech.	2	133	86	2	8	4	7	1,851	1,831	156

(*a*) An "*Affiliating*" University is a University which recognises external colleges offering instruction in its courses of studies; a "*Teaching*" University is one in which some or all of the teaching is controlled and conducted by teachers appointed by the University; a "*Unitary*" University is one, usually localised in a single centre, in which the whole of the teaching is conducted by teachers appointed by and under the control of the University.

(*b*) *Faculties*:—A.=*Arts*; Ag.=*Agriculture*; Com.=*Commerce*; Ed.=*Education (Teaching)*; Eng.=*Engineering*; F.=*Forestry*; F.A.=*Fine Arts*; L.=*Law*; M.=*Medicine*; O.=*Oriental Learning*; Sc.=*Science*; Tech.=*Technology*; Th.=*Theology*.

(*c*) Reconstituted in 1904.

(*d*) Reconstituted in 1923.

(*e*) Reconstituted in 1921.

(*f*) Reconstituted in 1933.

(*g*) Situated at Hyderabad (Deccan).

(*h*) Situated at Waltair (South India).

(*i*) Situated at Annamalainagar, Chidambaram.

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Intermediate Colleges.—One important part of the Calcutta University Commission's recommendations has been accepted by the Government of the United Provinces and the Government of India and incorporated in the Acts establishing the Lucknow and Dacca Universities and reconstituting that of Allahabad, namely, the separation of the intermediate classes from the sphere of university work and of the two top classes of high schools from the rest of the school classes. The separated classes have been combined together and the control over them has been transferred from the University to a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. Such a Board was constituted for the Dacca University area by a notification of the Government of Bengal in 1921.

The United Provinces Board was constituted by an Act passed in the same year. The Aligarh Muslim University has, however, reverted to the old system under which the Intermediate classes form part of the University, and the separate Intermediate College has been abolished. In Ajmer-Merwara, the Intermediate classes are under a separate Board which operates in Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior. Intermediate Colleges of the new type have also been established in the Punjab, but they are affiliated to the Punjab University.

Inter-University Board. The idea put forward by the Indian Universities Conference in May 1924 for the constitution of a central agency in India took practical shape and an Inter-University Board came into being during 1925. All the Universities in India are now members of the Board. Its functions are :—

(*a*) to act as an inter-university organisation and a bureau of information ;

(*b*) to facilitate the exchange of professors ;

(*c*) to serve as an authorised channel of communication and facilitate the co-ordination of university work ;

(*d*) to assist Indian universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations in other countries ;

(*e*) to appoint or recommend, where necessary, a common representative or representatives of India at Imperial or International conferences on higher education;

(*f*) to act as an appointments bureau for Indian universities ;

(*g*) to fulfil such other duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Indian Universities.

The Inter-University Board also functions as a National Committee of Intellectual Co-operation in India so far as questions of high education are concerned. Dr. Syamaprashad Mookerjee was elected as the Chairman of the Board, and Professor N. K. Sidhanta of Lucknow University re-elected as Secretary, at the meting of the Board held at Trivandrum in January 1941.

Education of Indian Women and Girls.—The female education continues to progress. It has now been recognised that the education of girls is necessary for happiness and progress in town and village, with the result that the forces of conservatism have weakened. Customs and prejudices which were for long detrimental to the advancement of female education are now disappearing. In some provinces, co-education is regarded as a solution of many difficulties in the way of girls' education. For example, Madras and Assam have more girls under instruction in boys' institutions than in those for girls. But for co-education to be successful it is desirable to have women teachers on the staff so as to ensure the parents that their daughters are under the guidance and protection of a woman. In some provinces action in this direction is being taken. In 1938-39 the U.P. Government sanctioned and provided for 150 women teachers for boys' primary schools.

Though girls have made and are making great progress in education, they have yet to make up a good deal of leeway even to catch up with their brothers. Whereas the total number of male scholars formed 8.56 per cent. of the total male population, the corresponding percentage for females was 2.5 only.

For the higher education of women, there were 33 arts colleges with 3,758 students, 9 Professional Colleges (7 training and 2 medical) with 559 students during the year 1938-39. As there are not adequate facilities in the various provinces for the higher education of women, they get themselves admitted to arts and professional colleges for men. Thus during 1938-39, 7,902 women were at the collegiate stage, 696 were studying in Medical colleges, 414 in Training, 25 in Law, 12 in Commercial and 2 in Agricultural Colleges.

The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women at New Delhi continues to retain its all-India character by attracting students from all over India. It provides a full medical course for women students leading to the M.B.B.S. Degree and is affiliated to the Punjab University. The Women's Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, has also been affiliated to the University of the Punjab for the First Professional M.B.B.S. (Anatomy and Physiology) Examination.

The Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University, which was started at Poona by Professor Karve in 1916, was transferred to Bombay in 1936. It is a private institution and is doing much useful work. The main features of the University are that the courses of study are designed to suit women's requirements and that the mother tongue is the medium of instruction. Government have recognised the degrees conferred by the University for the purpose of appointment to Government and semi-Government services.

The All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reform, which holds its meetings annually and has constituent conferences established all over the country, is also doing good work. An All-India Women's Education Fund Association has also been established in connection with this Conference. This association appointed in 1930 a special committee to enquire into the feasibility of establishing a central Teachers' Training College of a specialised Home Science character. This committee recommended the establishment of such a college " on absolutely new lines which would synthesise the work of existing provincial colleges by psychological research." The proposal was adopted by the Association and a college, called the Lady Irwin College, was established in New Delhi. The college provides a three years' teachers' course for those who wish to qualify as High School teachers of Home Science. Others take the Home Course of two years.

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The comparative statement below shows the state of women's education during 1938-39 :—

	No. of Institutions.		Enrolment.		Total No. of Females under instruction.	
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1937-38.	1938-39.
Recognized Institutions—						
Arts Colleges	33	33	3,392	3,758	6,793	7,964
Professional Colleges	8	8	432	416	887	1,006
High Schools	398	417	108,660	115,341	121,860	130,969
Middle Schools	1,005	1,093	163,522	179,506	185,700	204,787
Primary Schools	30,999	28,482	1,486,466	1,462,263	2,541,650	2,627,615
Special Schools	432	484	20,674	23,334	24,807	30,154
Total ..	32,875	30,517	1,783,146	1,784,648	2,881,697	3,002,495
Unrecognized Institutions	3,999	4,607	95,897	123,346	130,581	161,091
GRAND TOTAL ..	36,874	35,124	1,879,043	1,907,994	3,012,278	3,163,581

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Provincial Statistics.—The four tables, which are given below, summarise the salient features of educational progress in the different Provinces in British India (including Burma), and will be of general interest.

(i) Number of Institutions.

Province.	No. of Recognised Institutions.			No. of Unrecognised Institutions.			Total No. of Institutions.		
	1937-38.	1938-39.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1937-38.	1938-39.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1937-38.	1938-39.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Madras	45,514	43,371	—2,143	717	518	—199	46,231	43,889	—2,342
Bombay	14,366	18,211	+3,845	674	518	—156	15,040	18,729	+3,689
Bengal	66,235	62,529	—3,706	1,260	1,738	+478	67,495	64,267	—3,228
United Provinces	22,407	25,062	+2,655	2,264	2,877	+613	24,671	27,939	+3,265
Punjab	11,836	11,934	+98	6,591	7,091	+500	18,427	19,025	+598
Bihar	22,353	22,873	+520	2,328	2,451	+123	24,681	25,324	+643
Central Provinces and Berar ..	5,776	5,952	+176	572	665	+93	6,348	6,617	+269
Assam	7,983	8,297	+314	903	1,311	+408	8,886	9,608	+722
North-West Frontier Province ..	1,017	1,091	+74	163	199	+36	1,180	1,290	+110
Sind	2,669	2,812	+143	571	657	+86	3,240	3,469	+229
Orissa	7,915	7,918	+3	815	1,101	+286	8,730	9,019	+289
British India* ..	209,217	211,192	+1,974	17,036	19,354	+2,318	226,253	230,546	+4,293

(ii) Number of Scholars.

Province.	No. of Scholars in Recognised Institutions.			No. of Scholars in Unrecognised Institutions.			Total No. of Scholars in all Kinds of Institutions.			Percentage of Total Scholars to Population.	
	1937-38.	1938-39.	Increase(+) or Decrease (—)	1937-38.	1938-39.	Increase(+) or Decrease (—)	1937-38.	1938-39.	Increase(+) or Decrease (—)	1937-38.	1937-39.
Madras	3,160,119	3,204,263	+44,144	26,752	18,289	—8,463	3,186,871	3,222,552	+35,681	7·3	7·3
Bombay	1,365,425	1,536,763	+171,338	37,976	29,678	—8,298	1,403,401	1,563,441	+163,040	7·8	8·7
Bengal	3,315,631	3,401,110	+85,479	65,029	85,178	+20,149	3,380,660	3,486,288	+105,628	6·7	7·0
United Provinces ..	1,620,722	1,757,216	+136,494	72,412	94,392	+21,980	1,693,134	1,851,608	+158,474	3·5	3·8
Punjab	1,155,572	1,184,872	+29,299	146,888	160,672	+13,784	1,302,461	1,345,544	+43,083	5·5	5·7
Bihar	1,005,005	1,061,245	+56,240	70,726	76,395	+5,669	1,075,731	1,137,640	+61,909	3·3	3·5
Central Provinces and Berar ..	490,992	505,124	+14,132	22,653	25,004	+2,351	513,645	530,128	+16,483	3·3	3·4
Assam	456,306	485,992	+26,686	37,899	58,628	+20,729	494,205	544,620	+50,415	5·7	6·3
North-West Frontier Province ..	96,106	103,418	+7,312	5,402	5,544	+142	101,508	108,962	+7,454	4·2	4·5
Sind	191,369	204,924	+13,555	9,616	10,486	+870	200,985	215,410	+14,425	5·2	5·5
Orissa	318,334	325,590	+7,265	18,187	23,803	+5,616	336,521	349,402	+12,881	4·2	4·3
British India* ..	13,310,547	13,911,172	600,625	521,358	597,443	+76,085	13,831,905	14,508,615	676,710	5·4	5·6

*Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).

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Orissa	318,334	325,599	+7,265	18,187	23,803	+5,616	336,521	349,402	+12,881	4·2	4·3
BRITISH INDIA* ..	13,310,547	13,911,172	600,625	521,358	597,443	+76,085	13,831,905	14,508,615	676,710	5·4	5·6

*Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).

(iii) *Distribution of Scholars in Recognised Institutions*, 1938-39.

Province.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.							
	In Universities. (a)	In Arts Colleges.	In Professional Colleges.	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools.	TOTAL.
Madras	875	12,782	2,539	181,346	27,839	2,513,620	33,581	2,771,707
Bombay	119	10,798	4,403	104,698	23,462	1,129,836	42,121	1,315,318
Bengal	2,936	29,181	6,148	328,393	206,405	2,166,041	152,546	2,888,714
United Provinces	6,892	9,478	5,642	98,110	118,047	1,268,706	100,724	1,600,707
Punjab	12	15,275	2,370	162,282	420,010	386,929	12,520	999,386
Bihar	....	4,461	990	67,472	114,962	776,233	21,107	985,225
Central Provinces and Berar ..	....	2,997	775	12,942	103,743	328,492	4,081	453,030
Assam	....	2,899	75	32,583	62,553	332,653	5,986	436,749
North-West Frontier Province ..	....	900	....	18,330	29,162	37,785	98	86,275
Sind	....	1,578	285	15,761	6,764	141,235	2,311	167,934
Orissa	....	858	29	10,998	20,739	270,826	3,098	306,548
BRITISH INDIA*	10,919	94,180	23,256	1,059,909	1,150,272	9,407,782	380,236	12,115,635

Province.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.						
	In Arts Colleges.	In Professional Colleges.	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools.	TOTAL.
Madras	725	92	23,785	8,273	392,400	6,406	431,681
Bombay	....	....	19,551	4,545	192,832	4,398	221,326
Bengal	1,506	63	25,624	14,876	461,792	5,599	509,460
United Provinces	519	9	11,717	58,214	78,104	1,054	149,617
Punjab	636	120	12,558	50,920	118,095	3,145	185,474
Bihar	....	....	3,508	8,168	63,522	822	76,020
Central Provinces and Berar ..	79	....	740	9,821	40,724	730	52,094
Assam	101	....	5,163	7,357	36,326	296	49,243
North-West Frontier Province ..	....	....	708	6,869	9,517	49	17,143
Sind	....	....	3,755	905	31,993	337	36,990
Orissa	7	....	663	2,187	16,098	96	19,051
BRITISH INDIA* ..	3,758	416	115,341	179,506	1,462,263	26,334	1,784,618

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).

(a) The figures in this column represent the number of research students in the affiliating Universities or the number of students under the direct control of Teaching or Unitary Universities.

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(iv) *Expenditure on Education*, 1938-39.

Province.	Total Expenditure.			Percentage of Expenditure from (1938-39).				Annual Average cost per Scholar (1938-39).															
	1937-38.	1938-39.	Increase-or+ Decrease.—	Government Funds.	Local Funds. (a)	Fees.	Other Sources.	Government Funds.			Local Funds. (a)			Fees.			Other Sources.			Total cost.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	%	%	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras	5,64,03,196	5,70,99,942	+6,94,746	45·4	16·2	18·8	19·7	8	1	2	2	13	11	3	5	4	3	7	10	17	12	2
Bombay	3,86,17,251	4,10,37,216	+24,19,965	44·4	16·5	26·5	12·6	12	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	27	0	0
Bengal	4,72,59,249	4,93,93,104	+21,33,855	33·1	7·7	43·9	15·3	4	12	9	1	1	7	6	6	5	2	3	2	14	8	0
United Provinces ..	4,08,41,783	4,12,92,525	+4,50,742	52·0	13·2	20·9	13·9	8	14	3	2	4	5	3	4	2	1	5	10	15	12	8
Punjab	3,27,46,990	3,41,09,996	+13,63,006	49·8	14·3	25·4	10·8	14	5	6	4	0	9	7	4	9	3	1	7	28	12	7
Bihar	1,62,93,776	1,63,16,712	+22,936	27·5	29·2	27·4	15·2	4	10	11	5	1	3	4	10	5	2	9	5	17	0	0
Central Provinces & Berar	1,14,15,284	1,15,89,249	+1,73,965	44·4	28·2	18·6	18·8	10	3	0	6	7	5	4	4	4	2	0	4	22	15	1
Assam	58,52,440	60,22,085	+1,69,645	54·4	13·1	21·5	11·0	6	12	0	1	10	1	2	10	6	1	5	8	12	6	3
N.-W. Frontier Province	30,97,205	32,54,168	+1,56,963	65·5	12·3	12·5	10·2	18	5	8	3	2	3	4	1	2	2	0	11	27	10	0
Sind	64,08,531	67,73,912	+3,65,381	44·6	21·6	22·1	11·7	15	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0	34	0	0
Orissa	40,61,382	41,94,651	+1,33,269	65·1	6·9	17·0	11·0	8	6	2	0	14	4	2	3	1	1	6	7	12	14	2
British India*	26,98,64,484	27,81,99,492	+83,35,008	44·1	15·0	26·3	14·6	8	12	11	3	0	2	5	4	3	....			20	0	0

* Includes figures for Centrally Administered Areas.

(a) Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds.

Physical Education.—The principle of the integration of intellectual and physical education is now generally admitted in India. Physical training has come to be regarded as a compulsory subject in school courses of study, with "the status of a major subject." This salutary enthusiasm, however, has not often gone beyond the stage of games and formal drill and the realisation, that physical education is *education* and ought therefore to be guided by the same principles as general education, has been somewhat slow in coming. The residential Institute for Physical Education at Kandivlee, Bombay, however, has been doing much useful work in raising the standard and status of physical training.

At its meeting held at Madras in January 1941, the Central Advisory Board of Education considered what practical steps could be taken by Education Authorities in co-operation with Public Health Authorities to improve the physical condition of school children by—

(a) establishing an efficient system of school medical inspection and treatment;

(b) calling the attention of teachers and parents to the importance of a proper diet and providing where necessary suitable meals at schools in cases of under-nourishment;

(c) increasing the facilities for and the time devoted to physical training on up-to-date lines.

The Board authorised the Chairman, who is also the Chairman of the Central Advisory Board of Health to appoint a joint Committee of Education and Health Boards to consider that question. The meeting of this Committee will be held sometime during 1941.

The University Training Corps has overcome much distrust and prejudice and cadets show great initial keenness. The exigencies of national defence under war conditions have prompted vigorous efforts on the part of the Universities and some of them have already launched programmes for a fifty per cent. expansion of recruits.

Education in the Indian Army.—The Army in India has a system of education whereby all soldiers are under instruction as an integral part of their training. Their school knowledge, if any, is revived and extended: the non-lettered recruits are taught to read and to write and the certificates awarded range from elementary to advanced certificates of the order of matriculation. The army has a school for the training of its own teachers and these are available in every unit.

The objective is twofold: a modern soldier requires knowledge and initiative, if his training is to be effective, and his future, after his service is ended, depends upon his standard of education

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and his trustworthiness. In short, the army aims to make him an intelligent soldier and a good citizen.

Specialised schools are maintained according to English public school tradition, some pupils of which become commissioned officers.

The demand for education in the Indian Army is growing: standards are rising continuously and the number of candidates for the higher certificates steadily increases. The annual number who take the highest Indian Army certificate is 634 (1938). The soldier receives instruction in Rural Reconstruction and Citizenship and he is provided with an excellent newspaper printed in Urdu, Hindi, Gurmukhi and English.

Doon School.—This school which is established in the Chand Bagh and Skinner's Estates at Dehra Doon owes its origin to the initiative and enthusiasm of the late S. R. Das. The aim of the school is to develop in an atmosphere of India culture and social environment many of the best features of English Public Schools. The school opened in September 1935 with 70 boys; there are now four houses with accommodation for 258 boys in all, and a holding house in which 12 additional new boys stay until there are vacancies in the large houses. A. E. Foot continues to be the Headmaster. He is assisted by twenty masters, of whom five have been appointed from England. The school prepares candidates for the Senior Cambridge Examination and thereafter for the United Provinces Intermediate Examination, and subsequently for entrance to the Indian Military Academy, and Medical and Engineering colleges or for English Universities. The school is open to all boys in India without distinction of caste, creed, or colour and the school will aim at providing a thorough general education for boys between 11 or 12 and 18. The maximum age for admission is 13. The Board of Governors of the Society which maintains the school, includes the Hon'ble Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Chairman), Sir B. L. Mitter (Vice-Chairman), Sir J. G. Laithwaite, John Sargent, M. S. A. Hydari, Rai Bahadur Amarnath Atal, Rai Bahadur Chhuttan Lal, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee and B. M. Staig (Honorary Treasurer). His Excellency the Viceroy is the President.

Indigenous Education.—Of the 14,508,615 scholars being educated in British India 597,443 are classed as attending 'private' or 'unrecognised' institutions. Some of these institutions are of importance: The Gurukula near Hardwar and Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore's School at Bolpur have attained some fame. There is also an Indian Women's University at Bombay, to which reference has been made under the education of Indian women and girls. This University provides instruction through the medium of vernacular, English being, however, a compulsory subject. Four colleges are affiliated to the University which are situated at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Baroda. Connected with every big mosque in northern India there is some educational organisation and the schools attached to the Fatehpuri and Golden Mosques at Delhi and the Dar-ul-Ulm, Deoband, are noted. The Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, is another important institution. These Institutions generally have a religious or 'national' atmosphere.

The Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi, founded by the late Hakim Ajmal Khan, is an important unrecognised institution. It provides instruction in the indigenous system of medicine up to the highest standard and also gives some training in surgery.

BOY SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts movement initiated in England by the late Lord Baden-Powell (the Chief Scout), has spread widely in India, both among Europeans and Indians. The Viceroy is Chief Scout for India and the heads of Provinces and States are Chief Scouts in their own areas. The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves. The Association is now directly affiliated with the Boy Scouts International Bureau.

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS.

Chief Scout for India.—His Excellency The Most Honourable the Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.

Chief Commissioner.—Lt.-Col. Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D., of Chhatari.

Deputy Chief Commissioner.—H. W. Hogg, C.I.E., O.B.E., D.C.C., Ak.L.

Honorary Treasurer.—F. B. Blomfield.

General Secretary for India.—G. T. J. Thaddaeus, B.A., D.C.C., Ak.L.

Headquarters Council for India.—

President.—The Chief Scout for India.

Chairman—The Chief Commissioner (ex-officio)

Secretary.—The General Secretary (ex-officio).

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The Boy Scouts Association in India

GRAND

No.	NAME.	No. of Groups.			Sections of Groups.			Officers Warranted & on Probation.			
		"Open."	"Controlled."	Total.	Troop.	Pack.	Crew.	G. S. M.	Troop.	Pack.	Crew.
1	Assam	19	587	606	318	473	17	70	359	462	17
2	Baluchistan	..	12	12	10	10	..	2	17	16	..
3	Bangalore	1	30	31	16	34	1	4	25	50	1
4	Bengal	42	635	677	295	437	48	72	499	333	54
5	Bihar	15	254	269	243	147	25	134	281	133	28
6	Bombay	17	306	323	197	131	32	61	335	151	28
7	Central India	2	16	18	16	21	2	11	6	19	2
8	Central Provinces & Barer ..	..	..	..	..	CEN	SUS	NOT	REC	EIV	ED.
9	Delhi	6	75	81	47	46	9	4	72	56	16
10	Eastern States Agency ..	22	400	422	113	634	3	23	123	705	3
11	Hyderabad British Administered Areas ..	8	57	65	22	43	..	11	37	61	..
12	Madras	25	341	366	186	232	54	117	345	435	108
13	N.-W. F. P.	9	153	162	127	95	16	49	135	92	27
14	Orissa	1	57	58	46	32	3	9	62	34	4
15	Punjab	27	2205	2232	1699	1206	49	396	1843	1319	67
16	Rajputana	..	35	35	31	9	6	8	54	11	3
17	Sind	4	297	301	197	203	8	38	155	200	6
18	United Provinces	31	497	528	417	480	51	137	491	431	48
19	W. I. States Agency ..	..	76	76	84	2	..	1	78	..	..
20	Alwar State	6	61	67	34	25	5	..	43	37	5
21	Baghat State	..	3	3	3	3	..	1	3	3	..
22	Barwani State	..	5	5	16	5	1	3	7	5	..
23	Benares State	..	1	1	12	2	..	1	21	2	..
24	Bharatpur State	..	16	16	16	16	8	15	30	30	4
25	Bhopal State	..	37	37	37	..	..	..	110	..	..
26	Bijawar State	..	1	1	2	2	..	1	1	..	..
27	Bundi State	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	4	..	..
28	Cambay State	..	9	9	4	5	..	..	4	5	..
29	Charkhari State	..	3	3	7	4	1	1	4	3	1

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General Headquarters.—Census 1940.

SUMMARY.

Total Scouters.	Number of					Total Scouts, Cubs & Rovers.	No. of		1940 Grand Total all ranks.	No. of Boats.
	Scouts.	Sea Scouts.	Cubs.	Rover Scouts.	Rover Sea Scouts.		Commissioners.	Local Association Officers.		
908	7395	..	8494	456	..	16345	68	273	17594	..
35	266	..	295	..	..	561	4	17	617	..
80	481	..	874	7	..	1362	5	18	1665	..
958	10751	..	6589	791	..	18131	54	184	19327	..
576	7139	..	2988	411	..	10538	27	243	11384	..
575	7317	31	2808	677	45	10878	25	76	11554	2
38	212	..	427	34	..	673	5	16	732	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	1203	..	974	106	..	2283	4	22	2457	..
854	2766	..	12999	47	..	15812	38	175	16879	..
109	545	..	957	46	..	1548	2	29	1688	..
1005	4600	..	5124	1182	23	10939	71	31	12046	3
303	3635	..	2005	538	..	6178	15	93	6589	..
109	1484	..	697	112	..	2293	9	18	2429	..
3625	43242	..	29203	1072	..	73517	95	250	77487	..
76	735	..	156	69	..	960	2	7	1045	..
399	3636	24	4010	165	12	7847	13	45	8304	3
1107	9145	..	8190	963	14	18312	31	126	19576	..
79	2355	..	206	16	..	2577	2	2	2660	..
85	788	..	462	129	..	1379	8	27	1499	..
7	62	..	30	..	..	92	1	3	103	..
15	481	..	146	25	..	652	1	4	672	..
24	347	..	48	1	..	396	2	17	439	..
79	725	..	611	82	..	1418	4	153	1660	..
110	678	..	..	..	..	678	2	3	793	..
2	60	..	40	..	..	100	1	4	107	..
4	96	..	..	..	..	96	2	6	108	..
9	160	..	92	..	..	252	2	1	264	..
9	171	..	84	16	..	271	1	8	289	..

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The Boy Scouts Association in India,

GRAND

No.	NAME.	No. of Groups.			Sections of Groups.			Officers Warranted & on Probation.			
		"Open."	"Controlled."	Total.	Troop.	Pack.	Crew.	G. S. M.	Troop.	Pack.	Crew.
30	Chhatarpur State	..	8	8	5	5	..	1	5	5	..
31	Cochin State	19	75	94	61	61	17	35	82	71	12
32	Datia State	..	35	35	20	15	..	2	26	8	..
33	Dewas State (Senior) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CEN	SUS	NOT	RE
34	Dhar State	1	7	8	7	3	1	2	6	3	..
35	Dhenkanal State	18	63	81	46	47	..	6	34	28	..
36	Jaipur State	4	222	226	102	207	15	47	148	283	16
37	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	..	140	140	68	71	1	..	104	77	1
38	Jasdan State	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
39	Jath State	..	16	16	14	1	1	..	14	1	1
40	Jhabua State	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
41	Junagadh State	1	31	32	21	15	2	..	22	11	2
42	Karauli State	..	1	1	5	1	..	1	5	1	..
43	Khilchipur State	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	..
44	Kishengarh State	..	..	..	..	..	..	CEN	SUS	NOT	RE
45	Kolhapur State	5	116	121	107	39	7	21	151	44	6
46	Kurwai State	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
47	Kutch State	..	..	..	..	..	..	CEN	SUS	NOT	RE
48	Marwar State	..	241	241	102	131	8	7	144	188	10
49	Mewar State	..	9	9	12	2	1	3	12	2	1
50	Mysore State	27	604	631	286	373	44	52	388	396	51
51	Nagod State	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
52	Narsinghgarh State	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
53	Nawanagar State	4	23	27	25	2	..	..	25	2	..
54	Orchha State..	2	20	22	17	15	1	2	19	17	3
55	Patiala State	..	52	52	70	73	1	2	84	39	1
56	Pudukkottai State	7	15	22	12	6	8	..	23	8	16
57	Rajgarh State	..	3	3	7	1	..	1	2	1	..
58	Rampur State	..	8	8	23	2	..	8	49	2	..
59	Ratlam State	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	..
60	Sailana State	..	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
61	Sangli State	..	56	56	54	41	20	55	17	1	..
62	Sawantwadi State	..	20	20	20	..	..	8	24	..	..
63	Sirohi State	1	10	11	10	10	1	1	9	8	1
64	Tonk State	..	4	4	4	4	4	..	4	1	..
65	Travancore State	14	115	129	113	46	16	24	194	58	16
66	General Headquarters ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	GRAND TOTAL ..	338	8075	8413	5420	5474	489	1450	6749	5853	560

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General Headquarters—Census 1940—*continued.*

SUMMARY.

Total Scouters.	Number of					Total Scouts, Cubs & Rovers.	No. of		1940 Grand Total all ranks.	No. of Boats.
	Scouts.	Sea Scouts.	Cubs.	Rover Scouts.	Rover Sea Scouts.		Commissioners.	Local Association Officers.		
11	121	..	93	8	..	222	1	1	235	..
200	1328	16	1051	285	30	2710	22	144	3076	..
36	321	..	188	..	..	509	1	3	549	..
CEIV	ED	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	190	..	52	10	..	252	1	2	266	..
68	1319	..	1086	..	..	2405	3	40	2516	..
494	2605	..	3397	266	..	6268	9	32	6803	..
182	2307	..	2177	29	..	4513	30	28	4753	..
1	100	..	..	..	..	100	1	3	105	..
16	362	..	29	43	..	434	1	2	453	..
2	12	..	32	..	..	44	4	9	59	..
35	623	..	279	73	..	975	1	33	1044	1
7	115	..	40	25	..	180	2	2	191	..
4	36	..	70	2	..	108	1	3	116	..
CEIV	ED	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
222	3683	..	1694	307	..	5684	3	104	6013	..
2	40	..	30	..	..	70	2	1	75	..
CEIV	ED	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
349	2092	..	3045	101	..	5238	7	33	5627	..
18	223	..	32	12	..	267	1	7	293	..
887	7285	..	6828	1100	..	15213	54	21	16175	..
4	56	..	..	..	..	56	1	3	64	..
2	64	..	..	..	..	64	1	2	69	..
27	747	16	44	..	..	807	2	2	838	1
41	643	..	330	40	..	1011	6	6	1066	..
126	2031	..	1166	40	..	3237	9	1	3373	..
47	345	..	137	200	..	682	3	7	739	..
4	243	..	15	..	..	258	1	5	268	..
59	718	..	36	..	..	754	4	12	829	..
4	31	..	21	17	..	69	1	1	75	..
4	42	..	36	16	..	94	2	7	107	..
73	1060	..	565	167	..	1792	2	2	1869	..
32	282	..	..	..	..	282	1	2	317	..
19	254	..	226	11	..	491	1	4	515	..
5	110	..	29	17	..	156	4	18	183	..
292	2327	..	916	184	..	3427	10	11	3740	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4	..
14612	142190	87	112153	9898	134	264462	686	2408	282168	10

G. T. J. THADDAEUS,
General Secretary.

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The Co-operative Movement.

Rural Poverty.—The outstanding feature of Indian rural economy that is bound to arrest the attention of any observer is the appalling poverty of the rural population. The various estimates, official and non-official, that have been made of the income per head of population in India at various times leave the matter absolutely in no doubt. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee estimates that the average income of an agriculturist in British India does not work out at a higher figure than Rs. 42 a year. The vast magnitude of this evil will be better realised when we take into account the predominance of the agricultural population in India. In 1891, 61 per cent. of the total population of the country lived on agriculture; this percentage rose to 66 in 1901 and to 73 per cent. in 1921; in 1931, the percentage has fallen a little to 67. The poverty of the agriculturist may be due to a variety of causes, but we cannot ignore the fact that agriculture has in a large measure ceased to be an industry worked for profit; the cultivator labours not for a net return but for subsistence. The extent of an **average holding** which works out at about 6 acres for an agricultural family of 5 persons is too inadequate to maintain it in ordinary comfort even with the low standard of living which is so characteristic of the rural population of India. Moreover the Indian cultivation is in a large measure exposed to the vicissitudes of seasons and the **vagaries of the monsoon.** In every 5 years there is but one good year, one bad year and three indifferent years. These unfavourable conditions might be mitigated to some extent by a well conceived policy of **irrigation** by the State; but so far, of the total cultivated area in the country, about 16 per cent. only has irrigation facilities from rivers, tanks or wells while the remaining 84 per cent. depends merely on rainfall. Thus the frequency of failure of crops, owing to drought and floods, frost and pests, coupled with the low vitality and high mortality of the live-stock, render the economic position of the cultivator worse still. The inadequacy of the **subsidiary occupations** to supplement the slender income from agriculture contributes further to his extreme economic weakness. He has sufficient spare time on his hands to devote himself to subsidiary occupations but he has been exposed to the full blast of competition of forces from the rest of the world and many of the industries on which he relied in the past have suffered largely from or been wiped out by the competition of machine-made articles. The recent fall in the world prices of agricultural produce has affected him powerfully for he is now being drawn steadily into the sphere of influence of markets both national and international and he has neither the organisation nor the credit facilities to help him as in countries like the United States of America and Canada and several European countries. In addition to these numerous difficulties, the Indian agriculturist has another serious handicap in this that he is largely illiterate. The percentage of literacy in India is still very low being only 8 per cent. and any progress in agriculture is well nigh impossible without the background of general education. All these factors lead to the most outstanding feature of Indian rural economy—the chronic and almost hopeless **indebtedness** of the cultivator. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee has estimated that the total rural indebtedness in India is about Rs. 900 crores. Though indebtedness of the agricultural population has been there from old times, it is acknowledged that the indebtedness has risen considerably during the last century and more especially during the last 50 years. This colossal burden of debt is the root problem which has got to be faced in any attempt towards the economic regeneration of the masses. Numerous causes have been advanced to account for rural indebtedness and we already have pointed out some of the general causes which give rise to it. A peculiarity, however, that we notice is that the debt which remains unpaid during the lifetime of the cultivator who contracted it passes on as a burden to his heirs so that many agriculturists start their career with a heavy burden of ancestral debt which they in their turn pass on with some further increase to their successors. Ignorance and improvidence, extravagance and conservatism have further been held forth as the reasons for the continued growth of this heavy load. A marriage festival in the family tempts him to launch out into extravagance while funeral feasts prove no less costly. All these factors—the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry, chronic and heavy indebtedness and illiteracy form a thoroughly depressive background of Indian rural economy.

Genesis of the Movement.—It is no wonder under the circumstances detailed above to find that the Indian agriculturist has constant recourse to borrowing and that too not only for any land improvement that he may contemplate but for his current agricultural needs as also for periodical unproductive purposes such as weddings and funeral feasts. The absence of any banking organisation in the country-side has driven him into the arms of the **sowcar** or the mahajan who, while proving a very accommodating person, has exercised a grip on him from which it has been found almost impossible to extricate him. The usurious rates of interest charged, coupled with various devices which increase still further the actual rate of interest, and the numerous services which the sowcar performs as a retail tradesman and the buyer of his produce, make him the dominant force in the village, reducing the agriculturist to the position of a serf, toiling for generation after generation, without ever hoping for a release from his clutches, getting bare subsistence as a reward for all the trouble that he might take and therefore becoming listless, fatalistic and absolutely unprogressive. In 1883 the Land Improvements Loans Act was passed and this was followed in the next year by the Agriculturists Loan Act enabling Government to advance loans repayable by easy instalments and at low rates of interest for improvements and also for current agricultural needs. In 1892 Sir Frederick Nicholson submitted a report to the Madras Government on the possibility of introducing land and agricultural banks and the discussion thus initiated by him was continued by Mr. Dupernex of the U. P., in his "Peoples Banks for Northern

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India". The caste system of the Hindus and the ideas of common brotherhood among the Moslems were evidences of the peoples' natural aptitude for co-operation and the *nidhis* of Southern India furnished a practical proof of this aptitude. The Government of India in 1901 appointed a committee to consider the question of the establishment of agricultural banks in India and the report of this committee resulted in the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act of 1904. The co-operative movement was thus launched in India on the 25th March, 1904. The Act aimed at encouraging thrift, self-help and co-operation amongst agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means and the societies that were to be started were intended to be small simple credit societies for small and simple folks with simple needs and requiring small sums only. Knowledge of and confidence in their fellow members which are the keynote of success were ensured by providing that a society should consist of persons residing in the same town or village or group of villages and should be members of the same tribe, class or caste. In order to provide facilities in urban areas for the small man, urban societies were also permitted. The Act introduced the principle of unlimited liability for rural societies following the Raiffeisen system in Germany, though it permitted urban societies to choose the Schulze-Delitzch model. The local Governments were empowered to appoint special officers called Registrars of Co-operative Societies, whose duty it would be to register societies formed under the Act, to get the accounts of such societies audited by a member of their staff and in general to see that the societies worked well. The seed thus sown has grown to-day in the course of 30 years into a fine tree with twigs and branches, spread out in many directions. In spite of several weaknesses in the co-operative movement in India to-day, it is beyond dispute that the movement has been a powerful instrument towards the awakening of the country-side and has led to a steady improvement in various directions of the life of the Indian cultivator. Moreover, the use of the vote, the elective system, self-help, self-reliance, compromises, gives and takes, work on an organized plan, rounding of angularities are great items in the training up of a citizen and the co-operative societies have been great schools for political and civic education. Since the launching of the movement in 1904, there have been amendments of the co-operative law and committees and commissions of enquiry to remedy defects and to suggest further lines of action. These we shall note later on.

Growth of Co-operation.—In the first few years of the movement the number of societies grew up very slowly but the growth was considerable accelerated from 1910 and the average number of societies from 1910 to 1915 was about 1,100. The pace of growth still further quickened and now there are 105,498 agricultural societies and about 15,539 non-agricultural ones. Table 1 shows the distribution of these societies by provinces. It will appear from the table that progress in different parts of India has not been uniform. Bengal, the Punjab and Madras have the largest **number of Societies**—while the other major provinces like Bombay Bihar, the United Provinces the Central Provinces and Assam show distinctly smaller figures. The Punjab with 24,256 societies stands first in the number of societies (92·6) per one lakh inhabitants, while Bengal which has a larger number of societies than the Punjab stands second in that respect with 57.8. The progress in smaller areas, like Coorg and Ajmer-Merwara, must be regarded as very satisfactory in view of their small population, since the number of societies per one lakh inhabitants works out in their case at 150 and 120·1 respectively. It is satisfactory to note that the co-operative movement has spread not only among the British Indian Provinces but also in Indian States and compared to the total population, Gwalior, Kashmir and Bhopal lead in this matter though the premier States of Mysore, Baroda and Hyderabad have also made considerable progress. Even more instructive are the figures in Table 2. The total **number of members** of primary societies stands on the 30th of June 1939 at 53·7 lakhs. Taking the normal family at a little under 5, it is clear, therefore, that about two and a half crores of the people of India are being served by this movement. There is no single movement in the country fraught with such tremendous possibilities for the uplift of masses as the co-operative movement and there is no single movement with such a large percentage of the population affected by it. Though the Punjab leads in the number of members of societies 35·1 per one thousand inhabitants, Bombay comes next with 30·0, while Madras, Bengal and Sind rank thereafter. This shows that the size of societies varies in different Provinces and that Bombay, while having a smaller number of societies, has a larger average of membership per society as compared with the other provinces of British India. Of the smaller areas, Coorg takes a leading place with 99·9 members per one thousand inhabitants, while Travancore has an average of 31·6. Membership is a much better test in many respects of progress than the number of societies and from this point of view, the progress in the Punjab, Bombay, Coorg, Travancore and Ajmer-Merwara must be regarded as distinctly satisfactory. There is, however, a third aspect also of the growth of the movement. Merely the number of societies, or the membership in the societies is not an index of the work that is being done and of the benefits which are being conferred by the movement on the population affected. The societies are predominantly credit organisations or rather small banking institutions and the part that they play can be better appreciated from their **working capital** than from merely the number of members. In this direction also we must note the marvellous progress so far achieved by the movement. From about Rs. 68 lakhs, which was the average up to 1910, the working capital has advanced very rapidly and stands to-day at more than 106 crores. It is pleasing to note from Table 3 that this large sum has been derived mostly from non-Government sources. The share capital, the reserve fund and the deposits from members together contribute more than Rs. 42 crores and this is really owned capital or the members' own money. The provincial or central banks and other societies contribute a little less—33 crores while the non-members or the outside public contribute about 30 crores. This latter item shows to a remarkable extent the growth

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of public confidence in co-operative institutions and speaks well in general of the management of the societies and the very useful purpose they serve in the banking organisation of the country. The distribution of the working capital by Provinces and States gives us a further insight into the progress made in this direction by the co-operative movement in different parts of India. Bombay and Sind lead in this respect with 131 and 114 annas per head of population respectively. The Punjab is a close second with 104. Madras and Bengal fall behind with 74 and 61 respectively. Among the smaller areas, Coorg comes out second with 154 annas per head of population while Ajmer-Merwara leads with 166. Of the Indian States, Indore takes the first place with 08, while Mysore, Baroda and Cochin follow with 59, 56, 49 respectively. Bombay stands an easy first in the matter of deposits from members which amount to over three crores out of a total working capital of 16·2 crores and this is one of the best tests of the success of a co-operative society. It is obvious from a glance at the figures in the tables that there has been very rapid progress in the number of societies, in their membership and in the working capital of these societies. The Punjab, generally speaking, leads in many respects with Bombay coming close behind. The smaller areas and the Indian States have also achieved considerable progress though the movement there started comparatively later. The agricultural societies predominate in all the Provinces and States while non-agricultural, that is, urban societies show a much slower development. While there is much room for satisfaction at the phenomenal growth of the movement in rural and urban areas, it must be admitted, however, that merely the figures of the number, membership and working capital are not enough to base conclusions upon. But before we proceed further, we must now explain the chief component parts of the structure, as it has now been built up, of the co-operative movement in the country.

Financial Structure of the Movement.—Apart from the comparatively few co-operative societies at present working in India for non-credit purposes, it must be recognised that whether in urban or rural areas, a co-operative society largely means a small bank or a credit institution for providing financial accommodation to its members on a co-operative basis. Of these credit institutions, by far the greater proportion rural. The rural credit society has, for its main purpose, the financing of the agriculturist and as such it needs funds. The original idea of co-operative credit lies in making available to the needy the surplus of the well-to-do brethren through the medium of the society but in Indian villages, the well-to-do and the needy rather form distinct groups, the former playing or trying to play the sowcar. Thus instead of comprising more or less all sections of the population of the village, the society is rather made up of the needy section only, at any rate, very largely. Even otherwise, the slender savings of the well-to-do would not be enough to meet the wants of the needy and each village society is not, therefore, able to be self-sufficient, making available the deposits of its well-to-do members as loans for the needy ones. The heavy load of unproductive debt of the average Indian farmer, his habit of investing his savings, if any, in lands and ornaments, and his illiteracy and consequent lack of the banking habit, soon made it apparent that the rural credit societies could not be expected to raise the required funds in deposits either from members or locally. The question of funds for the working of a rural co-operative Society thus becomes a vital question indeed. Central banks have therefore been brought into existence at the district headquarters in order to raise money from towns and make them available to the primary rural societies. Following up the idea further, it has been found necessary to have a provincial bank at the provincial headquarters to serve as a balancing centre for the central banks and to make available larger funds for the primary societies through the central banking institutions. The financial structure of the co-operative movement is thus largely composed of three parts—(*i*) the Agricultural Credit Society, (*ii*) the central financing agencies, and (*iii*) the provincial banks. Obviously one more part in the structure seems possible and desirable, namely, an Apex All-India Co-operative Bank. So far, however, such an All-India Bank has not been started and the provincial banks have been content with an All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association.

Agricultural Credit Societies.—The success of these societies is closely related to their very peculiar constitution. In an ordinary joint stock company, a member is liable only to the extent of the value of his share holding and his liability is therefore limited; but in the case of agricultural credit societies, the liability is unlimited, that is to say, members are jointly and severally liable to the creditors of the society for the full amount of the debts incurred by it. Such a liability would never be acceptable to any person, unless he was imbued with the broader vision of brotherhood between members and unless he himself had an active voice in the management of the society and had a more or less full knowledge of the character and antecedents of his fellow members. Co-operative credit is the capitalisation of character and unlimited liability is the great instrument to secure the admission into a society as members of these persons only, who by their character and antecedents deserve to be taken into that brotherhood which imposes such an obligation as unlimited liability on all, so that they either swim or sink together. To secure success, therefore, the proper selection of members is of the utmost importance; and it has been unfortunate that in India this has not been in practice as well kept in view as it should have been, in the eager desire to promote the formation of more and yet more societies.

Credit is a blessing only if turned to productive account; if used up for unproductive purposes, it is a curse. It would enrich the producer but it would only impoverish the consumer. It is capable of fruitful employment by the intelligent but it leads the illiterate and the ignorant towards perdition. The Indian agriculturist needs money for productive purposes, such as his current agricultural needs, land improvement, purchase of stock and implements, manures and seeds as also for unproductive purposes, such as repayment of old debts,

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weddings and funerals. He thus requires credit not only as a producer but also as a consumer—a producer who hardly makes profits from his industry and a consumer who has no past savings to enable him to tide over a bad period, but who is a perpetual borrower ready to live for to-day and letting the to-morrow take care of itself. He is besides ignorant and illiterate and though sufficiently conversant with the routine of his industry, hardly awake to the need or scope for improvements in his methods. Under such circumstances, it is imperative for the management of the rural co-operative society very carefully to scrutinise the loan applications and examine the purpose for which loans have been asked and to see carefully that the loan when sanctioned is used for the specific purpose. And yet, it is in this respect that there is considerable scope for improvement.

The **funds** of an agricultural credit society are raised from entrance fees, share capital deposits or loans from non-members, loans from the central or provincial banks, loans from Government and the reserve fund. The income from entrance fees and share capital is small compared with the financial requirements of the members. The large sources from which funds are derived are deposits and loans. The volume of deposits which a society is able to secure on terms offered by it is an index of the measure of the public confidence it has inspired and the soundness and the stability of its financial position. The ideal placed before these societies is the development of members' deposits to the extent of making the society financially self-sufficient. These deposits by members further serve the purpose of stimulating thrift and saving habit among them, and are, therefore, eminently desirable. Attempts are everywhere made to encourage them, but the response has been small, except in the province of Bombay, where they form one tenth of the total working capital. Loans from central banks therefore furnish the bulk of the working capital of these agricultural credit societies at present.

Low dividends and voluntary services resulting in low cost of management have made it possible to divert a substantial proportion of the profits of these societies to reserve funds, and thereby provide against unforeseen losses, bad debts and losses on the realisation of certain assets such as by investment depreciation. The general practice in regard to the use of the reserve fund in the business of the societies is that it is used as ordinary working capital.

The funds collected by the agricultural societies in India at present are by no means negligible. They aggregate to about 32 crores of rupees. Their financial position as on the 30th of June 1939 stood thus :—

	In thousands of rupees.
Share capital	4,05,95
Reserve and other Funds ..	8,71,99
Deposits	2,65,94
Loans	16,17,63
Total Working Capital ..	31,61,51

The figures show that these tiny agricultural societies in India work with over Rs. 15 crores of their own capital (including members' deposits in this head) as against their outside borrowed capital of about Rs. 16 crores. The owned capital was thus about 49 per cent. of their total working capital, and this proportion is rising steadily as years pass by.

Central Financing Agencies.—The formation of banks in urban areas on co-operative principles, with the sole object of raising funds for advances to societies having been found necessary to place the financial structure of the movement on a sound basis, the Co-operative Act of 1904 was amended in 1912 and the Co-operative Societies Act II of that year provided for the registration of central banks with the sole object of financing societies. Soon thereafter the number of central financing agencies grew rapidly all over the country, especially in the United Provinces. The function of these central societies was not only to supply the required capital to the primary societies but also to make the surplus resources of some societies available for other societies suffering from a deficiency of funds and to provide proper guidance and inspection over them. On the 30th June 1938 the number of central banks was 599.

There are four main sources from which a central bank derives its working capital which stood in 1936-37 at 29·5 crores : (*a*) Share capital, (*b*) Reserve, (*c*) Deposits, (*d*) Loans.

The paid up share capital and reserves of central banks constitute the owned resources of these banks as distinguished from borrowed resources and provide the guarantee fund against which additional funds are raised by them in the shape of deposits or loans. It is usual to prescribe a suitable proportion between the owned and borrowed resources of central banks in each province. The most usual proportion observed in practice between the borrowed and owned resources in all parts of the country is 1 to 8. Deposits from members and non-members constitute the bulk of the borrowed capital of central banks. The total amount of deposits held by central banks in the year 1938-39 from individuals and other sources amounted to Rs. 16·0 and from primary societies to Rs. 3 crores. Deposits in central banks are mainly of two kinds, *viz.*, savings and fixed. Current deposits are not universal but confined only to selected central banks in selected areas. The principle usually observed by these banks is not to grant loans to societies for periods longer than those for which deposits are available and where loans for long periods are advanced, the periods of deposits are also comparatively long. In addition to funds obtained by deposits, central banks raise loans either from outside banks, from other central banks, from the local provincial bank or from Government. The total amount of loans held by the central banks in 1938-39 from outside banks, from other co-operative banks and from the provincial banks was Rs. 7 crores and from Government Rs. 40 lakhs. Central Banks do not directly borrow loans from Government; the central banks of Indian States, excepting Mysore and Cochin do to a greater or less extent hold loans from Government, while in Gwalior, loans from Government constitute the most important item of the total working capital. Borrowings from outside banks are generally confined to accommodation obtained from the Imperial

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Bank of India against Government Securities or Promissory Notes executed by societies in favour of the central bank and endorsed by the latter in favour of the Imperial Bank. This accommodation is, however, limited and advances from other joint stock banks are also now rare. The main source of loans is, therefore, the provincial bank, and where a provincial bank exists, the central banks are generally prohibited from having any direct dealings with either the Imperial Bank or any other joint stock bank or with one another. This rule is however not rigidly observed in the Punjab and Madras. Several central banks in the country, due to their long standing, now possess sufficient resources to be independent of any outside financial assistance but they all continue credit arrangements mainly with the provincial bank on which they rely for emergencies.

In the initial stages, several central banks developed from ordinary urban societies which granted advances to individual shareholders. A few of such central banks have continued the practice and the amount advanced by central banks to individual members during the year 1938-39 was Rs. 1,36 lakhs chiefly in the Punjab, Bombay and Madras. This practice, however, is gradually being abandoned as the chief function of a central bank is to finance societies and to serve as their balancing centre. The total advances made by central banks to societies at the end of the year 1938-39 amounted to over Rs. 9.1 crores.

After meeting management expenses the profits of central banks are distributed as allocations to reserves and dividends to shareholders. The combined net profits of the 594 central banks of the country during the year 1937-38 amounted to Rs. 39 lakhs on the total working capital of Rs. 29 crores; the rate of dividend paid varied from 3 to 6 per cent. in different parts of the country but the most usual rate paid was 5 per cent. per annum.

Provincial Co-operative Banks.—In India, at present, all the major Provinces except the United Provinces have apex banks functioning in them. There are apex institutions in two of the Indian States, Mysore and Hyderabad, though in the others also there are institutions corresponding to the apex bank or functioning as such. There are 10 such institutions in all out of which, 8 are in British India and two in the Indian States. The constitutions of these institutions vary considerably; but the functions of all these institutions are more or less the same, namely, the co-ordination of the work of the central banks and provincialization of finance in them. It is found that in a large majority of the apex banks, the constitution is a mixed one, that is, both in the general body of the banks as well as in the directorate, there are individual shareholders as well as representatives of co-operative societies and central banks.

All apex banks both in British India and in the Indian States depend for their working capital largely on deposits from the affiliated co-operative societies as also from the public. It is, therefore, thought necessary to insist upon the maintenance of fluid resources on a certain scale and in some Provinces the Government of the Province has prescribed definite rules with regard to the maintenance of fluid resources. The period for which deposits are accepted determine the maximum period for which they can lend out these borrowed funds to their clients, and in every Province the apex bank has fixed for itself a maximum term, beyond which no loans are, in general, sanctioned to the borrowing client. The following figures will clearly show the position and transactions of the apex banks in 1938-39:—

Provincial Banks, 1938-39.

	In thousands of rupees.
Working Capital—	
Share Capital	77,36
Reserve and other funds	1,20,30
Deposits and loans—	
from individuals	6,70,78
from Provincial and Central banks	3,15,54
from societies	86,36
from Government	14,58
Total ..	12,85,12
Loans made during the year to—	
Individuals	2,57,37
Banks and societies	4,75,90
Total ..	7,33,27
Loans due by—	
Individuals	30,13
Banks and societies	6,33,92
Total ..	4,64,05

While accepting deposits from co-operative banks and the general public, most of the apex banks have also dealings in current account with the latter. The Punjab bank does not encourage such accounts with individual non-members, as it does not wish to enter into competition with central banks. Apex banks also generally carry on ordinary banking business, such as collecting hundis and dividends from companies and collecting the pay and pensions of public servants. The provincial banks of Bombay, Madras and the Punjab have floated long-term debentures. The Bombay bank has so far issued debentures of the value of Rs. 9·8 lakhs and these debentures are recognised as a trustee security. The bank at Madras has floated debentures of the value of 2.18 lakhs on the security of a floating charge of the general assets of the bank, while the Punjab bank has issued debentures of the value of 5 lakhs. As in every banking institution, these banks also are frequently troubled with surpluses and deficits, though at different times in the different institutions. There is therefore interlending of surplus funds between these apex banks; and during the period of shortage of funds, deposits are accepted from surplusing banks, and some of them call for special season deposits allowing favourable rates of interest to tide over the period of shortage. The All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association enables the member banks to ascertain which of them are surplusing in the period and by correspondence to arrange for inter-provincial borrowings.

Overdues.—Among the most important tests of the success or otherwise of a co-operative credit society is undoubtedly the promptness in repayment of loans by members and it is in this respect that one has to recognise that in

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India, the societies have not attained any very great measure of success. On the 30th June 1939, the overdue loans in agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 11,15,83,233 as compared with Rs. 11,36,48,709 the year before; the working capital of the agricultural societies was Rs. 31,61,51,082; the loans due by individuals were Rs. 24,01,44,148. The overdue loans were therefore 35 per cent. of the working capital and 46 per cent. of the total loans due by individuals. The position is however rendered more serious when one realises that the figures are considerably obscured by book entries and extensions of the date of repayment and in some cases, by the farmers' borrowing from the sowcar to pay the society's dues and that the percentages represent merely an average for all-India. The following table shows the position by different provinces on the 30th June 1939.

Overdue Loans in Agricultural Societies, 1937-38

(in lakhs of rupees.)

Province.	Working Capital.	Loans due by individuals.	Overdue loans by individuals.	Percentage of overdue loans to	
				Working capital.	Loans due.
Madras	5,71	3,22	1,69	30	40
Bombay	3,21	2,54	1,45	45	59
Sind	84	64	47	56	73
Bengal	6,22	3,85	3,44	55	89
Bihar	1,47	1,02	96	65	94
Orissa	60	44	40	67	91
United Provinces	1,33	98	36	27	37
Punjab	7,09	6,19	59	8	10
Central Provinces and Berar	96	71	50	52	70
Assam	29	16	15	52	94
Mysore	51	41	29	57	71
Baroda	36	30	10	28	33
Hyderabad	87	59	....	....	....
Gwalior	33	51	35	1,06	69
Kashmir	54	39	13	24	33
Travancore	33	26	18	55	69
Others	95	80	11	12	14
Total ..	31,61	24,01	11,17	35	46

The position has since June 1933 grown more serious, since the fall of prices of agricultural produce and the world crisis and trade depression have reduced the repaying capacity of the agricultural borrower considerably and increased the terrible load of overdue loans in rural credit societies. This continued growth of overdue loans is an ominous portent and reflects very badly on the soundness of the co-operative structure. The loans having been based on the basis of the assets of members, the ultimate solvency of the societies is beyond dispute; but severe pressure on members and the consequent wholesale liquidation of societies would react very seriously both politically and economically. The causes that have led to this phenomenon, which menaces the entire existence of the co-operative movement are chiefly to be found in not basing the loans sanctioned on the repaying capacity of the borrowing member in sanctioning loans for unproductive though perhaps necessary social or domestic purposes or for the redemption of old debts and generally in the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry. The loose scrutiny of the purposes stated in the loan applications and the absence of a careful watch on the way the loan is spent by the members, which must be the case, where almost every member is a borrower or a surety to other borrowers and where the societies are composed almost wholly of the needy section of the village, the well-to-do standing aloof, the remissness in exerting pressure and in taking action against the defaulter, even when he is wilfully defaulting, add considerably to the growth of this menace of excessive overdues. The central financing agencies are more concerned with the assets that in the last resort are the security for their lendings and, with more funds than they could use, are more eager even than the Registrar himself for organising new credit societies.

Land Mortgage Banks.—The loans advanced by co-operative societies to their members and by the central financing agencies to their constituent societies are, from the very nature of the source from which they derive the bulk of their finance, for short or intermediate terms only. By concentrating upon the growth and multiplication of rural credit societies and thus upon facilities for short and intermediate term loans, the co-operative movement did not provide for the redemption of old debts or for increasing the earnings of agriculturists which alone would prevent any further increase in their debts and

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pave the way for the paying off of the old ones. It does not seem to have been adequately realised that the removal or the lightening of the heavy load of indebtedness does not depend so much upon the easy terms on which co-operative finance can be made available, as upon the ascertainment of the amount of individual indebtedness to the sowcar, upon so fully financing the agriculturists that they could be prevented from resorting to the *sowcar* any more, and above all on making agriculture an industry sufficiently paying to leave a little saving after all legitimate current expenditure on agriculture and the household has been met, so that this saving could be applied to the liquidation of old debts. The mistaken notion associated with the start of the movement that co-operative credit could serve this purpose and which has clung more or less till now as evidenced by permitting this purpose to be regarded as a legitimate purpose for loans is largely responsible for increasing the load yet further. Short or intermediate term loans can, if judiciously employed, prevent any further increase in the burden, though even that in the present state of uneconomic agriculture seems scarcely possible; but it cannot leave any adequate margin of saving which could be employed to redeem past follies or misfortune. The *sowcar*, it is often forgotten, is the village retailer as also the purchaser of the villagers' produce and what he cannot recover from the borrower by way of interest or the part payment of the principal of the loans, he can more than make good on the threshing floor or in his shop. The co-operative movement by concentration on the credit side has attacked him on one front only, so that the risks of non-payment are saddled on the society while the profits of the merchant and the retail shop-keeper are still enjoyed by the *sowcar*; the attack ought to have been on all fronts. However, under the circumstances, the clarification of the situation of indebtedness is most desirable as a preliminary towards tackling the important questions of the redemption of old debts. The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee has wisely emphasised the need for a vigorous policy of debt conciliation on a voluntary basis and for exploring the possibility of undertaking legislation to secure, if need be, the settlement of debts on a compulsory basis. A simple Rural Insolvency Act as recommended by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and endorsed by the Central Banking Committee would also be an important step towards liberating those who have already given up all their assets, from the incubus of ancestral and old debts, so that at least they and their heirs could start with a clean slate. In any case, the need for long term loans to the agriculturists for land improvement and for the redemption of old debts seems obvious, and it has now been recognised that the time has come for the provision of this facility by the starting of land mortgage banks.

There are three main types of such banks. The strictly co-operative type is an association of borrowers who raise credit by the issue of mortgage bonds bearing interest and made payable to bearer and is well illustrated in the German Landschaften. The commercial type is represented by the Credit Foncier of France, which works for profit and declares dividends. The third type—the quasi co-operative has a mixed membership of borrowers and non-borrowers, operating over fairly large areas and formed with share capital and on a limited liability basis. The banks organised so far in India are in a sense of the co-operative type, though strictly speaking they belong to the quasi co-operative variety, admitting as they do to the membership a few non-borrowing individuals for attracting initial capital as well as business talent, organising capacity and efficient management.

At present there are 10 co-operative land mortgage banks in the Punjab. Two of these operate over whole districts, the rest confine their operations to a single tehsil. Bombay has 15 land mortgage societies, which have only recently started their operations. Bengal has 5, Assam has 5, while Madras has 100 primary land mortgage banks and a central land mortgage bank has been started recently. It is too early to pronounce on the success or otherwise of these few banks. Among the objects for which these banks advance loans are the redemption of old debts, improvement of land and method of cultivation and the purchase of land in special cases. The Central Banking Committee think however that for a long time to come the resources of these institutions will be mainly required for enabling the cultivator to redeem his land and his house from mortgage and to pay off his old debts. One feels, however, extremely doubtful whether the emphasis should not be laid on the intensive and extensive development of agriculture, since as pointed out above, unless agriculture becomes a paying industry, the redemption is impracticable and illusory. The bulk of the funds of these banks will have to be raised by debentures and for these purposes, there will have to be in the Provinces central land mortgage banks as in Madras and in Bombay. Government will have also to render assistance to these institutions for the success of the debenture issue, and its guaranteeing the interest as in the Punjab ought to meet all reasonable needs, though in special cases there would not be much harm in the Government purchasing debentures of a certain value. While mutual knowledge of and control over one another among members is the insistent feature in the case of the unlimited liability credit society, the insistence in the case of a land mortgage bank with limited liability is on the capacity and business habits of the directorate, in order to ensure sound valuation of security, careful investigation of titles, correct assessment of borrower's credit and repaying capacity and on the efficient management of affairs.

The operations of the **Land Mortgage Banks and Societies** in India during 1938-39 were as under:—

Number of banks or societies	..	226
Number of members	..	79,596
Share Capital	Rs.	36,15,470
Debentures from the public	,,	1,97,45,950
Debentures from Government	,,	7,02,494
Deposits	,,	12,97,441
Reserve and other funds	,,	8,01,296
Loans	,,	2,73,33,466
Working Capital	,,	5,34,96,117
Loans made to individuals	,,	81,54,392
,, ,, ,, Banks and Societies	,,	74,31,316
Profit	,,	2,77,969

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Propaganda, Education and Training.—In the initial stages of the movement, it fell on the Registrar to carry on propaganda and organize co-operative societies. For this purpose the assistance of non-official honorary workers was imperative and in the various Provinces a band of such workers was brought into existence, who as honorary organisers of the district or talukas actively co-operated with the officials in carrying on propaganda, organising new societies as a result thereof and looking after the societies so started in some measure. With the rapid growth of co-operative societies, however, it was felt that for the further propagation of the movement it was desirable to carry on work by the non-officials in a more organised manner and for that purpose co-operative institutes were started in the various Provinces. In some Provinces, like Bombay, these institutions are mixed institutions with a membership of individual sympathisers and workers and of co-operative societies. In others, like Madras and the United Provinces, individuals were not admitted as members and the institutions became provincial unions of co-operative societies. In some Provinces, like Bihar and Orissa, they became federations of co-operative societies, while in others, like Bengal and Assam, they are known as co-operative organisation societies. Whatever the exact form assumed by these provincial institutions, their functions were more or less the same in all Provinces, comprising propaganda and the focussing of non-official co-operative opinion on the various problems that confronted the movement from time to time. They have come to be regarded in an ever increasing measure as the third arm of the movement, the Registrar and his staff representing the administrative side performing more or less the functions assigned to them under the statute, the provincial bank with the central banks and banking unions representing the financial side and as such concerned more with the financing of the movement and the institutes, unions, federations or organisation societies representing the propagandist side and as such concerned more with educating popular opinion and representing non-official views to the authorities. A few years back, the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association was established, with a view to co-ordinate the activities of the provincial institutes, to formulate non-official co-operative opinion on important co-operative problems from time to time and to encourage the growth of co-operative literature.

It was soon perceived that one of the serious handicaps to the successful working of co-operative societies was the ignorance of the members and the absence of trained men as office-bearers of societies. Illiteracy of the rural population, however, has been found too big a problem for these institutes and they have, therefore, attempted only to spread knowledge of co-operation and co-operative principles to the members of societies and to train up the office-bearers in various ways. Education has thus developed into an important function of these institutes. In Bombay, the Institute has created a special education board which maintains co-operative schools at different centres and conducts periodically training classes suitable for different types of workers and employees of co-operative societies. In the Punjab, however, co-operative education has been organised by the Co-operative Department, though the Punjab Co-operative Union renders active assistance therein. In Bihar and Orissa a permanent Co-operative Training Institute had been established at Sabour in the Bhagalpur Division which is controlled by a governing body which includes the Registrar, and a few representatives of the Co-operative Federation. The Training Institute has now been transferred to Pusa. Madras has organised 6 training institutes. In the United Provinces, Bengal and the Central Provinces, arrangements for co-operative training and education have not yet been properly made, though there also it is the Department assisted by the provincial union which organises the training classes. The need for proper co-operative training and education has been felt in an increasing degree in recent years and the Central Banking Enquiry Committee has recommended very strongly the establishment of provincial co-operative colleges and an All-India Co-operative College for the higher training of more important officials in the Department, banks or societies. No action apparently has been taken till now on these recommendations, but there is no doubt whatever that any serious attempt at improvement of the co-operative societies in the country must include a proper organisation of co-operative education not only for the office-bearers of societies or the managers and inspectors of central and provincial banks but also for the inspectors, auditors and assistant registrars of the co-operative departments. The Government of India have for the last few years placed at the disposal of each of the Provincial Governments about one lakh of rupees which were being devoted to a better organisation of Co-operative training and education for the staff of the co-operative departments as also of other institutions.

In some Provinces, like the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa, the provincial union or federation has been actively associated in discharging the Registrar's statutory function of the audit of societies and the Second All-India Co-operative Institutes' Conference held at Hyderabad (Deccan) in 1931 also expressed an opinion that the Registrar's statutory obligation in this matter could be discharged by a system of licensing and that audit should be a function entrusted to the provincial unions or federations. If this idea of a uniform system of audit through the provincial unions be accepted, it will naturally follow that they will also have to assume the responsibility for supervision of the co-operative societies. The departmental audit or inspection by the central banks cannot dispense with the need of careful supervision, which to be effective must be from within and the provincial federation or union is obviously the best agency for this friendly and efficient supervision. The combination of the functions of audit and of supervision as suggested by the All-India Conference and endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee would mean improved efficiency in the working of the movement while de-officialising it considerably and giving it the popular touch it lacks.

Non-Credit Agricultural Co-operation.—For some years past increasing attention has been directed on other forms of co-operation for the benefit of the rural population. Credit is

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but one of the needs of the cultivator; its organisation through co-operation touches but the fringe of the problem; and different provinces have been experimenting upon the application of co-operative organisation to meet his different non-credit needs. The problems of irrigation, consolidation of holdings, improved sanitation, fencing, cattle insurance, dairying and supply of agricultural requisites and above all the marketing of agricultural produce have been therefore engaging the attention of co-operators and societies for these purposes have been established here and there and have been working with varying success. In a land of ignorant and illiterate agriculturists, it would appear wiser to adopt the rule of one village, one society; but the complexities of the non-credit forms of co-operation have induced the authorities to avoid the multiple-purpose or general society and to favour the single purpose society, and we have the curious spectacle of an agriculturist being viewed as one person with a bundle of needs, each one of which it is proposed to meet separately. A single society trying to meet all the needs of the agriculturist would attack the sowcar on all fronts and would become a live force in the village which would tend to promote the ideal embodied in the famous phrase: Better living, better farming and better business. However, co-operative opinion in India has not yet fully accepted the wisdom of this and yet believes in the theory of almost water-tight compartments. The agricultural non-credit societies in India on the 30th June 1939 were 11,564 distributed as under:—

Non-Credit Agricultural Societies, 1938-39.

Province.	Purchase and sale.	Production.	Production and sale.	Other forms of co-operation.	Total.
Madras	155	....	53	400	608
Bombay	71	19	94	140	324
Sind	8	....	15	10	28
Bengal	63	1,001	350	39	1,458
Behar	13	....	374	1	388
Orissa	9	....	3	....	12
United Provinces	15	....	1,094	1,699	2,808
Punjab	16	370	1,793	2,764	2,296
Central Provinces and Berar	60	17	9	117	86
Mysore	22	....	10	....	74
Baroda	11	27	38	108	184
Hyderabad	....	2,909	....	....	2,909
Other areas	16	15	276	22	329
Total ..	459	4,358	4,119	2,569	11,504

Of these the important are the marketing societies, particularly for the sale of cotton in Bombay, and the consolidation holdings and better living societies in the Punjab.

Marketing Societies.—Marketing of Agricultural produce is the real crux of the whole question of rural prosperity and betterment and as group marketing is always more effective than individual marketing especially in India where an individual producer is illiterate and constitutes a small unit, co-operative marketing has been accepted now as one of the most desirable ideals to work for. It is only the complexity of the working of co-operative sale societies, the difficulty of providing for marketing finance, the lack of expert knowledge on the part of co-operative officials and the lack of godown and storage facilities that have prevented the rapid multiplication of sale societies and their efficient working. It is really in the development of this form of co-operative effort that ultimate success must be sought for in India, for credit alone could never bring comfort. Where it has been tried with success, the results have been extremely satisfactory to the members. The tremendous headway made in European countries like Denmark and in the United States of America in co-operative marketing organisation and the successful examples of the cotton sale societies in Bombay should arrest attention and invite concentration on the co-operative organisation of agricultural marketing. The jute and paddy sale societies of Bengal have not met with success, it is true; but the cotton grower in Gujarat and the Bombay Karnatak has reaped considerable benefit from the cotton sale societies. Absence of fraud in weighment, adequate and high prices, insurance of the produce against risks of fire, prompt payment of sale proceeds, financial accommodation till the produce is sold, information of daily price fluctuations in the Bombay market, supply of gunnies and genuine and certified seed, bonus and a dividend are no small gains to the agriculturist, who was otherwise at the mercy of the *adatya* or worse still of his village sowcar. The cotton sale societies of Surat have recently combined in a federation which has taken over the co-operative ginning factory already started by the members. A few societies for the sale of other articles have also been organised in Bombay, such as jaggery, tobacco, chillies, paddy, onions and arecanut. Bengal has several jute sale societies with a Jute Wholesale at Calcutta and several paddy sale societies with a sale depot in Calcutta. The Punjab has several commission shops which provide storage facilities so that the grower could wait for better prices, but which sell to local merchants yet, rather than to the merchants at the port. Madras has a number of sale societies, but their transactions are small and they have not yet made much progress.

Consolidation of Holdings.—The law of primogeniture, by which the eldest son alone succeeds to the property of his ancestor and which is in force in some European countries does not obtain in India. Each heir is given a proportionate share of each item of the inherited

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property and not a share of the whole, equivalent to his portion. The result is that successive generations descending from a common ancestor inherit not only smaller and smaller shares of his land but inherit that land broken up into smaller and smaller plots. This continuous partition of each field amongst heirs leads to fragmentation, which is accentuated by the expansion of cultivation, irregularly over the waste, by purchase and sales, by the extinction of families in default of direct heirs and the division of their property amongst a large number of distant relatives, and by the break up of the joint family system and the custom of cultivation in common.

The disadvantages of fragmentation are obvious. A part of land is wasted owing to fragmentation being so excessive as to prevent any agricultural operations, and another part is lost in boundaries. Fragmentation involves endless waste of time, money and effort; it restrains the cultivator from attempting improvement; it prevents him from adopting scientific methods of cultivation; it discourages him from carrying out intensive cultivation; it enforces uniformity of cropping, and especially restricts the growing of fodder crops in the period during which cattle are usually sent out to graze on the fields. The economic loss due to this system can be easily imagined, and the only solution is consolidation of holdings. This most difficult, important and interesting experiment originated in the Punjab in the year 1920. The procedure adopted in establishing a Co-operative Consolidation of Holdings Society is to call together all persons directly interested in land in a given village, persuade them to accept the by-laws whereby a majority in a general meeting might approve a method of repartition, and then carry out actual adjustment of fields and holdings in such a manner that no single individual might have any grievance. As the result of patient work which has now extended over ten years, some very striking results have been achieved and the movement for consolidation in the Punjab has assumed the dimensions of an important agricultural reform. It is steadily gaining in popularity, and, as more staff is trained and the people become better educated to the advantages of the system, the figures for the area consolidated are mounting up year by year. This work began in 1920-21 and in the 10 years that have elapsed since then, 2,63,462 acres have been consolidated by the end of July 1930, out of the whole cultivable area of about 30 millions, at an average cost of Rs. 2-5 per acre.

In the Central Provinces some success in consolidation has been achieved in the Chattisgarh Division where scattered holdings are particularly common and it is not rare to see 10 acres broken into 40 plots. The Local Government found it desirable to resort to legislation and passed the Central Provinces Consolidation of Holdings Act in 1928. Any two or more permanent holders in a village holding together not less than a certain minimum prescribed area of land, may apply for the consolidation of their holdings, but the outstanding feature of the Act is that it gives power to a proportion, not less than one-half of the permanent right-holders, holding not less than two-thirds of the occupied area in a village, to agree to the preparation of a scheme of consolidation, which scheme, when confirmed, becomes binding on all the permanent right-holders in the village and their successors in interest.

In Bombay a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council in 1928 to deal with certain features of the problem. When this Bill was introduced a good deal of opposition was created and it had to be ultimately dropped.

There are 11 societies for consolidation of holdings in the United Provinces, and 11 in the Baroda State based on the Punjab model.

Rural Reconstruction.—One of the main reasons why the achievements of the co-operative movement fall so short of the expectations of the promoters and workers lies in the extreme backwardness of the rural population and it is not too much to state that the ultimate success or otherwise of the co-operative movement lies bound up with general, rural development and progress. So long as agriculturists remain steeped in illiteracy and ignorance, are heavily and almost hopelessly indebted, have a fatalistic and listless outlook on life and have an extremely low standard of living, carrying on agriculture with simple tools and implements in more or less a primitive fashion, no great approach to the ideals and the goal of the co-operative and all other rural movements is possible. The co-operative movement itself is indeed a great experiment in rural reconstruction aiming to protect the agriculturist from exploitation of the usurer, the middleman, dalal and the merchant; but concentration on the credit side of the movement with but half-hearted attempts for the co-operative organisation of supply and marketing, a growing multiplicity of institutions for various purposes and above all the neglect of the educational, sanitary, medical and the social sides of village life explain very clearly why the achievements of the movement during the last 35 years have fallen far short of its objective. Rural reconstruction has, however, of late years claimed an increasing amount of attention; but so far attempts on a mass scale have not been made; what has been done has been individual effort—the efforts of individuals fired by the impulse of social service and moved by enthusiasm to utilise their opportunities to the best advantage by contributing to the welfare of the humble village folk. The best known of such centres is at Gurgaon in the Punjab. The work done there covers education, sanitation, medical relief, improvement of agriculture, female education and maternity welfare.

In the Central Provinces and Berar the local Government carried on similar work from November 1929. The later part of 1933 saw a considerable impetus imported to the cause of rural reconstruction in India. 'His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes,' the then Governor of Bombay, concentrated on village uplift and carried on an intensive propaganda in that behalf which has led to the formulation of a scheme whereby the work is being carried on earnestly by District Committees under the guidance of the District Collectors, the work being co-ordinated by Divisional officers. The Punjab has appointed Brayne of Gurga on fame as Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction and Bengal has made a similar appointment, and it appears that all Provincial Governments are devoting considerable thought to this very important work.

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Better Living Societies.—The Punjab has been responsible for introducing this very desirable type of co-operative society to promote better living among its members. There are about 300 such societies in that province and they have been doing quite important work in their own way. The societies do not collect any levy from their members, except the small entrance fee and they lay down a programme of work and make rules for carrying it out from year to year, violation of which is punishable with fine under the by-laws. Though these societies in the first instance have for their object the curtailment of ruinous expenditure on marriages and other social occasions, they have also helped in various other matters; so that apart from saving to their members thousands of rupees each year, they are contributing to the general village uplift in some measure. Some of these societies have levelled and paved and swept the village lands, some have promoted sanitation, some have induced the villagers to improve ventilation in their houses, some have repaired and roofed the village drinking well, some have arranged that all manure should be pitted, some have discouraged expenditure on jewellery, and some have stopped waste on farms. Thus in a variety of ways these societies generally have been great factors in the improvement of conditions in the life of the village. It is earnestly hoped that such better living societies will be started in large numbers in the various provinces of India or better still that the co-operative credit societies would take upon themselves the function performed by these societies and that the term better living be given as wide a connotation as possible so that the co-operative movement would be doing good to itself and the nation by carrying on the general work of village uplift, as well as its own economic objective of strengthening the position of the agriculturist.

Urban Credit Societies.—While the chief objective of the co-operative movement was from the first to do service to the rural population, it must be remembered that the Act of 1904 permitted two classes of societies,—rural and urban, recognising thus the suitability of the co-operative method for solving the problems of urban population also. At present there are in all 15,530 non-agricultural societies with a membership of 17,07,464. Of these, 6,699 are credit societies, the rest being societies for other purposes.

An important class of the urban population is that of the merchants and traders, and though the joint-stock banking system that has so far developed in India is quite well suited in many respects for them, from the point of view of the small trader, it is co-operative banking that is obviously wanted. The importance of **People's Co-operative Bank** promoted for the benefit of urban people without any distinction of caste or creed is, therefore, very great, for the finance of small merchants, artisans and craftsmen for the stimulation of trade and industries in and around district and taluka towns. The principal business of these banks is short-term credit and in this respect they resemble the ordinary commercial banks. In the absence of any industrial co-operative bank, it is also for the peoples' bank to finance small industrialists and help the development of cottage industries, which still play a very considerable part in the industrial economy of India. Another very important function which falls to peoples' banks is the financing of the marketing of the produce of the land from the field to the port or to the principal market centres and thus assist in the development of the internal trade of the country. It is only, however, in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies that we meet with some good institutions functioning as peoples' banks. In Madras there are 1,113 non-agricultural credit societies but most of these are not real peoples' banks. The Punjab has 1,092 unlimited liability societies and only 218 with limited liability. Even here we hardly find any development of real peoples' banks. In Bengal the limited liability urban credit societies number 570 and though these societies seem to have won public confidence the more important of them are salary earners' credit societies. Some of the divisions especially the Chittagong divisions have several big concerns, however, working on sound lines. The question of starting Peoples' Banks in Bihar and Orissa has not yet been seriously taken in hand. In the Bombay Presidency, institutions with a working capital of Rs. 50,000 and more are classed as urban banks. Since 1922 co-operators in this Presidency have been very keen on having a full-fledged peoples' bank in every taluka town, for it has been realised that with the proper development of urban co-operative banking, there is no doubt that the various units will come into touch with one another and that mutual settlement of terms and co-ordinated and harmonious work will greatly assist the development of inland trading agencies; Peoples' banks are a repository of peoples savings, a nucleus for co-operative activity and an institution giving facilities for internal remittance and it is quite necessary therefore that their share capital must be pretty large. In the Bombay Province on the 30th June 1938 there were 121 urban banks most of which are fairly successful. The total membership was 1,77,200, the working capital was Rs. 4,63,28,028 and the reserve fund amounted to Rs. 59,34,604. It can be said without exaggeration that the development of urban banking has been a distinct contribution of Bombay to the co-operative movement in India and other provinces might well follow Bombay's example in this direction.

An important variant of the urban co-operative society is the **Thrift Society.** The system adopted is to collect regular savings every month for a continuous period of two to four years, invest the collected amount to the best advantage and pay back to the subscriber his amount at the end of the term with interest. In many societies, loans are advanced also but not exceeding a certain fixed proportion, usually ¾ of the deposits. The Punjab has about 1,000 such societies and the bulk of the members are school masters. There are about 125 thrift societies for women only having a membership of about 2,000. Madras has also more than 100 thrift societies and Bombay has half a dozen. Recently however, **Life Insurance Societies** have been started in Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The Bombay society was started in July 1930 and for a few months worked as a provident society only, issuing policies of Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 and that too without medical examination, the idea being to bring life insurance within easy reach of the

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small man in the village as in the town. It has no share capital and works on a mutual basis. It has now, however, widened its scope and has been writing policies for larger amounts under its ordinary branch, while under the rural branch, besides the ordinary small policies, it has recently issued a scheme for decreasing term insurance, which will, it is hoped, meet the needs of the primary societies and their borrowing members much better. It has by now written a business of over one crore. The Bengal society is yet a provident society issuing small policies, while the Madras society—the South India Co-operative Insurance Society—has started vigorously as a full fledged life insurance society with share capital and comparatively low rates of premia, and has already written a large business of over one crore.

Review.—The Co-operative Societies Act of 1904 had limitations which were soon recognised and at a conference of the Registrars, a bill was drawn up which became the **Co-operative Societies Act of 1912.** This Act remedied the defects of its predecessor, authorized the registration of societies for purposes other than credit, substituted a scientific classification based on the nature of the liability for the arbitrary one into rural and urban and legalised the registration of Unions and Central Banks.

In 1914 the Government of India reviewed the situation in a comprehensive resolution and recommended a change in the policy regarding the grant of loans to members, so that they might lend money for domestic purposes as well as for agricultural ones in order that the members might confine their dealings with the Co-operative Societies and be weaned from the sowcars. In 1914, the **Maclagan Committee** on Co-operation was appointed and its report in 1915 led to the reorganisation and overhauling of the whole administration of co-operation. Punctual repayment of loans was insisted upon, and all those societies that failed to live up to the ideal of co-operation were sought to be eliminated. From this time onwards the share of non-officials in the movement assumed increasing importance and it came to be realized that for the success of the movement, deofficializing of the same was necessary. The Government of India Act of 1919 made co-operation a provincial transferred subject and the local Governments were left free to adapt the 1912 Act to their own requirements.

The steady growth of the **Central Financing Agencies** relieved the Registrars partly of the need for attending to this very important matter in the development of co-operation; but propaganda still remained the function of the Registrar and his staff, paid or honorary, and it was perceived that non-official institutions should be established to take over this function from official hands. Accordingly **Co-operative Institutes** were started in various Provinces, in some cases as unitary societies reaching down to the village through their branches in the divisions and the district, in other cases as a federation or union more or less complete of the primary societies. The part these non-official bodies began to play henceforth became increasingly important, some adding to the primary function of propaganda, others such as co-operative education, supervision over societies and even audit.

The steady progress of the movement—sometimes even too rapid—for nearly 20 years, however, was found hardly to lessen the colossal burden of the indebtedness of the ryot, for co-operative credit necessarily confined itself to short-term loans. It was in the Punjab that the first *Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank* was started at Jhang in 1920. Soon after other provinces also followed suit.

While the movement was developing at a rapid pace it was found that financially the situation was worsening. Defaults in repayment were becoming increasingly common and **Co-operative Committees of Enquiry** were instituted in various Provinces. The Central Provinces thought it necessary to have such a committee in 1922, while Bihar and Orissa followed with a similar committee in 1923. A few years after the Oakden Committee made similar inquiries for the U. P., the Townsend Committee for Madras and the Calvert Committee for Burma. These Committees have carefully analysed the position in their respective provinces and have made recommendations for the consolidation and rectification of the co-operative credit organisation and the extension of the non-credit side of agricultural co-operation. The powers conferred upon the Local Government by the Act of 1919 to modify the Act of 1912 have been exercised so far in but few Provinces such as Bombay, Burma, Madras, Bihar and Orissa. Bombay passed the **Co-operative Societies' Act of 1925** incorporating the suggestions made from time to time for the amendment of the previous All-India Act. This new Act made the object of the movement still wider than that of its predecessor and its preamble refers to "better living, better business and better methods of production" as the aim of the movement. The chief features of the Bombay Act of 1925 are the adoption of a scientific system of classification of societies, the improvement of the procedure for liquidation of cancelled societies, the extension of summary powers of recovery to the awards of arbitrators and the provision of penalties against specified offences. The Burma Act came into force in 1927 and the Madras Act in July 1932. Bihar and Orissa has also now passed a similar Co-operative Act of its own recently. The progress of the movement in forms other than credit has not been very remarkable and credit societies still predominate, especially the Agricultural Credit Societies.

The **non-credit movement** has had naturally more obstacles to overcome than the credit but the former is slowly gathering force in the shape of sale societies for cotton in Karnatak, Gujarat and Khandesh, cattle insurance societies in Burma and irrigation societies in Bengal and the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of the non-credit movement in India is to be found in the Punjab where consolidation of holdings has been successfully attempted through co-operation. In the non-agricultural non-credit sphere, a still smaller headway has been made. There are a number of housing societies especially in Bombay, Madras and Mysore, and artisans' societies and unskilled labour societies in Madras. It may be noted that on the agricultural side,

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co-operative farming has hardly been touched and on the non-credit side the consumers' movement has made but meagre progress.

In 1926, the *Royal Commission on Agriculture* was appointed and co-operation formed only a part—though an important one—of its extensive enquiry. Recently, in consequence of the appointment of the provincial committees under the *Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee* the co-operative movement in the different provinces has been surveyed. But the provincial committees, for obvious reasons, confined their inquiries to banking in relation to agriculture, small industries and trade. Thus only those aspects of the co-operative movement which have an intimate bearing on the credit needs of the population and the development of banking facilities have been examined, while the need for separate enquiries into the whole movement in the different provinces of the lines of those undertaken in C. P., U. P. and Madras and emphasised by the Royal Commission on Agriculture is still to be met. Bihar and Orissa recently got its movement examined by a committee; Travancore followed suit and Mysore too appointed a Committee which has published its report last year. The Government of Bombay convened in June 1933 a Round Table Conference of official and non-official Co-operators to discuss the problems that confronted the Movement in Bombay. As a result of this Conference, three Committees were appointed, one to examine the system of supervision over Co-operative societies by the Supervising Unions in the Presidency, another to report on the best way to help the agriculturists in these times of falling prices and trade depression, and the third to examine the problem of extension of land mortgage banking on a Co-operative basis. These Committees have submitted their reports, their recommendations have led to a tightening up of supervision, an extension of land mortgage banking and efforts to meet the growth of overdue loans.

Recently the Government of Bombay appointed a small committee to inquire into the co-operative movement and to suggest how effective action could be taken to improve, extend and strengthen the movement. The report has been submitted and early Government action may be expected. The one welcome feature of the suggestions is the adoption of the multiple society as the primary unit in villages suggested by us for years and advocated strongly by the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India. The reconstruction of the primary societies on these lines will be a great step in the right direction but cannot yield the fullest benefit, unless the curse of illiteracy and ignorance is removed or mitigated by a strong drive for adult education in rural areas.

The growing difficulties of the Co-operative Movement throughout India in these times of unprecedented depression led the Government of India to hold an All-India Co-operative Conference at New Delhi on the 29th January 1934. In December 1936 and 1939, other Conferences of Registrars met at Delhi and discussed the situation further.

It may also be mentioned that **the Indian States** were not slow in introducing the co-operative movement within their limits, and the movement in some of the more important of the States, such as Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior and Indore has made considerable progress, more or less on the same lines as those followed in the neighbouring British Indian Provinces.

The landmarks in the history of the co-operative movement in India are: the Co-operative Credit Societies Act of 1904; the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912; the Maclagan Committee Report, 1915; the provincialisation of co-operation, 1919; the establishment of institutes, unions and federations for propaganda; the Committees of Enquiry into the co-operative movement in several provinces; provincial legislation; the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1928; Reports of the Indian Central and Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees, 1931; and marketing surveys, debt conciliation schemes and land mortgage banking.

The movement has thus developed rapidly and the **stages of its evolution** may be briefly summarised as—agricultural credit; urban credit; central credit organisations; apex co-operative banks; propaganda by non-officials; non-credit agricultural co-operation; urban co-operative banking; long-term loans and debt redemption schemes; land mortgage banks; co-operative education; rectification and consolidation of the credit movement; organisation of supervision over primary societies and rural reconstruction.

At present the Provincial Governments have been seriously undertaking programmes in the interests of the agriculturists. Money-lenders' bills have been passed to restrict the evils of usury and debt legislation has been or is being passed in Madras, Central Provinces, Bombay and a few other provinces so as to reduce agricultural debt and to bring it within the repaying capacity of the debtor. The strengthening and reorientation of the co-operative movement has also been taken earnestly in hand, which would by the conversion of the credit primaries into multi-purpose societies, by organising co-operative sale of agricultural produce and by promoting secondary occupations for the agriculturists on a co-operative basis, change the whole emphasis of the movement from merely credit to the entire needs of the rural population. Active mass-scale efforts at rural reconstruction and at increasing the earnings of agriculturists represent the keynote of the present day trend of the Co-operative Movement.

The titanic struggle in which the forces of barbarism have drawn the Empire has led to concentration on war effort increasingly in this country on the part both of officials and non-officials, and the drive that was taken earnestly in hand a few years back towards the village and its problems and towards a reorientation and expansion of the Co-operative movement now lacks force. But the same forces are leading to an ever increasing industrialisation of India and an ever decreasing dependence of her increasing population on agriculture. The end of the War will, it is hoped, see India re-undertaking its march with greater vigour on the path that leads to the transformation of the debt-crushed ryots into a smiling peasantry with better farming, better business and better living, under the aegis of the co-operative movement.

TABLE NO. 1.

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TABLE No. 1.

Number of Societies by Provinces and States for 1938-39 only.

Province.	Estimated Population. (Millions.)	Central.	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Total Number of Societies.	Number of Societies per 1,00,000 Inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	49·1	31	263	11,503	1,773	13,570	27·6
Bombay	19·8	12	128	4,049	937	5,126	25·9
Sind	4·5	1	53	1,001	342	1,397	31·0
Bengal	53·0	118	1	27,551	2,989	30,659	57·8
Bihar	35·3	54	10	7,039	205	7,308	20·7
Orissa	7·3	15	12	2,511	171	2,709	37·1
United Provinces	51·0	70	3	10,026	645	10,744	21·1
Punjab	26·2	121	....	19,401	4,734	24,256	92·6
Central Provinces and Berar	16·7	36	6	4,479	243	4,764	28·5
Assam	9·7	21	....	1,356	174	1,551	16·0
N.-W. F. Province	2·6	4	....	754	64	322	31·6
Coorg	0·2	1	13	244	42	300	150·0
Ajmer-Merwara	0·6	7	3	550	161	721	120·1
Hyderabad Administered Area	0·2	....	1	....	27	28	14·0
Delhi	0·8	1	....	249	102	352	44·0
Total (British India) ..	277.0	492	493	90,713	12,609	1,04,307	37.7
Mysore	7·1	7	....	1,437	453	1,897	26·7
Baroda	2·7	7	2	998	237	1,244	46·1
Hyderabad	16·2	41	1	2,909	659	3,610	22·3
Bhopal	0·8	16	2	595	17	630	78·7
Gwalior	3·8	18	....	3,913	61	3,992	105·1
Indore	1·5	6	....	765	61	832	55.5
Kashmir	3·9	15	....	2,805	897	3,717	95·3
Travancore	6·2	1	28	1,233	374	1,636	26·4
Cochin	1·4	1	....	130	171	302	21·6
Total (Indian States) ..	43·6	112	33	14,785	2,930	17,860	41.0
Grand Total ..	320·6	604	526	1,05,498	15,539	1,22,167	38·1

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TABLE No. 2.

Number of Members by Provinces and States for 1938-39 *only.*

Province.	Estimated Population. (Millions).	Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions.)	Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re-insurance Societies.)	Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies.)	Non-Agricultural (including other Insurance Societies.)	Total Number of Members of primary Societies.	Number of Members of primary Societies per 1,000 Inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras	49·1	14,593	8,732	674,466	352,296	1,026,762	20·9
Bombay	19·8	14,947	3,505	262,300	330,948	593,248	30·0
Sind	4·5	2,838	962	29,090	44,902	73,992	16·4
Bengal	53·0	28,743	....	599,478	336,858	936,336	17·7
Bihar	35·3	8,731	7,329	169,078	33,048	202,126	5·7
Orissa	7·3	3,414	456	89,849	12,563	102,412	14·0
United Provinces	51·0	14,031	130	452,865	69,197	522,062	10·2
Punjab	26·2	36,623	....	726,419	192,833	919,252	35·1
Central Provinces and Berar	16·7	44,283	8,888	65,986	28,199	94,185	5·6
Assam	9·7	2,024	....	43,305	16,295	59,600	6·1
North-West Frontier Province ..	2·6	752	....	27,139	3,078	30,217	11·6
Coorg	0·2	499	254	14,584	5,402	19,986	99·9
Ajmer-Merwara	0·6	1,661	58	13,182	8,020	21,202	35·3
Hyderabad Administered Areas ..	0·2	....	27	....	13,197	13,197	66·0
Delhi	0·8	511	....	7,994	8,836	16,830	21·0
Total (British India)	277·0	174,650	30,341	3,175,735	1,455,672	4,631,407	16·7
Mysore	7.1	1,547	....	64,885	73,645	138,530	19·5
Baroda	2.7	1,553	79	35,533	23,215	58,748	21·8
Hyderabad	16·2	5,629	3,107	63,359	52,637	115,996	7·2
Bhopal	0·8	1,244	33	12,478	391	12,869	16·1
Gwalior	3·8	6,595	....	75,963	865	76,828	20·2
Indore	1·5	2,205	....	13,849	12,496	26,345	17·6
Kashmir	3·9	3,532	....	58,245	30,184	88,429	22·7
Travancore	6·2	3,608	1,415	129,069	66,793	195,862	31·6
Cochin	1·4	166	....	10,985	18,140	29,098	20·8
Total (Indian States) ..	43·6	26,079	4,634	464,339	278,366	742,705	17·0
Grand Total ..	320·6	200,729	34,975	3,640,074	1,734,038	5,374,112	16·8

TABLE No. 3.

In lakhs of rupees.

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Total (Indian States) ..	43·6	26,079	4,634	464,339	278,366	742,705	17·0
Grand Total ..	320·6	200,729	34,975	3,640,074	1,734,038	5,374,112	16·8

TABLE NO. 3.

Working Capital by Provinces and States for 1938-39 only.

In lakhs of rupees.

Province.	Estimated Population. (Millions.)	Share Capital Paid-up.	Loans and Deposits held at the end of the Year from					Borrowings of Land Mortgage Banks and societies.	Reserve and other Funds.	Total.	Number of Annas per head of Population.
			Members.	Societies.	Provincial or Central Banks.	Government.	Non-Members and other sources.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	49·1	2,46	1,28	1,32	5,28	26	5,49	3,86	2,63	22,60	74
Bombay	19·8	2,39	3,39	66	2,23	23	4,55	38	2,39	16,23	131
Sind	4·5	49	80	28	43	6	88	....	26	3,20	114
Bengal	53·0	2,52	1,83	30	5,02	1	6,50	4	3,86	20,08	61
Bihar	35.3	53	31	5	1,68	14	1,39	....	56	4,65	21
Orissa	7·3	15	5	4	50	....	39	....	20	1,32	29
United Provinces	51·0	76	30	10	59	....	64	1	68	3,10	10
Punjab	26·2	1,95	91	54	4,91	....	5,10	12	3,46	16,99	104
Central Provinces and Berar.	16·7	36	9	22	1,72	....	1,97	12	96	5,43	52
Assam	9·7	9	10	3	16	....	28	3	19	88	15
North-West Frontier Province.	2·6	5	2	2	8	....	8	....	4	28	17
Coorg	0·2	4	1	2	4	1	4	....	5	20	157
Ajmer-Merwara	0·6	8	9	5	10	1	15	1	14	62	166
Hyderabad Administered Area.	0·2	3	13	....	....	1	5	....	2	24	190
Delhi	0·8	5	7	2	5	....	10	....	4	34	68
Total (British India) ..	277·0	11,94	9,38	3,63	22,81	73	27,60	4,57	15,50	96,16	56
Mysore	7·1	53	55	6	22	3	60	18	46	2,63	59
Baroda	2·7	11	26	4	13	1	19	5	17	95	56
Hyderabad	16·2	60	7	5	69	2	51	....	55	2,50	25
Bhopal	0·8	1	....	....	4	2	....	....	8	16	32
Gwalior	3·8	13	1	4	....	31	11	....	33	94	40
Indore	1·5	8	11	2	19	2	28	....	22	91	98
Kashmir	3·9	24	....	2	25	1	20	....	27	99	41
Travancore	6·2	32	10	3	10	2	10	....	12	79	20
Cochin	1·4	5	4	2	4	....	10	11	7	43	49
Total (Indian States) ..	43·6	2,08	1,15	28	1,65	45	2,08	34	2,30	10,31	38
Grand Total	320·6	14,02	10,53	3,90	24,46	1,18	29,68	4,91	17,80	1,06,47	53

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TABLE No. 4.

Operations of Co-operative Societies, 1938-39.

(In Thousands of Rupees)

	Provincial Banks.	Central Banks.	Land Mortgage Banks and Societies.	Agricultural Societies.		Non-Agricultural Societies.	
				Credit.	Non-Credit.	Credit.	Non-Credit.
Number	10	594	226	93,767	11,504	6,699	8,831
Working Capital :—							
Share Capital	77,36	2,62,01	36,15	4,05,95		6,20,28	
Loans and deposits held from—							
Members	6,70,78	15,53,09	.. 2,10,91*	1,35,52		9,17,13	
Non-Members				1,30,42		6,13,50	
Societies	86,56	2,81,03	2,72,86	10,96		11,92	
Provincial or Central Banks	3,15,54	4,02,36		15,98,19		1,29,72	
Government	14,58	40,45	7,02	8,48		54,49	
Reserve and other Funds..	1,20,30	4,03,26	8,01	8,71,99		3,76,38	
Total	12,85,12	29,42,20	5,34,96	31,61,51		27,23,43	
Loans made during the year to—							
Individuals..	2,57,37	1,36,07	81,54	6,74,94		14,90,68	
Banks and Societies ..	4,75,90	9,14,51	74,31	64,08		1,10,16	
Loans due by—							
Individuals..	30,13	76,98	2,74,51	24,01,44		19,11,37	
Of which overdue	....	.. ..	11,60	11,15,83		2,77,73	
Banks and Societies ..	6,33,92	19,15,51	18,56	78,12		61,69	
Profits	10,99	39,03	278	Loss 69,66		54,27	

* Including Rs. 1,97,46,000 as debentures.

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Societies : Literary, Scientific and Social.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY (THE ROYAL) OF INDIA (Calcutta).—Founded 1820. A Class. Annual subscription Rs. 32. Entrance fee Rs. 8. B Class. Annual subscription Rs. 12. *Secretary* : S. Percy-Lancaster, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., M.R.A.S. 1, Alipore Road, Alipore.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BURMA.—Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Kandawglay, P. O. Rangoon, Burma.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS.—Established 1835. Quarterly subscription for members in Class A Rs. 7, in Class B Rs. 3. *President:* H. E. The Governor of Madras. *Chairman:* The Hon. Mr. Justice S. Wadsworth, I.C.S. *Hon. Secretary:* B. S. Nirody, M.Sc. *Hon. Treasurer:* H. A. Buller, Teynampet, S. W. Madras.

ALL-INDIA AGRICULTURAL AND CATTLE IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—The objects of the Society are to collect statistics and information relating to cattle and agriculture of India; to devise ways and means to increase the number of good cattle; to promulgate and popularise a scheme of intensive cultivation of food and fodder crops; to advocate measures towards wide expansion of free pasture; to get laws passed to the above effect. Has succeeded in getting passed the Anti-Phooka Act by both the Provincial and the Central Legislatures. *President*: Sir Nalini Ranjan Chatterjea, Kt., M.A., B.L.; *Hon. Jt. Secretaries:* Rai Bahadur Abinash Ch. Banerjee, M.A., C.I.E.; Iswar Das Jalan, Solicitor, M.L.A.; *Office Secretary:* N. N. Roy, M.A., B.L., 47, Zakaria Street, Calcutta.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—Founded 1886, to promote the prosecution of Anthropological research in India; to correspond with Anthropological Societies throughout the world; to hold meetings for reading and discussing papers; and to publish a journal containing the transactions of the Society. Annual subscription Rs. 10. *President*: H. T. Sorley, I.C.S. *Hon. Secretary*: Dr. N. A. Thoothi, B.A., D.Phil. (Oxon.). *Office Address*: c/o K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Bldg., 134-136, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—Founded in 1918 for the encouragement and promotion of research in the various branches of Pure and Applied Mathematics, and in the History of Mathematics. It conducts a journal entitled "The Proceedings of the Benares Mathematical Society", in which original papers on Mathematics are published, and maintains a library. There are about 100 members from all parts of India. Admission fee Rs. 10. Annual subscription Rs. 6 (Resident members) and Rs. 5 (non-resident members). *President:* Prof. A. C. Banerji, I.E.S.; *Secretary:* Prof. Chandi Prasad, M.A., B.Sc.; *Editor:* Dr. A. N. Singh, D.Sc.; *Treasurer:* Dr. R. S. Verma, D.Sc. *Address:* 22, Senpura, Benares City.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, POONA.—The Institute was inaugurated on the 6th of July 1917, the 80th birthday of late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, at the hands of H. E. Lord Willingdon, who became its first President. Its objects are to publish critical editions of texts and original works bearing on Oriental antiquities, to provide an up-to-date Oriental library, to train students in the methods of research and to act as an information bureau on all points connected with Oriental Studies. The valuable library of the late Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, which he had bequeathed already to the Institute, was after his demise handed over by his executors to the Institute, and is now located in the Central Hall of the Institute. Since the 1st of April 1918 the Government of Bombay have transferred to the custody of the Institute the unique collection of nearly 20,000 manuscripts formerly accommodated in the Deccan College, together with a maintenance grant of Rs. 3,000 a year. Government have likewise entrusted to the Institute a grant of Rs. 10,000 a year for the publication of the B. S. S. and The Government Oriental Series. The Institute has also started a series called the *Bhandarkar Oriental Series* in which two works have been already published and some others have been undertaken. The Institute has undertaken to edit *Mahabharata* critically (*Editor-in-Chief:* Dr. V. S. Sukthankar), at the initiation of the Raja of Aundh who has promised a total grant of Rs. one lakh for that purpose. Grants are being received from the Government of India (Rs. 4,000 a year), the University of Bombay (Rs. 3,000 a year) and the Government of Bombay (Rs. 6,000 a year), Burma, Hyderabad (Deccan), Baroda and Mysore as well as from several Southern Mahratta States. Recently the Government of H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior sanctioned Rs.25,000 for the *Mahabharata* work at the rate of Rs.2,500 per year for 10 years. The Trustees of Sir Dorab Tata Trust have also sanctioned an annual grant of Rs.1,000 for the same purpose for 5 years. The British Academy has also given a grant to the *Mahabharata* as a token of their appreciation of this work. The Institute issues a Journal called *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute* published four times a year. It also held under its auspices the First Oriental Conference on the 5th, 6th and 7th of November 1919 under the patronage of H. E. Sir George Lloyd and the presidency of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar. Thanks to liberal donations from the Tatas and the Jain community, supplemented by Grants-in-Aid from the Government of Bombay, the Institute is housed in a fine building near the hills behind the Home of the Servants of India Society. Since August 1927 the Institute has been conducting regular M.A. classes in Sanskrit, Pali, Ardhamadadhi and Ancient Indian Culture. Lectures by eminent scholars are also delivered occasionally. Besides these lectures a regular series of free Extension Lectures at certain intervals has been arranged for the benefit of the public. Membership dues Rs. 10 a year or Rs. 100 compounded for life. Members can, subject to certain conditions, borrow books from the library and get the "Annals" free and other publications (a list covering about 100 titles sent free upon request) at concession rates. *Secretary:* Dr. R. N. Dandekar, M.A., Ph.D.; *Curator:* P. K. Gode, M.A.

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THE BHARATA ITIHASA SANSHODHAKA MANDALA, POONA.—Founded in 1910 by the late Mr. V. K. Rajwade and Sardar K. C. Mehendale and registered under Act XXI of 1860 in 1916 with the object of collecting and conserving historical materials, erecting suitable buildings for preserving and exhibiting them, publishing such materials and other works of historical research and generally to encourage and foster critical study of and research in Indian history. Has a building of its own; has recently acquired new premises for additional buildings; possesses the best collection of Persian and Marathi historical papers owned by any private society. Has a rare collection of about a thousand Indian paintings now housed in a special wing recently added, maintains a coin cabinet and an armoury of old weapons. Has a section for copper plates, sculpture and archæology and has a library of rare books. Holds fortnightly and annual meetings where notes and papers based on original documents are presented, discussed and afterwards published. Has published several volumes of original historical letters and other historical and literary books whose total number exceeds 80. Received Rs. 5,000 for publishing materials of the Shivaji period from the late Raja Sahib of Mudlol. Conducts a quarterly journal devoted to research. Work done mostly in Marathi. Celebrated the Silver Jubilee by calling the first All-India Modern History Congress in 1935. Has planned Commemoration volumes in English giving an analytical account of researches in various fields. Depends entirely on public subscriptions. Is supported by many Rajas, Jahagirdars, Sardars and the public. The late Dr. J. E. Abbot of New Jersey, U.S.A., left by will a gift of 30,000 dollars to the Mandala for buildings. Annual membership fees for various classes are Rs. 3, 6, 12, 25, 125 and 300 which can be compounded for life by paying ten times the annual subscription of a particular class in a single year. Effective members over 700; Annual income averages between 3 to 4 thousand rupees. *President:* N. C. Kelkar, B.A., LL.B.; *Vice-Presidents:* D. V. Apte, B.A.; Prof. V. G. Kale, M.A.; Shrimant Babasaheb Ghorpade of Ichalkaranji; *Secretaries:* Prof. D. V. Potdar, B.A., corresponding member, Indian Historical Records Commission, and Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, C.I.E.; *Treasurer:* G. V. Ranade, and eight ordinary members all elected. *Address:* 312-13, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—Founded 1888, to promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pictures and Applied Arts, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gallery for pictures and other works of Art. Annual exhibition usually held every January. Annual subscription Rs. 10; Life member Rs. 100. *President*: Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart.; *Hon. Treasurer*: Rao Bahadur N. G. Agaskar; *Hon. Secretary:* V. V. Oak, Bar-at-Law. *Office*: Secretariat, Ground Floor, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—Founded 1804, to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences and Literature. Annual subscription Rs. 60. *Secretary:* J. S. Tilley, Town Hall, Bombay.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—Founded 1883 to promote friendly intercourse and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the interest and status of the medical profession in Bombay and the Presidency. Entrance Fee for Resident members Rs. 5, monthly subscription Rs. 2, Absent members Rs. 2 yearly and non-resident members yearly subscription Rs. 5. *President:* Dr. A. P. Bacha; *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. M. B. Thakore and Dr. J. P. Padshah; *Hon. Treasurer*: Dr. R. D. Mody; *Hon. Librarians:* Dr. V. B. Desai and Dr. A. Karmally; *Hon. Secretaries:* Dr. Sorab J. Popat and Dr. K. S. Bharucha, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860).—Founded 1883 to promote the study of Natural History in all its branches. The Society has a membership of about 1,400 all over the world and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Ceylon. In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, and a great part of the Society's collections have been transferred to that Museum. A Journal is published three times during the year which contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders. The Society's library is open to members and books may be borrowed under special arrangement by members residing in the mofussil. Annual subscription Rs. 25. Entrance fee Rs. 10. *Patron:* H. E. The Viceroy of India; *Vice-Patrons:* H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.; H. H. The Maharaja of Baroda; H. H. The Maharaja of Travancore, G.C.I.E.; H. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; H. H. The Maharaja of Jodhpur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.; H. H. The Maharajadhiraj of Patiala; H. H. The Maharaja of Rewa, K.C.S.I.; H. H. The Maharaja of Bhavnagar; H. H. The Nawab of Junagadh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Sir David Ezra, Kt., F.Z.S.; A. S. Vernay; Lt.-Col. K. G. Gharpurey, I.M.S. (Retd.); W. S. Millard, F.Z.S. *President:* H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., D.L., Governor of Bombay. *Vice-Presidents:* H. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Rev. Fr. J. F. Caius, S.J., Rt. Rev. R. D. Acland, M.A.; *Curator:* S. H. Prater, C.M.Z.S., M.L.A., J.P., *Asst. Curator:* C. McCann. *Head Clerk:* A. F. Fernandes. *Accountant:* D. P. Lanjekar. *Offices: Gallery Assistant:* P. F. Gomes. 114, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Founded to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general; (*b*) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally, and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations and if possible, by holding classes and examinations; (*c*) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise; (*d*) to arrange for homely talk

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or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls, provided the people in such localities or chawls give facilities. The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street was built by the Association at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,00,000. The foundation stone was laid by Lady Willingdon in March, 1914, and it was opened in March, 1915. It is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall, Library, Museum, etc., and also provides accommodation for King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1924, the Museum and office of the Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards, and the Vaccination Station. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer :* Dr. R. K. Mhatre, L. M. & S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Cantab.), Executive Health Officer, Bombay. *Joint Honorary Secretary :* Dr. C. Coutinho, B.Sc., L. M. & S., D. Hy.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The British and Foreign Bible Society has been at work in this country since 1811. It has 6 Auxiliaries in India and an Agency in Burma. The first Auxiliary was established in Calcutta in 1811, then followed the Bombay Auxiliary in 1813, the Madras Auxiliary in 1820, the North India Auxiliary in 1845, the Punjab Auxiliary in 1863, the Bangalore Auxiliary in 1875, while the Burma Agency was founded in 1899. The Bible or some portion of it is now to be had in over 100 different Indian languages and dialects and the circulation throughout India and Burma reached 1,363,397 issues in 1940. The Bibles, Testaments, and Portions in the various vernaculars are sold at rates which the very poorest can pay, and at considerable loss to the Society. Gifts of English Scriptures are made to students who pass University examinations, the New Testament and Psalms to Matriculates and the Bible to Graduates. (These gifts have been discontinued at present on account of the war).

Portions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in raised type for the use of the Blind and large grants of money are annually given to the different Missions, to enable them to carry on Colportage and Bible Women's work. Besides the British and Foreign Bible Society, there is Bible work carried on in India, and Burma in a much smaller way by the Bible Translation Society—which is connected with the Baptist Missionary Society—the National Bible Society of Scotland, the American Bible Society and the Tranquebar Tamil Bible Society.

The following table shows the growth in the British & Foreign Bible Society's work during the past few years in India and Burma :—

TABLE OF CIRCULATION OF THE B.F.B.S. IN INDIA.

Auxiliaries.	1940.	1939.	1938.	1937.	1936.	1935.	1934.	1933.
Calcutta ..	226,063	218,361	238,342	244,292	244,770	212,558	232,094	230,657
Bombay ..	242,581	248,401	232,494	230,528	213,276	243,474	190,809	214,544
Madras ..	385,656	444,848	356,686	338,985	352,799	294,700	286,522	301,396
Bangalore ..	43,657	48,372	38,924	44,705	31,410	34,083	23,912	26,077
North India .	250,651	212,321	185,568	187,220	196,834	238,366	222,512	236,800
Punjab ..	118,525	106,570	107,845	94,462	87,994	97,560	77,786	94,605
Burma ..	96,264	104,160	113,929	115,251	101,821	112,077	106,623	134,357
Total ..	1,363,397	1,383,033	1,273,788	1,255,443	1,231,834	1,232,818	1,140,258	1,238,436

These returns do not include the copies which any Auxiliary has supplied to London or to any other Auxiliaries during the year.

General Secretary for India and Ceylon: The Rev. J.S. M. Hooper, M.A., Mayo Road, Nagpur, C. P.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Bombay Branch).—Founded 1886, to promote Medical and the Allied Sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession. *Secretary :* Dr. D. R. Bharucha, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), 'Dreamland,' 25, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY was established in 1927 to help forward the operation of the Bombay Children Act by taking over responsibility for the maintenance of the Umarkhadi Children's Remand Home, for the organisation of inquiry, and probation, including voluntary supervision work regarding the cases of boys and girls dealt with by the Juvenile Court, for the management of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga ; The Society maintains the Children's Home, Chembur, which is an Agricultural biased school. The Society is a private charitable organisation with a grand-in-aid from Government. Its work lies amongst destitute children hailing from all parts of India, juvenile offenders less than 16 years of age and children offended against by adult persons, all of whom have been arrested under the Bombay Children Act in either Bombay City or Suburban District. *President:* H. E. Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E. *Vice-President*: K. M. Munshi, M.L.A. *Chairman* : Mrs. Maneklal Premchand. *Jt. Treasurers :* Behram N. Karanjia and Prabhashankar Bhatt. *Hon. Secretary :* Kanji Dwarkadas. *Secretary :* K. G. Rama Rao.

CONSUMPTIVES' HOMES SOCIETY.—This Society was started by the late Byramji Malabari and Dayaram Gidumal on the 1st of June 1909. Malabari secured a large grant of land in a Himalayan pine forest in Dharampur (Simla Hills) from H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, for a Sanatorium for Consumptives. His Highness also gave a donation of Rs. one lakh. In 1911 by special permission the Sanatorium was named " The

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King Edward VII Sanatorium." It has its special water works known as the Lady Hardinge Water Works, presented by the late Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., of Ahmedabad. The Sanatorium has a Guest House: The Noshirwan Adul Guest House for visitors to Dharampore. It has accommodation for 100 patients including the special Punjab Block built from a grant of the Punjab Government and reserved for European patients. Most of the blocks and cottages are built by Parsis. The Sir Ratan Tata Charities donated large sums for the upkeep of the sanatorium from 1922, and in 1930 endowed the X-Ray and Electric Light Departments at a cost of Rs.35,000. The Sanatorium has its own dairy and is called the Bai Pirojbai R. H. Patuck Dairy. The Sir Chinubhai Mahdavlal Dispensary has an out-patient department. The Recreation Hall is called "The Sir Bhupinder Singh Recreation Hall" after the name of the late Maharaja of Patiala. Nearly Rs.3,16,000 have been spent on laying out the sites, buildings, etc., and the current annual expenditure is about Rs.56,000. The Senior and Junior Medical Officers are in charge of the Sanatorium. The office of this Society is situated at the Seva Sadan Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay. Mr. S. P. Wadia is the Hon. Secretary and Mr. Pirosha P. Mistri is the Hon. Treasurer.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF INDIA.—The Employers' Federation of India was registered early in 1933 with the following among its main objects:—To promote and protect the interests of employers engaged in the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of India; to promote or oppose legislation or other measures affecting their interests; to collect and circulate statistics and other information of interest to employers; to nominate legatees and advisers to the international Labour Conferences and to formulate opinions on the subjects coming for discussion before such bodies, and to promote or oppose their recommendations; to secure concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of its members; to consider and support well-considered schemes for the welfare and uplift of Labour and establish harmonious relations between Capital and Labour; and to carry on propaganda for the purpose of educating public opinion with regard to the character, scope, importance and needs of industrial enterprise as represented by the Federation.

Most of the leading employers' organisations in India are members of the Federation.

The office-bearers for the year 1941 are:—*President:* Sir H. P. Mody, K.B.E.; *Deputy Presidents:* J. H. S. Richardson, G. B. Gourlay and R. Menzies.

The office of the Federation is at present located at Patel House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.—The European Association was established in 1883 under the title of "The European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association" and was re-established in 1912 under the title of the European Defenee Association, the present title being adopted in 1913. The Association has for its major object the organisation of European influence in the political life of India. The Head Office (Central Administration) is in Sassoon House, 4 Lyons Range, Calcutta. *President:* C. P. Lawson, M.L.A. *Vice-Presidents:* M. A. F. Hirtzel, M.L.A. and H. S. Town, M.L.A. *Hon. General Treasurer:* R. Arthur; *General Secretary:* Mrs. M. R. Grenyer.

BRANCHES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

ASSAM.—*Chairman*, J. R. Clayton; *Hon. Secretary*, R. N. Nicolls, O.B.E. (*Secretary*).

CACHAR.—*Chairman*, L. F. Rae; *Hon. Secretary*, T. A. Cowie.

SYLHET.—*Chairman*, G. Wilson; *Hon. Secretary*, W. B. Barrowman.

E. BENGAL.—*Chairman*, J. E. Manson; *Hon. Secretary*, E. de. H. Bell.

W. BENGAL.—*Chairman*, H. V. Peeling; *Hon. Secretary*, R. Roberts.

CALCUTTA.—*Chairman*, C. P. Lawson, M.L.A.; *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. M. R. Grenyer.

CHITTAGONG.—*Chairman*, R. S. Vipan; *Hon. Secretary*, R. Petrie.

DARJEELING.—*Chairman, and Hon. Secretary*, R. M. Thompson.

DOOARS.—*Chairman*, J. P.Harper; *Hon. Secretary*, W. D. Simpson.

KANKINARRAH.—*Chairman*, H. L. Reddyhough; *Hon. Secretary*, S. S. Done.

BOMBAY.—*Chairman*, A. McIntosh; *Hon. Secretary*, C. B. Cockaine.

NORTH BIHAR.—*Chairman*, E. G. Munns, M.L.A.; *Hon. Secretary*, W. H. Meyrick, O.B.E., M.L.A.

MANBHUM.—*Chairman*, A. C. Combe, M.L.C.; *Jt. Hon. Secretaries*, B. Wilson Haigh, M.L.A. and P. W. H. Woods.

SOUTH INDIAN.—*Chairman*, G. H. Hodgson, M.L.C.; *Hon. Secretary*, G. E. Walker, M.L.A. (*Secretary*).

PUNJAB.—*Chairman*, Sir William Roberts, O.I.E., M.L.A; *Hon. Secretary*, C. T. Mason.

SIND.—*Chairman*, G. O. Pike; *Hon. Secretary*, M. R. Carter.

UNITED PROVINCES.—*Chairman*, H. A. Wilkinson, *Hon. Secretary*, H. W. Morgan.

FEDERATION INTERNATIONAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH SOCIETIES.—(Asia, Africa, Europe and America). Head Office: Moha Bodhi Hall, College Square, Calcutta. Phone B. B. 4527, Calcutta.

Established in 1925 in Iran under the presidentship of the well known scientist Dr. (h. c.) Paul V. Serebriakov-Elboursky. The Federation International is a recognised international scientific institution and has participated in the International Congress held at Cairo in 1925; Cracow in 1927; Paris in 1931; Geneva in 1933; Warsaw in 1934; Brussells in 1935; Calcutta in 1937 and Amsterdam in 1938. Colloborating and co-operating with the Federation are many national and international scientific institutions and eminent scholars from almost all over the world. The aim of the Federation is to encourage research work in the field of different sciences and arts. In the last 15 years of its existence, it has enriched the world

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by many remarkable researches in Geology, Biology, Poleobiology, Poleophitology, Sociology, Chemistry, Kinotology, History, Literature, etc.

It has corrected the geological map of the world as a result of an exploration of the Iranian Plateau ; presented a new science, *viz.* Kinotology ; predicted 234 chemical elements of which 2 have already been approved.

Under the constitution, the Headquarters of the Federation from 1940 is located in Calcutta for the next 15 years. Many rulers of the world, Indian Princes and well known personalities are its Honorary Patrons. Membership of the Federation is open to graduates of any recognised University and those who have rendered either some important public service or done research work in any field of any science or art.

The Federation has 18 scientific research institutions and University Libre whose aim is not educational but research in any field of science or art. The University Libre's main purpose is the examination of theses submitted by scholars for the degree of Doctorate.

Executive Committee of the Federation : Acad. Dr. (h.c.)Paul V. Serebriakov-Elboursky, *Founder and Life Hon. President*; Dr. Kalidas Nag, *President* of *Bureau* ; Acad. Dr. O. G. Ohanian, Acad. Dr. F. K. Dadachanji and Dr. Savitri Devi, *Vice-Presidents* ; Dr. A. K. Mukerji, *General Secretary.*

Representatives in India.—Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, Late Captain, I.M.S., *Vice-President* of the Bombay Branch ; Prof. K. L. Budhiraja of Patiala, *General Secretary,* Southern Punjab States Branch.

INDIAN ACCOUNTANCY BOARD.—The Indian Accountancy Board is constituted under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913-38, which was specially amended in 1930 in order to give effect to an All-India scheme of registration of public accountants and auditors and the creation of an Indian Accountancy Board to advise the Governor-General in Council on all matters relating to the regulation and control of the accountancy profession in India.

From 1914 to 1918 Local Governments granted both temporary and permanent auditors' licenses to persons to act as auditors of Public Companies, as the minimum qualification required, in view of the extensive bank failures of 1913. From 1918 to 1932 the Local Governments, and from 1932-34 the Central Government, granted such licenses to persons who had been awarded the Government Diploma in Accountancy on the recommendation of the Accountancy Diploma Board of Bombay. There were several practical difficulties in administering a central subject by a provincial government and in 1931 the Central Government took charge of the accountancy profession—the youngest of the learned professions. Every person desirous of practising as a public accountant in British India, has to be enrolled on the Register of Accountants maintained by the Central Government and is styled " Registered Accountant " under the Auditors' Certificates Rules of 1932. There is, in operation, a strict scheme of professional examinations, registrations of apprentices for the practical training, recognisation of coaching institutions for the theoretical aspect, registration for the practising public accountant and an elaborate code of professional ethics, all conducted and rigorously enforced by the Central Government on the advice of the Indian Accountancy Board.

From 1932 to1939 the members of the Indian Accountancy Board were nominated by the Central Government out of the ranks of the leading public accountants throughout India. In 1939 the Central Government changed the rules and introduced a progressive element of elected members from the practising accountants. The ultimate goal is to form an autonomous body of accountants to take charge of the profession. Under the present rules, the Indian Accountancy Board consists of 20 members. The term of membership is for 3 years. The present term commenced from 1st July 1939.

Chairman: The Hon'ble Sir Alan Lloyd,C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce. *Secretary :* P. N. Bhandari, B.Com. (London), A.C.A., R.A. *Address :* Government of India, Deptt. of Commerce, New Delhi.

INDIAN ADULT EDUCATION CONFERENCE.—The First Session of the Indian Adult Education Conference was held at Delhi in March, 1938 in order to make a beginning with organising all adult education work being carried on throughout the country. At this Conference it was decided to set up a provisional committee to gather information and make preparations for the next Conference, to be held in 1939. The President of this Committee was the late Hon'ble Justice Sir Shah Mohammad Sulaiman, Judge, Federal Court of India, and the Hon. General Secretary was Prof. H. B. Richardson, Government College, Lahore.

From its Information Bureau at No. 23, Daryagunj, Delhi, the Committee issued periodical bulletins and answered all questions concerning adult education. An Adult Education Handbook, edited by Sir S. Radhakrishnan was published in December, 1939.

The Second Conference was held at Bhagalpur, Bihar, on the 2nd and 3rd December, 1939, under the presidentship of Mr. R.P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University. It was decided that sufficient progress had been made in adult education throughout the country to warrant the setting up of a permanent organisation, in place of the Provisional Organising Committee, to co-ordinate work throughout the country. Therefore the constitution of the Indian Adult Education Association was drawn up with the following Office-bearers of the Council : *President,* R. P. Masani ; *Vice-Presidents,* H. H. The Maharajah of Cooch Behar, Rani Laxmibai Rajwade, Mrs. V. L. Pandit, Dr. Syed Mahmood, Prof. A. N. Basu, C. J. Varkey ; *Hon. General Secretary,* S. M. Bharucha, O.B.E., 134-6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay ; *Hon. Associate Secretaries,* Miss Godavari Gokhale, Pt. N. L. Kitroo, R. Suryenarayana Rao, P. M. Gopalakrishnan, Rev. B. C. Mukerji ; *Hon. Treasurer,* Prof. H. B. Richardson, Holkar College, Indore.

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INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.—Was founded in 1924 with Sir P. C. Ray as *President*, located in the University College of Science Buildings, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, *President ;* Sir U. N. Brahmachari, Prof. N. R. Dhar, H. B. Dunnicliff, Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler, Prof. J. C. Ghosh, Dr. S. Krishna, Prof. P. Neogi, Sir P. C. Ray, Dr. H. K. Sen, Prof. B. K. Singh, *Vice-Presidents ;* Prof. P. Ray and Dr. J. N. Ray, *Hony. Editors ;* Dr. P. K. Bose, *Hony. Secretary ;* Dr. A. C. Sircar, *Hony. Treasurer ;* Dr. C. Barat, Dr. J. K. Chowdhury, Dr. B. B. Dey, Mrs. Sheila Dhar, Dr. S. Joshi, Prof. Sudhamoy Ghosh, Dr. M. Goswami, Dr. B. C. Guha, Prof. P. C. Guha, Dr. A. N. Kapanna, Dr. B. L. Manjunath, Prof. P. C. Mitter, Prof. K. G. Naik, Prof. B. Sanjiva Rao, Dr. S. Siddiqui, Dr. P. B. Ganguli, Dr. M. S. Patel, Dr. K. Venkataraman, Dr. N. A. Yajnik, *Members of the Council ;* G. Banerjee, *Asst. Secretary ;* S. N. Mukherjee and Dr. D. Chakravarti, *Asst. Editors.*

Bombay Branch : Dr. K. Venkataraman, *President ;* Dr. R. D. Desai and Dr. R. C. Shah, *Vice-Presidents ;* S. M. Mehta and P. M. Bharve, *Joint Hon. Secretaries ;* Dr. B. K. Vaidya, *Hony. Treasurer.*

Lahore Branch : Prof. J. N. Ray, *President ;* Dr. A. N. Puri and Prof. S. D. Muzaffar, *Vice-Presidents ;* Bhai Mohan Singh and P. L. Kapur, *Hony. Secretaries ;* Prof. N. A. Yajnik, *Hony. Treasurer.*

Madras Branch : Dr. B. Sanjva Rao, *President ;* Dr. K. L. Moudgill, *Vice-President ;* H. Subba Jois, *Hony. Secretary and Treasurer.*

The Society publishes a monthly Journal dealing with original researches in Chemistry in India and a quarterly Industrial Edition of the main Journal specially devoted to industrial topics. Annual subscription for the Industrial Edition is Rs. 6 for non-Fellows. Subscription to Fellows : Rs. 16, Non-Fellows Rs. 16 and an additional Rs. 2 for the Industrial and News Edition. Fellowship is open to graduates of Chemistry and to those who are interested with the progress of Chemistry. Junior Chemists of below 26 years of age are eligible to Associate membership on payment of Rs. 3, as annual subscription. Particulars and Election form can be had from the Hon. Secretary, Indian Chemical Society, P. O. Box No. 10857, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

INDIAN AND EASTERN NEWSPAPER SOCIETY.—Formed in February 1939 to act as a Central Organisation of the Newspaper Press of India, Burma and Ceylon and to promote the common interests of its members. *President :* Arthur Moore, The "Statesman" ; *Deputy President :* Devadas Gandhi, "Hindusthan Times" ; *Vice-President :* H. W. Smith, "The Times of India" ; *Hony. Treasurer :* B. J. Kirchner ; *Secretary :* Asu De ; Committee 1941-42 : F. W. Bustin, "The Civil and Military Gazette" ; T. K. Ghosh, "The Amrita Bazar Patrika" ; S. C. Majumdar, "The Ananda Bazar Patrika" ; P. L. Sondhi, "The Tribune" ; K. Srinivasan, "The Hindu." *Address :* Post Box No. 69, New Delhi.

INDIAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.—(Central Committee).—The original Committee set up in Delhi in 1924. *Secretary :* Mr. U. N. Sen, C/o Associated Press, New Delhi.

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—Founded in 1907 for the advancement of mathematical studies in India. It conducts two quarterly journals, *The Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society* and *The Mathematics Student ;* the former publishes original papers on mathematical subjects and the latter is devoted to the needs of students and teachers of mathematics. The Society maintains a library of current mathematical periodicals in all languages and some new books on the subject. The library is located at the Fergusson College, Poona, whence the journals and books are circulated to members by post. The journals of the Society are published in Madras. There are about 400 members from all parts of India. *President :* Dr. R. Vaidynath Swamy, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D., Reader, University of Madras, Madras. *Secretaries :* Dr. Ram Behari, M.A., Ph.D., St. Stephen's College, Delhi ; S. Mahadevan, M.A., L. T. Presidency College, Madras. *Librarian :* R. P. Shintre, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona.

INDIAN OVERSEAS CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.—Founded in 1938. The objects of the Indian Overseas Central Association are, among others :—To promote, protect, safeguard and maintain the rights, privileges and interests of all Indians overseas ; to secure for them by every possible endeavour equality of treatment as to admission, residence, occupation and status ; to strengthen in every way constitutional organisations in different countries and colonies for the protection of Indian interests ; to assist emigrating Indians ; to encourage friendly feelings between Indians and non-Indians ; to organise educational, cultural, commercial and agricultural exhibitions, and to publish, sell and distribute literature that furthers the objects of the Association.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian Overseas Central Association held at the residence of Shri Lala Narain Datta, on the 1st March 1939 a proposal to build "Pravasi Bhawan" (Overseas House) was considered and it was resolved to authorise the Honorary Secretary of the Association to apply to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, for a suitable piece of land in Delhi. It is now understood that the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of Delhi has forwarded a proposal to the Government of India to allot a piece of land of about 3½ acres at a very prominent place in New Delhi at nominal cost and nominal annual rent. Accordingly an application has been submitted to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Delhi. It is proposed to start and carry on the following activities in the first instance at the proposed Bhawan and expand their sphere of work in other directions as the future needs and exigencies of the situation may require :—Commercial and Industrial Museum ; International Information Bureau ; Library and Reading Room ; Guest House ; Public Meetings Hall ; Offices of the Association.

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The Association will shortly begin to publish a monthly magazine entitled "Indian Overseas" for the furtherance of its aims and objects. During the year under review the Association held a public meeting under the presidentship of Mr. M. Asaf Ali, M.L.A. (Central) to accord a welcome to the Indian Delegation from the Ceylon India Congress, which consisted of Dr. Perisundram, Ex-Minister, Ceylon Government, Mr. H. M. Desai, Dewan Bahadur I. X. Pareira, and Mr. A. Aziz. Prominent Visitors from overseas to the office of the Association included Hon. Mr. J. B. Pandya, Member, Kenya Executive Council and Mr. V. R. Boal, Managing Director, "Tanganyika Herald."

Membership is open to all Indians sympathising with the Cause of Indians overseas. Minimum annual subscription is Rs. 3.

President : S. Satyamurti, M.L.A. ; *Vice-Presidents :* M. S. Aney, M.L.A. ; A. C. Datta, M.L.A. ; Sir A. H. Ghuznavi, M.L.A. ; Bhai Parmanand, M.L.A. ; Padampat Singhania, M.L.A. (U.P.) ; Huseinbhoy A. Lalji, M.L.A. ; Hon. V. V. Kalikar ; Dr. B. S. Moonje, Ex- M.L.A. and Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, M.L.A. (U.P.) *Hon. Treasurer :* Lala Narain Datta ; *Hon. Secretary :* C. L. Patel. Reading Road, New Delhi.

THE INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION LIMITED.—Registered Office—41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Patrons : His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., D.L., Governor of Bombay ; His Excellency Sir Hugh Dow, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Sind.

Vice-Patrons : Major-General Sir Reginald Ford, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

The Association was formed in 1926 and registered in October 1927 having a Council with headquarters in Bombay and Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Assam, Lahore, Nagpur and New Delhi, each with a Local Committee.

The subscriptions for membership of the Association are :

		Per annum.
Associate Members	..	Rs. 5
Ordinary Members	..	,, 10
Supporting Members	..	,, 300

The aims and objects of the Association are to promote the cause of Road, Motor and Air Transport Development throughout India by making representations to the Government of India, Governments of Provinces, District Boards and other Public Bodies concerned, regarding the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, bridges and aerodromes and methods of transport, to make representations to all or any of the bodies regarding the adjustment of taxation, customs duties and excise affecting motor vehicles and other modes of transport and the employment of same in such a manner as to facilitate the development of motor and air transport throughout India ; to educate the public by means of propaganda and to create authoritative public opinion with regard to the needs of, and advantages to be derived from, improved road and air communications and the use of these forms of transport.

All persons, associations, firms or companies interested in Road, Motor and Air Transport Development and their problems are eligible for election as members.

The present constitution of the Council of the Association is :—

President : The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Parker, J.P.

Members of Council : Major-General Sir Reginald Ford, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. ; H. E. Ormerod, J.P. ; S. Guevrek ; Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., J.P. ; R. J. Watson ; Nurmahomed M. Chinoy, J.P. ; T. R. S. Kynnersley ; W. B. Whiteside ; H. M. Halsted ; D. Nilsson ; V. F. Noel Paton, J.P. ; J. W. Malone, J.P. ; W. Hutchinson ; J. T. Perry ; G. H. Richmond.

Branches are already in existence in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Assam, Lahore, Nagpur and New Delhi and others will be formed as and when occasion demands. The former Branch in Burma has now been reconstituted under the name of the Burma Transport Development Association and is working in close co-operation with the Association.

The applications for membership should be made to the General Secretary of the Association at 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, or to the Secretaries of the Branches, Bombay, P.O. Box 853 ; Calcutta, P.O. Box 2285 ; Madras, P.O. Box 1270 ; Karachi, P.O. Box 168 ; Assam P.O. Mohanaghat ; Lahore, P.O. Box 161 ; Nagpur, Velloz Bldg., Kingsway ; and New Delhi, P.O. Box 56.

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ART (Calcutta).—*Patron :* Marquess of Zetland, G.C.I.E. *Secretary :* Dr. Niharranjan Ray. *Office :* 11, Wellington Square, Calcutta.

INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The India Sunday School Union, founded in Allahabad in 1876, is an interdenominational organisation having for its object the strengthening of religious and moral education in the Christian schools throughout the Indian Empire. It has six full time workers, both Indian and European. Its General Council is composed of representatives from the National Christian Council, the Provincial Representative Councils local Sunday School Unions which are Auxiliaries of the I.S.S.U., and from Church Councils.

The headquarters of the Union are at Coonoor on the Nilgiri Hills, where, besides the office and well-stocked book shop, there is the St. Andrew Teacher Training Institution. In this institution Summer Schools are held where a short but intensive course of study and training is offered to leaders in religious education from all parts of India.

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Besides the activities at headquarters, the Union offers courses of lectures in any part of the country, delivered by members of its staff. A Quarterly Journal is published in English, and Lesson Notes for teachers in English and several vernaculars. Text-books on subjects connected with the work of Bible teaching are also published in various languages, and Scripture examinations are organised.

The officers of the Union are as follows :—

President : The Hon. Sir David Devadass, Madras.

Vice-President : Prof. B. B. Malvea, Ph. D., Allahabad.

Treasurer : W. H. Warren, Madras.

General Secretary : Rev. L. Watts, Coonoor.

The most recent statistics show that there are in India 19,660 Sunday Schools with 37,583 teachers, and 805,586 scholars.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) :—Founded in 1920 ; granted a Royal Charter in 1935. Objects :—(briefly) to promote the general advancement of engineering and engineering science and their application in India and to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas on those subjects amongst its members. The membership consists of Honorary Members ; Honorary Life Members ; Members and Associate Members (Corporate Members) ; Companions ; Students ; and Associates. The Institution is an All-India body and comprises engineers of all branches, civil, mechanical, electrical, mining, structural, etc. Membership of the Institution demands the same high standard of professional status and qualifications as is required by the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Institutions in England.

The Institution is administered by a Council consisting of 30 to 50 Corporate Members representing all branches of engineering. It has seven Local Centres with its own Administrative Committees, and the total membership is over 1,500. It publishes a quarterly technical Journal.

The Council of this Institution act as local technical advisers to the British Standard Institution on their draft specifications. *President :* N. V. Modak, B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.E. (India), F.R.S.I. ; *Technical Secretary :* A. R. Nisser, E.E. Hons. (U.S.A.), D.I.C. (London) ; *Secretary :* Rai C. C. Seal Bahadur ; *Headquarters.*—8, Gokhale Road, Calcutta.

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—(187, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta). The Association is keenly devoted to collecting original statistics and information relating to the cattle problem of India. Received kind appreciations and sympathy from Ministers of all the Provinces of India. Has found the root of the trouble to lie in the prevailing general condition of starvation of cattle throughout the country and the growing scarcity of good cattle. Advocates a practical scheme of wholesale regeneration of cattle by way of getting laws passed towards wide increment of pasture and preservation of good cattle.

President: Baijnath Bajoria, M.L.A. *Hony. Secretary :* Jhabarmull Modi.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, College Road, Nungumbakam, Madras.

The Society's Library contains nearly a lakh of books which are circulated to members.

Patrons : His Excellency the Governor of Madras and the Lord Bishop of Madras ; *President :* The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. Wadsworth, I.C.S. ; *Hony. Secretary :* J. Spencer ; *Librarian :* C. N. Ramakrishna Iyer, B.A.

NATIONAL HORSE BREEDING AND SHOW SOCIETY OF INDIA.—Formed in 1923, by Major-General Sir Bernard James, Kt., C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., who was President from 1923 to 1925. Objects : To form a national body of public opinion on horse-breeding matters ; to encourage and promote horse-breeding in India ; to protect and promote the interests of horse-breeders and to give them every encouragement ; to improve and standardise the various types of horses bred in India ; to prepare an Indian stud book ; and to promote uniformity in all matters connected with horse shows in India. *Patron-in-Chief :* H. E. The Viceroy ; *President* (for 1940) : Col. J. Bruce, O.B.E., Renala Estate, Punjab. *Secretary :* Lieut.-Col. W. H. Blood, M.V.O. The Society issues the following publication : "The Horse in India," an illustrated quarterly Journal in English. The Society holds the Imperial Delhi Horse Show annually in February, but which has been suspended for the duration of the War. *Registered Office*—New Delhi.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION. (Established in 1915). *Head Office*—Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Objects : (*a*) To ascertain and endeavour generally to obtain redress of grievances of passengers travelling either by Railways, Steamers, Tramways or Motor Buses (*b*) To deal with problems of transport in general (*c*) To represent to Government, Local Bodies, and other authorities as also to Railway and Steamship Companies, and Tramway Company, carrying passengers and traffic to take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of such grievances (*d*) To take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of aforesaid grievances and tackling of problems relating to transport in general and (*e*) To hold or join with other Associations, organisation or Institutions, having similar aims and objects in holding lectures, gatherings, public meetings, etc., and to carry on propaganda to further the objects of the Association and to educate the travelling public and the mercantile community with regard to their rights and remedies.

President : Behram N. Karanjia, M.L.C., J.P. *Vice-Presidents :* Gordhandas G. Morarji, J.P. and J. M. Kamdar, Solicitor. *Hon. Joint Secretaries :* Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat, Mohanlal A. Parikh, and S. N. C. Patuck. *Asst. Secretary :* S. S. Iyer.

P. E. N. ALL-INDIA CENTRE.—The All-India Centre of this International Society of eminent poets, playwrights, editors, essayists, novelists (P.E.N.) was founded in 1933 by Sophia Wadia under the presidency of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, long an honorary member of the Lon-

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don Centre. The Vice-Presidents are Ramananda Chatterjee, Srimati Sarojini Naidu and Sir S. Radhakrishnan. The aim of the P.E.N. everywhere is to promote friendliness among writers and to uphold freedom of speech. In addition, the All-India Centre is working for national cultural unity by spreading appreciation of the many Indian literatures outside their own language area and also abroad. This is done by means of public lectures and through its monthly journal *The Indian P.E.N.*, available to the general public in India for Rs. 3 per annum. The All-India Centre has over 200 members among the country's leading writers and editors. Membership is open to any Indian of recognised position as a writer, subject to the approval of the Managing Committee. Entrance fee Rs. 5 ; and the annual fee Rs. 3, which includes subscription to *The Indian P.E.N.* The fee for life membership is Rs. 100. *Honorary Secretary :* N. K. Bhagwat M.A., "Aryasangha," 22, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.—Formed March 1897; Annual subscription Rs. 5. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer :* E. Franklin DeSouza, 30-C, Khotachiwadi, Bombay 4.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.—This Institution was started in 1909 by the late Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, the late G. K. Devadhar, and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona, and was registered in 1917. Its main object is to make women self-reliant, and to train them for missionary work, including educational and medical work, on a non-sectarian basis, amongst their sisters and brethern in backward areas, especially the former. Nominal fees are charged for instruction in all classes. There are eight different departments sub-divided into about 100 classes. The total number of women and girls on the rolls at the various Centres of the Society is about 2,401. There are in Poona three hostels, for women with 113 inmates including inmates from backward classes. Two fully qualified nurses have so far been sent by the Society for post-graduate course in Public Health Nursing at the Bedford College for women, London, with the partial help of a scholarship from the League of Red Cross Society, Paris. Besides, there are Maternity Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Infant Welfare Centres at Ahmednagar, Alibag and Sholapur under the management of the society in connection with other organisations. The institution is largely dependent upon public contributions and Government assistance. The annual expenditure of the whole organisation now exceeds Rs. 1,42,000.

President : Shrimant Sow. Rani Saheb of Phalton ; *Local Secretary and Treasurer :* Mrs. Yamunabai Bhat ; *Lady Superintendent and Secretary for Development and Collections :* Mrs. Jankibai Bhat ; *General Secretary :* G. B. Garud, B.A. (Senior Life Member) ; *Hon. Jt. General Secretary :* Dr. N. L. Ranade, B.A., M.B.B.S.

PRESS-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, Bombay—Started on 30th April 1919 to promote the interests of the printing and litho presses and allied trades, to bring about harmony and co-operation among press owners and proprietors and to take such steps as may be necessary in furtherance of the above objects.

Office:—196 B, Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

Secretary:—Manilal C. Modi.

RANGOON LITERARY SOCIETY.—*Patron :* H. E. The Governor of Burma ; *President :* B. R. Pearn ; *Hon. Secretary :* Mrs. F. E. Boot, 35, York Road, Rangoon.

RECREATION CLUB INSTITUTE.—This Institution —a philanthropic and humanitarian body—was established by the members of the Ismaili Dharmic Library in 1911 with the object of uplifting and elevating the poor, without distinction of caste or creed. It also tries to improve the social, economic and spiritual condition of the depressed (Harijan) and poor classes of people and with this intent has founded primary schools, associations and such other departments in order to ameliorate their condition and to achieve these objects by constructive and constitutional means. It also maintains orphanages, lecture halls and Missionaries who constantly travel and impart general education. It has branches at Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), Poona, Warrangal, Gondia, Dhoraji, Burma and East Africa. It publishes three Anglo-Vernacular papers, namely the "Ismaili" (a weekly Anglo-Gujarati), "Al-Islah" (weekly Urdu), 'Nizari' (a monthly Anglo-Gujarati), for the benefit of its members and the propagation of Islam. Its central office is situated in Bombay at Kandi Moholla, Imamwada Road.

President : Major Ali Mahomed Mecklai, J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate ; *Hon. Secretary :* H. R. Sani, B.A., LL.B.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, INDIA AND BURMA SECTION.—This Society was founded in 1754 "for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce," and devotes itself primarily to the application of science and art to practical purposes. The Society ranks as one of the three oldest learned societies in England, and numbered among its early members most of the famous Englishmen of the 18th century. During its long history it has been the source of many reforms and improvements in all branches of art and industry, and it is from its activities that most of the more specialised British societies have sprung.

The Society has from its earliest days extended its interests and membership to all parts of the British Empire, and in 1869 it founded an Indian Section (now the India and Burma Section), and a little later a Dominions and Colonies Section. The India Section is under the control of a Committee comprised largely of former Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces and others who have held the highest Indian administrative posts. Under its auspices a series of important lectures on Indian subjects is given each year, which, with the other lectures delivered before the Society, are published in the weekly "Journal" and circulated to members of the Society all over the world. There are a large number of Fellows resident in India. *Patron :* H. M. the King ; *President :*

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H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught ; *Chairman of Council :* Sir Atul Chatterjee, G.O.I.E., K.C.S.I. ; *Chairman, India and Burma Section Committee :* Sir David Meek, C.I.E., O.B.E. ; *Secretary :* K. W. Luckhurst, M.A. ; *Assistant Secretary and Secretary, India and Burma and Dominions and Colonies Sections :* D. C. Martin, B.Sc., Ph.D. ; *Society's House :* 6-8, John Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W. C. 2.

THE SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.—(Incorporated in 1932). Registered Office : Electric House, Colaba Causeway, Bombay. The Association is registered under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act. The liability of its members is limited by guarantee to a contribution of Rs. 5. There are six classes of membership ranging from Rs. 5 per annum for Associate Members and Rs. 10 per annum for full Ordinary Members to a single payment of Rs. 1,000 for Supporting Life Member.

The aims, objects and activities include the promotion of safety teaching and safety measures for the prevention of accidents on roads, in factories, mines, workshops, schools and homes and the encouragement of co-operation between different sections of road-users and between employers and employed.

The maintenance of a continuous educational safety propaganda through the Press, Platform, the Wireless and the Association's monthly magazine "Safety News" and "Radiant Youth" as well as through other publications such as Industrial Safety Service Communiques, Games Lessons, "Stop Look Listen," Indian Highway Codes, periodical leaflets and posters combined with film exhibitions.

The holding of conferences, organisation of Safety Weeks, and the promotion of legislation covering all phases of road and industrial accident prevention.

Since the outbreak of the war, the Association has become the Civil Defence Educational Centre. Nearly 10,000 persons drawn from all parts of India have hitherto attended their weekly lectures and Intensive Courses. The Council will continue this great national service as long as need be.

President.—The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Kt.

Hon. Jt. General Secretaries.—A. S. Trollip and Camar S. Tyabjee.

Bombay Provincial Branch.—Chairman : A. S. Trollip, O.I.E., J.P., B.Sc., *Hon. Secretary :* P. J. D'Souza.

Bengal Provincial Branch.—Chairman : Sir Henry Birkmyre, Bart. *Hon. Secretary :* J. B. Daymond.

Ahmedabad Provincial Branch.—Chairman : I. R. Bhagat, B.A., LL.B. *Hon. Secretary :* D. M. Asarpota.

Surat Local Branch.—Chairman : P. J. Taleyarkhan. *Hon. Secretary :* M. C. Benson.

Bihar Provincial Branch.—Representative : M. Tiwary, Jamshedpur.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY.—The Servants of India Society, founded by the late G. K. Gokhale in 1905, is a body of men who are pledged to devote their life to the service of the country on such allowances as the Society may be able to give. Its objects are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means, the interests of the Indian people. Its present strength is 23 Ordinary members, 4 members under training and 1 permanent assistant. The Society has its headquarters in Poona with branches at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Nagpur, and other centres of work at Mayanur, Mangalore and Calicut in the Madras Presidency; Shendurjana in C. P.; Lucknow and Moradabad in U.P.; Lahore in the Punjab and Cuttack in Orissa.

The Society's work is primarily political but as it believes in all round progress of the Indian people, it has always laid equal emphasis on social, economic, educational, labour and depressed class activities and has worked in these fields. The political work is done through the legislatures, the non-official political organizations, deputations to foreign countries and propaganda.

In the field of social, economic and educational work, the Society's activities are equally varied. Some of its members are practically the founders of such institutions as the Poona Seva Sadan, Bombay and Madras Social Service Leagues, the U. P. Seva Samiti, and the Bhil Seva Mandal catering for the needs and uplift of the aboriginal tribes in Gujerat. The Seva Sadan has been a model institution for the education of women which gives training to over 1,500 girls and women in all useful directions. It has many branches in different parts of India carrying on social and educational work. The Social Service League has done good co-operative, educational and welfare work for the mill workers in Bombay by starting Co-operative Societies, adult night and technical schools and conducting welfare centres. The Seva Samiti is an unique organization in Upper India doing service to pilgrims visiting religious places such as Hardwar and Benares, and working in times of epidemics. Its Boy Scouts organization is a well-knit body recognised both by the public and Government. Mr. Chitalia, one of the Society's Workers, has started a rural centre at Amreli in Kathiawar. The Society has been conducting a model Depressed Class Mission in Mangalore and the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust activities in Malabar district. In the Co-operative field the Society has done pioneering work in the Bombay and Madras presidencies. During natural calamities such as floods, famines and epidemics, the Society has done relief work in every part of India. By its work in the Moplah rebellion, the Society has become a household name in Malabar. During recent years several members of the Society have paid special attention to rural reconstruction, including rural education.

The Society conducts two papers.—The *Dnyan Prakash*, the oldest Marathi daily, and the *Hitawad*, a tri-weekly issued from Nagpur. The Society has also published several pamphlets on public questions of the day.

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The question of the subjects of Indian States has also engaged the attention of the Society and some of its members, particularly Messrs. S. G. Vaze and A. V. Thakkar are devoting a part of their energies to that work.

Hon. Pandit H. N. Kunzru, is the Persident, A. V. Thakkar, the Vice-President and D. V. Ambekar, the Secretary.

The Society is a non-communal, non-sectarian body which does not recognise any caste distinctions.

SEVA SADAN.—The Seva Sadan Society was started on the 11th of July, 1908, by the late B. M. Malabari, and Dayaram Gidumal. It is the pioneer Indian ladies' society for training Indian minstrant sisters and through them, serving the poor, the sick and the distressed. To spread its Gospel far and wide, the first branch was opened at Poona as early as 1909. The Society has its headquarters in Gamdevi, Bombay, and maintains the following departments of work; (1) Home for the Homeless; (2) Ashrams (Training Homes); (3) a Marathi Training College, with a primary School; (4) Home Education Classes; (5) Industrial Department including a workroom, where Sewing, Cutting, Hosiery, Cooking and Pastry, and machine and hand Embroidery are among the chief industries taught. The total number of women in the different classes is nearly 600.

Hon. Secretary: Miss B. A. Engineer, M.A., LL.B., M.B.E., J.P.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA.—Office and Homes at King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay.

The Objects of the Society are: To rescue children of all castes and creeds from the streets of Bombay, to prevent begging or other improper use of poor children by adults, to pass such children on to existing charitable institutions and to provide for those otherwise unprovided for, with the support and assistance of the police, to prevent children so far as possible from appearing in Police Courts, to prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals, to take action for the enforcement of the laws for the children and if necessary to suggest new laws or amendments to the existing laws, to promote education, to provide and maintain an organisation for those objects, to do all other lawful thing, incidental or conducive to the attainments of the foregoing objects.

The Society is responsible for the pioneer work of training public opinion regarding the children's Act of 1924. It has also given a lead in the matter of training sub-normal children for which a special class is conducted in the Home. Subscription for Annual Membership, Rs. 10; for Life Membership, Rs. 100.

President: Kanialal M. Munshi; *Chairman*: Frank Oliveira; *Vice-Presidents*: Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., Lady Blackwell, Sir J. B. Boman-Behram, Kt. *Hon. Secretaries*: Mrs. R. P. Masani, Mrs. K. Kania, Mrs. B. P. Seervai, Dr. J. S. Nerurkar. *Hon. Treasurers*: J. R. B. Jejeebhoy and M. A. Dabholkar.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION—Lalji Naranji Memorial Building, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.—The objects of the Association include: the encouragement and development of motoring; the improvement of road communications; the provision for its members of a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to motoring; the provision for its members of protection and defence of their rights as motorists; free legal advice and defence; facilities for touring abroad and the use of International Touring Documents. Tel. Address:—"Windautas". Phone No. 31071 (*Three Lines*). Branch Offices: POONA:—1-B, Arsenal Road; AHMEDABAD:—Lal Darwaja; NAGPUR:—Velloz Buildings, Kingsway; HYDERABAD (DN.):—Bijli Mahal, Bashir Bagh; SECUNDERABAD (DN.):—89, Oxford Street.

Patrons: H. E. The Right Hon'ble Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., D.L., Governor of Bombay and H. E. Sir Henry Joseph Twynam, K.C.S.I., O.I.E., Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar.

President: S. Guevrek; *Vice-Presidents*: J. M. Kamdar, B.A., LL.B., and S. N. C. Patuck. *Members of the Managing Committee*:—P. R. Bhat, J.P., N. M. Chinoy, J.P., Jamshed J. J. Cursetji, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, K. G. Dayal, D. E. Gough, B.Sc., J.P., P. P. Kapadia, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., B.A., B.E., J.P., B. N. Karanjia, J.P., M.L.C., M. B. Madgavkar, B.A., LL.B., S. J. McCann, N. V. Modak, B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.E., J.P., Gordhandas G. Morarji, J.P., E. A. Nadirshah, B.A., B.E., B.Sc., J.P., H. E. Ormerod, J.P., V. C. Setalvad, M.A., LL.B., E. Sheehy, M.B.E., J.P. and A. S. Trollip, C.I.E., J.P.

Acting Secretary: Jehangir J. K. Patell, B.A., R.A., A.O.R.A.

Other Motoring Associations in India, Burma and Ceylon are: The Automobile Association of Bengal, 40, Chowringhee, Calcutta; The Automobile Association of Burma, No. 104, Strand Road, Rangoon; The Automobile Association of Ceylon, P. O. Box 338, Colombo; The Automobile Association of Northern India, Charing Cross, The Mall, Lahore; The Automobile Association of Southern India, 200, Mount Road, Madras and the United Provinces Automobile Association, 32, Canning Road, Allahabad.

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—(*Founded in* 1919).—The Association was formed, in pursuance of clause (*b*) of Resolution XI of the First Session of the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party, with a view to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people; to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest; and to inform and educate public opinion in this presidency in support of its views, policy and methods.

The objects of the Association are the attainment by constitutional means of full Dominion Status for India at the earliest possible date. For the promotion of these objects, the Association shall adopt constitutional

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methods of agitation and work and shall foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty, equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people. For the fulfilment of these objects the Association shall carry on educative and propagandist work by means of leaflets, pamphlets and other publications, (*a*) representations to Government, (*b*) meetings or conferences, lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (*c*) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by organising and influencing elections to the legislatures, Central and Provincial, to Municipalities and District Local Boards.

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 46 members who are elected every two years.

President: Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, K.C.I.E., LL.D.; *Vice-Presidents:* Sir Cowasji Jehangir, K.C.I.E., M.L.A. and D. G. Dalvi; *Hon. Secretaries:* J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, A. D. Shroff and P. S. Bakhale.

Assistant Secretary: V. R. Bhende.

Office:—107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION ("SESHADRI," MYLAPORE, MADRAS).—This Association was started in Madras in July, 1917, with aims of service.

Aims and Objects:—To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India. To secure for every girl and boy the right of education through schemes of compulsory primary education, including the teaching of religion. To secure the abolition of child-marriage and other social evils. To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalities, Taluk and Local Boards, Legislative Councils and Assemblies. To secure for women the right to vote. To establish equality of rights and opportunities between men and women. To help women to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands; for as wives and mothers they have the task of training, guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India. To band women into groups for the purpose of self-development and education and for the definite service of others.

It has 48 branches and over 4,000 members. Each branch is autonomous and works according to the needs of the locality.

The Association grants scholarships to girls, interests women in maternity and child-welfare work in the uplift of the depressed class and in other social and welfare activities for the general betterment of Indian society; has worked successfully for securing franchise for women in India, (see pages 93 and 94 of the Simon Report, Vol. II) and compulsory education for girls and also actually helped in the passage of Child-Marriage Restraint Act in the Assembly and the Acts for the Suppression of Traffic in women and children and the abolition of the Devadasi system, in the local legislature. The Association is an All-India body and has branches all over India, the largest being the Bombay Branch. The Association is affiliated to all the important progressive women's associations in India and throughout the world. It was the initiator of the All-India Women's Conference and the First All-Asian Women's Conference at Lahore. The Madras Seva Sudan and the Madras Children's Aid Society, and the Montessori School owe their origin to the efforts of this Association. The Association opened a Rescue Home to facilitate the working of the Rescue Section of the Immoral Traffic Act, enforced by Government. The Home was opened on 21st March 1934 by Lady Beatrice Stanley and is now under the Madras Vigilance Association.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This Association, which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a world-wide movement, well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres. The aim of the Association is, through its religious, social, educational, and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual, social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys.

The Young Men's Christian Association, though relatively new to India, is spreading rapidly. The 'local' Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors. These Associations in Convention elect a General Board which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India, Burma and Ceylon.

There are now 65 Associations in large towns and cities and many village Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds. The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as the local headquarters: Allahabad; Alleppey; Bangalore; Bombay; Calcutta; Calicut; Coimbatore; Colombo; Coonoor; Delhi; Galle; Hyderabad; Jubbulpore; Kandy; Karachi; Kunnamkulam; Kottayam; Lahore; Madras; Madura; Nagpur; Naini Tal; Ootacamund; Poona; Rangoon; Risalpur; Salem; Secunderabad; Simla; Trivandrum; Wellington. The others use rented or rent-free buildings.

The work of the National Council and of the local Association is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted by 90 specially trained full-time Secretaries. A feature of the Y.M.C.A. in India is the international character of its Secretariat. It is made up of 4 Americans, 2 Canadians, 6 Englishmen, 3 Scotsmen, 1 Swedish, 1 Anglo-Indian, 3 Burman and 70 Indians and Ceylonese.

The work of the National Council (excluding that of the 65 local Y.M.C.As.) called for a Budget of Rs.71,029 and 12 annas in 1940. Of this sum Rs.21,000 had to be raised from the public in India.

The Headquarters of the National Council is 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The officers are:—

Patron:—His Excellency The Most Hon. The Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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President of the National Council :—Dr. S. K. Datta, Forman Christian College, Lahore.

National General Secretary of India, Burma and Ceylon—D. F. McClelland, 5, Russell Street, Calcutta.

The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings:—Wodehouse Road, Lamington Road, Rebsch Street and Reynolds Road. The General Secretary is Mr. Joseph Callan. In connection with each branch there is a well-managed hostel providing accommodation for over 200 young men. These branches are managed by a Committee working under the Board of Directors. Each Branch organisation directs many and varied activities designed to meet the physical, spiritual, social, and mental needs of their members. A Welfare Service agency for labourers started in 1924 is now conducting eight centres, serving mill workers, Municipal menial employees, Port Trust and Railway employees. A programme of education, lectures, physical culture, play and general uplift, profitably fills up the leisure time of the workers and their families. The Association is responsible for the direction of three public playgrounds in the city, which are financed by the Municipality.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.—This Association founded in the year 1875 was organised nationally in 1896.

The aim of the Association is to unite women and girls of India, Burma and Ceylon in fellowship and mutual service for their spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development. The Association exists for women and girls of all communities. There are the following branches:—General: 55; Schoolgirls 29; Fellowship Groups: 23; Girl Guide Companies: 25; and Blue Bird Flocks: 11. The needs of girls are met by physical drill, recreation, clubs and classes, lectures, commercial classes, Bible Study and devotional meetings, and meetings for social intercourse. Hostels, some of them holding as many as 70 girls, are established where there is a demand for them and the Association, at present owns 21, including 8 Holiday Homes in the hills. These hostels accommodate working girls, teachers, nurses, students and apprentices. Rates vary according to the residents' salaries and accommodation, though all equally receive the benefits of a comfortable home, good food and wholesome surroundings. The holiday Homes provide cheap holidays in healthy surroundings and also accommodate girls who work in the hills during the hot season. In addition to Holiday Home, Summer Conferences are held annually at Anandagiri, the Conference estate owned by the Association, in Ootacamund and at Doon View, Mussoorie. Special Girls' Camps are arranged from time to time in many centres.

Traveller's aid work is done in the large ports, especially Colombo, and a large number of transient guests and visitors are accommodated in the Homes in these centres. The Association also runs Employment Bureaux through the agency of which many girls find positions. The commercial schools train girls for office and business life. These larger Associations are manned by trained Secretaries, some of whom come from Great Britain, America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Though the majority of staff members are found and trained in India. In many of the smaller branches where the work is of a simpler nature, it is carried on by voluntary workers who render faithful service year by year.

The Association, which is affiliated to the World's Young Women's Christian Association is international and interdenominational. Active membership is open to all who declare their faith in our Lord Jesus Christ and desire to serve others in His spirit of love, and Associate membership is open to any girl or woman, regardless of what her religion may be, who wishes to join the world-wide fellowship of the Y. W. C. A. and declare her sympathy with its purpose, and to share in its activities.

The Patroness of the Association is H.E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow.

Copies of the Annual Report and other printed matter can be obtained from the National Office which is at 134, Corporation Street, Calcutta. The official organ of the Association is the leaflet "Everymember" which is issued each month and sent to members and friends of the Association.

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ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Association of British University Women in India was established in 1913. Its objects are :—

(1) To facilitate intercommunication and co-operation between women of any nationality who are members of the universities of the United Kingdom, resident in India.

(2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom, by communication with the British Federation of University Women, and otherwise as may seem expedient.

(3) To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by university women.

Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the United Kingdom, or hold Oxford or Cambridge Honours Certificates: but Associate Membership is open to women who have studied at a British University for two years and each Branch may admit as Honorary Members women who have advanced the higher education and interests of women.

The Association of British University Women has two branches. The addresses of the Honorary Secretaries are as follows :—

Hony. Local Secretaries.

Bombay	Mrs. W. Martin, M.A., 19, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay 7.
Punjab	Mrs. Macnabb, Race Course Road, Lahore.

The Delhi and Punjab Branches came into existence in 1918. The Calcutta and Bombay Branches are influential and have repeatedly intervened with good effect to educate public opinion with regard to subjects affecting women. All Branches have, for instance, made investigations on behalf of the Education Department, Government of India, the Calcutta University Commission, etc., and have supplied, through the International Federation of University Women, information on Secondary Education in India to the League of Nations. They have been the means of introducing women on to University Senates and Municipalities. The Calcutta Branch carried through an important exhibition of Food Products.

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purity Committee and has, through a special sub-committee, organised public meetings for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted.

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of **Women's Employment Bureaus** in Calcutta and Bombay. They were remarkably successful. The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council; the Calcutta Bureau has ceased to exist.

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India, and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform.

This Association is Federated to the "Federation of University Women in India," and thus forms one of the Units of the Indian Federation.

Federation of University Women in India.

The Federation of University Women in India unites various Associations of University Women throughout the country, its object being to promote friendship and understanding among University Women of all races resident in India and to further their common interests. It is affiliated to the *International Federation of University Women* which has a membership of over 60,000, representing thirty-three nations and which seeks by scholarships, exchange of teachers, group discussions and conferences to unite in common action and understanding the University women of the world.

The Federation in India is controlled by a Central Committee at present located in Bombay. It has branches in Bombay, Kodaikanal and Lahore, while women, eligible for membership, resident in places where no branch exists can be enrolled as "Scattered Members."

Office Bearers :—

President.—Mrs. McKenzie, M.A., J.P., Wilson College, Chowpatty, Bombay.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mrs. Platts, M.Sc., Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road, Bombay.

Hon. General Secretary.—Mrs. A. J. Moore, 31, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

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PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN INDIA.

ABBOTTABAD CLUB, Abbottabad, N.-W.F.P. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 40. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 20.

ADYAR CLUB, Adyar. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Annual Subscription:* Rs. 12. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 6 during the months April to September inclusive. Rs. 8 during the months October to March inclusive. *Secretary.*—W. L. Knopp.

AGRA CLUB, Agra Cantonment. (Estd. 1863). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Subscription:* Monthly Rs. 10. *Hon. Secretary.*—J. A. Morris.

AHMEDNAGAR CLUB, Ahmednagar. (Estd. 1889). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 40. *Subscription:* Monthly, single Rs. 13; married Rs. 20. *Secretary.*—W. R. Cope.

AIJAL CLUB, Lushai Hills, E. B. & Assam. (Estd. 1893). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 32 to be paid at the end of the third month of membership. *Subscription:* Monthly, varying from Rs. 9 to Rs. 19 according to income of members. *Secretary.*—Lieut. H. G. Lyons-Montgomery.

AJMER CLUB, Kaiser Bagh. (Estd. 1883). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100, payable in four half yearly instalments. *Subscription:* Monthly, Rs. 12 single; Rs. 15 married. *Secretary.*—F. A. Mihill.

AKOLA CLUB, Berar. (Estd. 1870). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Monthly, Rs. 13 single; Rs. 15 married. *Secretary.*—K. B. Gupte, Staff Officer, Imperial Bank of India.

ALLAHABAD CLUB, Allahabad. (Estd. 1868). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 12.

AMRAOTI CLUB, Amraoti. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Monthly Subscription:* Club Rs. 8; Gymkhana Rs. 4; Library Re. 1. *Hon. Secretary.*—L. E. Whurr.

AMRITSAR CLUB, LTD., Amritsar. (Estd. 1894). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 30. *Subscription:* Monthly, Rs. 12 single; Rs. 16 married. *Hon. Secretary.*—Robert Keillar.

BANGALORE UNITED SERVICE CLUB, 38, Residency Road, Bangalore. (Estd. 1868). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Annually Rs. 12, Monthly Rs. 12.

BAREILLY CLUB, Municipal Gardens, Bareilly. (Estd. 1883). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Subscription:* Monthly, Rs. 8 single; Rs. 9 married. *Hon. Secretary.*—Major R. C. Johnson.

BARISAL CLUB, Backergunj, Barisal. (Estd. 1864). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 32. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 13.

BARRACKPORE CLUB, LTD., 8, Riverside, Barrackpore. (Estd. 1850). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 16 single; Rs. 19 married. Out station Rs. 9 single; Rs. 11 married. Non-Resident Rs. 6 single; Rs. 6 married. *Secretary.*—Major J. Darrell Hill.

BARRACKPORE CLUB, (Golf) 89, Station Road, Barrackpore. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 25, *Subscription:* Monthly, Rs. 6 single; Rs. 8 married *Secretary.*—Major J. Darrell Hill.

BASSEIN GYMKHANA, Fytche Street, Bassein Burma. (Estd. 1881). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 20 *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 10.

BELGAUM CLUB, Belgaum. *Entrance Fee* Rs. 50. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 13. *Secretary.*—Major R. H. Coad, O.B.E., M.M.

BENGAL CLUB, 33, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta (Estd. 1827). *Entrance Fees,* Town Rs. 500, Mofussil Rs. 125, *Subscriptions:* Annually Rs. 25; *Monthly,* Town Rs. 18, Mofussil Rs. 2 per diem when in Calcutta up to maximum of Rs. 18 per mensem. *Secretary.*—F. S. Cubitt, M. C.

BENGAL UNITED SERVICE CLUB, 29, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta. (Estd. 1845). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 150. *Subscription:* Annually, Rs. 20; Monthly Rs. 16. *Hon. Secretary.*—J. F. Russell, O.B.E., I.S.E.

BOMBAY CLUB, Marine Drive, Bombay, (Estd. 1862). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Annually, Rs. 12 (Non-Resident); Monthly Rs. 10. *Hon. Secretary.*—A. R. Macdonald.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA, LTD., Esplanade Road. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 75. *Subscription:* Annual Rs. 6; Monthly Rs. 9. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.*—C. O. Fountain.

BYCULLA CLUB, Bellasis Road, Bombay. (Estd. 1833). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 200. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 24; Monthly, Rs. 12. *Hon. Secretary.*—vacant.

CALCUTTA CLUB, 241, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta. (Estd. 1907). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 200. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 12. Monthly, Rs. 10. Mofussil Subscription, Rs. 18. *Secretaries.*—A. K. Basu and J. L. Ruthven.

CAWNPORE CLUB, Cawnpore. (Estd. 1844). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 10.

CHITTAGONG CLUB, LTD., Pioneer Hill, Chittagong. (Estd. 1878). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 75. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 12; Monthly, Rs. 10. *Joint Hon. Secretaries.*—J. T. Denley and H. Collier.

CLUB OF CENTRAL INDIA, Mhow. (Estd. 1885). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 48. *Subscription:* Monthly, single Rs. 15; married Rs. 20. *Hon. Secretary.*—Capt. J. A. Mainfold.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, Elphinstone Road Poona. (Estd. 1865). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 12; Monthly, Rs. 10. *Secretary.*—Major J. T. W. Dunsby.

COCHIN CLUB, Cochin. (Estd. 1876). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 18. Monthly, Rs. 10. *Secretary.*—R. G. Peirce.

COCANADA CLUB, Cocanada. (Estd. 1856). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 70. *Subscription:* Annual Rs. 120; Monthly, Rs. 10. *Secretary.*—W. A. Huitt.

COIMBATORE CLUB, Coimbatore. (Estd. 1868). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 75. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 9 per annum for Non-Resident Members up to an amount equal to the Entrance Donation paid by them; Monthly

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Rs. 10. *Hon. Secretary.*—J. C. Burton. *Hon. Treasurer.*—E. Robinson.

COONOOR CLUB, Coonoor. *Entrance Fee:* for permanent membership, Gentlemen Rs. 50, ladies Rs. 20. *Annual Subscription:* Gentleman Rs. 12, ladies Rs. 12. *Monthly Subscription:* Gentlemen single Rs. 8, ladies Rs. 6. Family of 2, Rs. 9 and additional member Re. 1 each. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.*—Lt.-Col. K. R. K. Iyengar, O.B.E., I.M.S. (Retd.).

DACCA CLUB, Dacca. (Estd. 1864). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 20.

DALHOUSIE CLUB, Dalhousie, Punjab. Yearly Donation for permanent Membership Rs. 15. *Subs:* Single Rs. 7. Married Rs. 10. Family Rs. 15. *Secretary:*—Capt. C. W. Cotton.

DARJEELING CLUB, LTD., Auckland Road, Darjeeling. (Estd. 1868). Election by ballot. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 16; Monthly, Rs. 7-8 for members residing in the Town. Military members Rs. 7-8 per month. Members residing in District within 20 miles Rs. 5, and for members residing beyond 20 miles Rs. 2-8. Temporary membership Re. 1 per day. *Hon. Secretary.*—G. Wrangham Hardy.

IMPERIAL DELHI GYMKHANA CLUB LTD., New Delhi. Permanent Membership: *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 15. Annual Rs. 15, Temporary Membership: for the duration of the war—Monthly Subscription Rs. 20. *President:* The Hon. Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. *Secretary.*—Captain E. France.

JHANSI CLUB, next to Public Gardens, Jhansi. (Estd. 1887). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 12.

MADRAS CLUB, Mount Road, Madras. (Estd. 1831). *Entrance Fee:* Permanent membership Rs. 250. Instalment membership, six instalments of Rs. 50 each. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 20. Monthly, Rs. 12. *Hon. Secretary.*—J. A. Thomson.

MADRAS COSMOPOLITAN CLUB, Madras. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 150. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 24 non-resident members: Rs. 60 for resident members, or quarterly instalments of Rs. 15. *Secretary.*—G. Ramkrishna Row, B.A., B.L. *Asstt. Secretary.*—S. Raghavachari.

MALABAR CLUB, Beach Road, Calicut. (Estd. 1864). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 12 for members resident in Malabar and Rs. 6 for non-resident members; Monthly, Rs. 10 single; Rs. 12 married. *Jt. Hon. Secretaries.*—W. E. Northey and J. N. Marsh.

MULTAN CLUB, Multan. (Estd. 1892). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 16.

NAINI TAL CLUB LTD., Naini Tal. (Established 1864). Election by Ballot. *Entrance Fee:* Permanent member Rs. 100. Annual Subscription Rs. 12. Monthly Subscription Rs. 10. Temporary Member (Class I) subscription Rs. 15 a Month for single member and Rs. 20 for a married couple. Temporary Member (Class II) under 30 days Re. 1 per diem up to a maximum of Rs. 15 a month *Secretary-member.*—Lt.-Colonel J. de Grey, O.B.E.

OOTACAMUND CLUB, Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills. (Estd. 1840). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 150. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 18; Monthly, Rs. 12. *Hon. Secretary.*—V. S. Williams.

ORIENT CLUB, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 150. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 72 for resident members and Rs. 24 for non-resident members; Monthly, Rs. 6 for resident members and Rs. 2 for non-resident members. *Joint Hon. Secretaries.*—D. W. Ditchburn and M. M. Amersey.

PESHAWAR CLUB, Ltd., Peshawar. (Estd. 1883). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. Games section Rs. 15. *Subscription:* Monthly Rs. 10 single; Rs. 12 married. *Hon. Secretary.*—Lt.-Col. A. P. Imlay, D.S.O., R.I.A.S.C.

PUNJAB CLUB, Upper Mall, Lahore. (Estd. 1879). *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 15; monthly, Rs. 12. *Hon. Secretary.*—J. W. Thomas.

QUETTA CLUB, LTD., Quetta. (Estd. 1879). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 15, single; Rs. 18, married. *Hony. Secretary.*—Major C. C. Whyte, M.B.E.

RAJPUTANA CLUB, Mount Abu. (Estd. 1880). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 8.

RANGOON BOAT CLUB, Royal Lakes, Rangoon. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 25. *Subscription:* Annual, Rs. 12, Monthly, Rs. 6. *Steward.*—Z. B. Samuel.

RANGOON GYMKHANA, Halpin Road, Rangoon. (Estd. 1874). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 75. *Subscription:* Annual Rs. 6; Monthly Rs. 11 and Rs. 13.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. (Estd. 1880). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 275. *Subscription:* Annual Rs. 18; Monthly Rs. 12. *Secretary.*—J. A. Thomson.

ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB, 11, Russell Street, Calcutta. (Estd. 1861). *Entrance Fee:* Club Members, Rs. 300; Stand Members, Rs. 100. *Annual Subscription:* Rs. 100. *Secretary.*—D. J. Leckie.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB, LTD., Nasik. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 75. *Subscription:* Annual Rs. 15; Monthly Re. 1 per day, whilst in Nasik up to Rs. 12 maximum. *Hon. Secretary* G. J. M. Dickinson.

ROYAL WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB, LTD., Bombay and Poona. *Entrance Fee:* Club Members Rs. 150; Stand Members Rs. 75. *Annual Subscription:* Rs. 25 both class of members. *Secretary.*—Major C. C. Gulliland.

SATURDAY CLUB, LTD., 7, Wood Street, Calcutta. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 175 single; Rs. 200 married. *Subscription:* Annual Rs. 12; Monthly Rs. 12 single and Rs. 14 married. *Secretary.*—E. P. J. Ryan.

SECUNDERABAD CLUB, Secunderabad, Dn. (Estd. 1883). *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 50 payable in four annual instalments of Rs. 12-8 each. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 12 married; Rs. 10 single. *Secretary.*—Major H. B. Marcoolyn.

SHILLONG CLUB, LTD., Shillong, Assam. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100 for income over Rs. 1000 and Rs. 50 for income under Rs. 1000 p.m. *Annual Subscription:* Rs. 12 for absent members. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 20 for permanent members, Rs. 40 for temporary members. *Secretary.*—F. Hodgkins.

SIALKOT CLUB LTD., Sialkot Punjab. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 32. *Monthly Subscription* with games Rs. 21, married, Rs. 17 single, Rs. 10 2/Lieut. Without games Rs. 19 married, Rs. 14 Single. *Honorary Secretary.*—Captain E. J. Crowe, R.A.M.C.

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Middle Asia Office:

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Secretary: M. W. Bryant.

89TH DISTRICT.

(*Bombay Presidency, South India & Ceylon*).

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Church Organisation in India.

ANGLICAN.

Down to March 1st, 1930, the Church of England in India (and Ceylon), though possessing its own bishops and Metropolitan, was in the eyes of the law an integral part of the Church of England, and subject to the general supervision of the Archbishop of Canterbury. By the Indian Church Act and the Indian Church Measure passed by Parliament in 1927 this legal connection was severed, and on March 1st, 1930, for the fixing of which date provision was made by the Indian Church Measure, the Church of England in India and in Ceylon, in future to be known as The Church of India, Burma and Ceylon, and, for short, The Church of India, (or of Burma or of Ceylon, in those countries) became wholly responsible for the management of its own affairs, although, as it states in the Preamble to its Constitution, it has no intention or desire "to renounce its obligations to the rest of the Holy Catholic Church and its fundamental principles, but on the contrary acknowledges that if it should abandon those fundamental principles it would break spiritual continuity with its past and destroy its spiritual identity."

Anglican work in India dates from the first establishment of the East India Company in the 17th Century on the shores of India at Surat, Madras, and Bombay, where the servants of the Company were ministered to by a continuous succession of chaplains. The first chaplain was the Revd. Peter Rogers, Surat, 1612. The first church built was St. George's, Madras, in 1680, followed by Bombay Church, now St. Thomas' Cathedral, in 1716. In South India the work of Danish and German Lutheran missionaries was assisted by the English S.P.C.K. (Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge), but missionary work was not attempted by the Church itself till the beginning of the 19th Century.

Like all other branches of the Anglican Communion the Church of India is episcopal. The first bishopric was not, however, founded until 1814 when the see of Calcutta was set up, the first bishop being Thomas Fanshaw Middleton. His jurisdiction at first included not only British India but the British settlements in Australia, the Straits, the Cape and St. Helena's. At the same time India was divided into three Archdeaconries, and two of these, Madras in 1835 and Bombay in 1837, were later erected into bishoprics. The three dioceses thus formed have been repeatedly subdivided, until in 1930 there were fourteen dioceses, the dates of their creation being as follows: Calcutta 1814; Madras 1835; Bombay 1837; Colombo 1845; Lahore 1877; Rangoon 1877; Travancore 1879; Chota Nagpur 1890; Lucknow 1893; Tinnevelly 1896; Nagpur 1903; Dornakal 1912; Assam 1915; Nasik 1929. Plans are in hand for the formation of two more dioceses out of Lucknow and Calcutta. Rangoon, Lahore and Dornakal hope also to be divided shortly. There are assistant bishops in the dioceses of Lahore, Calcutta and Dornakal.

Rules for the government of the Church are contained in its "Constitution, Canons and Rules" adopted by its General Council in session at Calcutta in 1930. All clergy before receiving a license from their bishop make in addition to an oath of canonical obedience to their bishop, a declaration accepting the Constitution, Canons and Rules, as well as a declaration concerning the faith and formularies of the Church. Lay members of the General and Diocesan Councils also make declarations of assent and acceptance. The government of the Church is through these councils, the General Council being for the whole ecclesiastical province of India, Burma and Ceylon. Its membership consists of the bishops of the province, and houses of clergy and laity elected by the diocesan councils. The Diocesan Councils consist of the Bishop of the Diocese and all its clergy, together with lay representatives elected by the parishes. To exercise a vote in the election of lay representatives parishioners must be adult communicant members of the Church. It is open to a diocese to add to these qualifications that of having contributed some specified amount to the expenses of the Church. In addition to these councils every parish has a Church committee or council with a recognized constitution and these are in many areas organised into district Church councils, particularly where Indian parishes are numerous. Again in addition to these councils the bishops of the province meet in Synod, with clerical and four lay assessors if a matter of faith or order is being dealt with, and the bishop of a diocese can at any time hold a Synod of his clergy. Determinations on matters of faith and order are made only by the House of Bishops of the General Council and cannot be made subjects of disciplinary action unless adopted in the form of a canon by the whole Council.

The additional title of Metropolitan was given to the Bishop of Calcutta when the sees of Madras and Bombay were formed. It is an ancient title similar to archbishop and indicates that its holder has jurisdiction over the other bishops of the province. Before consecration a diocesan bishop takes an oath of canonical obedience to the Metropolitan. Under the Constitution of the church bishops are elected by the diocese, subject to confirmation by the bishops of the province. In the Constitution, Canons and Rules, the Constitution consists of Declarations laying down the position of the Church of India as a part of the One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church; the Canons lay down principles of government and organisation; the Rules arrange in detail for the carrying out of the Canons, and are more easily altered or added to than the Canons. The salaries and allowances of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, have from the foundation of those sees been paid out of the Revenues of Government, as also in part those of the Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur. Down to 1930 these bishops were appointed by the Crown. Since 1930 the bishops of these seven dioceses are elected, and when the bishops occupying the first three sees in 1930 vacate their sees their successors will be paid in part only from a grant from Government for the

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episcopal supervision of its establishment of chaplains. For the other seven bishoprics, and for any others, set up, Government is in no way responsible.

The Ecclesiastical establishment of the Government of India is an inheritance from the East India Company. That Company from the first provided chaplains for its servants. The chaplains of the present establishment are maintained for ministration to the Government's British born servants, civil and military. They are chosen by the Indian Chaplaincies Board sitting in London, are appointed by the Secretary of State, are posted to Dioceses by the Governor-General in consultation with the Metropolitan, and within their Dioceses are posted to stations by the Provincial Governor on the recommendation of the diocesan bishop. Their pay and allowances are wholly met by Government. In spiritual matters they are subject to the supervision and jurisdiction of their bishop, and while Government servants civil and military are their primary charge, they are the parish priests of the chaplaincies to which they are appointed and are responsible for the care of all members of the church in their parish except in so far as Indian Members of the Church are cared for by missionaries or Indian clergy. Besides providing chaplains the Government of India, again following the practice of the East India Company, has provided or assisted in the provision of churches and their maintenance, and also of cemeteries. Where numbers do not warrant the provision of an Establishment chaplain Government has assisted in the provision of clergy by grants-in-aid, and when from time to time the number of Establishment chaplains has been reduced special grants-in-aid have been granted. The Establishment and all grants-in-aid are subject to revision and are in fact revised from time to time.

(The Ecclesiastical establishment includes besides Anglican chaplains, Church of Scotland, Free Church, and Roman Catholic chaplains, for ministrations to members of those communions; and churches and grants-in-aid are provided or given on the same principles as for Anglicans.)

The special interests of those parishioners whose domicile is England in the continued use, should they so desire, of the services of the English Prayer Book, Which the Church of India is now free to alter at its discretion, are safeguarded by certain of the canons, and these interests together with other matters concerning the undertakings and relation of the Government of India to its chaplains and the Church are provided for by a set of Statutory Rules drawn up under the Indian Church Act. Members of the Church of England or any of the branches of the Anglican Communion are, while resident in India, full members of the Church of India, and are a most important part of the Indian Church, their numbers still in some places exceeding those of Indian members, and some stations being still exclusively European, although in the Church as a whole the number of Indian members greatly exceeds that of Europeans. European clergy numbered 389 in 1939, and Indian clergy 716. There are no racial distinctions whatever in the Church Indian clergy frequently preach or celebrate for European congregations, and in a few instances are in permanent charge of European parishes. The Indian laity though usually preferring services in their own languages are everywhere free to attend English churches, and to be enrolled, if they wish, as parishioners.

The education of European children, and more particularly the children of the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian community, has from early days been a concern of the Church. In addition to day-schools it has established over 70 boarding schools for boys and girls, many of them in hill stations. The provincial Governments assist these schools with grants-in-aid both for building and current expenditure, just as they do all other schools, according to the rules of the education codes. The schools are inspected by Government inspectors. Indian boys and girls are admitted to these schools, but the number that may be taken is limited to a percentage fixed by the local Government. An appeal issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1938 for the endowment of these schools had produced by June, 1939, just under £36,000. The fund is known as The Anglo-Indian Schools Fund and is still open for the receipt of donations. Indianisation of Government services, especially of the railways, customs and post and telegraph departments has severely hit the Domiciled and Anglo-Indian community, and the ability of parents to pay fees is steadily decreasing. Hence the urgent need for increased endowments. The existing endowments of all the schools yield an income of less than £1 per child per annum.

(The Church of India is not the only community responsible for European education in India. The Roman Catholics, the Church of Scotland and the various free churches provide schools for their children, and receive similar assistance from Government.)

The Government of India Act of 1935, section 83, provides for the continuance of government grants to European schools at a total figure in each province not less than the average figure for the ten years preceding 1933, unless the whole grant of a government to education is reduced, when the grant to European education may be reduced in proportion. And, as a result of the recommendations of a sub-committee of the Round Table Conference, provincial boards. For Anglo-Indian and European Education have been set up, and also an Inter-Provincial Board, to consider and advise Governments on matters connected with the schools.

Missions.

In Malabar, on the south-west coast of India, there have been Christians certainly from the 6th century, probably from the 4th century and possibly from the 1st century A.D. They are called "Syrian" Christians owing to their connection with the Church in Syria. They do not appear to have attempted to spread the Christian faith in India. The Portuguese may therefore be regarded as the first missionaries in India, and from their arrival at Goa the Franciscans and Dominicans who accompanied their fleets in large numbers threw themselves with great activity into the work of evangelism.

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The formation of the Society of Jesus led to one of its first members the famous St. Francis Xavier being sent to Goa, where he arrived in 1541. Under his leadership the preaching of Christianity was carried on with great earnestness. The missionary work of the Roman Catholic Church thus begun has been continued, and at the present day the number of Indian members of that Church is given as 2,113,659 (Census 1931), to which may be added 654,939 Syrian Christians attached to the Roman Church. The number of independent Syrian Christians (Census 1931) is given as 525,607.

Protestant missions did not begin till the 18th Century, and as missionaries were not allowed to establish themselves in the Company's territories, they worked from Danish territory and in Indian States. These missionaries were Lutherans, but as stated above, were in the latter part of the 18th Century assisted with funds from England. Famous men among them were Ziegenbalg, Kiernander, Schultze and Christian Friedrick Schwarz. By the end of the 18th Century it is believed that there were in South India about 30,000 Lutheran converts. In 1800 the famous Baptist trio, Carey, Marshman and Ward established themselves at Serampore in Bengal (Carey had come to India in 1793). Men of humble origin and education, one was a cobbler, one a ragged-school teacher, and one a printer, they displayed great ability and enterprise, and threw themselves not only into evangelism but into the scientific study of India, its languages and culture, and its flora and fauna. Books and translations poured from their printing press. Carey was made professor of Sanscrit in Lord Wellesley's College for the training of civil and military officers.

The 19th Century saw a great increase in missionary effort of every sort. This was due to the opening of the Company's territories to missionaries by the Government of India Act of 1813, and it was only after that date that Anglican (Church of England) missionary Societies took up work in India, namely the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, by sending as missionaries ordained clergy of the Church of England, those hitherto subsidised or sent by the S.P.C.K. (see above) being Lutherans. The first missionaries to arrive after the passing of the Act were American Congregationalists. The London Missionary Society were also early in the field and Presbyterians from America and Scotland soon followed. In the course of the century India became covered by a net-work of missions, engaged not only in evangelism, but in educational work in schools and colleges, in medical work and in industries. Among famous names of missionary educationalists are those of Dr. Duff of Calcutta, and Dr. Wilson in Bombay. In the education of women missions may fairly claim to have taken the lead. The total number of missionary societies from Europe and America working in India is now over 150. For consultation and common action there is a National Christian Council with headquarters at Nagpur, first organised in 1914, and in connection with this there are 10 Provincial Christian Councils. Membership of these councils is by election or appointment by local churches and mission councils.

The Directory of the National Christian Council shows that the missions connected with it have 53 Colleges; 315 High Schools and about the same number of middle schools; 103 Teachers training institutions; 217 industrial schools, and very many primary schools; 250 hospitals and about the same number of dispensaries; 68 Leper institutions and 11 Tuberculosis Sanatoria, and 15 homes for the Blind or Deaf; 64 Agricultural Settlements; 31 Co-operative Societies; 40 printing presses; 36 miscellaneous industries. The Census of 1931 gives 3,002,558 as the total number of Protestant Christians in India, making the total number of Christians, including Roman Catholics, Romo-Syrians and Syrians (see above) 6,296,763; included in this total are 167,771 Europeans and 138,758 Anglo-Indians.

Reunion.

Since the Great War there has been wide spread interest in India in the subject of the reunion of the separated Christian bodies. In South India the movement for union was started in 1919 by a group of Indian clergy. This has led to the preparation of an elaborate scheme of union the parties to which are Anglicans, Methodists and the already united South Indian United Church which consists of Presbyterians and Congregationalists. Much time and thought have been given to the preparation of the scheme, the problem presented by the task of reconciling Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Congregationalist principles being of extreme difficulty.

If the scheme is accepted the four southern dioceses of the Church of India, Madras, Dornakal, Tinnevelly and Travancore will be separated from the rest of the province and form part of the united Church, which is pledged to maintain episcopal government. The general principles of the scheme were approved by the Lambeth Conference (of Bishops of the Anglican Communion) in 1930, but it has not yet (1940) been sufficiently completed in detail for final submission to Diocesan Councils.

The existence of a united church in South India consisting of Congregational and Presbyterian elements has been mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In north India there has been in existence for some years The United Church of India (North) consisting of similar elements. Since 1929 a further movement for a wider union in north India has been considered at a series of Round Table Conferences to which the Church of India has sent representatives. In south India, again, a movement has started for union between two sections of the Syrian Church (the Orthodox and the Mar Thoma Reformed) and the Anglican Church, and the Church of India has agreed to send delegates to the Kerala Council of Church Union responsible for this movement (Kerala is a general name for the area covered by the States of Travancore and Cochin and the district of British Malabar).

Anglican Missions.

In addition to the two principal missionary societies of the Church of England, the S.P.G. (Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) and the C.M.S. (Church Missionary Society) already mentioned, whose missionaries in India, Burma and Ceylon number (1939)—

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	Ordained.	Laymen.	Women.	Total.
S.P.G. ..	79	23	167	269
C.M.S. ..	65	28	127	220+60

married women, there are also certain smaller, but important missions, namely The Oxford Mission to Calcutta working in Calcutta among students and also at Barisal; the Cowley-Wantage-All Saints Mission, working in Poona and Bombay; the Dublin Mission at Hazaribagh, the Cambridge Mission at Delhi, the Cawnpore Brotherhood; the Scottish Episcopal Church Mission, at Chanda C.P.; the Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society (12 ordained missionaries in the Lucknow and Nagpur and Rangoon dioceses); the Christa Seva Sangha, Poona, 1927 and the Christa Prema Seva Sangha, Poona 1934; the Canadian Church Mission (4 ordained missionaries in the Lahore Diocese); the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, in several dioceses; the Sisters of St. Margaret (East Grinstead) in the Colombo diocese; Sisters of St. Denys (Warminster) in the Chota Nagpur Diocese; Sisters of the Holy Family, Naini Tal; the Winchester Brotherhood, Mandalay, and the Sisters of the Church, Maymyo. The first two of these, and several of the others in the list, consist of communities of priests or sisters under religious vows. Members of the brotherhoods mentioned are in most cases not under life vows. The work and influence of these communities is a most important element in the life of the Church of India.

The Church of India has taken its full share in educational, medical and industrial work in India. Among colleges founded and managed by its missionaries St. Stephen's, Delhi, St. John's, Agra, St. Columba's, Hazaribagh, Christ Church, Cawnpore, and Trinity College, Candy; are well-known. A college at Trichinopoly has been amalgamated with the inter-denominational Madras Christian College. For the training of Indian and Anglo-Indian ordination candidates Bishops' College, Calcutta, serves the whole of India. In the various language areas are other colleges for the training of ordinands and lay church-workers through the medium of the local language. Among hospitals made famous by the work of the doctors in charge are those at Quetta (Sir Henry Holland), Bannu (the late Dr. Pennell) and St. Stephen's Delhi (for women). The C.M.S. High School at Srinagar is distinguished among the many High Schools of the Church for the methods adopted to develop manliness and *esprit de corps* in the boys. Cawnpore in the north and Nazareth in the extreme south are well-known centres of industrial work and training. The Diocesan Press at Madras was built up into a very large and efficient institution by a retired C. M. S. Missionary. At Hubli, in the Bombay Diocese, S. P. G. missionaries have, since 1919, done extremely good work in charge of an Industrial Settlement (for the reformation and training of members of criminal tribes) committed to their care by Government.

Exact figures of the membership of the Church of India are not obtainable. From figures, available there appear to be about three quarters of a million (750,000) of which about a lakh and a half (150,000) are European and Anglo-Indian; dioceses, with large numbers of Indian Christians are Dornakal, Tinnevelly, Travancore, Lahore, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Chotta-Nagpur. The number of clergy, European and Indian, has been given in an earlier paragraph.

Bengal Ecclesiastical Department.

Westcott, Most Rev. Foss, D.D.	Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India.

Senior Chaplains.

Young, Ven'ble Ernest Joseph, B.A.	Archdeacon of Calcutta and Senior Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta.
Higham, Rev. Phillip, M.A.	On leave, ex-India.
Boulton, Rev. Canon Walker, B.A.	Senior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.

Junior Chaplains.

Tucker, Rev. G. E., B.Sc.	Metropolitan's Chaplain.
Cowham, The Rev. Arthur Gerard, M.A. ..	On leave.
Tilney-Bassett, The Rev. Hugh Francis Emra, M.A.	Lebong and Jalapahar.
Trotman, The Rev. Lionel William, M.A. ..	Shillong (Assam).
Halliday, The Rev. Sydney Lang..	On leave.
Rogers, The Rev. G. T., M.A.	Junior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta
Beynon, The Rev. J. R.	Kasauli (Punjab).
deVall, The Rev. T. G. C., M.A.	Barrackpore.

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BENGAL ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

PROBATIONARY.

Chatfield-Jude, The Rev. H., A.K.C.	Darjeeling.
Handley, The Rev. P. E., M.A	Dinapur (Bihar.)
Caddy, The Rev. T.	Transferred to Army Dept. on Active Service.
King, The Rev. H. P.	Bankipore (Bihar).
Alchin, The Rev. C. J.	Fort William, Calcutta.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

PRESIDENCY SENIOR.

Ingram, The Rev. J. W., M.A., B.D., J.P. ..	Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Madras. Offg. Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal and Senior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta.

PRESIDENCY JUNIOR.

Buchanan, The Rev. G., M.A.	Second Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta.

CHURCH OF ROME.

Perier, The Most Rev. Dr. Ferdinand, S.J. ..	Archbishop, Calcutta.
Bryan, Rev. Leo, S.J.	Chaplain, Alipore Central Jail.

Bombay Ecclesiastical Department.

CHURCH OF INDIA.

The Right Reverend Richard Dyke Acland, M.A.	Bishop of Bombay.
The Venerable Canon C. F. Fortescue, L.Th. (Dur.).	Archdeacon of Bombay.
C. H. Martin	Registrar of the Diocese.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Reverend T. R. H. Elliott, M.A.	Chaplain of Ahmednagar.
Reverend J. Barnes, B.A.	Chaplain of Belgaum.
Reverend Henry Ball, M.A.	Chaplain of St. Mary's, Poona, Chaplain of Mahableshwar (in addition).

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Reverend K. C. McPherson, M.A.	Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay.
Reverend H. R. Stansfield..	Chaplain of Deolali.
Reverend O. G. Lewis, M.A., C.F.	On leave (posted as Chaplain of Ahmedabad on return from leave).
Reverend J. F. W. Ruddell, B.A.	Supernumerary Chaplain, St. Mary's, Poona.
Reverend W. T. Lindsay, M.A.	Garrison Chaplain, Bombay.
Reverend R. P. S. Waddy, M.A.	Chaplain of Kirkee. (Granted leave on average pay for three months with effect from the 26th February 1941 or subsequent date of relief).
Reverend John Brooke	Chaplain of Ahmedabad (Being transferred as Chaplain of Kirkee).
Reverend William King	Supernumerary Chaplain, St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay.
Reverend R. B. Doherty	Chaplain of Ghorpuri.
Reverend F. A. Thomson	Chaplain of Colaba.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Senior Chaplains.

Reverend L. MacEdward, M.A.	Posted as officiating Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, on return from leave.
Reverend K. MacKintosh, M.A.	Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona and Kirkee.

Junior Chaplains.

Reverend D. A. McRury	Second Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay (officiating as Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bombay, pending the arrival of Reverend L. MacEdward).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Most Reverend Thomas D. Roberts, S.J. ..	Archbishop of Bombay.

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Assam Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS.

Trotman, The Rev. L. W., M.A.	Shillong.
Howland, The Rev. A. A.	Lakhimpur }
Waite, The Rev. A., B.A.	Silchar .. } Paid from All-India grant.
Wyld, The Rev. F., B.A.	Tezpur. .. }

Bihar Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS.

King, Rev. H. P.	Chaplain of Bankipore.
Tilney-Bassett, Rev. H. F. E.	Chaplain, Dinapore.

ADDITIONAL CLERGY.

Chalk, Rev. R. S.	Bhagalpur.
Napper, Rev. H. S.	Monghyr and Jamalpur.
Judah, Rev. Ethelred, B.A., ...	Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.
Jones, Rev. D. H.	Ranchi.

Burma Ecclesiastical Department.

West, Right Rev. George Algernon, M. M., M.A. Bishop of Rangoon.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Lee, Ven'ble Arthur Oldfield Norris, M.A. ..	Leave 1 year 11 months 22 days with effect from 8th November, 1939 prior to retirement.
Harding, Rev. John Ambrose, M.A.	Chaplain, Rangoon Cantonment.

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Higginbotham, Ven'ble William Harold Spencer, M.A.	Chaplain, Mingaladon Cantonment, Archdeacon of Rangoon and Registrar of the Diocese.
Slater, Rev. Robert Henry Lawson, M.A. ..	Leave 11 months 24 days from 9th October 1940.
Moxon, Rev. Donald	Chaplain, Rangoon Cathedral.

CHAPLAIN ON PROBATION.

Rev. Alexander Francis Morton, B.A.	Chaplain, Maymyo.

Central Provinces and Berar Ecclesiastical Department.

Hardy, The Rt. Revd. Alexander Ogilvy, M.A., D.D.	Bishop of Nagpur.
Gash, The Rev. I. J., A.K.C.	Garrison Chaplain, Nasirabad.
Streatfield, The Rev. Canon S. F., B.A.	Chaplain, Chakrata, U.P.
Sanders, The Rev. Harold Martin, M.A.	(On leave.)
Williams, The Ven'ble W. P., B.A.	Archdeacon and Chaplain of Mhow, C. I.
Eastwick, The Rev. Rowland, B.A.	Garrison Chaplain, Jubbulpore.
Clare, The Rev. Heber, B.A.	Chaplain, Nagpur.
Bury, The Rev. Phineas, M.A.	(On leave.)
Horsley, The Rev. Hugh Reginald	Chaplain, Pachmarhi.
Lawrance, The Rev. Nevile Anthony Henry ..	Chaplain, Saugor.

Madras Ecclesiastical Department.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Waller, Right Rev. Edward Harry Mansfield, D.D.	Lord Bishop of Madras.
Clarke, Venerable Maurice, M.A.	Archdeacon and Bishop's Commissary.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Hayward, Rev. W. G., B.A.	(On leave), preparatory to retirement.
James, Rev. Rhys, B.A.	Do.
Wheeler, Rev. C. E. R.	Do.

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MADRAS ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

Wilson, Rev. G. A., M.A.	Chaplain, Wellington.
Clarke, Venerable Canon M., M.A.	Chaplain and Archdeacon, Fort St. George, Madras.

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

White, Rev. Jack	Chaplain, Trimulgherry, Deccan.
Fry, Rev. E. H.	Chaplain, St. Thomas' Mount with Pallavaram St. Thomas' Mount.
Perry, Rev. T. V., B.A.	Senior Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, Madras.
Jackson, Rev. L. S., M.A.	Chaplain, Calicut with Cannanore.
Mortlock, Rev. A. G., M.A.	On leave, preparatory to retirement.
France, Rev. A.	Do.
Weston Waite, Rev. F. E.	Junior Joint Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, Madras.
Howard, Rev. G. J.	Chaplain, Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore.
Walters, Rev. Thomas	On Field Service.

Probationary Chaplain.

Collier, Robert, B.A.	Chaplain of St. John's Church, Secunderabad (Deccan).

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

McLellan, Rev. D. T. H., M.A.	Presidency Senior Chaplain, Madras.
Reid, Rev. J. P., K. I. H., M.A.	Chaplain, Bangalore.
MacDonald, Rev. A. J., M.A.	Chaplain, Secunderabad.

North-West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Morgan, Rev. B. I.	Chaplain of Hazara.
Rose, Rev. T. P.	Chaplain of Nowshera.

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Hares, Rev. W. R. F.	Chaplain of Risalpur.
Laurence, Rev. G.	Chaplain of Peshawar.
Geddes, Rev. L. F.	Chaplain of Kohat.
Pearson, Rev. A. J.	Chaplain of Razmak and Dera-Ismail Khan.

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department.

Barne, The Right Rev. George Dunsford, M.A., D.D., O.I.E., O.B.E., V.D.	Bishop of Lahore, Lahore.
Devenish, The Ven'ble, R. C. S., M.A.	Archdeacon of Lahore.
Gorrie, Rev. Canon L. M., L. Th.	Karachi.
Jones, Rev. G. W., B.A.	(On leave).
Storrs-Fox, Rev. E. A., M.A.	Retiring Leave.
Nicholl, Rev. E. M., M.A., M.C.	Retiring leave.
McKenzie, Rev. Canon D. S., M.A.	Retiring leave.
Morgan, Rev. B. I., M.A.	Hyderabad, Sind.
Evers, The Ven'ble M. S., M.A., M.C.	Lahore.
Devlin, Rev. T. S., M.A.	Ambala.
Brailsford, Rev. Cyril, A. K. C.	Retiring leave.
Noble, Rev. R. H., M.A.	West Ridge.
O'Neill, Rev. W. S., M.A.	Rawalpindi.
Bradbury, Rev. John Henry, A.K.C.	Lahore Cantt.
Laurence, Rev. George, M.A., B.D.	Quetta.
Gasking, Rev. C. A., L.Th.	Peshawar.
Claydon, Rev. Evan, M.A.	Simla.
Stephenson, Rev. William, B.A.	Ferozepore.
Blease, Rev. Rupert George, B.Sc.	Sialkot.

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PUNJAB ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Fish, Rev. F. J., B.A., M.C.	Jullundur.
Rose, Rev. T. P., M.A.	Nowshera.
Kennedy, Rev. H. G. S., M.A.	Karachi (Assistant.)
Hazell, Rev. H. E.	Murree Chakhalas.
Pearson, Rev. A. J., L.Th.	New Delhi.
Mee, Rev. J. A., B.A.	Kohat.
Geddes, Rev. L. F., M.A.	Abbottabad.
Fell, Rev. B. G., M.A.	Multan.
Gason, Rev. J. V., L. Th.	
Hares, Rev. W. R. F., M.A.	Risalpur.

PROBATIONARY CHAPLAINS.

Gwynne-Davies, Rev. F., M.A.	Lahore (Addl.).
Hansen, Rev. J. L., A.L.C.D.	Razmak.
O'Hagan, Rev. C. G., B.A.	Lahore (Asstt.).
Davies, Rev. T. G., B.A.	Quetta (Asstt.).
Currie, Rev. W. I.	Peshawar (Asstt.).

CHAPLAINS BELONGING TO OTHER DIOCESES TEMPORARILY ATTACHED TO THE DIOCESE OF LAHORE.

Beynon, Rev. J. R., Th.L.	Kasauli.

United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Cotton, The Ven'ble Henry Wilmot Stapleton, M.A.	Archdeacon of Lucknow, Naini Tal.
Clough, J., V.D., Bar-at-Law	Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow, Headquarters, Calcutta.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Rigg, The Rev. Arthur Cecil Pietroni, M.A. ..	On leave, preparatory to retirement.
Patrick, The Rev. Alexander, M.A.	Dehra Dun. (Granted 1 year, 9 months 5 days' leave from 25th March 1939.)
Porter, The Rev. Canon John, L.Th.	On leave, preparatory to retirement.
Streatfield, The Rev. Canon, S. F.	Chakrata.
Luckman, The Rev. Sydney, B.A.	Ranikhet (Almora).
Burn, The Rev. John Humphrey, B.A.	Dehra Dun.
Cotton, The Ven'ble Henry Wilmot Stapleton, M.A.	Archdeacon of Lucknow, Naini Tal.
Larwill, The Rev. Guthrie James, M.A.	Cawnpore.
Davies-Leigh, The Rev. Arthur George, M.A. ..	Lucknow (Civil).
Munn, The Rev. William Ernest Napier, L.Th. ..	On one year's leave from 20th April 1940, preparatory to retirement.

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Garrod, The Rev. William Francis, B.A.	Chambattia.
Richards, The Rev. George Henry	Meerut.
Rogers, The Rev. Eric Witham	Allahabad.
Stratton, The Rev. Basil, M.A.	Lucknow Cantt.
Hurn, The Rev. Edward Liddell Arthur ..	Benares Cantt.
Powell, The Rev. Llewellyn Montague Saxon, B.A.	Jhansi.
Clarke, The Rev. Arthur	Meerut (Addl.).
Bacon, The Rev. Edward Arthur	On Active Service.
Hall, The Rev. William John	On Active Service.

CHAPLAINS ON PROBATION.

Williams, The Rev. Bernard Rhys	Lucknow (Civil) (Addl.).
Bennett, The Rev. Frank, M.A., B.D.	Agra.

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Methodist Church.

BENGAL.

Revnell, The Rev. Arthur Jesse	Superintending Methodist Chaplain in India, New Delhi.
Thorne, The Rev. Percy E.	Karachi.
Harvey, The Rev. William T.	Lahore.
Linton, The Rev. Lawrence	Meerut.
Cope, The Rev. Harold K. J.	Mhow.
West, The Rev. J. Aubrey	Jhansi.
Briggs, The Rev. Frank S.	Lucknow.
Burden, The Rev. John P.	Peshawar.
Griffiths, The Rev. K. R.	Jubbulpore.
Craze, The Rev. L. R.	Kirkee.
Berry, The Rev. J. R.	Quetta.
Start, The Rev. G. T.	Calcutta.
Davey, The Rev. Cyril J.	Rawalpindi.

MADRAS.

Cochran, Rev. J. Oswald	Madras.
Williams, The Rev. Joseph	Secunderabad.
Hamer, Rev. Tom	Bangalore.

BOMBAY.

Kerr, Rev. Robert T., H.C.F.	Bombay.
Craze, The Rev. Leslie, G.	Kirkee.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic community is composed of the following elements:—

(1) The "Syrian" Christians of the Malabar Coast, traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St. Thomas. They were brought under allegiance to the Pope by the Portuguese in 1599, and placed first under Jesuit bishops and then under Carmelite Vicar-Apostolics. They are at present ruled by an Archbishop and three suffragan Bishops of their own Syriac rite.

(2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries from 1500 and onwards, starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast, Ceylon, Bengal, etc.

(3) European immigrants at all times, including British troops.

(4) Modern converts from Hinduism and Animism in recent mission centres.

(5) Recent converts from the Jacobite community in Malabar, of which 3 Bishops, 71 priests and some 28,000 laity have been received into the Catholic Church.

The Portuguese mission enterprise, starting after 1500, continued for about 200 years, after which it began to decline. To meet this decline fresh missionaries were sent out by the Congregation *de propaganda fide*, till by the middle of the 19th century the whole country was divided out among them except such portions as were occupied by the Goa clergy. Hence arose a conflict of jurisdiction in many parts between the Portuguese clergy of the "Padroado" or royal patronage, and the propaganda clergy. This conflict was set at rest by the Concordat of 1886 (amended by the Agreement of 1928, abolishing "double jurisdiction"). At the same time the whole country was placed under a regular hierarchy, which after subsequent adjustments now stands as follows:—

Under the Sacred Congregation of **Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs**:—

The archbishopric of Goa and Damaun (having some extension into British territory) with suffragan bishoprics at Cochin and Mylapore (both in British territory).

Under the Sacred Congregation of **Oriental Churches**:—

The archbishopric of Ernakulam, with suffragan bishoprics of **Changanacherry, Kottayam and Trichur.**

The archbishopric of Trivandrum, with suffragan bishopric of **Tiruvella.**

Under the Sacred Congregation of **Propaganda Fide**:—

The archbishopric of Agra, with suffragan bishoprics of Allahabad and Ajmere and the Prefecture Apostolic of Indore.

The archbishopric of Bombay, with suffragan bishoprics of Poona, Mangalore, Calicut, Trichinopoly and Tuticorin, and the Missions of Ahmedabad and Karachi.

The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Ranchi, Dacca, Chittagong, Krishnagar, Dinajpur, Patna and Shillong and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkim.

The archbishopric of Madras, with suffragan bishoprics of Nellore, Hyderabad, Vizagapatam, Nagpur, Bezwada and Cuttack, the Prefecture Apostolic of Jubbulpore, and the Mission of Bellary.

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The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French), with suffragan bishoprics of Mysore, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam, Salem and Malacca.

The archbishopric of Delhi and Simla, with suffragan bishopric of Lahore and the Prefectures Apostolic of Kashmir and Multan.

The archbishopric of Verapoly, with suffragan bishoprics of Quilon, Kottar, Trivandrum and Vijayapuram.

The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon), with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna and Trincomalee.

Three Vicariates Apostolic and one Prefecture Apostolic of Burma.

The European clergy engaged in India almost all belong to religious orders, congregations or mission seminaries, and in the great majority are either French, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, Spanish or Italian by nationality. They number over 2,000 besides which there is a body of secular clergy mostly Indian, etc., numbering about 2,400, and over 9,000 nuns. The first work of the clergy is parochial ministration to existing Christians, including railway people and British troops. Second comes education, which is not confined to their own people; their schools being frequented by large numbers of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, etc. Among the most important institutions are St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, St. Peter's College, Agra, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, Loyola College, Madras, teaching university courses; besides a large number of high schools and elementary schools. The education of girls is supplied for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say nothing of orphanages and other charitable institutions. The total number under education in 1936 exceeded half a million. As to missionary work proper, the country is covered with numerous modern mission centres, among which those in the Punjab, Chota-Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujerat, the Ahmednagar district and the Telugu coasts may be mentioned. (Full particulars on all points will be found in the Catholic Directory already quoted.) The mission work is limited solely by shortage of men and money, which if forthcoming would give the means to an indefinite extension. The resources of the clergy after the ordinary church collections and pay of a few military and railway chaplaincies are derived mainly from Europe, that is, from the collections of *the Society for the Propagation of the Faith* and of *the Holy Childhood*, helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local missionaries. In mission work the fathers count as enrolled only those who are baptised and persevering as Christians, and no baptism, except for infants or at point of death, is administered except after careful instruction and probation. This, while keeping down the record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results.

The Holy See is represented by a Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies who resides at Bangalore. At present this post is occupied by the Most Rev. Archbishop Kierkels, D.D., appointed in 1931.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Chaplaincy work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1814, when the Rev. Dr. Bryce landed in Calcutta, and organised a congregation of his Scottish fellow countrymen. The centenary of the churches in the three Presidency towns was celebrated; Calcutta, 1914; Bombay, 1919; Madras, 1921. There are 17 chaplains on the staff. Some of these are attached to the Scottish battalions in India, while the others minister to the civil population of the towns where they are stationed and to those living in the smaller outstations in their respective areas. In addition to the regular establishment, there are a number of ministers throughout India who are maintained by the various communities to whom they minister and by the Additional Clergy Societies in India; Missionaries of the Church also maintain regular services in English in many centres. There are three Presidency Senior Chaplains in charge of this branch of the Church work in Bengal, Bombay and Madras respectively.

The Mission work of the Church of Scotland dates from 1829, when Alexander Duff, one of the greatest of modern missionaries, was sent to Calcutta. He was the first to open schools where English was made the medium of instruction, and where religious teaching was given daily. Similar educational missions were soon afterwards started in Bombay and Madras. In the Punjab Evangelistic work is being carried on from eight centres, and the baptised Christian community now numbers over 30,000. Work commenced in Darjeeling in 1870 is now carried on throughout the whole Eastern Himalayan district, and there is a Christian community there of over 15,000. In the eight mission district of Calcutta, the Eastern Himalayas, Madras, Santalia, Rajputana, Nagpur, Western India, and the Punjab there were at the end of 1938 over 70,000 baptised Indian Christians. In connection with these missions the Women's Association of Foreign Missions does invaluable service in school, medical and zenana work, having in India 41 European missionaries, 163 teachers, over 50 schools, three hospitals and six dispensaries.

The Church of Scotland has also done much for education in India. The Church in Bombay has six representatives on the Governing body of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society, and exercises pastoral supervision over the Bombay Scottish Orphanage. The now well-known St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong, though not directly part of the work of the Church of Scotland, were initiated by and are being locally managed by missionaries of that Church. The homes exist for the benefit of the domiciled European Community, and are doing magnificent work. There are now over twenty cottages, and about

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700 children in residence. The Church has many schools in all parts of its field, and it has also made a large contribution to the work of higher education in India through five Christian Colleges. The Scottish Church College, Calcutta, is well-known. The Madras Christian College, which has been rebuilt on a magnificent site at Tambaram and which has recently been the meeting place of the world Missionary Conference, is now under the direction of a Board representing several Missionary Societies. Other Colleges are Wilson College, Bombay, Hislop College, Nagpur, and Murray College, Sialkot. The Church also carries on important medical work. There are nineteen Mission Hospitals at different centres, among which are four excellently equipped and staffed Women's Hospitals in Madras, Nagpur, Ajmer and Poona. Further information may be found in "Reports of the Schemes of the Church of Scotland," Blackwood & Sons: "The Church of Scotland, Year Book" and "The Handbook of the Church of Scotland in India and Ceylon."

BAPTIST SOCIETIES.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Formed in 1792, largely through the efforts of Dr. Wm. Carey, operates mainly in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Ceylon. The Baptist Zenana Mission and the Bible Translation Society have been united with this Society. The staff of the united Mission in India and Ceylon numbers 190 missionaries and 798 Indian and Singhalese workers. Connected with the Society are 487 Indian and Singhalese Churches, 313 Primary Day Schools, 25 Middle and High Schools, and 1 Theological Training College. The Church membership at the close of 1939 stood at 27,821 and the Christian community at 71,997. Amongst the non-caste people great progress has been made in recent years, and many of the Churches formed from amongst these peoples are self-supporting.

Special work amongst students is carried on in Calcutta, Dacca, Cuttack, Patna and Delhi where there are hostels for the prosecution of this form of work.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.—Ranges from Primary School to Colleges. Serampore College with its Royal Charter granted by His Danish Majesty in 1827, and confirmed by the British Government in the Treaty of Purchase of the Settlement of Serampore in 1845, was placed in 1856 by the College Council at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society to become a part of its Missionary educational operations, in Arts and Theology. It was affiliated in 1857 to the newly-formed Calcutta University; reorganised in 1910 on the lines of its original foundation with the appointment of a qualified Theological Staff on an Inter-denominational basis for the granting of Theological Degrees to qualified students of all Churches.

In Arts and Science the College prepares for the Calcutta Examinations. *Principal*: Rev. G. H. C. Angus, M.A., B.D.

There is a vernacular institute also at Cuttack for the training of Indian preachers and Bible schools in several centres.

There are 10 purely English Baptist Churches connected with the Society, but English services are carried on in many of the stations. Medical work connected with the Society is carried on in 7 Hospitals. Two large Printing Presses for both English and Vernacular work are conducted at Calcutta and Cuttack. The Secretary of the Mission is the Rev. D. Scott Wells, 44, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

The Headquarters of the Mission are at 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, London. The total expenditure of the Society for 1939 amounted to £166,040 of which £69,724 was expended in India and Ceylon.

THE CANADIAN BAPTIST MISSION.—Was commenced in 1873, and is located in the Telugu and Oriya Country to the north of Madras, in the Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts. There are 20 stations and 632 outstations with a staff of 85 missionaries including 8 qualified physicians, and 1,378 Indian workers, with Gospel preaching in 1,659 villages. Organised Churches number 136, communicants 31,778 and adherents 36,000 for the past year. Forty-nine Churches are entirely self-supporting. In the Educational department are 440 village day schools, with 22,700 children, 12 boarding schools, 2 High schools, 2 Normal Training schools, a Bible Training School for Women, a Theological Seminary providing in all for 1,300 pupils. There are 6 Hospitals, two leper-asylums and an Orphanage. Village Evangelisation is the central feature of the Mission, and stress is laid upon the work amongst women and children. During the last decade membership has increased by 50 per cent. Indian Secretary: The Rev. G. P. Barss, Cocanada.

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY, organized in 1814, has Missions in Burma began 1813; Assam, 1836; Bengal and Orissa, 1836; South India, 1840. It owes its origin to the celebrated Adoniram Judson. Until 1910 the Society was known as the American Baptist Missionary Union. There are 32 main stations of the Mission in Burma, 11 in Assam, 10 in Bengal and Orissa, and 29 in South India, besides many outstations. All forms of missionary enterprise come within the scope of the Society.

The great work of the Mission continues to be evangelistic, educational and medical, and the training of the indigenous pastors, preachers and Bible-Women, and extends to many races and languages. The most important result of its work in Burma has been the practical transformation of the Karens and the Kachins whose languages have been reduced

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to writing by the Mission. The Chins of the Chin Hill Tracts are also progressing along these lines under the influence of the Mission. The work in Assam embraces 11 different languages, and great efforts are being made amongst the employees of the tea plantations. The Mission Press at Rangoon is one of the largest, and the finest in Burma.

In the year 1939 the field staff numbered 273 missionaries, 6,357 indigenous workers. There were 2,890 organised Churches of which 2,302 were self-supporting. Church members numbered 3,16,021. In the 2,172 Sunday Schools were enrolled 1,06,201 pupils. The Mission conducted 2,139 schools of all grades, Judson College at Rangoon and the Agricultural School at Pyinmana being among them, with 90,019 students enrolled. 13 hospitals and 34 dispensaries treated 15,323 inpatients and 1,10,533 outpatients. Christians of all communities among whom the Mission works, contributed over Rs. 4,97,865 for this religious and benevolent work during the year.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSAM MISSION was opened in 1836, and has 11 main stations staffed by about 45 missionaries. There are 851 native workers, 997 organized churches, 68,231 baptised members, 437 schools of all grades including 2 High, 2 Normal, 3 Bible and 10 station schools. 4 Hospitals and 5 Dispensaries treated 2,380 in-patients and 27,661 outpatients during the year. Mission work is carried out in 11 different languages.

Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary: Miss Marion G. Burnham, Gauhati, Assam.

AMERICAN BAPTIST, BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION.—commenced in 1836. Area of occupation: Midnapore district of Bengal, Balasore district of Orissa and Jamshedpur Town of Bihar. Work chiefly for Oriya and Santal peoples.

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION.—(Incorporated) Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States of the Australian Commonwealth. The field of operations is in East Bengal. The staff numbers 27 Australian workers. There are 4,103 communicants and a Christian community of 7,794.

Secretary, Field Council: The Rev. W. G. Crofts, Mission House, Birisiri, P. O. Hatshibganj, Dist. Mymensingh, E. Bengal.

THE STRICT BAPTIST MISSION.—Has 20 European Missionaries, and 213 Indian workers in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Ramnad and Tinnevelly Districts. Communicants number 1,672; organised churches 63; Day and Sunday schools 110, with 4,028 pupils.

Treasurer: Rev. D. Morling, Kovilpattl, Tinnevelly District.

Secretary: Rev. D. A. Thrower, Kilpauk, Madras.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION:—Operates in Gujarat and Kathiawar with a staff of 34 Missionaries, of whom 11 are clerical, 15 Educationalists, 5 are Doctors and 3 Nurses. The Indian staff numbers 535, of whom 22 are Pastors, 96 Evangelists, 2 Colporteurs, 37 Bible-women, and 378 are Teachers. There are 22 Organised Churches, a communicant roll of 3,275, and a Christian Community of 9,405. In Medical work there are 5 Hospitals including one at Dohad and several Dispensaries, with 3,724 in-patients, 23,808 new cases, and a total attendance of 88,677. The Mission conducts 3 High Schools, 1 Anglo-Vernacular School, 1 Preparatory School at Parantij and 112 Vernacular schools affording tuition for 8,177 pupils; also 1 creche, 4 Orphanages, an Industrial School at Borsad, a Teachers' Training College for Women at Borsad, a Divinity College at Ahmedabad, and a Mission Press at Surat. The Mission has made a speciality of Farm Colonies, of which there are about a score in connection with it, most of them thriving.

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 5 Missionaries is a branch of the activities of the above, working in the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha districts, with Farm Colonies attached.

Secretary: Rev. George Wilson, B.A., Rajkot.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.—The Sialkot Mission of this Church was established at Sialkot in the Punjab, in 1855. It is now carrying on work in eight civil districts in the Punjab and two in the North-West Frontier Province. Its missionaries number 81. Its educational work composes one Theological Seminary, one College, four High Schools, one Industrial school, 8 Middle schools and 83 Primary schools. The enrolment in all schools in 1939 was 10,334. Medical work is carried on through five Hospitals and 7 Dispensaries. The Communicant membership of the Church which has been established is 45,461 and the total Christian community 99,988.

General Secretary: W. H. Merriam, M.A., American Mission, Gujaranwala.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in three main sections, known as the Punjab (1834), North India (1836) and Western India (1870) Missions. According to statistics for the year ending March, 31, 1940, the American staff, including women and special-term Missionaries numbers 228, and the Indian staff 932. There are two and thirty main stations and 200 out-stations. Organised churches number 121 of which 40 are entirely self-supporting. There are 16,582 communicants and a total baptized community of about 68,000.

Educational work as follows:—Two men's colleges and an interest in the Isabella Thoburn and Kinnaird Colleges for Woman,—students about 3,000; one Theological College, students 35 and an interest in Poona Theological College; two Training Schools for Village Workers; thirteen High Schools; two Industrial Schools; three Agricultural Demonstration Farms; four Teachers' Training Departments; The Miraj

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Medical School and an interest in the Ludhiana Medical College for Women; 125 Elementary Schools; 161 Schools of all grades,—pupils about 11,596.

Medical Work:—Eight Hospitals; Seventeen Dispensaries.

Evangelistic Work:—211 Sunday Schools, with an average attendance of 5,287 pupils. Contributions for church and evangelistic work, on the part of the Indian church, have increased slightly, and amount to Rs. 45,371.

The Hospital at Miraj, founded by the late Sir William J. Wanless and under the care of R. H. H. Goheen, is well-known throughout the whole of South-West India, and the Forman Christian College of Lahore, under the principalship of Dr. S. K. Datta, is equally well-known and valued in the Punjab. The Ewing Christian College (The Rev. C.H. Hazlett, Ed.D.,Principal) and Allahabad Agricultural Institute (Dr. S. Higginbottom, Principal) have grown rapidly in numbers and influence.

Secretary of Council of A. P. Missions in India.—The Rev. J. B. Weir, Ph.D., D.D., "Lowriston," Dehra Dun, U.P.

Secretary, North India Mission.—The Rev. K. L. Parker, Ph. D., A. P. Mission, Fatehgarh, U. P.

Secretary, Punjab Mission.—The Rev. R. M. Ewing, Mission Compound, Dehra Dun, U.P.

Secretary, Western India Mission.—Mr. J. L. Goheen, LL.D., A. P. Mission, Sangli, S.M.C.

THE NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION—Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadhri, Punjab.

Secretary: Miss E. L. Saunders, Jagadhri; Dist. Amballa.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA MISSION.—Commenced in 1877, has 14 main stations in Indore, Gwalior, Rutlam, Dhar, Jaora, Sitamau, Bhopal and Banswara States. The Mission staff numbers 71, Indian workers 200. This Mission works in conjunction with the Malwa Church-Council and also the Ratlam Church Council of the United Church of Northern India, which reports for this part of its territory. Organised churches 62; Unorganised churches 4; Communicants 4,147; Baptised non-communicants 21,800; Unbaptised adherents 10,621; Total Christian Community 36,568.

Educational work comprises Elementary and Middle Schools for boys and girls; a High School for girls, an Arts College for students of both sexes (The Indore Christian College), a Normal School for girls, and the Union Theological Seminary. Women's industrial work is carried on in Mhow and Rutlam, and Vocational Training for boys is a feature of the Rasalpura Boys' School, where training is provided in printing, tailoring, carpentry and welding.

The medical work is large. There are three General Hospitals, where both men and women are treated, and five Women's Hospitals, and also a number of dispensaries in central and outstations.

General Secretary of Mission:—Rev. A. A. Scott, M.A., B.Paed., D.D., Indore, C.I.

Associate Secretary of Mission:—Miss F. E. Clearihue, Kharua, C. I. (*Via* Mehidpur Road Station).

Secretary of Malwa Church-Council:—Rev. J. W. Netram of Sehore, C.I.

Secretary of Ratlam Church Council:—Rev. T. B. McMillan, B.A., Neemuch, C.I.

THE CANADIAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in two sections, the Northern Section with headquarters at Jhansi in the U.P., and the Central India Section, known as the Southern Bhil Field.

In Central India the Mission comprises within its area the States of Alirajpur, Barwani, Jobat and Kathiwara also parts of the States of Jhabua, Chhota Udaipur (in the Bombay Presidency) and Dhar, Indore and Gwalior bordering on the Jobat-Barwani Road. The five central stations are Amkhut, Mendha and Alirajpur located in Alirajpur State, Jobat in the State of Jobat and Barwani in Barwani State. The staff consists of 16 missionaries and 50 Indian workers. There are several elementary schools in the area and a central Anglo-Vernacular School at Amkhut in which upwards of 300 children are being educated. At Amkhut also there is a Children's Nursery Home. At Jobat there is a General 60 bed Hospital with a Canadian Medical man, Dr. W. R. Quinn in charge.

There are in the district 7 organized and 2 unorganized congregations with a Communicant membership of 375 and a baptized community of slightly over 1,500.

Secretary:—Dr. W. R. Quinn, Tobat, Central India.

The Jhansi Section formerly known as the Gwalior Mission was founded by the late Dr. J. Wilkie in 1905. There is now a staff of 9 missionaries and twenty-five Indian workers who are engaged in Jhansi city, Esagarh, Baragaon, Babina and the surrounding villages.

Activities include Anglo-vernacular middle schools for both boys and girls and hostels for Christian pupils in each. There are also an orphanage for children under school age, a dispensary. There is an agricultural settlement at Esagarh where the Mission has a farm of 1,200 acres.

There are two organised churches having a communicant membership of 150.

Secretary.—Mrs. A. Mackay.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST (PRESBYTERIAN) MISSION established in 1840 with a staff of 54 Missionaries and 1,200 Indian workers, occupies stations in Assam in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Lushai Hills and at Sylhet and Cachar. The Khasi language has been reduced to writing, the Bible translated, and many books published in that language by the Mission. A large amount of literature has also been produced in the Lushai language. Communicants number 49,498; the total Christian community 128,291; organised Churches 802; Elementary schools number 682. Scholars 23,577; in addition to Industrial Schools and Training Institutions

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3 Theological Seminaries, Sunday Schools 1,033. Four Hospitals and several Dispensaries provide annually for more than 20,000 patients.

Secretary: Rev. G. Angell, Jones, P.O. Jowai, Shillong, Assam.

THE ARCOT MISSION OF THE REFORMED CHURCH.—(In America). Organised in 1853 and occupies most of the North and South Arcot and Chittoor Districts in South India with a staff of Missionaries and Indian Workers.

The Union Mission Medical College for South India and a Union Mission Training School are located at Vellore, the headquarters of the Mission. The Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanitarium for S. India is near Madanapalle, Arogiavaram P.O., Chittoor District.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of Boston, Mass., U.S.A. has two large missions in India, the American Marathi Mission and the Madura Mission. The Marathi Mission covers a considerable portion of Bombay Presidency with centres at Bombay, Ahmednagar, Rahuri, Vadala, Sirur, Sholapur, Satara and Wai. It was established in 1813, the first American Mission in India. Its activities are large and varied. The staff for 1940 included 34 Missionaries and 428 Indian workers, operating in 11 stations and 151 out stations. There are 58 churches with 6,353 communicants. Besides conducting 6 secondary and training schools with 1,109 pupils, the mission has a large share in various union educational enterprises. There are 50 primary schools and 6 kindergartens with a total of 3,507 pupils. In the hospitals and dispensaries during the year, were treated a total of 62,528 patients. The mission has six major social service centres and two out-stations staffed by 58 workers. During 1940 these rendered various services to 686,830 persons. *Secretary:* Miss E. Loleta Wood, Rahuri, Dist. Ahmednagar.

MADURA CHURCH COUNCIL.—Of the South, India United Church. This body administers all affairs connected with the Church and with elementary education in the villages. The Secretary is Rev. Paulraj Thomas, B.A., B.D., Tirumangalam, Madura Dist.

MADURA MISSION SANGAM.—This Sangam now carries on all the work formerly administered by the Madura Mission, except the American College. The institutions under the Sangam are:—

The Pasumalai High and Training School for Boys; The Capron Hall Training School for Girls; The O. C. P. Memorial High School for Girls, Sokkikulam, Madura. The Union Theological Seminary, Pasumalai; The Lucy Perry Noble Institute for Women; The Willis F. Pierce Memorial Hospital for Men and the Hospital for Women and Children; The Trade School, Pasumalai.

Secretary.—Rev. E. E. White, B.A., B.D., Manamadura, Ramnad Dist.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE, MADURA.—The American College, then located at Pasumalai, was affiliated with the University of Madras as a second Grade College in 1881. In 1904 the College Department was removed to Madura where for five years it was accommodated in what is now the Union Christian High School building. In 1909 the College was removed to its present site in Tallakulam on the north side of the Vaigai river. It was affiliated as a First Grade College in 1913.

In 1934 at the time of the centenary of the Mission, the American College became organically independent under its own Governing Council. In the same year it was granted affiliation as an Honours College.

The present College site comprises about forty acres. On the College grounds are located the Main College Hall, the Ellen S. James' Hall of Science, Binghamton Hall, the Chapel, Daniel Poor Memorial Library, Main Hostel, Zumbro Memorial Hostel, Dining Halls, Principal's residence, Warden's Lodge, four additional bungalows, and athletic fields.

AMERICAN MADURA MISSION.—*Secretary,* Rev. John J. Banninga, M.A., D.D., Pasumalai, Madura Dist. American College, Madura: Edgar M. Flint, Esq., M.A., Principal. Willis F. Pierce Memorial Hospital, Madura: E. W. Wilder, M.D., Medical Officer. Hospital for Women and Children, Madura: Miss I. M. Roberts, M.D., Medical Officer.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA.—The mission staff in Khandesh is represented by 29 missionaries and 71 Indian Workers. There are 653 Church members and 1,313 pupils in Sunday Schools. 34 Elementary Schools provide for 775 pupils.

Secretary.—Miss Olga E. Noreen, Yaval, East Khandesh.

THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION.—Working among Bhils, Hindus and Mahommedans in West Khandesh, has 25 missionaries and 80 Indian workers. There are 8 congregations with a total membership of 1,352 of whom 666 are communicants. There are 10 Elementary Schools, 2 Training Schools and 4 School Homes. The pupils in all schools number 500.

Secretary:—Rev. Fredrik Franklin, B.A., Nandurbar, West Khandesh.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—Commenced work in India in 1798 and occupies 3 centres in N. India, 12 in S. India and 7 in Travancore State. The Mission engages in every form of Missionary activity.

UNION INSTITUTIONS.—With which the London Missionary Society is connected, and is a contributing Body. Number of Institutions 13; Schools, 6; Scholars, 1,963; Colleges, 7; Students, 1,286.

The European Staff of the Society numbers 82; Indian Workers, 2,416; Organised Congregations, 922; Communicants, 32,635; Christian Community, 204,031; Christian Colleges, 1,

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Students 185; Training Institutions, 4; Students, 337; High Schools, 12; Boarding Schools, 25; Boarders, 2,084; Elementary Schools, 635; Elementary Scholars, 59,587; Head-Stations, 22, Out-Stations, 1,095. In Medical Work Head Station Hospitals number 6, Out-Station Hospitals, 13; Dispensaries, 2; Number of Beds, 811, In-patients, 15,342; Out-patients, 229,381; Doctors, 38 (including 8 Europeans); Assistants, 33; Nurses, 64 (including 8 Europeans); Nurses in Training, 92; Theological Institutions, 2; Students, 48.

The main centres of the Mission in N. India are at Calcutta and Murshidabad District, Bengal; L.M.S. work in the United Provinces has been closed but a Union Mission of the W. M. S., C. M. S. and L. M. S. has been opened in Benares City, of which the Rev. S. R. Holt of the W. M. S. is Superintendent. This Mission concentrates especially on work amongst pilgrims and students. Special efforts are made amongst the Nama Sudras. The S. India district and Travancore are divided into Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam fields with 22 stations and 1,095 out-stations. At Nagercoil (Travancore) is the Scott Christian College and High School with 974 students, a Church and congregation said to be the largest in India and a Printing Press, the centre of the S. Travancore Tract Society.

India—Secretary and Treasurer—Rev. L. J. Thomas, 18, Lavelle Road, Bangalore.

Bengal Secretary:—Rev. Hilary A. Wilson, B.A., 1/C, Ashutosh Mookerji Road, P. O. Elgin Road, Calcutta.

Benares Superintendent.—Rev. S. R. Holt, Ramkatora, Benares Cantonment, U. P.

ALL-INDIA MISSIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE.—Dates from the year 1893 under the name of the International Missionary Alliance, but a number of its missionaries were at work in Berar province much earlier. Work is carried on in the provinces of Berar, Khandesh and Gujarat. There is a staff of 50 missionaries and 100 Indian workers. The number of mission stations is 16, with 16 out-stations. There is a Christian community of 2,600 adults. There are 33 churches, with 15 Indian pastors. The mission conducts 4 boarding schools, 2 for boys and 2 for girls. There is one English congregation at Bhusawal.

Executive Secretary.—The Rev. K. D. Garrison, Akola, Berar, C.P.

THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN (AMERICAN).—Opened work in 1894, and operates in Broach, Surat and Thana Districts, also in Baroda and Rajpipla States. Its staff number 45 foreign workers including missionaries' wives, and 225 Indian workers. The baptized (immersed) membership stands at 7,129. Education is carried on in 2 Boys' Boarding Schools, 2 Girls' Boardings, and in 3 Co-educational Boardings with separate hostel quarters. Village Day Schools number 112. Females under instruction number 921, males 3,127, total 4,048. There are 101 Sunday Schools having 177 teachers, and a total enrolment of 5,538. There were 47,263 calls at Mission dispensaries in 1940. The foreign medical staff consists of 4 doctors, and three nurses. Industrial work is carried on in 5 of the Boarding Schools. A vocational, school, including teachers' training, village trades and agriculture for boys and a school of practical arts for girls are conducted at Ankleswar. Evangelistic, Temperance and Publication work receive due emphasis.

Secretary:—L. A. Blickenstaff, 115, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.

THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION—Founded in 1893. Mission Stations:—Poona, Khed Shivapur, Poona District; Nasrapur and Bhor (Bhor State), Poona District; Lonand, M. S. M. Ry., Satara District; Phaltan (Paltan State), Satara District; Pandharpur, Sholapur District; Nateputa, Sholapur District; Akluj, Sholapur District: Shirwal, Poona District: Khed, Ratnagiri; Mahud, Sholapur District.

The Staff consists of 35 Europeans and 50 Indian workers, including hospital staff, with a community of about 200 Indian Christians and their families. The main work is evangelising in the villages, women's zenana work, and primary education. Medical work is conducted at most stations, with a hospital at Pandharpur. Mission Headquarters, 11, Phayre Road, Poona.

Secretary:—Rev. S. D. Davidson.

THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION—Has three missionaries at Bogra, two at Khanjanpur, Bogra District, Bengal and two at Ulubaria, Howrah District, Bengal.

President:—Rev. H. W. Cover, M.A., Bogra, E. B. Railway.

Secretary:—Miss Eunice Catlin, *Mission House.*—Khanjanpur, *Via* Jaypurhat, Bogra District.

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION.—Has its headquarters for India at Buldana, Berar, where it has a Boys' Boarding School. In Chikhli, 14 miles from Buldana there is a Girls' Boarding School. At Basim, Berar, 85 miles from Buldana there is a Day School, a Bible Training School and a Women's and Children's Hospital. At present there are 11 missionaries in India and a force of 46 Indian Preachers, Teachers and Bible women.

Mission Chairman: Rev. John McKay, Basim, Berar, C.P.

THE HEPHZIBAH FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION:—Has two missionaries in India. Rev. Arthur J. Calhoon, Th.B., and Mrs. Arthur J. Calhoon, R.N., Adra, B. N. Rly.

THE INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, TINNEVELEY (DORNAKAL AND THE HILL TRIBE MISSION)—Opened in 1903, operates in the Warangal District of the Nizam's Dominions as well as among the hill tribes called Paliars in the British and Travancore Hills. It is the missionary effort of the Christians living in India

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and overseas. There are now nearly 14,000 Telugu Christians in 154 villages and 550 Paliyar Christians in the hills. The Society publishes monthly *The Missionary Intelligencer* containing information about the Society's work in both the fields.

Secretary—Rev. D. D. Rajamani, Palamcottah.

THE MISSION TO LEPERS—Founded in 1874. An interdenominational and international Society for the establishment and maintenance of Homes and Institutions for Lepers and of their untainted children, working in 20 countries but largely in India, Burma, China, Korea and Japan. Its work in India is carried on through co-operation with 30 Missionary Societies. In India and Burma alone the Mission now has 32 Asylums of its own with upwards of 7,200 inmates and is aiding or has some connection with work for lepers at 22 other places in India. Altogether in India and Burma over nearly 10,000 lepers are being helped.

The Mission also provides for the segregation of the healthy children of lepers from their diseased parents. More than 800 children are thus being saved from becoming lepers.

An important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical treatment whereby early cases, both adults and children, are now benefiting.

Most of the Mission's income is derived from voluntary contributions. Some funds are raised in India and Burma but the bulk of the money expended by the Mission in India and Burma is received from Britain, although the provincial Governments give regular maintenance grants.

There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers of which Lady Lumley, The Hon'ble Lady Hope, Lady Hubback and Lady Wylie are Vice-Presidents.

Hon. Treasurer:—William McIntyre, c/o Macneill & Co., 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.

Hon. Treasurer, Bombay: —R. C. Lowndes, c/o Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co., Bombay.

The General Secretary of the Mission is Mr. W. H. P. Anderson, 7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C. 1. The Secretary for India is Mr. A. Donald Miller, Purulia, Bihar.

THE REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION.—An inter-denominational Society which commenced work at Motihari, Bihar, in 1900, and now occupies 7 stations and 9 out-stations in the Champaran and Saran Districts, with a staff of 30 European and 3 Indian Missionaries and 40 other Indian workers. The Mission maintains 2 Hospitals, 1 Girls' Orphanage, 1 Women's Home, 1 Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School with a Carpentry industrial department, and 1. M. E. School with 200 pupils. Communicants number 200.

Secretary:—Rev. Walter A. Corlett, Siwan, Saran, Bihar.

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA.—Established 1905, started, financed and managed by Indian Christians; has a staff of 29 missionaries and 116 helpers and voluntary workers; operates in Montgomery District (the Punjab), Firozabad, (U.P.); Haluaghat, Mymensingh District (Bengal), Murwani (C.P.), N. Kanara, Mirajgaon (W. India), Parkal Taluk (Nizam's Doms.), and Tirupattur Taluk (N. Arcot). Direct evangelistic work from 50 centres in 8 language areas; Interdenominational; 34 Primary Schools, with two Hostels for boys and 1 one for Girls, 1 High School with hostel, 1 Printing Press. 3 dispensaries, 2 Hospitals and one Child Welfare Centre. Annual expenditure Rs. 58,600 excluding selfsupporting institutions, The *National Missionary Intelligencer*, (a monthly Journal in English sold at Re. 1 per year, post free), *Deepikai*, (a monthly journal in Tamil at 8 annas per year. Post free).

Address:—N. M. S. House, Royapettah Madras.

President:—The Rt. Rev. S. K. Tarafdar.

General Secretary:—M. John, M.A., Madras.

THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST MISSION.—The Seventh-day Adventists commenced mission work in India in 1893, and now employ a staff of 691 workers, European and Indian, including 165 ordained and licensed ministers. Evangelistic and educational work is conducted in sixteen vernaculars, beside work for English-speaking peoples in the large cities. For administrative purposes, there are five branch organisations located as follows:—

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Western India. (Pastor F. E. Spiess, Superintendent.) *Office Address:* Salisbury Park, Poona.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Burma. (Pastor E. M. Meleen, Superintendent.) *Office Address:* 68, U Wisara Road, Rangoon, Burma.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Northeast India. (Pastor F. H. Loasby, Superintendent.) *Office Address:* "Baragain", Ranchi.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—North-west India. (Pastor O. O. Mattison, Superintendent.) *Office Address:* Regal Buildings, New Delhi.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—South India. (G. G. Lowry, Superintendent). *Office Address:* 9, Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

The general headquarters for India, Burma and Ceylon is located at Salisbury Park, Poona. N. C. Wilson, President; A. E. Nelson, Secretary and Treasurer. (Office Address: Post Box 15, Poona). On the same estate is an up-to-date publishing house devoted to the printing of health, temperance, evangelical and associated literature. (Address: Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Post Box 35, Poona).

A large number of day and boarding vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools are conducted in different parts of the country; and at Vincent Hill School, Mussoorie, European education is provided, a regular high school course, with more advanced work for commercial and other special students, being available. In all the denominational boarding schools increasing emphasis is being laid on vocational work, the students being required to share in the domestic work of the institution, and in many cases, to engage in some trades or other work.

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Eight physicians, and a number of qualified nurses are employed, regular medical work being conducted at thirty-two stations.

The baptized membership (adult) is 7,042 organized into 141 churches; and in addition a substantial community of enquirers is receiving systematic instruction. 400 Sabbath Schools are conducted with an enrolled membership of about 13,000.

The Bombay address is No. 15, Club Back Road, Byculla.

THE AMERICAN MENNONITE MISSION.—Established 1899, works in the C. Provinces. Mission staff numbers 35, Indian workers 140, Church members 1,446, children (unbaptized) 930, Industrial Training institutions 1, Academy including High School, Normal School and Bible School—Anglo-Hindi Middle School 2, Elementary Schools 11, Orphanages 2, Women's Home 1, Hospital 1, Dispensaries 7, Leper Home 1, Home for untainted children of Lepers 2, Leper Clinic 4, Farm Village projects 2.

Secretary: A. C. Brunk, Dhamtari, C. P.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE—MENNONITE MISSION—Started in 1901 in the C. Provinces. Workers number 22; Leper, Medical Orphan, Zenana, Evangelistic, Educational and industrial work carried on. *Secretary*: Rev. F. J. Isaac, Mauhadih, *via* Champa, C. P.

THE KURKU AND CENTRAL INDIA HILL MISSION.—Established 1890 in the C. P. and Berar, has a mission staff of 13; Indian workers 15; Churches 5; Communicants 586; Christian Community 560; 1 Elementary School.

Secretary.—Rev. Carl Wyder, Ellichpur, Berar, C. P.

THE CEYLON AND INDIA GENERAL MISSION.—Established 1892, occupies stations in Mysore State, in the Coimbatore and Anantapur Districts, also in the United Provinces. Mission staff 44; Indian workers 59; Churches 11; Communicants 1011; Christian community 2,979; Orphanages 4; Schools 4; Pupils 403.

Secretary, pro tem.—Rev. J. W. Dawson.

Headquarters.—"Mizpah," Richards Town, Bangalore.

THE BOYS' CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION.—Was founded by Rev. Albert Norton in 1899 during a time when a serious famine swept the land. The Headquarters of the Mission is Dhond.

At present the Mission staff consists of seven missionaries and 48 Indian workers. There are two elementary schools, one at Dhond, Poona District, and one at Orai, U. P. There is also a girls' School at Orai. The total strength of the schools is over 260. At Dhond there are two orphanages, one for boys and one for girls, and a small attempt is being made to start agricultural work, using improved methods.

The mission consists of two main stations, one at Dhond, Poona District, and another at Orai, United Provinces, with two out-stations in the U. P., one in Jalaun and the other in Kalpi.

The function of the mission is, chiefly, the care of orphan boys and girls and evangelistic work in neglected villages.

Director.—Rev. John E. Norton.

Ladies' Societies.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION.—This is an inter-denominational society, with headquarters, 33, Surrey Street, London, working among women and girls in 5 stations in the Bombay Presidency, 7 in United Provinces, and 4 in the Punjab. There are 57 European Missionary ladies on the staff and 50 Assistant Missionaries, 202 Indian teachers and nurses and 31 Bible women. During 1938 there were 5,818 in-patients in the three hospitals supported by the Society (Nasik, Lucknow and Patna). There were 24,033 out-patients, 108,958 attendances at the Dispensaries. In their 21 Schools were 2,033 pupils and there is a University Department at Lahore. The evangelistic side of the work is largely done by house to house visitations and teaching the women in Zenanas, 1,181 women were regularly taught. Total expenditure in India £35,075.

Hon. Treasurer: Rev. Roland A. Smith, M.A.

Hon. Finance Secretary: Rev. E. S. Carr, M.A.

President.—The Lady Kinnaird.

Secretaries.—Rev. H. S. Gregory, M.A., and Miss N. Lamport.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE with which is incorporated THE PUNJAB MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN. In 1894 the North India School of Medicine for Christian Women was opened in Ludhiana in order to give a Medical Education under Christian influence to Indian women. Doctor Edith Brown, D.B.E., M.A., M.D., M.C.O.G., etc. was its Founder and Principal. The School is Inter-denominational, and trains students for various Missionary Societies.

The Memorial Hospital in connection with the College has 279 beds and 54 cots.

In 44 years 360 medical students qualified as Doctors, besides 160 Compounders, 233 Nurses and 970 Midwives and Nurse Dais. Nurses and Compounders also do midwifery and are included in this last figure.

There are in training at present 33 M.B.B.S. students, 133 Licentiates, 57 Nurses, 16 compounders, 2, Mother craft pupils and 104 Nurse Dais and Midwives, making a total of 327 women being trained, besides Indigenous Dais receiving instruction at the Health Centres run in connection with the Hospital. There are 3 City Centres, and 1 Village Dispensary.

During the year 1939 there were 4,571 In-Patients, and 63,519 Out-Patients.

The Radium and Deep X-Ray Therapy departments are meeting a great need, and show good progress, and the fight against Tuberculosis is increasing in intensity. Tuberculosis Clinics are held, and city visiting is done on a comprehensive scale, while patients are admitted to a Garden Sanatorium outside the Hospital.

THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVERSITY WOMEN was founded in Bombay in 1896. Its work is religious, social and educational. The Settlement supplies a hostel for University students of all nationalities and a few Indian professional women. Classes for educated girls are provided and teaching is also given in pupils' homes. The Settlement staff take part in Kangri Collection, and conducts activities for women's

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work in the city. The Social Training Centre for women is now an integral part of the work of the Settlement. The course, lasting a year, includes both theoretical and practical work.

Warden :—O. M. Kaae, B.Sc. (London), Reynolds Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Warden:—E. A. Underwood, B. Sc., University Settlement, Sardar Modliar Road, Poona.

THE RAMABAI MUKTI MISSION (affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in 1925), the well-known work of the late Pandita Ramabai, shelters about 700 deserted wives, widows and orphans, educating and fitting them to earn their living. The Mission is worked on Indian lines and carried on by Indian and European workers. Evangelistic work is carried on in the surrounding villages of Kedgaon, Poona District.

Miss Julia Woodward, *Acting Secretary and Treasurer*.

Inter-denominational Missions.

"THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION. Founded 1895. Head Office, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; base on the N. W. Frontier at Mardan; advance stations at Bandapur, Kargil, Shigar, Khapalu and Zangskar. Protestant, Evangelical inter-denominational. 14 European Missionaries. Field Secretary, Bandapur.

THE FRIENDS' SERVICE COUNCIL.—The Friends' Service Council works in five stations of the Hoshangabad District and in two stations in Central India.

The Church, which is composed of 6 Monthly Meetings united in the Mid-India Yearly Meeting, is largely organised on the lines of the Society of Friends in England.

There are 14 missionaries, 12 on the field and 2 on furlough, also 3 retired missionaries living in the district.

The principal activities are a general hospital with dispensary and nurses' training department, a Primary School and an Anglo-Vernacular Middle school at Itarsi; a Boarding school for girls with Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Departments at Sohagpur; a Home for older girls in Sohagpur where toys are made for sale; a Boys' Hostel at Hoshangabad for boys attending Primary, Middle and High schools there. The Council's work also covers two villages in the Seoni Tahsil of the Hoshangabad district in one of which, Makoriya, there is a dispensary and a Primary School.

An Ashram is maintained near Hoshangabad, where village problems are studied, and work of an educational and social nature is carried on. Wardens, Ranjit and Doris Chetsingh.

There is also a Weavers' Colony at Khera, Itarsi, where cloth is made on hand-looms.

The Council has 185 members and 1,460 adherents. Mission Secretary: Miss M. Finch, Sohagpur, C.P.; Church Secretary: Dhan Singh, Sohagpur, C.P.

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS' MISSION.—With Missionaries working in Bundelkhand, Hospital for Women and Children at Chhatarpur, Boys' school at Harpalpur, Orphanage, evangelistic, industrial and school work at Nowgong.

Superintendent: Rev. Everett L. Cattell, Chhatarpur, C.I.

THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION was established in 1858, in Calcutta, and is the only Hebrew Christian Agency in India. *Hon. Secretary*: Rev. G. F. Westcott, B.Sc., M.A., 11, Mission Row, Calcutta.

Lutheran Societies.

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA.—, founded 1842:—Commonly known as the United Lutheran Church Mission. Works in co-ordination with the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church, organized 1927. The Mission and Church together carry on work in the East Godaveri, West Godaveri, Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool Districts of the Madras Presidency. Foreign staff on the field, December 1940, 73; Indian Staff of all grades, 3,155; Schools, 892; Pupils, 46,809. The Mission conducts a first grade College (The Andhra Christian College, Guntur), three High Schools for Boys, two High Schools for Girls, one Normal Training School for Masters and one for Mistresses, a Theological College, three Theological Schools, an Agricultural School, three Industrial Schools, twenty-four Higher Elementary and Middle Schools, 852 Village Schools, seven Hospitals, a School for the Blind, a Tuberculosis Sanatorium and a Printing Press. THE ANDHRA EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH has a baptised membership of 189,057, 1,869 congregations, 102 pastors, 622 evangelists and catechists.

President of the U. L. C. Mission :—Rev. M. L. Dolbeer, D. D., Rajahmundry.

President of the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church :—Rev. J. Russell Fink, D. D., Rentachintala.

Financial and Legal Agent :—Rev. I. Cannaday, D. D., *Joint Treasurer*, Guntur.

THE EVANGELICAL NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.—A Church of Sweden Society, founded in 1856, occupies the Districts of Saugor, Betul and Chhindwara in the Central Provinces.

There are about 3,000 Church members constituted into an indigenous Church called the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Central Provinces. The European and Indian staff numbers 37 and 167 respectively. There is a training school for Indian workers and 24 Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Schools with 1,629 Children in attendance; 30 Sunday Schools with 634 Christian and 665 non-Christian attending; 6 Dispensaries with 36,643 patients during 1940. 3 Workshops. One Women's Industrial School; One Widows' Home with 70 women; 3 Orphanages, one Boys' Boarding School, and one Girls' Boarding School with 133 boys and 189 girls and 3 farms where modern village uplift is attempted.

Secretary—Rev. R. Asplund, Chhindwara, C. P.

THE BASEL EVANGELICAL MISSION (Incorporated in Switzerland), with its headquarters in Mangalore, South Kanara, was founded in

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1834 and is at present carrying on the work in South Kanara, South Mahratta, Malabar and Coorg. It has at the beginning of 1941, 28 chief stations and 84 out-stations with a total missionary staff of 18 European and about 800 Indian workers. The membership of the churches is 28,000. Educational work embraces 100 schools, among which a Theological Seminary, a second grade college and 7 high schools. The total number of scholars is 18,000. Medical work is done at Betgeri-Gadag, Southern Mahratta Country, where a hospital for men and women and at Udipi, South Kanara, where a hospital for women and children is maintained. The Mission maintains a Home Industrial Department for women's work. There is also connected with the Mission a large Publishing Department with a Book Shop and a Printing Press, with about 150 workers, at Mangalore, S. Kanara, which is doing work in English and in a number of Indian languages.

President and Secretary:—Rev. A. Streckeisen, Calicut, Malabar.

THE FEDERATION OF EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES IN INDIA was established in 1926 as an outward expression of the spiritual unity of the Lutheran Churches in India. It consists of 9 constituent churches and 3 co-operating Missions in India with a total membership of over 450,000. The work of the Federation is carried on by the Triennial Conference of the Federation, by its Executive Council, by a number of standing and special Committees and by its office-bearers.

The office-bearers for 1939-41 are as follows:

President and Treasurer:—Rev. P. Paradesi, B.D., Luthergiri, Rajamundry.

Vice-President:—The Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Sandegren, D.D., L.N.O., Trichinopoly.

Secretary:—Prof. J. D. Asirvadan, M.A., L.T., Madras Christian College, Tambaram, S. I. Rly. Tel. Address: Krupalaya, Tambaram.

THE CHURCH OF SWEDEN MISSION was founded in 1874. It operates in the Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad Districts. In conjunction with the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission (L.E.L.M.) it co-operates with the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. The C. S. M. maintains a general and eye hospital at Tirupattur, an eye hospital at Coimbatore, High Schools for boys at Madura and Pudukotah, a High School for girls at Tanjore and various Primary Schools. European staff 45; School Teaching staff 171; Schools 28; Pupils: boys 2,698 and girls 1,184.

Ag. President:—Rev. B. Fr. Tiliander, B.A., B.D., Pudukotah.

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERN MISSION.—The Lutheran Mission work in India was commenced in 1706 by German Missionaries under the Danish Tranquebar Mission. It was taken up by the L.E.L.M. (founded in 1836) in 1841. The L.E.L.M. re-entered into the work after the great war in 1927. It is located in the Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore Districts. The Mission co-operates with the Church of Sweden Mission and the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. The L.E.L.M. maintains two High Schools for boys at Madras and Shiyali (Tanjore Dt.), a number of Elementary Schools for boys and girls in different places, and various other institutions.

Owing to the war, the whole Mission work has been temporarily placed under the Mission-Council of the Church of Sweden Mission.

TAMIL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Organised Churches 49; Ordained Indian Ministers 16; other Indian workers 96; Baptised membership 38,328; Schools 231; Teaching staff 700; Pupils: 13,637 boys and 4,705 girls.

President:—Rt. Rev. J. Sandegren, M.A., D.D., L.N.O., Bishop of Tranquebar, Trichinopoly.

MISSOURI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN INDIA MISSION (M.E.L.I.M.). Located in British India, Mysore and Travancore.

In British India, in North Arcot (Ambur, Vaniyambadi, Pernambut), Salem (Krishnagiri, Bargur), Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelley (Vallioor, Vadakangulam) Districts.

In Mysore (Kolar Gold Fields).

In Travancore (Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Parasala, Balaramapuram, Aryanad, Nilamel, Alleppey and Shertalay).

There are 50 American Missionaries. Of this number 5 are on furlough; 2 are teachers in charge of school and home for children of missionaries (Kodaikanal), 1 is a male Doctor, 2 are Zenana workers (female), 1 nurse (female), and 1 educational worker (female).

There are 3 High Schools, 1 Teachers' Training Institution, 2 Catechist Training Institutions, 1 Theological Seminary, and 1 hospital with 20 beds.

Statistics, November 1, 1940. Christians 14,338; Indian Pastors 9; Evangelists 15; Catechists 164; M. E. L. I. M. teachers 151; other teachers 31. Boarding houses 10.

General Secretary:—The Rev. Robert M. Zorn, S. T. M., Nagercoil, Travancore, South India.

THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, established 1864 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot, on the Shervaroi Hills, in Madras and in Orissa. Has a total staff of 341 Indian and 39 European Workers. Communicants 4,026 Christian Community 8,364, one High School, one Secondary school, three Boarding Schools, three Industrial Schools, one hostel, 74 Elementary Schools, and two Hospitals; total scholars 5,860.

President.—The Rev. P. Lange, Trivunnamalai.

Treasurer.—The Rev. K. Heiberg, 38, Broadway, G. T., Madras.

The Santal Mission of the Northern Churches (formerly known as the Indian Home Mission to the Santals).—Founded in 1867, works in the Santal Parganas, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Malda, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Goalpara. Work is principally among the Santals but also among Bengalis and the Mech people (Boro).

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Mission staff numbers 38 of whom 2 medical missionaries. Indian pastors 42, other Indian workers 500, Christian community in organised congregations 26,000. 6 boarding schools with 900 pupils, 130 elementary schools with 2,300 pupils, 1 industrial school with 60 pupils, 1 printing press, 1 orphanage with 30 orphans, 2 hospitals, 4 dispensaries, 2 leper colonies with 400 lepers, 1 tea garden. *Acting Secretary*: Rev. J. Gausdal, Dumka, Santal Parganas.

Methodist Church.

The Free Methodist Mission of North America—Established at Yeotmal, 1893, operates in Berar with a staff of 13 Missionaries and 40 Indian workers. Organised churches 7, 1 Theological School, 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, 5 Elementary Schools, 1 Dispensary and 5 centres for Clinical and village health work.

Secretary.—Miss E. E. Ward, Digras, Berar.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late Commissioner Booth-Tucker; and was for many years under his control, with Headquarters in India. For some time now, the areas occupied have been divided for administrative purposes into 6 Territories, each under a Territorial Commander; and one smaller Command.

Northern Territory, with Headquarters at Lahore.

Western Territory, with Headquarters at Bombay.

Madras and Telugu Territory, with Headquarters at Madras.

Southern Territory, with Headquarters at Trivandrum, in Travancore State.

Ceylon Territory, with Headquarters at Colombo.

Eastern Territory, with Headquarters at Calcutta.

Burmah Command, with Headquarters at Rangoon.

The Commanders are directly responsible to the International Headquarters in London.

Northern Territory.—The area in this Territory is the Salvation Army work in the Punjab, Delhi and United Provinces. The Territory is controlled from Lahore.

Evangelistic work, especially among the "depressed classes," is extensively carried on, both in the Punjab and the U. P.

A number of Settlements for the reformation of "Criminal Tribes" are under the control of the Salvation Army in the United Provinces (where this important reformative work was commenced). A special Settlement has also been opened in the Andamans during the last few years.

A land colony 2,000 acres in extent is in existence in the Multan District, where a population of 1,800 has been settled. The land will ultimately become the property of the holders.

Medical work is carried on in two Hospitals, one of which is in the Punjab and the other in the United Provinces; and also in one dispensary.

Other institutions include, Day and Boarding Schools, Agricultural Colonies Soldiers, and Civilians Hostel, Delhi.

Village centres at which the S. A.	
Works	2,109
Officers and Employees	618
Social Institutions	5

Territorial Headquarters—Ferozepur Road, Lahore, Punjab.

Territorial Commander—Colonel W. D. Pennick.

Western Territory.—The Western Territory comprises Bombay, Gujarat, Panch Mahals and the Maharastra.

Territorial Headquarters—The Salvation Army, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Territorial Commander—Lt.-Commissioner H. B. Colledge (Prakram Singh).

Corps. 302; Outposts 533; Societies 507; Social Institutions 16.

Besides the distinctly evangelistic operations there are established a large General Hospital—Emery Memorial, Anand—Ahmednagar Hospital, Kaira Dispensary and several Dispensaries; 226 Day Schools; 4 Boarding Schools; a Home for Juvenile Criminals; Industrial and Rescue Home for Women; conditionally Released Prisoners' Home; the management of the King George Vth Memorial Infirmary, and Lady Dhunbai Home for the Destitute; Weaving Schools, Factory for the making of Weaving, Warping and Reeling Machines, and a Land Colony having a population of 343 Salvationists.

Madras and Telugu Territory.—This Territory comprises the city of Madras and the Nellore, Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari Districts of the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency.

There are the following agencies at work, where evangelical, educational and social work is systematically done:— 371 Corps and Outposts; 130 village primary Schools; 1 Criminal Tribes Settlement; 2 institutions for the training of Officers; 1 Leper Colony at Bapatla with 275 inmates; 1 Hospital for women and children at Nidrobrullu, Guntur District; a women's Industrial Home in Madras; a Boarding School for girls at Nellore, and another for boys at Bapatla of the Salvation Army.

Territorial Headquarters:—The Salvation Army, Broadway, Madras. G.P.O. Box 206.

Chief Secretary-in-Charge:—Brigadier Edward Walker.

General Secretary:—Major Victor Thompson.

Southern India Territory.—The Territorial Headquarters is Trivandrum, Travancore State.

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The work of The Army had its beginning among the Tamil-speaking people of the southern part of the State nearly fifty years ago. The work developed and extended northward through the whole State of Travancore into Cochin, and during the past twenty-five years eastward into the British administered districts of the southern part of the Madras Presidency.

More than 500 corps and over 1,000 officers labour amongst the village populations. The Army has a membership today in this part of India of more than 75,000. Hundreds of Salvation Army Halls have been erected in which gather Sunday after Sunday congregations of Christian men and women, converts from among those who have been the most depressed people in the country, now of the third, second and first generations.

This territory is divided for administrative purposes into fourteen divisions, four among the Tamil-speaking people and ten amongst those who speak Malayalam.

Medical work, also the work of our Leper Hospitals take care of a vast amount of human suffering. The Catherine Booth Hospital at Nagercoil, which has grown out of a very small beginning, is now a fully equipped, modern institution of many departments, dealing with all manner of medical and surgical cases. The Hospital is equipped with X-Ray, radium, iron lung and splendid nursing facilities. Branches from this Institution carry the service of the Hospital to some of the most remote regions, dealing, among other things, with malaria which has ravaged and undermined the health of a whole population in certain areas in South Travancore.

194,703 Patients were dealt with in the main Hospital and its branches during the past year and no less than 9,495 major and minor operations were performed. Two Leper Hospitals, one run on behalf of the Cochin Government and the other the Evangeline Booth Leper Hospital in North Travancore, carry on the work ranking with the highest traditions of Christian service.

Workers in this territory consist of 1,201 officers and 246 employees, who manage 497 Corps, 864 outposts and Societies, 190 Schools, 16 hospitals and 11 Institutions.

Territorial Headquarters—S. A. Kuravankonam, Trivandrum, Travancore State.

Territorial Commander—Lieut.-Commissioner Chas. F. A. Mackenzie.

Chief Secretary—Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Hedén.

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Laws and the Administration of Justice.

The indigenous law of India is personal and divisible with reference to the two great classes of the population, Hindu and Mahomedan. Both systems claim divine origin and are inextricably interwoven with religion, and each exists in combination with a law based on custom. At first the tendency of the English was to make their law public and territorial, and on the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1773 and the advent of English lawyers as judges, they proceeded to apply it to Europeans and Indians alike. This error was rectified by the Declaratory Act of 1780, by which Parliament declared that as against a Hindu the Hindu law and usage, and as against a Mahomedan the laws and customs of Islam should be applied. The rules of the Shastras and the Koran have been in some cases altered and relaxed. Instances can be found in the Bengal Sati Regulation Act of 1829; the Indian Slavery Act, 1843; the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850; the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856; and other Acts and Codes. To quote the Imperial Gazetteer, "A certain number of the older English statutes and the English common law are to a limited extent still in force in the Presidency Towns as applicable to Europeans, while much of the old Hindu and Mahomedan law is everywhere personal to their native fellow subjects; but apart from these, and from the customary law, which is as far as possible recognised by the Courts, the law of British India is the creation of statutory enactments made for it either at Westminster or by the authorities in India to whom the necessary law-giving functions have from time to time been delegated.

Codification.

Before the transfer of India to the Crown the law was in a state of great confusion. Sir Henry Cunningham described it as "hopelessly unwieldy, entangled and confusing." The first steps toward general codification were taken in 1833, when a Commission was appointed, of which Lord Macaulay was the moving spirit, to prepare a penal code. Twenty-two years elapsed before it became law, during which period it underwent revision from his successors in the Law-Membership, and especially by Sir Barnes Peacock, the last Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The Penal Code, which became law in 1860, was followed in 1861 by a Code of Criminal Procedure. Substantially the whole criminal law of British India is contained in these two Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers who ever came to India, Sir James Stephen, said "The Indian penal code may be described as the criminal law of England freed from all technicalities and superfluities, systematically arranged and modified in some few particulars (they are surprisingly few) to suit the circumstances of British India. It is practically impossible to misunderstand the code." The Indian Penal Code has from time to time been amended. The rules of Civil Procedure have been embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Code of Civil Procedure was remodelled in 1908 and the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1898. These Codes as amended from time to time are now in force. The years between 1870 and 1885 saw a great deal of legislative activity in British India, and important branches of the law, like Evidence, Contract, Tranfer of Property, Trusts, Negotiable Instruments, etc., were codified in the form of Acts of the Indian Legislature applicable to the whole of British India. These, amended from time to time and supplemented by rules derived from English decisions, constitute the bulk of the law administered in British India.

Statute Law Revision.

In October, 1921, a committee was appointed under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. A. P. Muddiman, I.C.S., to deal with the question of statute law revision. The functions of the Committee were to prepare for the consideration of Government such measures of consolidation and clarification, as may be necessary to secure the highest attainable standard of formal perfection in the statute law of India. In several branches of the law consolidation has long been overdue, and it was suggested that the preparation of a Bill consolidating the existing law relating to merchant shipping, with such amendments therein as are necessitated or rendered desirable by the enactment of the English statutes since 1894 on the same subject should form the first duty undertaken by the Committee. Under the conditions resulting from the establishment of the reformed Constitution, increasing importance will attach hereafter to the periodical examination and revision of the Statute Book and the Government of India hope that the Committee will take its place as a permanent feature of the legislative machinery of the country.

European British Subjects.

Whilst the substantive criminal law is the same for all classes, certain distinctions of procedure have always been maintained in regard to criminal charges against European British subjects. Until 1872 European British subjects could only be tried or punished by one of the High Courts. It was then enacted that European British subjects should be liable to be tried for any offences by magistrates of the highest class, who were also justices of the peace, and by judges of the Sessions Courts; but it was necessary in both cases that the magistrate or judge should himself be a European British subject. In 1883 the Government of India announced that they had decided "to settle the question of jurisdiction over European subjects in such a way as to remove from the code at once and completely every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions." This decision, embodied in the Ilbert Bill, aroused a storm of indignation which is still remembered. The controversy ended in a compromise which is thus summarised by Sir John Strachey ("India"). "The controversy ended with the virtual, though not avowed, abandonment of the measure proposed by the Government. Act III of 1884, by which the law previously in force was amended; cannot be said to have diminished the privileges of European British subjects charged

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with offences, and it left their position as exceptional as before. The general disqualification of native judges and magistrates remains; but if a native of India be appointed to the post of district magistrate or sessions judge, his powers in regard to jurisdiction over European British subjects are the same as those of an Englishman holding the same office. This provision however is subject to the condition that every European British subject brought for trial before the district magistrate or sessions judge has the right, however trivial be the charge, to claim to be tried by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans..... Whilst this change was made in the powers of district magistrates, the law in regard to other magistrates remained unaltered."

After a discussion on this subject in the Legislative Assembly in September 1921, the following motion was adopted:—"That in order to remove all racial distinctions between Indians and Europeans in the matter of their trial and punishment for offences, a committee be appointed to consider what amendments should be made in the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, which differentiate between Indians and European British subjects and American and Europeans who are not British subjects in criminal trials and proceedings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals." As a result of the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee the law on the subject was further modified, and by the Criminal Law Amendment Act XII of 1923 in place of the old Chapter XXXIII (sections 443-463) the new Chapter XXXIII (sections 443-449) with certain supplementary provisions were substituted. This has in some measure reduced the differences between the trials of Europeans and of Indians under the Code. Since 1836 no distinction of race has been recognised in the civil courts throughout India.

The Federal Court.

A Federal Court is, according to the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, a necessary element of any Federal Constitution. It is at once the guardian and interpreter of the Constitution, and arbiter of the disputes between the Federal Units. The Government of India Act 1935 accordingly provides (sections 200-218) that there shall be a Federal Court consisting of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other judges as His Majesty may deem necessary; but the number of puisne judges shall not exceed six, unless and until an address is submitted by the Federal Legislature for an increase. Every judge of the Federal Court is to be appointed by His Majesty by warrant under the Royal Sign Manual. He shall hold office until he attains the age of 65 years, but is liable to be removed from office on the ground of misbehaviour or of bodily or mental infirmity, provided that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on a reference reports that the judge ought on any such ground to be removed. The Federal Court shall be a Court of Record, and shall sit at Delhi or such other place or places as the Chief Justice may with the approval of the Governor-General from time to time appoint.

The Federal Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between any two or more of the following parties, that is to say, the Federation, any of the Provinces, or any of the Federated States, if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (of law or of fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends. Certain restrictions are placed upon the Court's jurisdiction over disputes to which a state is a party. In the exercise of its original jurisdiction the Court can pronounce only a declaratory judgment. The Court is invested with appellate jurisdiction over any judgment decree or final order of a High Court in British India, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Government of India Act, or any Order in Council made thereunder. No direct appeal in such a case lies to His Majesty in Council either with or without special leave. The Federal Legislature is empowered to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court so as to extend to certain civil cases involving large stakes. An appeal also lies to the Federal Court from a High Court in a Federated State on the ground that a question of law has been wrongly decided concerning the interpretation of the Act, or of an Order in Council made thereunder, or the extent of the executive or legislative authority vested in the Federation by virtue of the Instrument of Accession of the State or arising under Agreement made under Part VI of the Act in relation to the administration in the State of a law of the Federal Legislature.

An appeal may be brought to His Majesty in Council from a decision of the Federal Court in its original jurisdiction in any dispute which concerns the interpretation of the Act, or of an Order in Council made thereunder, or the extent of the executive or legislative authority vested in the Federation by virtue of an Instrument of Accession, or under an agreement made under Part VI of the Act. An appeal may also be brought to the Privy Council where special leave is granted either by the Federal Court or the Privy Council. All authorities, civil and judicial, throughout the Federation are enjoined to act in aid of the Federal Court. All proceedings in the Federal Court shall be in the English language, and judgment must be pronounced in open court in accordance with the opinion of the majority of the judges.

The Federal Court was established and commenced to function from 1st October 1937. The Court in the first instance consists of a Chief Justice and two puisne judges. The Chief Justice receives a salary of Rs. 7,000, and each of the puisne judges Rs. 5,500 per month.

Sir Maurice Gwyer, K.C., was appointed to be the first Chief Justice of India, and Sir Shah Mahomed Sulaiman and Mr. M. R. Jayakar to be judges of the Federal Court.

The functions of the Federal Court are not to be affected in any way by the assumption of emergency powers by the Governor-General under section 45 of the Act in case of failure of the Constitutional machinery.

High Courts.

High Courts of Judicature were constituted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and later for the

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United Provinces and the Punjab superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More recently High Courts have been constituted for Patna and Rangoon as well. The Judges are appointed by the Crown; they hold office during the pleasure of the Sovereign; at least one-third of their number are barristers, one-third are recruited from the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, the remaining places being available for persons who have held certain Judicial Offices in India or lawyers qualified in India. This fixed proportion of Barrister and Civilian judges has now been abolished by Government of India Act 1935. Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Courts, but juries are never employed in civil suits in India.

For other parts of India High Courts have been formed under other names. The chief difference being that they derive their authority from the Government of India, not from Parliament. In Sindh, N. W. F. Province and the Central Provinces and Berar the principal legal tribunal is known as the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Quite recently the Secretary of State for India has approved the proposal for the establishment of a High Court in the Central Provinces and Berar and Sindh; and a High Court has since January 1936 been established at Nagpur.

The High Courts are the Courts of appeal from the superior courts in the districts, criminal and civil, and their decisions are final except in cases in which an appeal lies to His Majesty in Council and is heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. The High Courts exercise supervision over all the subordinate courts. Returns are regularly sent to them at short intervals and the High Courts are able, by examining the returns, by sending for proceedings, and by calling for explanations, as well as from the cases that come before them in appeal, to keep themselves to some extent acquainted with the manner in which the courts generally are discharging their duties.

Lower Courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magistrates. Every province, outside the Presidency towns, is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts, and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions judge, with assistants if need be. These stationary sessions courts take the place of the English Assizes, and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed, and to inflict any punishment authorised by law, but sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the highest court of criminal appeal in the province. Magistrates' courts are of three classes with descending powers. Provision is made and largely utilised in the towns, for the appointment of honorary magistrates; in the Presidency towns Presidency magistrates deal with magisterial cases and benches of Jsutices of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases.

Trials before courts of session are either with assessors or juries. Assessors assist, but do not bind the judge by their opinions; on juries the opinion of the majority prevails if accepted by the presiding Judge. The Indian law allows considerable latitude of appeal. But there is no Court of Criminal Appeal, and as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has repeatedly disclaimed all Jurisdiction as a Court of Criminal Appeal, there is no adequate machinery for appeal or revision available to persons convicted of serious and even capital offences and sentenced by the High Courts in their original or appellate Criminal Jurisdictions. The prerogative of mercy is exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council and the Local Government concerned without prejudice to the superior power of the Crown.

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts varies. Broadly speaking one district and sessions judge is appointed for each district: as District Judge he presides in its principal civil court of original jurisdiction, his functions as Sessions Judge have been described. For these posts members of the Indian Civil Service are mainly selected though some appointments are made from the Provincial Service. Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, the extent of whose original jurisdiction varies in different parts of India. The civil courts, below the grade of District Judge, are almost invariably presided over by Indians. There are in addition a number of Courts of Small Causes, with jurisdiction to try money suits up to Rs. 500. In the Presidency towns, where the Chartered High Courts have original jurisdiction, Smali Cause Courts dispose of money suits up to Rs. 2,000. As Insolvency Courts the chartered High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction in the Presidency towns. In the mofussil similar powers were conferred on the District Courts by the Insolvency Act of 1906.

Coroners are appointed only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. Elsewhere their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers unaided by jurors.

Legal Practitioners.

Legal practitioners in India are divided into Barristers-at-Law, Advocates of the High Courts, Vakils and Attorneys (Solicitors) of High Courts and Pleaders, Mukhtiars and revenue agents. Barristers and Advocates are admitted by each High Court to practise in it and its subordinate courts; and they alone are admitted to practise on the original side of some of the chartered High Courts. Vakils are persons duly qualified who are admitted to practise on the appellate side of the chartered High Courts and in the Courts subordinate to the High Courts. Attorneys are required to qualify before admission to practise in much the same way as in England. The rule that a solicitor must instruct counsel prevails only on the original side of the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts. Pleaders practise in the subordinate courts in accordance with rules framed by the High Courts. The Indian Councils Act of 1926 aims at abolishing the

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various grades of practitioners, and under it each of the High Courts maintains a roll of advocates entitled to practise within its jurisdiction.

Law Officers.

The Government of India has its own law colleague in the Legal Member of Council. All Government measures are drafted in this department. Outside the Council the principal law officer of the Government of India is the Advocate-General of Bengal, who is appointed by the Crown, is the leader of the local Bar, and is always nominated a member of the Provincial Legislative Council. In Calcutta he is assisted by the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor. There are Advocates-General appointed by the Crown and Government Solicitors for Bombay and Madras, and in Bombay there is attached to the Secretariat a Legal Remembrancer and an Assistant Legal Remembrancer, drawn from the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of Bengal consults the Bengal Advocate-General, the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor, and has besides a Legal Remembrancer (a Civil Servant) and a Deputy Legal Remembrancer (a practising barrister); the United Provinces are equipped with a civilian Legal Remembrancer and professional lawyers as Government Advocate and Assistant Government Advocate; the Punjab has a Legal Remembrancer, Government Advocate and a Junior Government Advocate; and Burma a Government Advocate, besides a Secretary to the Local Legislative Council. Under the Government of India Act 1935 it is proposed to appoint an Advocate-General for each of the more important provinces, and an Advocate-General of the Federal Court is also appointed, and he will be the principal law-officer of the Federal Government.

Sheriffs are attached to the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. They are appointed by Government, selected from non-officials of standing, the detailed work being done by deputy sheriffs, who are officers of the Court.

Law Reports.

The Indian Law Reports are now published in seven series—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Lahore and Rangoon under the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council. They contain cases determined by the High Court and by the Judicial Committee on appeal from the particular High Court. These appeals raise questions of very great importance, and the Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales show their appreciation by printing the Indian Appeals in a separate volume, and have also compiled a digest of Indian Appeals covering the period 1874-1893. The other Provinces and States have series of reports issued under the authority either of the Judiciary or the State.

Bengal Judicial Department.

Derbyshire, The Hon'ble Sir Harold, Kt., K.C., M.C., Barrister-at-Law.	Chief Justice.	
Costello, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Leonard Wilfred James, Kt., M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.	Puisne Judge.	
Lort-Williams, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John, Kt., K.C...	Do.	
Panckridge, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hugh Rahere, Kt., Barrister-at-Law.	Do.	
Ameer Ali, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Torick, Barrister-at-Law.	Do.	
Bartley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charles, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law.	Do.	
McNair, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Douglas, Barrister-at-Law.	Do.	
Ali, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Syed Nasim	Do.	
Henderson, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alan Gerald Russell, I.C.S.	Do.	
Mitter, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Roopendra Coomar ..	Do.	
Khundkar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. A., Barrister-at-Law.	Do	
Rau, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Benegal Narsing, Kt., C.I.E., I.C.S.	Do.	
Edgley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Norman George Armstrong, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law.	Do.	
Mookerjee, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bijan Kumar, M.A., D.L.	Do.	
Biswas, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charuchandra, C.I.E.	Do.	
Lodge, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ronald Francis, B.A., I.C.S.	Do.	Additional.
Sen, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amarendra Nath, Barrister-at-Law.	Do.	Do.
Roxburgh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. J. Y., C.I.E., I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law.	Do.	Do.
Akram, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. S. M.	Officiating Judge.	
Pal, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Radha Binode	Do.	
Sir Asoke Kumar Roy, Kt., Barrister-at-Law	Advocate-General.	
Mazumdar, J. N., Barrister-at-Law	Senior Standing-Counsel.	

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BENGAL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

Basu, A. K., Barrister-at-Law	Government Counsel.
Sutcliffe, H. P.	Government Solicitor.
Blank, A. L., I.C.S.	Superintendent and Remembrancer for Legal Affairs and Judicial Secretary to Government.
(Vacant)	Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs Officiating (High Court.)
Basak, Dr. Sarat Chandra	Senior Government Pleader.
Mukharji, Prabodh Gopal, Rai Bahadur	Public Prosecutor, Calcutta.
Sen, Binod Chandra	Junior Public Prosecutor, Calcutta.
Mitra, Sarat Kumar	Editor of Law Reports.
Collet, A. L.	Registrar (Original Side).
Ghatak, N., M.B.E., Barrister-at-Law	Master and Official Referee.
Banarji, Sachindra Nath	Assistant Master and Referee.
Ghosh, J. M., Barrister-at-Law	Registrar in Insolvency.
Mitra, Kanai Lal	Deputy Registrar.
Palsett, F.	Secretary to the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Head Clerk, Decree Department.
Ahmad, O. U., M.A. (Cal.), LL.B. (Bel.), Barrister-at-Law.	Assistant Registrar.
Das-Gupta, Manmatha Bhusan, M.A., B.L.	Do.
Ghatak, Niraj Nath, Barrister-at-Law	Do.
Dutt, Krishna Lall	Do.
Banarji, S. K. (Attorney-at-Law)	Do.
Mitra Bhupendra Nath	Do.
Maitra, Rai Sahib Uma Nath	Do.
Moses, O., Barrister-at-Law	Clerk of the Crown for Criminal Sessions.
Ellis, T. H., M.A., I.C.S.	Registrar and Taxing Officer, Appellate Jurisdiction.
D'Abrew, P. A., M.B.E.	Deputy Registrar.
Badr-ud-Din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, B.A.	First Assistant Registrar.
Basu, Rai Sahib Anukul Chandra	Second Assistant Registrar.
Chatterjee, Shyamdas, M.A., B.L.	Third Assistant Registrar.
Mitter, Rai Sahib Bhupendra Kumar	Fourth Assistant Registrar.
Moore, C. T. Barrister-at-Law	Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
Cammiade, G. P.	Deputy Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
Meyer, S. C. H., Barrister-at-Law	Official Assignee.
Shums-uz-Zoha, Muhammad (Attorney-at-Law)	Official Receiver.

Bombay Judicial Department.

Beaumont, The Hon. Sir John W.F., K.C., M.A. (Cantab.)	Chief Justice.
Blackwell, The Honb'le Mr. Cecil Patrick, Kt., M.B.E., Bar-at-Law.	Puisne Judge.
Broomfield, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S., B.A., Kt., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do.
Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bomanji Jamshedji, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Kania, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harilal Jekisondas, LL.B., Advocate (O.S.).	Do.
Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Navroji Jehangir, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do.
Divatia, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harsidhbhai Vajubhai, M.A., LL.B.	Do.
Macklin, The Hon. Mr. Justice A.S.R., I.C.S.	Do.
Wasudev, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. B., LL.B.	Do.
Somjee, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M.A., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Sen, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.C., I.C.S.	Additional Judge.
Setalvad, M. C., B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	Advocate-General.
Moos, P. N., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law	Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

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BOMBAY JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

Messrs. Little & Co.	Government Solicitors.
Shah, C. C., M.A., LL.B.	Solicitor to Government in Legal Dept.
Desai, B. G., B.A., LL.B.	Assistant Solicitor to Government in Legal Department.
Petigara, N. K., B.A., LL.B.	Public Prosecutor for Bombay.
Vakil, J. H.. Bar-at-Law	Clerk of the Crown.
Vachha, P. B., M.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	Editor, Indian Law Reports.
Bilimoria, R. S., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law..	Official Assignee.
Abuvala, N. B., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law	Deputy Official Assignee.
Vaidya, G. A., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law	1st Assistant to Official Assignee.
Jahagirdar, R. A., M.A., LL.B.	Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay.
Rodrigues, Leo, LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
Mody, B. M.	Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
Rahimtoola, S. T., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	Prothonotary and Senior Master.
Sequeira, Armand, LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations.
Mahadeira, G. G., LL.M., Advocate (O.S.)	Master and Assistant Prothonotary.
Cleur Brown, G. S., Bar-at-Law	Taxing Master.
Rangnekar, S. S., Bar-at-Law	Insolvency Registrar.
Vesuvala, N. A., Attorney-at-Law	Assistant Taxing Master.
Kirtikar, A. H., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	First Assistant Master.
Dastur, K. K., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	Second Assistant Master and Secretary to the Rule Committee.
Ayyar, A. R. N.	Third Assistant Master.
Daji, K. N., Advocate	Associate.
Chitre, B. A., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Hattea, S. A., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Dalvi, G. V., Bar-at-Law	Do.
T. Sinclair Kennedy	Sheriff.
Nemazie, M. K.	Deputy Sheriff.
Waterfield, T. E., I.C.S.	Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side.
Rao, M. G., M.A., LL.B.	Deputy Registrar and Sealer, Appellate Side.
Athalye Rao Sahib, K. A., B.A., LL.B.	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.

CHIEF COURT OF SIND.

Davis, The Hon'ble Sir Godfrey, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., J.P.	Chief Judge.
Lobo, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Charles M., M.A., LL.B.	Judge.
Weston, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Eric, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.	Do.
Tyabji, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hatim B., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Castellino E. V., M.A., LL.B.	Registrar and Clerk of the Crown.
Dharamrai Tirathdas, B.Sc., LL.B.	Official Assignee, Administrator-General and Official Trustee for Sind, Karachi.
Sunderdas Jethanand Chatpar, B.A., LL.B.	Second Registrar and Registrar of Firms and Registrar of Companies for Sind.

COURT RECEIVER AND LIQUIDATOR AND ASSISTANTS.

Desai, B. K., Advocate (O.S.)	Court Receiver and Liquidator.
Appabhai, G. Desai, Bar-at-Law	First Assistant to the Court Receiver.
Engineer, S. E., B.A., LL.B.	Second Assistant to do.
Banaji, D. R., M.A., LL.B.	Third Assistant to do.

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Madras Judicial Department.

Leach, The Hon'ble Sir Lionel, Kt., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Justice.
Burn, Kt., The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S., I.C.S.	Judge.
Mockett, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice V., Bar-at-Law ..	Do.
Pandrang Row, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice V., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
King, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. J., I.C.S.	Do.
Wadsworth, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Venkataramana Rao Nayudu, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P., Rao Bahadur., B.A., B.L.	Do.
Lakshmana Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. P., Diwan Bahadur., B.A.,B.L.	Do.
Gentle, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. W., Bar-at-Law ..	Do.
Rahman, Kt., The Hon'ble Justice Dr. Abdur, Khan Bahadur, LL.D.	Do.
Krishnaswami Ayyangar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. S., B.A.,B.L.	Do.
Somayya, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B., B.A.,B.L.	Do.
Patanjali Sastri, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M., B.A.,B.L. ..	Do.
Horwill, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. C., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Happell, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. C.	Officiating Judge.
Small, H. M.	Government Solicitor.
Kuttikrishna Menon, K., B.A., B.L.	Government Pleader.
Chowdary, V. V.	Law Reporter.
V. L. Ethiraj, Bar-at-Law	Public Prosecutor.
Aingar, R. N., Bar-at-Law	Editor, Indian Law Reports Madras Series.
Rajagopalan, G., B.A., M.L.	Law Reporter.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, N., B.A., B.L.	Do.
Sesha Ayangar, K. V.	Secretary, Rule Committee.
Shamugha Mudaliar, V., Rao Bahadur	Sheriff of Madras.
Govinda Menon, P.	Crown Prosecutor.
Appa Rao, D., Bar-at-Law	Registrar, High Court (on leave).
Thompson, S. P., I.C.S.	Registrar,High Court.
Satyamurti Aiyar, R., M.A., M.L.	Master, High Court (on other duty).
Sankaranarayana, B. C., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law ..	Master, High Court.
Ganpati, K. N., Bar-at-Law	Dy. Registrar, Appellate Side.
Jayaram Ayyar, R., M.A., B.L.	Official Referee.
Srinivasa Ayyar, B.A., B.L.	1st Assistant Registrar, Original Side and Clerk of the Crown.
K. C. Nambiar, B.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.
K. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Rao Sahib, M.A., B.L.	2nd Assistant Registrar, Original Side.

Assam Judicial Department.

Dutta, P. C., Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.	Advocate General, Assam.
Stork, H. C., I.C.S.	Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, and Secretary, to the Assam Legislative Council, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Assam.
Hindley, N. L., I.C.S.	District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar.
Hajara, K. K., I.C.S.	Judge, A.V.D.
Ray Chaudhuri, N. K., I.C.S.	Additional District Judge Sylhet and Cachar.
Ahmad Alimuddin.	Temp. Additional District and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley Districts.

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department.

Harries, The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Trevor, Kt.	Chief Justice.
Fazl-Ali, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sir Saiyid, Kt., Barrister-at-Law.	Puisne Judge.
Dhavle, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankara Balaji, I.C.S. ..	Do.
Agarwala, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Clifford Monmohan, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Varma, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sukhdev Prashad, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Rowland, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Francis George, I.C.S.	Do.

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BIHAR AND ORISSA JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*

Lall, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manohar, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	Puisne Judge.
Chattarji, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subodh Chandra ..	Do.
Meredith, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Herbert Ribton, I.C.S.	Do.
Shearer, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice James Greig, I.C.S. ..	Do. Acting Additional.
Whittaker, H., I.C.S.	Registrar.
Khan Sahib Khalil-ur-Rahman, LL.B., ...	Deputy Registrar.
Param Krishna Nag, M.A., B.L.	Assistant Registrar.
Mirza Gopabandhu	Assistant Registrar, Orissa Circuit Court and Additional Munsif of Cuttack, in addition to his own duties.
Brown, K. C., I.S.O.	Commissioner for Oaths and Affidavits.
Baldeva Sahay, M.A., B.L.	Advocate-General.
Sinha, Bhuvaneshwar Prashad	Assistant Government Advocate.
Muhammad Hasan Jan	Government Pleader.
Reuben, D. E., I.C.S.	Sec. to Govt. Judicial Dept. and Suptd. and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

Burma Judicial Department.

Roberts, The Hon'ble Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman, Bar-at-Law.	Chief Justice, Rangoon.
Bu, The Hon'ble Sir Mya, Bar-at-Law	Judge. Rangoon.
Mosely, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. G., I.C.S.	Do. do.
U, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ba, Bar-at-Law	Do. do.
Dunkley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. F., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do. do.
Mackney, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Herbert Hoddy, I.C.S.	Do. do. (on leave).
Sharpe, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Reginald Taaffe, Bar-at-Law.	Do. do.
Shaw, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Joseph, Bar-at-Law ..	Do. do.
Blagden, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Basil, Bar-at-Law.	Do. do.
Maung, U Thein, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	Advocate-General, Burma.
Byu, U Tun, Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.
Lambert, E. W., Bar-at-Law	Do. do.
Thein, U Myint, A.T.M., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	Tempy. Government Advocate. (Services placed at the disposal of the Defence Department for Military duty in Burma from 26-1-40.)
Maung, U E, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate (Tempy.).
Rajagopal, G. R., B.A., B.L., Advocate	Personal Assistant to the Advocate-General, Burma.
Pe, U On., Bar-at-Law	Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Burma, and Official Assignee and Official Receiver, High Court, Rangoon.
Thoung, U Ba, Bar-at-Law	Deputy Administrator-General and Deputy Official Trustee, Burma and Assistant Official Assignee and Assistant Official Receiver, High Court, Rangoon.
Tun, U Ba, Bar-at-Law	Public Prosecutor, Rangoon (Offg.).
Cheint, U. Aung, LL.B., Bar-at-Law	Assistant Public Prosecutor, Rangoon.
Eusoof, Khan Sahib M., Bar-at-Law	Public Prosecutor, Moulmein.
Lutter, Henry Millard, V.D.	Public Prosecutor, Mandalay.
Kyaw, U Tha, Bar-at-Law	Assistant Public Prosecutor, Mandalay, and also Public Prosecutor, Kyaukse District.
Bradley, J. B. G., I.C.S.	Registrar, High Court, Rangoon.
Goldsmith, W. S.	Registrar, Original Side, High Court, Rangoon.
Goswami, N. L., B.C.S. (Class 1)	Deputy Registrar, General Department, Rangoon (Offg.).
Tun, U Kyaw	Registrar, Small Cause Court, Rangoon.
Sein, L. Hoke, B.A., B.L.	First Deputy Registrar.
Kirkham, G. P., B.Sc., B.L.	2nd Deputy Registrar.
Kyan, L. Home, B.A., B.L.	3rd Deputy Registrar, Original Side.
Thein, U Ba (5)	Assistant Registrar, Original Side.
Khin, Daw Me Me, B.A., B.L.	Assistant Registrar, Original Side.
Kha, U	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.
Monteiro, R. P. W., B.Sc., B.L.	Assistant Registrar, Original Side (Spl. Officer on duty in High Court, Record Room).

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Central Provinces and Berar Judicial Department.

Stone, The Hon. Sir Gilbert, Bar-at-Law	Chief Justice.
Grille, The Hon. Mr. Justice Frederick Louis, Kt., M.A., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Puisne Judge.
Niyogi, The Hon. Mr. Justice M. Bhawani Shankar, M.A., LL.M., C.I.E.	Do.
Pollock, The Hon. Mr. Justice Ronald Evelyn, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do. (on leave).
Gruer, The Hon. Mr. Justice Harold George, M.A. (Aberd.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S.	Do.
Bose, The Hon. Mr. Justice Vivian, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Clarke, The Hon. Mr. Justice M. N., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S...	Do. (Offg.).
Puranik, Wasudeo Ramchandra, B.A., LL.B.	Advocate-General.
Burgess, Geoffrey, M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.	Registrar.
Lele, Pratap Vasudev B.A., LL.B.	Deputy Registrar.
Ahmed Syed Matin, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
Deo, Gopal Ramchandra, B.A., B.L.	Editor for the Indian Law Report, Nagpur Series.

N.-W. Frontier Province Judicial Department.

Ahmond, The Hon'ble Sir James, Kt., I.C.S.	Judicial Commissioner.
Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. B., B.A., LL.B.	Judge, Judicial Commissioner's Court.
Soofi, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, M.A., I.C.S.	Do.
Narayan Das, R. S. L.	Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court.
Mir Saeed Alam Khan, Nawabzada, Bar-at-Law ..	District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, Kohat and Mardan.
May, P. R. B., I.C.S.	District and Sessions Judge, Hazara.
Khan Mohammad Ibrahim Khan, B.A., LL.B.	Additional District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar, Kohat and Mardan.
Mohammad Nasir Khan, Nawabzada, K. B.	Do.
Mufti Mohammad Yakub Khan, K. S., Bar-at-Law ..	Senior Sub-Judge, Peshawar.
Mohammad Safdar Khan, K. S., B.A., LL.B.	District and Sessions Judge, D. I. Khan.
Jemadar Abdul Ghafoor Khan, K. S., B.A.	Senior Sub-Judge, D. I. Khan.
Khan Abdul Latif Khan	Senior Sub-Judge, Mardan.
Gurcharan Dass, L., B.A.	Senior Sub-Judge, Kohat.
Sheikh Abdul Hamid Khan, K. S., B.A., LL.B.	Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department and Publicity Officer.
Amir Khan, M. Mohammad	Senior Sub-Judge, Hazara.
Mohammad Nazir Khan, Raja	Do. Bannu.
Fazl-i-Rahman Khan, M., B.A.	Sub-Judge, Peshawar.
Rahman Khan, M. Abdur, B.A., LL.B.	Do. D. I. Khan.
Gulatee, L. Ram Chand, B.A.	Do. Nowshera.
Jaggat Singh, B., B.Sc., LL.B.	Do. Bannu.
Birch, M.	Do. Peshawar.
Daud Khan, M. Mohammad, B.A., LL.B.	Do. Abbottabad.
Mohd. Aslam Khan, M. Khattak, M.A., Bar-at-Law ..	Do. D. I. Khan.
Hayat, M. Mohammad Eusoph, B.A., LL.B.	Do. Mardan.
Kapur, L. Ram Lal, B.A., LL.B.	Do. Haripur.
Jan, M. Shakirullah, Bar-at-Law	Do. Swabi.
Haji Mohammad Khan, M., B.A., LL.B.	Do. Charsadda.
Faizullah Khan, M., B.Sc., LL.B.	Do. Kohat.
Ram Saroop, Diwan, B.A., LL.B.	Do. Peshawar.

Punjab Judicial Department.

Young, The Hon'ble Sir, J. Douglas, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	Chief Justice.
Tekchand, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bakhshi, M.A., LL.B., (Pb.).	Puisne Judge.
Dalip Singh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kanwar, B.A. (Pb.), Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Monroe, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. H., B.A., LL.B. (Dublin), K.C., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Beckett, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R.B., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Bhide, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. V., B.A. (Bombay and Cantab.), I.C.S.	Do.

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PUNJAB JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—*contd.*

Abdul Rashid, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.	Puisne Judge.
Din Muhammad, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khan Bahadur, M.A., LL.B. (Punjab).	Do.
Blacker, The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. C., B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.	Do.
Ram Lal, The Hon'ble Diwan, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law	Do.
Sale, The Hon'ble Mr. S. L., B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S.	Do.
Beckett, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice	Do. (Additional).
Bryan, D. A., I.C.S.	Registrar.
Webb, Kenneth Cameron	Deputy Registrar.
Ranjit Rai, Lala, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B. (Pb.)	Assistant Registrar.
Evennette, George Bertram Charles	Assistant Deputy Registrar.

United Provinces Judicial Department.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD.

Iqbal Ahmad, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, B.A., LL.B. ..	Chief Justice.
Collister, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harold James, J.P., I.C.S.	Puisne Judge.
Allsop, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice James Joseph Whittlesea, J.P., I.C.S.	Do.
Bajpai, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Uma Shankar, M.A., LL.B.	Do.
Ganga Nath, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, B.A., LL.B., Rai Bahadur.	Do.
Ismail, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muhammad, Khan Bahadur, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Verma, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kamalakanta, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
Braund, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Henry Benedict Linthwaite, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Mulla, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tej Narain Rai Bahadur, M.A., LL.B.	Do.
Hamilton, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Archibald Henry de Burgh, J.P., I.C.S.	Do.
Dar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shiana Kishan, B.A., LL.B., (Acting).	Do.
Storr, N., I.C.S., B.A. (Oxon.)	Registrar.
Bower, Denzil Mowbray	Deputy Registrar.
Banerjee, Rai Sahib Santosh Kumar, B.A., LL.B. ..	Assistant Registrar.
Wali-Ullah, Dr. M., M.A., B.C.L., LL.D., Bar-at-Law ..	Government Advocate.
Shankar Saran, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law	Deputy Government Advocate.
Vishwa Mitra, B.A., LL.B.	Assistant Government Advocate.
Mukharji, Benoy Kumar, M.A., LL.B.	Law Reporter.
Mukhtar Ahmad, B.A., LL.B.	Assistant Law Reporter.
Carleton, Capt. K. O., M.A. (Edin.), Bar-at-Law, M.L.C. ..	Administrator-General and Official Trustee.

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW.

Thomas, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Hector, Kt., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Justice.
Yorke, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robert Langdon, B.A., J.P., I.C.S.	Judge.
Bennett, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Reginald William, M.A., J.P., I.C.S.	Do.
Gulam Hasan, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, B.A., LL.B. ..	Do.
Priya Charan Agarwala, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rai Bahadur.	Additional Judge.
Piare Lal Bhargava, B.A., LL.B.	Registrar.
Krishna Saran	Deputy Registrar.
Gupta, H. S., Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.
Ghosh, Hemanta Kumar, Bar-at-Law	Asstt. Government Advocate.
Srivastava, Bishambhar Nath, B.A., LL.B.	Law Reporter.

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NUMBER AND VALUE OF CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED.

Province.	Number of Suits instituted.							Number of Suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.	Total Number of Suits instituted.	Total Value of Suits.
	Value not exceeding Rs. 10.	Value Rs. 10 to Rs. 50.	Value Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.	Value Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.	Value Rs. 500 to Rs.1,000.	Value Rs. 1,000 to Rs.5,000.	Value above Rs.5,000.			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
										Rs.
1. Bengal	144,282	336,590	119,938	95,568	8,243	6,363	1,699	627	713,310	10,57,78,919
2. Bihar	52,409	95,693	37,301	39,429	4,756	3,167	738	52	233,547(*b*)	4,26,57,623
3. Orissa	1,256	7,574	4,447	5,694	679	427	89	71	20,237	53,63,342
4. United Provinces	5,375	51,564	39,514	56,576	7,192	5,172	1,140	83	166,616	6,76,64,139
5. Punjab	9,433	31,192	33,284	46,084	9,835	4,389	1,116	579	135,912	5,22,55,615
6. Delhi	92	1,948	2,997	2,771	581	459	181	2	9,031	83,94,640
7. North-West Frontier Province ..	2,257	3,539	3,108	4,439	670	447	95	..	14,555	37,75,561
8. Central Provinces and Berar ..	10,961	40,242	18,766	18,555	2,165	1,633	368	3	92,693	1,76,14,657
9. Assam	3,481	16,999	8,359	6,872	619	397	57	69	36,853	49,81,387
10. Ajmer-Merwara	691	2,993	1,535	2,212	188	56	10	18	7,703	8,32,880
11. Coorg	62	510	233	200	30	21	5	6	1,067	2,06,434
12. Madras	57,089	181,387	52,704	80,564	10,629	7,968	1,340	556	392,237	7,21,66,357
13. Bombay	11,110	47,432	31,578	51,334	9,072	6,024	805	4,186	161,541(*a*)	4,71,94,503
14. Sind	1,877	9 565	4,985	6,022	994	893	259	338	24,933	94,02,850
15. British Baluchistan	240	1,383	577	628	350	82	34	101	3,395	12,92,380
Total, 1938 ..	300,615	828,611	359,326	416,948	56,003	37,498	7,936	6,691	(*a*) & (*b*) 2,013,630	43,95,81,287
TOTALS .. 1937 ..	299,062	863,872	3,95,320	468,711	60,531	40,559	8,538	5,919	(*b*) 2,142,509*	49,10,06,989
1936 ..	317,375	960,086	441,310	535,735	67,024	48,334	11,144	6,437	2,387,463*	58,73,36,897
1935 ..	321,773	1,003,369	467,721	569,156	75,593	50,546	10,312	6,537	2,505,007*	59,46,00,004
1934 ..	315,810	1,003,666	494,285	626,970	82,541	53,922	10,292	6,701	2,594,187*	61,45,77,627
1933 ..	322,488	1,062,736	536,643	696,044	92,433	59,755	11,309	6,217	(*d*) 2,787,635*	80,74,21,807
1932 ..	302,230	1,005,314	522,324	702,823	95,836	64,483	11,890	6,406	2,711,306*	70,78,89,810
1931 ..	288,661	940,691	496,126	674,531	94,823	63,956	11,640	5,779	2,576,207*	67,03,80,330
1930 ..	270,296	882,004	491,899	678,699	96,106	66,296	12,373	(*c*) 5,613	2,504,086*	69,61,73,948
1929 ..	272,604	869,581	488,856	690,635	99,280	69,898	12,990	6,307	2,510,151*	70,50,07,505

NOTE.—Figures for year prior to 1935 are inclusive of Burma.

* Details not given of 3,693 Bombay suits in 1929, 3,785 in 1930, 3,304 in 1931, 2,829 in 1932, 2,790 in 1933, 2,650 in 1934, 3,053 in 1935, 3,156 in 1936, and 2,738 in 1937.

(*a*) Excludes 2,637 suits of "Superior Courts."
(*b*) Includes 2 suits not shown in details.
(*c*) ,, 800 suits not shown in details.
(*d*) ,, 10 ,, the records of which have been destroyed by fire.

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THE INDIAN POLICE.

Origins.—Cornwallis was the first Indian administrator to take the burden of policing the country off the zemindars and to place it on Government. He ordered the District Judges of Bengal in 1793 to open a Thana (Police Station) for every 400 square miles of their jurisdiction, and to appoint stipendiary Thanadars (Police Station Officers) and subordinates.

In Madras in 1816, Sir Thomas Munro took superintendence of police out of the hands of the sedentary judges and placed it in the hands of the peripatetic Collector, who had the indigenous village police system already under his control. In this way the Revenue Department controlled the police of the districts and still to some extent does so, especially in Bombay Province.

In Khandesh from 1826-36 Outram of Mutiny fame showed how a whole time military commandant could turn incorrigible marauders into excellent police; and Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay in 1848, applied the lesson by appointing full-time European Superintendents of Police in many Districts.

Madras had a torture scandal in 1853 which showed that 3 Collectors had no time for real police superintendence; in 1859 the principle of full-time European superintendence was introduced in a Madras Act of that year and the control of the Collector was removed.

The Mutiny led to general police overhaul and retrenchment and the Madras Act was mainly followed in India Act V of 1861, "An Act for the Regulation of Police", which still governs police working everywhere in India except Madras and Bombay, which have its own Police Act (IV of 1890).

Working.—Strictly speaking there is no Indian Police. With the doubtful exceptions of the Delhi Imperial Area Police, and the advisory staff of the Intelligence Bureau attached to the Home Department, the Government of India has not a single police officer directly under its control. The police provided for by the 1861 Act is a provincialised police, administered by the Local Government concerned and is not now subject to the general control of the Governor-General. The Police in minor provinces, *viz.*, Coorg, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Panth Piploda, and in other centrally administered areas is administered by the Chief Commissioner or the head of the administration concerned, subject to the general control and direction of the Central Government.

Within the Local Government area the police are enrolled and organised in District forces, at the head of each of which is a District Superintendent of Police with powers of enlistment and dismissal of constabulary; and Police Station Officers may also be dismissed by the D.S.P.

The D. S. P. is subject to dual control. The force he commands is placed at the disposal of the District Magistrate for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of public tranquillity, but the departmental working and efficiency of the force is governed by a departmental hierarchy of Deputy Inspector-General of Police and Inspector-General of Police. Generally speaking, the D.S.P. has to correspond with his District Magistrate on judicial and magisterial topics, and with his departmental chiefs on internal working of his force.

The C.I. D.—The Curzon Police Commission of 1902-3 modernised police working by providing for the direct enlistment and training of Educated Indians as Police Station Officers, and by creating specialised police agencies under each Local Government for the investigation of specialist and professional crime. These agencies are known as **Criminal Investigation Departments** and work under a Deputy Inspector-General. They collate information about crime, edit the *Crime Gazette*, take over from the District Police crimes with ramifications into several jurisdictions, and they control the working of such scientific police developments as the Finger Print Identification Bureaux. There is also a **Central Intelligence Bureau** under the Home Department of the Government of India which collects information from all provincial Criminal Investigation Departments and works for inter-provincial liaison. It has its branches at various centres throughout British India and at Quetta in Baluchistan. The Head of the Bureau known as the Director, Intelligence Bureau, also acts as Advisor to the Home Department of the Central Government in police matters.

Headquarters and Armed Police.—At the chief town of each District the D. S. P. has his office and also his Headquarter Police Lines and parade ground. This is the main centre for accumulation and distribution to the Police Stations and Outposts of the District of clothing, arms, ammunition, and accoutrements. Here are the Stores and the Armoury. Here also constabulary recruits enlisted by the D. S. P. are taught drill, deportment, and duties and are turned out to fill vacancies. The Headquarter Lines also contain the two hundred or so armed police who mount guard on Treasuries in the District, and also provide prisoner and treasure escort. Actually they form a small and mobile local army equipped with muskets (single loading) and bayonets. The most highly trained section of them go through a musketry course and are armed with ·410 bore muskets. At most headquarters, but by no means all, there is also a reserve of mounted and armed police.

Thanas and Thanadars.—Almost throughout India the popular terms for Police Station and Police Station Officer are "Thana" and "Thanadar." It is at the Police Station that the public are most in touch with the police and the police with the public. Whether it be in a large city or in a mofussil hamlet the Thana is the place where people come with their troubles and their grievances against their neighbours or against a person or persons unknown. In dealing with such cases the Thanadar, who

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like police of all ranks, is supposed to be always on duty, is chiefly guided by the Fourteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Second Schedule at the end of that Code. This schedule shows nearly all penal offences and states whether or not they are "cognisable by the police." The fourteenth Chapter lays down that a cognisable complaint must then and there be recorded, visited, and investigated. A non-cognisable complaint is merely noted in a separate book and the complainant is told to go to court.

Police Prosecutors.—The complainant in a cognisable case not only has his complaint recorded but investigated without payment of fee. If the Thanadar succeeds in establishing a *prima facie* case against the accused, the prosecution in court is conducted free of charge by a police prosecutor, who is a police officer. Personal inspection and supervision are the common means for the District Superintendent of Police to know whether his subordinates are doing their work properly.

Out-Posts.—When the Police Commission of 1860 devised the plan of police that still holds the field, they laid down two criteria of the numbers required. One was one policeman per square mile; the other was one per thousand of population. In towns it is well enough to have the available police concentrated at the police station. But in the mofussil the Thana is very often fifty miles distant from portions of its jurisdiction. It is in such cases profitable to detach a portion of the police station strength under a head constable to man an outpost where complaints can be received and investigation begun without the injured party having to undertake a long journey to the distant Thana. The secret of good mofussil police working in normal times is dispersion. A single policeman, however junior, represents the rule of law and is an agent of Government.

The Chain of Promotion.—A constable may aspire to become a Police Station Officer or higher officer. The directly recruited candidate who comes in through the Police Training School as a Thanadar is, it is understood, more often than not a graduate and may ordinarily become an Inspector or a Deputy Superintendent, or exceptionally a Superintendent. The direct Deputy, an office reserved for Indians, has a good chance of becoming Superintendent, and perhaps Deputy Inspector-General. The direct Assistant Superintendent, whether from England, or from India, is sure of a Superintendentship, and has chances of D.I.G. after 25 years' service. The period of service for all ranks for full pension is thirty years, and if an officer dies in the process of earning full pension his pension dies with him and all his dependents get his provident fund. Members of the Police Force are eligible for the award of the King's Police Medal and the Indian Police Medal for long and meritorious services and for conspicuous acts of gallantry.

Presidency Police.—In the Presidency Towns there is unified police control for the Police Commissioner is responsible for both law and order and for departmental training and efficiency.

The Commissioner of Police of a Presidency Town is not the subordinate of the Provincial Inspector-General of Police and he deals direct with Government, just as the Presidency Magistrates deal directly with the High Court. The Criminal Procedure Code of India is superseded in the Presidency Towns by special police Acts which prescribe police procedure. Justice in criminal cases in Presidency Towns is somewhat rough and ready, not only from this cause, but also because Presidency Magistrates can give upto six months or Rs. 200 fine summarily, *i.e.*, without formal record of proceedings; and if only whipping or fine up to Rs. 200 is inflicted there need be not even any statement of reasons for the conviction.

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STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK.

The undesirability of attaching undue importance to statistical results as a test of the merits of police work was a point upon which considerable stress was laid by the Indian Police Commission, who referred to the evils likely to result from the prevalence among subordinate officers of an impression that the advancement of an officer would depend upon his being able to show a high ratio of convictions, both to cases and by persons arrested, and a low ratio of crime. The objection applies more particularly to the use of statistics for small areas; but they cannot properly be used as a basis of comparison even for larger areas without taking into account the differences in the conditions under which the police work; and, it may be added, they can at the best indicate only very imperfectly the degree of success with which the police carry out that important branch of their duties, which consists in the prevention of crime. These considerations have been emphasised in orders of the Government of India. Subject to these observations, the figures below may be given as some indication of the volume of work falling upon the police, and of the wide differences between the conditions and the statistical results in different provinces. They are statistics of cognizable and non-cognizable crime:—

Administrations.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.
Bengal	5,030	218,472	183,116	171,217	11,899	9,001
Bihar	3,060	47,199	25,357	16,907	8,450	7,871
Orissa	1,062	9,430	6,054	4,717	1,337	1,169
United Provinces	14,403	152,559	108,572	194,442	14,130	28,576
Punjab	10,953	71,356	70,652	41,144	29,504	15,417
North-West Frontier Province ..	2,396	13,156	12,895	7,932	4,963	1,146
Central Provinces and Berar ..	6,686	57,024	34,159	19,363	6,794	8,002
Assam	1,522	15,737	9,941	6,174	3,767	2,260
Ajmer-Merwara	428	5,036	3,521	3,243	278	595
Coorg	72	478	517	323	104	90
Madras	20,210	307,532	299,644	281,831	17,813	7,487
Bombay	8,336	158,184	155,719	138,337	17,382	14,857
Sind	4,024	12,868	14,326	5,301	9,025	7,593
Baluchistan	179	4,560	4,022	3,649	373	376
Delhi	2,354	15,887	14,077	11,263	2,814	4,260
TOTAL, 1938 ..	80,715	1,089,478	942,572	805,843	128,633	108,700
1937 ..	75,776	1,044,751	928,939	804,221	116,866	86,462
1936 ..	72,588	1,003,284	900,137	781,264	112,617	76,741
1935 ..	67,897	1,044,356	957,319	838,840	113,267	71,259
1934 ..	70,842	1,060,340	972,548	831,438	136,211	78,879
TOTALS .. 1933 ..	74,340	1,005,157	913,198	765,375	143,176	78,112
1932 ..	73,455	955,993	883,696	733,171	146,010	78,096
1931 ..	68,396	938,041	819,382	670,885	144,723	83,969
1930 ..	70,759	898,977	795,456	657,044	134,176	78,309
1929 ..	67,540	1,018,522	867,940	730,459	134,529	71,245
1928 ..	63,079	941,955	797,866	661,755	133,268	68,233

Note.—Figures for years prior to 1935 are inclusive of Burma.

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PRINCIPAL POLICE OFFENCES.

Administrations.	Cases.													
	Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity.		Murder.		Other serious Offences against the Person.		Dacoity.		Cattle Theft.		Ordinary Theft.		House-trespass and House-breaking with intent to commit Offence.	
	Reported.	Conviction obtained.	Reported.	Conviction obtained.	Reported.	Conviction obtained.	Reported.	Conviction obtained.	Reported.	Conviction obtained.	Reported.	Conviction obtained.	Reported.	Conviction obtained.
Bengal	1,890	604	593	87	7,846	1,869	695	136	1,123	439	22,956	5,299	34,258	2,467
Calcutta Town and Suburbs.	125	81	33	7	798	260	3	..	86	27	5,609	1,461	571	241
Bihar	1,731	474	338	56	4,749	1,158	417	59	745	292	12,774	2,547	22,697	1,688
Orissa	220	58	62	28	867	265	14	3	200	100	4,050	1,065	2,366	467
United Provinces ..	3,698	696	1,203	248	9,192	2,239	789	147	4,976	968	23,362	4,010	39,394	3,914
Punjab	2,585	769	1,226	363	10,883	3,682	158	29	4,302	1,133	9,533	3,003	21,760	3,484
Delhi	220	142	22	6	375	121	8	3	33	18	892	320	683	150
N.-West Frontier Province.	255	106	703	138	3,313	1,287	160	16	483	81	1,862	484	2,556	303
Central Provinces and Berar.	804	300	334	143	4,915	1,732	34	7	1,507	543	29,554	3,421	11,936	2,218
Assam	919	263	120	26	2,452	733	34	3	270	89	5,867	1,168	7,755	814
Coorg	12	5	5	3	42	6	..	..	1	2	92	41	59	19
Madras	1,667	385	1,255	396	7,613	2,197	171	19	3,639	1,611	18,004	6,003	9,094	2,105
Bombay Province ..	907	343	433	134	4,290	1,733	204	44	1,007	482	9,302	3,402	9,068	1,807
Bombay Town and Island.	106	44	49	11	1,093	355	4	..	..	..	3,703	1,149	923	201
Sind	474	81	269	117	2,786	570	29	13	1,711	458	2,638	678	3,547	600
Baluchistan	25	11	8	6	94	20	4	..	10	3	530	156	259	47
Ajmer-Merwara ..	45	20	6	2	247	62	23	2	92	20	1,044	304	674	93
TOTAL, 1938..	15,683	4,382	6,659	1,771	61,555	18,289	2,747	481	20,176	6,266	151,772	34,511	167,600	20,618
1937..	14,475	4,527	6,211	1,874	57,961	18,138	2,290	481	19,036	6,408	138,243	33,267	148,304	20,178
1936..	13,061	4,291	5,489	1,753	56,130	18,237	2,684	622	17,578	6,828	132,179	32,940	146,359	20,653
1935..	13,770	4,722	6,002	1,795	54,997	18,254	3,154	721	17,659	6,817	128,026	32,255	147,408	20,766
1934..	14,510	5,263	6,869	1,952	67,046	22,941	4,170	1,042	21,315	7,419	138,921	35,160	158,864	23,554
TOTALS .. 1933..	15,553	5,791	6,827	2,029	67,983	23,044	4,679	1,267	20,256	7,003	136,758	33,857	156,242	22,568
1932..	17,466	7,006	7,329	2,055	67,347	21,856	6,594	1,810	22,122	6,339	138,863	33,471	167,939	22,693
1931..	17,095	6,292	7,833	1,960	65,733	20,769	9,823	1,388	24,440	7,861	136,641	32,616	166,481	21,033
1930..	18,519	7,804	6,762	1,785	64,303	20,406	4,838	716	25,179	7,782	141,693	34,368	165,582	21,451

Note.—Figures for years prior to 1935 are inclusive of Burma.

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JAILS.

Jail administration in India is regulated generally by the Prisons Act of 1894, and by rules issued under it by the Government of India and the local governments. The punishments authorised by the Indian Penal Code for convicted offenders include transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment (which may include short periods of solitary confinement), and simple imprisonment. Accommodation has also to be provided in the jails for civil and under-trial prisoners.

Since the introduction with effect from the 1st April 1937 of the Government of India Act, the administration of "Jails" is a provincial matter, and the power of legislation in respect of prison administration vests in the Provincial Governments, the Central Government exercising only concurrent legislative powers with the Provincial Governments in the matter of the transfer of prisoners and accused persons from one unit to another.

The origin of all jail improvements in India in recent years was the Jail Commission of 1889. The report of the Commission, which consisted of only two members, both officials serving under the Government of India, is extremely long, and reviews the whole question of jail organisation and administration in the minutest detail. In most matters the Commission's recommendations have been accepted and adopted by Local Governments, but in various matters, mainly of a minor character their proposals have either been rejected *ab initio* as unsuited to local conditions, abandoned as unworkable after careful experiment or accepted in principle but postponed for the present as impossible.

The most important of all the recommendations of the Commission, the one that might in fact be described as the corner stone of their report, is that there should be in each Presidency three classes of jails: in the first place, large **central jails** for convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment; secondly, **district jails**, at the headquarters of districts; and, thirdly, **subsidiary jails** and "lock-ups" for under-trial prisoners and convicts sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The jail department in each province is under the control of an Inspector-General; he is generally an officer of the Indian Medical Service with jail experience, and the Superintendents of certain jails are usually recruited from the same service. The district jail is under the charge of the civil surgeon, and is frequently inspected by the district magistrate. The staff under the Superintendent includes, in large central jails, a Deputy Superintendent to supervise the jail manufactures, and in all central and district jails one or more subordinate medical officers. The executive staff consists of jailors and warders, and convict petty officers are employed in all central and district jails, the prospect of promotion to one of these posts being a strong inducement to good behaviour.

The Jails Committee.—The obvious advisability of proceeding along certain general lines of uniform application led to the appointment of a Jails' Committee, which conducted the first comprehensive survey of Indian prison administration which had been made for thirty years. Stress was laid by the Committee upon the necessity of improving and increasing existing jail accommodation; of recruiting a better class of warders; of providing education for prisoners; and of developing prison industries so as to meet the needs of the consuming Departments of Government. Other important recommendations included the separation of civil from criminal offenders; the adoption of the English system of release on license in the case of adolescents: and the creation of children's courts. The Committee found that the reformative side of the Indian system needed particular attention. They recommended the segregation of habituals from ordinary prisoners; the provision of separate accommodation for prisoners under trial; the institution of the star-class system; and the abolition of certain practices which are liable to harden or degrade the prison population.

Employment of Prisoners.—The work on which convicts are employed is mostly carried on within the jail walls, but extra-mural employment on a large scale is sometimes allowed, as, for example, when a large number of convicts were employed in excavating the Jhelum Canal in the Punjab. Within the walls prisoners are employed on jail service and repairs, and in workshops. The main principle laid down with regard to jail manufactures is that the work must be penal and industrial. The industries are on a large scale, multifarious employment being condemned, while care is taken that the jail shall not compete with local traders. As far as possible industries are adapted to the requirements of the consuming public departments, and printing, tent-making, and the manufacture of clothing are among the commonest employments. Schooling is confined to juveniles; the experiment of teaching adults has been tried, but literary instruction is unsuitable for the class of persons who fill an Indian jail.

The conduct of convicts in jail is generally good, and the number of desperate characters among them is small. Failure to perform the allotted task is by far the most common offence. In a large majority of cases the punishment inflicted is one of those classed as "minor." Among the "major" punishments fetters take the first place. Corporal punishment is inflicted in relatively few cases. Punishments were revised as the result of the Commission of 1889. Two notable punishments then abolished were shaving the heads of female prisoners and the stocks. The latter, which was apparently much practised in Bombay, was described by the Commission as inflicting exquisite torture. Punishments are now scheduled and graded into major and minor. The most difficult of all jail problems is the internal maintenance of order among the prisoners, for which purpose paid warders and convict warders are employed. With this is bound up the question of a special class of well-behaved prisoners for employment as convict officers.

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Juvenile Prisoners.—As regards "youthful offenders"—*i.e.*, those below the age of 15—the law provides alternatives to imprisonment, and it is strictly enjoined that boys shall not be sent to jail when they can be dealt with otherwise. The alternatives are detention in a reformatory school for a period of from three to seven years, but not beyond the age of 18; discharge after admonition; delivery to the parent or guardian on the latter executing a bond to be responsible for the good behaviour of the culprit; and whipping by way of school discipline. These are but general principles which have been variously given effect to by various Provincial Governments.

The question of the treatment of "young adult" prisoners has in recent years received much attention.

Children's Acts and Borstal Schools Acts for the special treatment of juvenile offenders have been passed by several Provincial Legislatures.

The Madras Children Act, passed in 1920, is the earliest and has been largely followed in the other provinces. It classifies as "children" boys and girls under the age of 14 and as "young persons" those between the ages of 14 and 16. It enacts that a child or young person convicted of any offence, may as an alternative to the usual punishments of fine, whipping or imprisonment be discharged after due admonition, committed to the care of a parent, guardian or relative, or of a person named by the court, or sent to an Industrial School set up or certified under the Act. It further enacts that no offender under the age of 16 may be sentenced to transportation, nor under 14 to imprisonment. Offenders between the ages of 14 and 16 may be sentenced to imprisonment in very special circumstances. Provision is made for the committal to an Industrial School or to the care of a suitable person of neglected, ill-treated or uncontrollable children under the age of 14. The Act empowers the Government of the Province to establish juvenile courts consisting of a stipendiary magistrate and one or two Honorary Magistrates who shall, where possible, be women and directs that, where such courts have not been established, young offenders shall be tried in a different room or at a different time from those at which the ordinary sittings are held.

The Bengal Act provides for the committal to an Industrial School of children under 14 found begging or destitute and of children living in immoral surroundings. It further provides for the punishment of cruelty to children, of causing and abetting the seduction or prostitution of girls under 16, and of accepting articles in pawn from a child.

The Bombay and Central Provinces Acts, which are practically identical, go further and provide for the punishment of persons found drunk in a public place when in charge of a child under 7, or giving intoxicating liquor or drugs to a child under 14, or inciting a child to gamble. They also empower police officers to confiscate tobacco in possession of children.

The Bombay Act has been extended throughout the province with satisfactory results and it will not now be necessary to send any children to prison except in very exceptional cases.

There are several certified schools established under the Bombay Act and there are a number of other institutions which co-operate with different juvenile courts. A Children's Aid Society is in existence which offers active co-operation. The Bombay Children Act has been amended mainly to prohibit the publication of names, addresses or other details of children or young persons involved in offences; to provide for a system of true probation as distinct from supervision; to empower the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools to release youthful offenders on license and to raise the minimum term of detention in the Borstal School from 2 to 3 years.

These provisions of the Bombay Act which relate to youthful offenders, the maintenance and treatment of persons sent to certified schools or committed to the care of relatives or other fit persons and the establishment of industrial schools and juvenile courts were applied to the province of Sind in March, 1936.

The operation of the Bengal Act which was passed in 1922 is at present confined to the town, port and suburbs of Calcutta, Howrah and to certain portions of the District of the 24-Parganas. A Central Children Court has been established in Calcutta, which has jurisdiction over the whole area to which the Act has been extended.

The Governments of Madras, Punjab and the Central Provinces have also enacted Probation of Offenders Act which allow of the release of young offenders on parole under specially selected Probation Officers. Similar legislation is under contemplation in Bombay, U.P. and Assam.

The provisions of the Borstal Schools Act are practically the same in the provinces where such Acts have been enacted.

In provinces where there is no Borstal Schools Act juvenile offenders are sent to the reformatory schools established under the Reformatory Schools Act, or confined in juvenile or ordinary jails, but are not allowed to mix with adult prisoners. In the Punjab a Reclamation Department has been established the main function of which is the working of the Punjab Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act, 1926. Officers of the Department visit jails for the selection of prisoners on probation release. The probationers are usually sent to special farms.

Reformatory Schools.—These schools have been administered since 1899 by the Education department, and the authorities are directed to improve the industrial education of the inmates, to help the boys to obtain employment on leaving school, and as far as possible to keep a watch on their careers.

Commission of Enquiry, 1919.—A committee was appointed to investigate the whole system of prison administration in India with special reference to recent legislation and experience in Western countries. Its report, published in 1921, was summarised in the Indian Year Book, 1922 (pages 670-671). A number of reforms were advocated but, owing to financial stringency, it has not yet been possible to introduce some of the more important of them.

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Fines and Short Sentences.—Those sections of the Indian Penal Code, under which imprisonment must be awarded when a conviction occurs, should be amended so as to give discretion to the court. Sentences of imprisonment for less than twenty-eight days should be prohibited.

The Indeterminate Sentences.—The sentence of every long-term prisoner should be brought under revision, as soon as the prisoner has served half the sentence in the case of the non-habitual, and two-thirds of the sentence in the case of the habitual, remission earned being counted in each case. The revision should be carried out by a Revising Board, composed of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Sessions Judge and a non-official. In all cases, the release of a prisoner on parole should be made subject to conditions, breach of which would render him liable to be remanded to undergo the full original sentence. The duty of seeing that a prisoner fulfils the conditions on which he was released should not be imposed upon the police or upon the village headman, but special officers, to be termed parole officers, should be appointed for the purpose. These parole officers should possess a good standard of education, though not necessarily a university degree, and should both protect and advise the released prisoner and report breaches of the conditions of release.

Transportation and the Andamans.—The future of the penal settlement of Port Blair was continually under the consideration of the Government of India from the time of the publication of the Jails Commission report, but it was not till 1926 that a definite decision was reached. It was then decided that henceforth only those convicts should normally be sent to the Andamans who volunteered to come, that the old restrictions on life in the settlement should be sensibly relaxed, that convicts should be encouraged to settle on the land, that in certain conditions they should be entitled to release, to obtain occupancy rights over the land which they had cultivated, and that the importation of wives and families should be encouraged. The object of these changes was to promote the development of a free colony of persons, who would, after the terms of their sentences had expired, make the Andamans their permanent home.

Criminal Tribes.—The first essential of success in dealing with the criminal tribes is the provision of a reasonable degree of economic comfort for the people. It is therefore of paramount importance to locate settlements where sufficient work at remunerative rates is available. Large numbers of fresh settlers should never be sent to a settlement without first ascertaining whether there is work for them. Commitment to settlements should, as far as possible, be by gangs not by individuals. It is desirable to utilise both Government and private agency for the control of settlements.

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Laws of 1940

BY

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1. The Registration (Emergency Powers) Act.—The Registration Ordinance II of 1939 made on August 30, 1939, which provided for the compulsory registration of European British subjects of military age in India expired at the end of February, 1940. The registration was completed but as it was necessary to carry on the provisions enabling registration in order to embody in the register particulars of new arrivals in India and changes of address, the present Act was passed which reproduces the provisions of the Ordinance *mutatis mutandis*.

The Act extends to the whole of British India and applies also to British Indian subjects in any part of India. It remains in force during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months after (s. 1). A " European British subject " is defined as any subject of His Majesty of European descent in the male line, born, naturalised or domiciled in the British Islands or in any Dominion or in any Colony except Ceylon (s. 2). Under s. 3 every male European British subject for the time being in India—not being a member of His Majesty's naval, military or air forces, or a person who is enrolled under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, or is in holy orders, or is a regular minister of any religious denomination—who has attained the age of sixteen years but has not attained the age of fifty years—must within a prescribed period correctly fill up, sign and lodge with the specified registration authority a form of particulars set out in the Second Schedule to the Act. The registration authority is also empowered under the section to require, by order in writing, any person to furnish such particulars as may be specified in the order, whether or not such person is a European British subject. The penalty prescribed for non-compliance with the above provisions is a fine up to Rs.500. The Act is not applicable to any person confined for the time being in a prison or lunatic asylum (s. 6).

2. The Foreigners Act.—The Foreigners Ordinance, 1939, provided for the imposition of restrictions on the entry of foreigners into British India, their presence therein and their departure therefrom. The present Act repeals the Ordinance and incorporates all its provisions.

The Act remains in force during the continuance of the war and for a period of six months after (s. 1). " Foreigner " under the Act has the meaning assigned to it in the Foreigners Act, 1864, but it does not include any ruler or subject of any Indian State or any native of the tribal areas (s. 2). S. 3 provides for the control of the entry into, departure from and residence, movements and conduct in, British India of foreigners. Among other things the Central Government is empowered to make orders providing that the foreigner shall comply with certain specified conditions, *e.g.*, requiring him to allow his photograph and finger impressions to be taken and to furnish specimens of his hand-writing and signature to a specified authority; prohibiting him from association with persons of a prescribed description or prohibiting him from using or possessing prescribed articles. S. 5 prohibits foreigners changing the names under which they were registered on the outbreak of war. For the purposes of the section the expression " name " includes a surname and a name will be deemed to be changed if the spelling thereof is altered but nothing in the section will apply to the assumption of any name in pursuance of a Royal license or by any married woman, of her husband's name. S. 6 empowers any District Magistrate and any Commissioner of Police to enter any vessel or aircraft at any port or place in British India and direct the master of the vessel or the pilot of the aircraft to furnish a list in writing of the passengers on board with certain other particulars. Under s. 7 the *onus* of proving whether a person is not a foreigner lies upon such a person notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Under s.12; if any person contravenes the provisions of the Act, he is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years and a fine.

3. The Royal Indian Navy (Extension of Service) Act.—In view of the present emergency this Act secures that all classes of men now serving in the Royal Indian Navy, whose terms of service may have expired after September 2, 1939, or may expire during the period of hostilities, may be required, if necessary, to serve after the expiration of their current engagements. Under s. 2 until such date as may be notified by the Central Government as the date of termination of the present hostilities, any person enrolled for service in the Royal Indian Navy who, by reason of expiry of the term for which he engaged to serve when so enrolled, is no longer liable for service shall, notwithstanding such expiry, continue to be enrolled for service and to be liable for service in the Royal Indian Navy until he is discharged by order of the Officer Commanding the Royal Indian Navy. The period for which the service of any such person is so extended must not exceed five years from the day on which his service would otherwise have terminated.

4. The Offences on Ships and Aircraft Act.—The Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 1939, was enacted to enforce compliance with certain regulations, framed to meet India's extra-territorial obligations arising out of the

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International Convention of 1919, by all aircraft registered in India, wherever they may happen to be. As the law stood before the passing of this Act, offences committed outside British India by foreigners and by British subjects other than Indian British subjects outside India on aircraft registered in British Indian could not be dealt with in British Indian Courts. This Act amends the criminal law (s. 4, Indian Penal Code, and s. 188, Criminal Procedure Code) so as to extend its operation to offences committed by such persons on aircraft registered in British India wherever it may be. A similar amendment in the law so far as offences on ships registered in India are concerned is also made.

5. The Trade Marks Act.—This Act which is based on the United Kingdom Trade Marks Act, 1938, provides for the registration and more effective protection of trade marks.

Section 2 defines certain words used in the Act. "Certification trade mark" means a mark adapted in relation to any goods to distinguish in the course of trade goods certified by any person in respect of origin, material, mode of manufacture, quality, accuracy or other characteristic, from goods not so certified and registrable as such under the Act in respect of those goods in the name, as proprietor of the certification trade mark, of that person; "mark" includes a device, brand, heading, label, ticket, name, signature, word, letter or numeral or any combination thereof; "trade marks" means a mark used or proposed to be used in relation to goods for the purpose of indicating or so as to indicate a connection in the course of trade between the goods and some person having the right, either as proprietor or as registered user, to use the mark whether with or without any indication of the identity of that person and "transmission" means transmission by operation of law, devolution on the personal representative of a deceased person and any other mode of transfers, not being assignment. The provisions of this Act are in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of any other law for the time being in force (s.3).

Sections 4 to 13 deal with the register and conditions for registration. S. 4 provides for the establishment at the Patent Office a Trade Mark Registry and the maintenance thereof a record called the Register of Trade Marks. This register will be kept under the control and management of the Controller of Patents and Designs, who, for the purposes of the Act, will be called the Registrar of Trade Marks. The register will at all convenient places be open to inspection of the public. Under s.5 a trade mark may be registered only in respect of particular goods or classes of goods. S. 7 lays down the conditions on which a trade mark will be entitled to registration under the Act. A trade mark will not be registered unless it contains at least one of the following essential particulars, namely:—(*a*) the name of a company, individual, or firm, represented in a special or particular manner; (*b*) the signature of the applicant for registration or some predecessor in his business; (*c*) one or more invented words; (*d*) one or more words having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods, and not being, according to its ordinary signification, a geographical name or surname or the name of a sect, caste or tribe in India; (*e*) any other distinctive mark, provided that a name, signature, or any word, other than such as fall within descriptions in the above clauses will not be registrable except upon evidence of its distinctiveness. In the case of a trade mark which has been continuously used, either by the applicant for registration or by some predecessor in his business, in relation to the same goods as those in relation to which registration is applied for, during a period from a date prior to February 25, 1937, to the date of application for registration, the Registrar cannot refuse registration by reason only of the fact that the trade mark is not adapted to distinguish as above, and he may accept evidence of acquired distinctiveness as entitling the trade mark to registration. Under s. 7 a trade mark may be limited wholly or in part to one or more specified colours. A trade mark which is registered without limitation of colour will be deemed to be registered for all colours. S. 8 prohibits the registration of a trade mark which contains any scandalous design or any matter the use of which would by reason of its being likely to deceive or to cause confusion or otherwise, be disentitled to protection in a Court of Justice; or be likely to hurt the religious susceptibilities of any class of His Majesty's subjects; or be contrary to any law for the time being in force or to morality. Under s. 9 no word which is the commonly used and accepted name of any single chemical element or single chemical compound (as distinguished from a mixture) can be registered as a trade mark in respect of a chemical substance or preparation. A word which is used to denote only a brand or make of the element or compound as made by the proprietor of the trade mark, as distinguished from the element or compound as made by others and in association with a suitable name or description open to the public use, may however be registered. S. 10 prohibits the registration of a trade mark in respect of any goods which is identical with a trade mark belonging to a different proprietor and already on the register in respect of the same goods or which so nearly resembles such trade mark as to be likely to deceive or cause confusion. In the case of honest concurrent use or other special circumstances which, in the opinion of the Registrar, make it proper so to do he may permit the registration by more than one proprietor of trade marks which are identical or nearly resemble each other in respect of the same goods subject to such conditions and limitations as the Registrar may think fit to impose. S. 11 deals with the registration of parts of trade marks and the registration as a series in one registration of marks which resemble each other in material respects and s. 12 defines the circumstances in which trade marks may be entered in the register as associated trade marks. S. 13 prevents the creation of a monopoly in non-distinctive parts of a registered trade mark.

Sections 14 to 19 deal with the procedure for, and duration of, registration. The procedure for the registration of trade marks is laid down in ss. 14-16. The application has to be made to the Registrar in writing and the latter may refuse it or accept wholly or conditionally. In the case of a refusal or conditional accep-

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tance the Registrar, must, if required by the applicant, state in writing the grounds of his decision and the materials used by him in arriving thereat (s. 14). When an application for registration of a trade mark has been accepted the Registrar must soon after the acceptance cause the application to be advertised in the prescribed manner. Any person may, within the prescribed time from the date of the advertisement of an application, give notice in writing to the Registrar of opposition to the registration. The Registrar must serve a copy of such notice on the applicant and the latter must within the prescribed time send to the Registrar a counter-statement of the grounds on which he relies for his application, and if he does not do so he will be deemed to have abandoned his application. The Registrar after hearing the parties, if so required, and considering the evidence must decide whether registration is to be permitted (s. 15). The trade mark, when registered, must be registered as of the date of the making of the application and that date will be deemed to be the date of registration. On the registration of the trade mark the Registrar must issue to the applicant a certificate in the prescribed form of the registration thereof sealed with the seal of the Patent Office. Where registration of a trade mark is not completed within twelve months from the date of the application by reason of default on the part of the applicant, the Registrar may treat the applications as abandoned (s. 16). Under s. 16 where the relations between two or more persons interested in a trade mark are such that no one of them is entitled as between himself and the other or others of them to use it except (*a*) on behalf of both or all of them, or (*b*) in relation to an article with which both or all of them are connected in the course of trade, those persons may be registered as joint proprietors of the trade mark. Save as provided above the Act does not authorise the registration of two or more persons who use a trade mark independently, or propose so to use it, as joint owners thereof. The registration of a trade mark, under s. 18, will be for a period of seven years, and it can be renewed for a period of fifteen years from the date of the expiration of the original registration or of the last renewal of registration. S. 19 deals with the effect of removal from the register of a trade mark for failure to pay the fee for removal.

Sections 20 to 27 deal with the effect of registration. A person is not entitled to institute any action for infringement of an unregistered trade mark unless such trade mark has been continuously in use since before February 25, 1937, by such person and unless an application for its registration, made within five years from the commencement of this Act, has been refused. The rights of action against any person for passing off goods as the goods of another person are, however, not affected (s.20). S. 22 defines the circumstances in which no infringement of trade mark takes place. In all legal proceedings relating to a registered trade mark, the fact that a person is registered as a proprietor thereof will be *prima facie* evidence of the validity of the original registration of the trade mark (s. 23. Under s. 24 the original registration of a trade mark will after the expiration of seven years from the date of such original registration be taken to be valid in all respects. The proprietor of a registered trade mark cannot interfere with the use by any person of a trade mark identical with it in relation to goods in relation to which that person has continuously used that trade mark from a date prior to the use of the first mentioned trade mark or to the registration of the first-mentioned trade mark (s. 25). No registration of a trade mark will interfere with any *bona fide* use by a person of his own name or that of his place of business or the use of any *bona fide* description of the character or quality of his goods (s. 26). S. 27 is designed to safeguard the legitimate interests of expatentees and others without permitting the creation of an exclusive monopoly in words which the trade mark contains or of which it consists as the name or description of an article or substance.

Sections 28 to 35 deal with assignment and transmission of trade marks. S. 28 empowers a registered proprietor of a trade mark to assign the mark to another person and to give receipts for any consideration for such assignment. A registered trade mark will be assignable and transmissible whether in connection with the goodwill of a business or not and in respect either of all of the goods in respect of which it is registered or some only of those goods (s. 29). S. 30 provides for the assignment or transmission under certain conditions of unregistered trade marks used in connection with a registered trade mark. Under s. 31 a trade mark will not be assignable or transmissible in a case in which as a result of the assignment or transmission there would in the circumstances subsist exclusive rights in more than one of the persons concerned to the use, in relation to the same goods or description of goods, of trade marks nearly resembling each other or of identical trade marks if the use of the trade marks would be likely to deceive. S. 32 prohibits assignments and transmissions to more than one person of the same or resembling marks in respect of the same goods in separate parts of British India unless the Registrar is satisfied that the use of the marks in exercise of those rights would not be contrary to public interest. S. 33 empowers the Registrar, in cases of assignment otherwise than in connection with the goodwill of a business to direct the assignee to advertise the assignment. A certification trade mark will not be assignable or transmissible without the consent of the Central Government and associated trade marks are assignable and transmissible only as a whole and not separately (s. 34). S. 35 prescribes the procedure for the registration of the title of a person to the assignments and transmissions of registered trade marks.

Sections 36 to 45 deal with the use of trade marks and registered users. S. 36 enables trade mark owners to register their marks for use by a company which is about to be formed. S. 37 provides for the removal of trade marks from the register on the ground either that the trade mark was registered without any *bona fide* intention on the part of the proprietor that it should be used by him and that there has in fact been no *bona fide* use of the trade mark; or that a continuous

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period of five years or longer elapsed during which the trade mark was registered and during which there was no *bona fide* use thereof. In the case of non-use, for a period of five years or longer, of the trade mark in relation to goods to be sold in a particular place in British India or in relation to goods to be exported to a particular market outside British India, limitations may be imposed on the registration of such trade mark. Where a trade mark consisting of any invented word has become so well known as respects any goods in relation to which it is registered and has been used and the use thereof in relation to other goods would be likely to be taken as indicating a connection between those goods and the person entitled to use the trade mark in relation to the first-mentioned goods, the trade mark may, on application by the proprietor, be registered in his name in respect of those other goods as a defensive trade mark (s. 38). Under s. 39 a person other than the proprietor of a trade mark may be registered as a registered user thereof in respect of all or any of the goods in respect of which it is registered. The permitted use of a trade mark will be deemed to be used by the proprietor thereof and not by a person other than the proprietor. S. 40 empowers a registered user of a trade mark to institute proceedings for infringement if the proprietor thereof refuses or neglects to do so. S. 41 lays down the procedure for the registration of the registered user of a trade mark. An application for registration as registered user will be refused by the Registrar if it appears to him that the grant thereof would tend to facilitate trafficking in a trade mark. S. 42 defines the power of the Registrar in the matter of cancellation of registration or the variation of the conditions on which a person is allowed as a registered user. A registered user has no right of assignment or transmission of a trade mark (s. 43). Under s. 44 the use of one of associated or substantially identical trade marks is equivalent to the use of a registered trade mark required to be proved for any purpose under the Act. S. 45 permits the use of a trade mark registered in India in relation to goods for export from British India and protects the use of a trade mark when the user's form of trade connection changes.

Sections 46 to 49 deal with rectification and correction of the register. S. 46 empowers the Registrar or a High Court to cancel or vary the registration of a trade mark under certain circumstances; *e.g.*, on the ground of any contravention of or failure to observe a condition entered on the register in relation thereto. The Registrar may, under s. 47, at the request of the registered proprietor of a trade mark, make necessary corrections in the register. S. 48 empowers the Registrar to add to or alter a registered trade mark, at the request of the proprietor thereof, in any manner not substantially affecting its identity. S. 49 provides that no amendment is to be made in the register which may have the effect of adding any goods or classes of goods to those in respect of which a trade mark is registered or of antedating the registration of a trade mark in respect of any goods. Such an amendment is however permitted where the Registrar is satisfied that the addition or antedating would not affect any substantial quantity of goods and would not substantially prejudice the rights of any person.

Section 50 to 61 deal with certification trade marks. S. 51 provides that a certification trade mark will not be registered in the name of a person who carries on a trade in goods of the kind certified. S. 52 provides the criterion in determining whether a mark is a certification trade mark or not. S. 53 embodies provisions for consideration of an application for the registration of a mark as a certification trade mark by the Registrar and s. 54 provides for consideration of the application by the Central Government after permission to proceed with it has been accorded by the Registrar under s. 53. S. 55 lays down the procedure to be followed after an application for the registration of a mark as certification trade mark has been accepted by the Central Government. S. 56 requires the deposit at the Patent Office of regulations approved by the Central Government for governing the use of each certification trade mark which is registered. The regulations so deposited will be open to inspection in like manner as the register. Ss. 57 and 58 define the rights conferred on an owner of a certification trade mark by registration and lay down the conditions and limitations in which there will be no infringement of a certification trade mark. Under s. 59 the Central Government is empowered on the report of any aggrieved person or on the recommendation of the Registrar to expunge or vary any entry in the register relating to a certification trade mark or for varying the deposited regulations on certain specified grounds.

Sections 62 to 66 deal with special provisions for textile goods. Under s. 62 the Central Government is empowered to specify the classes of textile goods to which the provisions on the subject will be applicable. S. 63 provides for the establishment at Bombay of a Branch of the Trade Mark Registry in charge of an officer called the Deputy Registrar; the maintenance at this branch of a record called the Textile Marks Record containing copies of all entries in the register relating to trade marks registered in respect of textile goods and open to the inspection of the public and a list called the Refused Textile Marks List containing a list of trade marks in respect of textile goods of which registration has been refused. S. 64 prescribes the restrictions imposed on the classes of marks which could be registered in respect of textile goods. S. 65 lays down the procedure for registration of textile goods. Applications for registration may be made either to the Registrar or the Deputy Registrar. By s. 66 the Central Government is empowered to constitute one or more Advisory Committees of persons versed in the usages of the textile trade and the Registrar or Deputy Registrar must consult any such committee with respect to any circumstances peculiar to the textile trade arising on an application to register a trade mark in respect of textile goods.

Sections 67 to 69 deal with offences and restraint of use of Royal Arms and State emblems. Under s. 67 the penalty prescribed for falsification of entries in the register is imprisonment for a term extending to two years or a fine or both. The penalty for falsely representing a trade mark as registered mark is imprisonment extending to six months or a

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aggrieved may move a Court to restrain by injunction a person from using without due authority the Royal Arms and State emblems.

Sections 70 to 85 deal with miscellaneous provisions. S. 70 lays down the procedure in respect of the proceedings under the Act before the Registrar, who will have all the powers of a Civil Court for the purposes specified. Under s. 73 suits for infringement of a trade mark or relating to any right in a trade mark must be instituted before a District Court. Under s. 75 a printed or written copy of any entry in the register, purporting to be certified by the Registrar and sealed with the seal of the Patent Office, will be admitted in evidence in all Courts in British India and in all proceedings without further proof of production of the original. S. 76 provides for appeals to the High Court having jurisdiction from the decision of the Registrar or Deputy Registrar. S. 78 enables the registered owner of a trade mark to protect himself in any legal proceedings by the production of a certificate of validity regarding the registration of his trade mark. S. 69 makes it obligatory on the tribunal to admit evidence of the trade usage, etc., in trade mark cases. S. 83 empowers the Central Government to enter into reciprocal arrangements with other countries for the mutual protection of trade marks. S. 85, which came into force on March 11, 1940, empowers the Central Government to make provision enabling intending applicants for the registration of trade marks to deposit these at the Patent Office prior to the commencement of the Act. The deposit of a trade mark will not affect any right, existing or accruing, in the trade mark.

6. The Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act.—The present Act gives legislative sanction to the minting of silver quarter rupees of the reduced fineness of one-half silver and one-half alloy. Under s. 2 the standard fineness of the Government rupee will be eleven-twelfths, or one hundred and sixty-five grains of fine silver, and one-twelfth, or fifteen grains of alloy: of the half rupee, eleven-twelfths, or eighty-two and a half grains of fine silver, and one-twelfth, or seven and a half grains of alloy: and of the quarter rupee, one half, or twenty-two and half grains of fine silver, and one half and twenty-two and a half grains of alloy.

7. The Reserve Bank of India (Closing of Annual Accounts) Act.—The accounts of the Reserve Bank of India were closed on the 31st December each year. As this date coincides with the height of the busy season, the Reserve Bank was experiencing considerable difficulty in closing its accounts and in preparing its annual report for submission to the shareholders within six weeks as prescribed in s. 14 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. The present Act enables the Reserve Bank to close its accounts on the 30th June of each year.

8. The Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act.—Under s. 25 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, emigration, except in conformity with the provisions of the Act, is declared to be illegal and a person committing such an offence can be arrested by a police officer without warrant. In the case of the departure by sea of persons in contravention of a notification issued under s. 30A of the Act, this power could not be exercised unless such departure was covered by the term "emigration" as defined in the Act. This Act remedies this defect. It also empowers Protectors of Emigrants to exercise the powers of detention, search, etc., which were hitherto exercisable only by officers of sea customs, for the prevention and detection of offences under the Act.

9. The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act.—The Ceylon Government have arranged to set up a Board of Commissioners of Currency of Ceylon to manage their own currency, which is to be linked with the Indian rupee, though there will be an optional link with sterling. The Reserve Bank have agreed to act as the Indian Agent of the Ceylon Board. The Act enables the Reserve Bank to enter into an agency agreement with and to make advances to the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Ceylon.

10. The Arbitration Act.—The law of arbitration in British India was substantially contained in two enactments, the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and the Second Schedule to the Civil Procedure Code, 1908. In 1925 the Civil Justice Committee recommended several changes in the arbitration law and in 1938 the Central Government placed an officer on special duty to examine the question. The present Act is the outcome of this examination. It consolidates and standardises the law relating to arbitration throughout British India.

The Act came into force on July 1, 1940. "Arbitration agreement" is defined as a written agreement to submit present or future differences to arbitration; "award" means an arbitrator's award and "reference" means a reference to arbitration.

Sections 3 to 19 deal with arbitration without the intervention of a Court. Under s. 14 (1) parties to an arbitration agreement may agree that arbitrators be appointed by a third party. The authority of an appointed arbitrator or umpire is irrevocable except by leave of the Court (s. 5). Under s. 6 an arbitration agreement is not discharged by death of any party thereto. The authority of an arbitrator is not revoked by the death of any party by whom he was appointed. S. 8 deals with the Court's power to appoint an arbitrator or umpire in certain cases. Under s. 9 where an arbitration agreement provides that a reference will be to two arbitrators, one to be appointed by each party, then if either of the appointed arbitrators neglects or refuses to act or is incapable of acting or dies the party who appointed him may appoint a new arbitrator in his place; if one party fails to appoint an arbitrator for fifteen clear days after the service on the other party of a notice to make the appointment, such other party, having appointed his arbitrator may appoint the latter as a sole arbitrator in the reference and his award will be binding on both parties. The fact that an arbitrator or umpire after a request by either party to enter on and proceed with the reference, does not within one month comply with the request may constitute a neglect or refusal to act. S. 10 makes provision for cases in which more than two arbitrators are appointed. Where a reference is to three arbitrators the award of the majority will prevail and where there are more than three the award of the

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majority or if they are equally divided, the award of the umpire will prevail. S. 11 empowers the Court to remove a dilatory arbitrator or umpire or one who misconducts himself or the proceedings. S. 13 sets out the powers of arbitrators and s. 14 deals with the signing of the award by the arbitrators or umpire and its filing in Court. S. 15 empowers the Court to modify or correct an award in certain cases and s. 16 deals with the Court's power to remit the award to the arbitrators or umpire for re-consideration under certain circumstances. An award so remitted will become void on the failure of the arbitrator or umpire to reconsider it and submit his decision within the time fixed by the Court. s. 17 provides for the pronouncement by the Court of judgment according to the award and upon the judgment so pronounced a decree will follow and no appeal will lie from such decree except on the ground that it is in excess of, or not otherwise in accordance with, the award. S. 19 provides that where an award becomes void or is set aside, the Court may supersede the reference and order that the agreement shall cease to have effect with respect to the particular difference referred. S. 20 allows parties to an arbitration agreement before the institution of any suit with respect to the subject-matter of the agreement and where a difference has arisen to which the agreement applies to apply to file in Court the arbitration agreement.

Sections 21 to 25 deal with arbitration in suits. Under s. 21 parties to a suit may apply to the Court for an order of reference to arbitration before judgment is pronounced. S. 24 permits some parties to a suit who are agreeable to having their differences settled by arbitration to refer such matters to arbitration provided that those differences can be separated from the rest of the subject-matter of the suit. An award made in pursuance of such a reference will be binding only on such parties.

Section 27 confers on arbitrators the power to make an interim award. Under s. 28 the Court may, whether the time for making the award has expired or not and whether the award has been made or not, enlarge from time to time the time for making the award. S. 30 sets out the grounds on which an award may be set aside. Ss. 32 and 33 provide that an arbitration agreement or award shall be contested only by application to the Court and not by suit. S. 34 deals with the staying of the suit where a reference concerning the subject-matter of the suit and between the same parties is pending. Under s. 35 subsequent legal proceedings will nullify the arbitration proceedings where the former relate to the whole of the referred matter and all the parties to the reference are impleaded in the proceedings. S. 38 deals with disputes as to the arbitrators' fees and costs. The Court may require the arbitrator to deliver up the award on the deposit into Court of the amount he claims and may then investigate the claim and grant to the arbitrator such sum as fees as it thinks reasonable. S. 39 deals with appeals from certain orders passed under the Act. S. 40 provides that a Small Cause Court will not deal with arbitrations other than arbitrations in suits before it. S. 48 saves references pending at the commencement of this Act; such references continue to be governed by the law in existence before the Act.

11. The Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment Act.—This Act makes it permissible to finance from the Coal Mines Stowing Fund, set up under the Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Act, 1939, such measures as may be required to extinguish fires as well as protective measures generally, such as strengthening of boundaries between mines and the prevention of inundation of mines by water. Provision is also made to enable the funds of the Board to be spent on research work connected with safety in coal mines.

12. The Income-tax Law Amendment Act—This Act legislates permanently for the matter dealt with by the Income-tax (Removal of Difficulties and Validating) Ordinance, 1939. The Act also provides for the provisional collection of income-tax and super-tax in case the Finance Bill is not passed by the Legislature by the 1st April of any year; for the calculation of depreciation in respect of ocean-going ships on the basis of the cost of the assets instead of on the written down value of the assets; and corrects a few minor defects in the original Act as amended in 1939.

13. The Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Act.—This Act restricts the number of shares held by an individual to a maximum of 200 shares and provides that no transfer should be registered in the name of any individual in excess of that amount.

14. The Parsi Marriage and Divorce (Amendment) Act.—Section 40 of the original Act made the payment of alimony of any sort cease if the wife at any time after the order for alimony either became unchaste or remarried. The expression " while she remains chaste and unmarried " was placed in clause (a) to the section but was inadvertently omitted from clause (b). The present Act remedies this by making the necessary amendments. Under this Act the decision to discontinue the allowance or alimony in the event of the wife remarrying or ceasing to remain chaste rests with the Court.

15. The Excess Profits Tax Act.—The outbreak of war, while it has necessitated greatly increased expenditure by the Government on defence and other services, has simultaneously created opportunities for the earning by companies and persons engaged in business of abnormally large profits. This Act secures for the Government a considerable portion of the additional business profits, which accrue as a result of the conditions prevailing during the war.

This Act imposes a tax of fifty per cent. of the excess of the profits made in any accounting period beginning on the 1st day of September, 1939, and ending on the 31st day of March, 1941, over what in the Act is called " standard profits." The Act contains necessary provisions for computing profits and capital and provides for its administration by officers of the Income-tax Department under the Central Board of Revenue. The Act contains provisions for assessment, collection, appeal, reference to the High Court on a point of law, penalties for false statements, etc., which closely correspond to those in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

16. The Indian Finance Act.—This Act continues for a further period of one year the existing rate on salt duty, the present inland postage rates and the present rates of income-

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tax and super-tax. S. 3 provides for the increase of excise duty on sugar, except palmyra sugar, from two rupees to three rupees per cwt. in the case of sugar produced on or after March 1, 1940. Under ss. 4 and 5 the excise duty on motor spirits is increased to twelve annas per gallon and the import duty on motor spirit to twelve annas per gallon. S. 7 which continues the existing rates of income-tax and super-tax allows a concession in the case of Co-operative Societies.

17. The Factories (Amendment) Act.—The Royal Commission on Labour drew attention to the desirability of regulating the working of small power factories which were outside the scope of the Factories Act, 1934, in respect of matters relating to health and safety. This Act extends the provisions of the Factories Act, dealing with health, safety, children and registration, to power factories, employing from 10 to 19 persons, if any of those persons is not qualified to work as an adult. Provincial Governments are given power to extend these provisions to power factories employing less than ten persons, if any of those persons is not qualified to work as an adult.

18. The National Service (European British Subjects) Act.—This Act brings European British Subjects in this country as far as possible into line with their fellows in other parts of the Empire in respect of service in the armed forces of, or in a civil capacity under, the Crown, during the present war.

The Act which came into force on April 9, 1940, applies to European British subjects in any part of India (s.1). "National service" is defined as service in the armed forces of the Crown or in any civilian capacity under the Crown (s. 2). Under s. 3 every male European British subject for the time being in India, except certain specified persons, is liable to be called up for enquiry into his availability and fitness for national service. The liability to be called up will remain until the person so liable has completed his fiftieth year. S. 5 provides for the constitution of National Service Advisory Committees to exercise the functions assigned to such committees by the Act, *e.g.*, to examine the case of any person ordered to present himself for enquiry and to report to the competent authority whether such person is available and is fit for national service. S. 7 provides for the taking into service of a person, who is willing to undertake national service, on the advice of a National Service Advisory Committee. S. 8 provides for the reinstatement of a person in his employment at the termination of his national service. This act does not apply to any person for the time being confined in a prison or a lunatic asylum or who is under the age of eighteen or over the age of fifty.

19. The Defence of India (Amendment) Act.—This Act makes certain minor amendments in the Defence of India Act, 1939. One of these enables rules to be made for the prevention of *inter alia* the spreading of reports in the prosecution of purposes likely to prejudice His Majesty's relations with States in India, or to prejudice the maintenance of peaceful conditions in the tribal areas. Another amendment renders the benefits of the Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1925, admissible to members of Indian States Forces while serving in the conditions specified in the section.

20. The Insurance (Amendment) Act.—This Act amends the original Act as amended in 1939 in regard to several matters which were brought to light in the first six months during which the Act has been in operation and in regard to which amendment was urgently required.

The principal amendments are as follows:—S. 2 extends the definition of "approved securities" by making it possible for securities issued by the Government of Indian States to be recognised as approved securities. This is designed to assist British Indian companies to secure reciprocal concessions under s. 118. S. 3 clarifies the position in connection with the cancellation of registration certificates of insurers under s. 3. S. 4 removes certain administrative difficulties arising out of the existing form of s. 7 in regard to deposits. S. 9 provides for the work of renewing the large number of agents' licenses, which have to be dealt with annually, to be distributed throughout the year instead of being concentrated about a single date. S. 10 clearly distinguishes provident societies from ordinary insurers and avoids the possibility that the same body could at one and the same time be subject as a provident society to Part III of the Act and as an insurer to the other provisions of the Act. S. 14 requires the Court to give the Superintendent of Insurance an opportunity of being heard before it passes certain orders. S. 15 enables the Superintendent of Insurance to delegate his powers and duties while retaining powers of control and revision, and provides that documents, *e.g.*, licenses, may be signed by a mechanical process. S. 17 extends the range of concessions that may be offered under s. 116 in order to assist British Indian Companies to secure reciprocal concessions in other places.

21. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act.—In view of the possible danger of interruption to, or delays in, communication by sea, the War Supply Board has decided to purchase a reserve of 7,500 tons of Wattle Bark at an estimated cost of ten lakhs of rupees, with a view to ensuring supplies for the important tanning industry. This Act imposes, as a temporary measure, a revenue duty of three per cent. *ad valorem* on imports of Barks for tanning, in order to safeguard Government against possible losses on the liquidation of the aforesaid reserve of Wattle Bark.

22. The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act.—This Act extends the existing import duties on wheat, wheat flour and broken flour for a further period of one year, *viz.*, up to the 31st of March, 1941. The existing protective duties on silk and certain manufactures of silk are continued for a further period of two years.

23. The Drugs Act.—This Act regulates the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs in British India.

"Drug" is defined as all medicines for internal or external use of human beings or animals other than medicines and substances exclusively used or prepared for use in accordance with the Ayurvedic or Unani systems of

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medicine (s. 3). S. 5 provides for the constitution of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board to advise the Central Government and the Provincial Governments on technical matters arising out of the administration of the Act. The Board will consist of sixteen specified persons who will hold office for three years. S. 6 provides for the establishment of a Central Drugs Laboratory under the control of a Director to carry out the functions entrusted to it by the Act. S. 7 provides for the constitution of an Advisory Committee to be called "The Drugs Consultative Committee" to advise the Central Government, the Provincial Governments and the Drugs Technical Advisory Board on any matter tending to secure uniformity throughout the provinces in the administration of the Act.

Section 10 prohibits the import of certain specified drugs, *e.g.*, any drug which is not of standard quality as set out in the schedule to the Act or any misbranded drug. Import of small quantities of such drugs for the purpose of examination, test or analysis or for personal use is permitted. S. 18 prohibits the manufacture and sale of certain specified drugs. Manufacture of small quantities of any drug for the purpose of examination, test or analysis is permitted. S. 20 empowers the Provincial Governments to appoint persons as Government Analysts and s. 21 deals with the appointment of Inspectors. Powers and procedure of Inspectors are dealt with in ss. 22 and 23. Under s. 26 the purchaser of any drug is entitled on payment of the prescribed fee to submit it for test or analysis to a Government Analyst and to receive from the latter a report of such test or analysis. The penalty under s. 27 for the manufacture, sale, etc., of drugs in contravention of the Act is imprisonment upto one year or fine up to five hundred rupees. Under s. 29 whoever uses any report of a test or analysis made by the Central Drugs Laboratory or by a Government Analyst, or any extract from such report, for the purpose of advertising any drug, will be punishable with fine upto Rs. 500. Under s. 31 the stock of the drug in respect of which the contravention has been made will be liable to confiscation. Prosecution for the manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in contravention of the Act can only be instituted by an Inspector appointed under the Act.

24. The Indian Mines Act.—In order to ensure the efficient supervision of mines the Coal Mining Committee recommended that a regulation should be framed under the Indian Mines Act, 1923, providing for the payment by the owner of the mine of the salaries and wages of the manager, supervising staff, attendance clerks, and all persons employed in connection with the raising and lowering of persons. The supervising staff would then be responsible to the owner and not to the contractor and would see that the provisions of the Indian Mines Act, the regulations and Rules framed thereunder were properly enforced in the mines. The present Act inserts a provision in s. 29 of the original Act which would make it possible to frame a regulation of the type recommended by the Coal Mining Committee.

25. The Petroleum (Amendment) Act.—Section 2 restricts the unlicensed storage of petroleum by owners of motor conveyances or internal combustion engines to twenty gallons in all notwithstanding that owners may possess other motor conveyances or engines. S. 28 of the Petroleum Act, 1934, makes it obligatory on the Commissioners of Police in the Presidency towns of Calcutta and Bombay to hold inquiries into fatal accidents resulting from the ignition of petroleum or petroleum vapour occurring in those towns. The Coroners are also obliged to hold such inquiries in those towns under the Coroners Act, 1871. S. 3 releases the Commissioners of Police from the unnecessary duplication of work. A further amendment secures that the results of these inquiries should be submitted to the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India.

26. The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act.—Certain differences in the drafting of s. 48 and s. 56 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, have given rise to doubt regarding the interpretation of s. 48. This Act amends s. 48 so as to remove the doubt.

27. The Agricultural Produce Cess Act.—Since 1929, when the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was established, the Central Government have provided grants aggregating Rs.84 lakhs for expenditure by the Council on schemes of general research. The Council has practically no other source of income. The grants so far received have proved insufficient to meet the growing requirements of the research necessary to serve a vast agricultural country like India. In order to place the Council in a more secure financial position and to provide the steady development of research a larger and more stable income which would comparatively be unaffected by the financial vicissitudes of the Central Government was therefore considered necessary. The present Act in order to make better financial provision for the Council imposes on certain articles a cess by way of customs duty on export. The proceeds of the cess are estimated to amount in a normal year to about Rs.14 lakhs.

Section 3 imposes a customs duty of one-half of one per cent. *ad valorem* on the following articles which are exported from British India: Bones; Bristles; Butter; Cereals, other than Rice and Wheat; Drugs; Fibre for brushes; Fish; Fruits; Ghee; Raw Hides; Manures; Oilcakes; Pulses; Seeds; Raw Skins; Spices; Unmanufactured Tobacco; Vegetables; Wheat; Wheat Flour; and Raw Wool. This duty, however, will not be levied on articles proved to the satisfaction of the Collector not to have been produced in India. S. 4 empowers the Central Government to direct that the duty imposed on any article under s. 3 shall cease. S. 5 provides for the refund of duty levied where articles are exported by land and subsequently imported into India and the export by land, without payment of the duty, of articles which are subsequently to be imported into India.

28. The Indian Works of Defence (Amendment) Act.—This Act modifies the restrictions which attach by virtue of s. 7 of the Indian Works of Defence Act, 1903, to land in the vicinity of a work of defence in consequence of the publication of the notice mentioned in s. 3 (2) of the Act so as to make it possible to exempt from demolition specified buildings existing at the time of issue of the notice and permit these buildings to be maintained in the same condition.

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29. The Indian Navy (Discipline) Amendment Act.—The United Kingdom Naval Discipline Act provides for the imposition of purely naval punishments, such as the deprivation of good conduct badges, cell punishment, etc., for various offences for which imprisonment or fine may not be altogether suitable. S. 45 of the Indian Navy (Discipline) Act, 1934, renders the imposition of such punishments illegal. This Act amends this section so as to make legal the imposition of minor punishments according to the customs of the Navy.

30. The Indian Navy (Discipline) Second Amendment Act.—The Indian Navy (Discipline) Act, 1934, provides for the discipline of the members of the Indian Naval Forces when serving in His Majesty's Navy or in the Naval Forces of a self-governing Dominion, but there is no such provision for their discipline when serving with the Naval Forces of Burma. This Act provides for the discipline of the Indian Naval Forces when serving with Naval Forces of Burma.

31. The Cantonments (Amendment) Act.—This Act removes certain difficulties which have been experienced by the authorities concerned with the administration of Cantonments under the Cantonments Act, 1924, since the passing of the Cantonments (Amendment) Act, 1936.

Section 2 enables persons who are subjects of States in India to be enrolled as electors provided they are otherwise qualified. S. 3 prohibits a member of the Board from voting at a meeting of a Committee of the Board on a matter relating to himself or affecting his own interests. S. 4 provides for the removal of an elected member from the Board who accepts service under the Crown and then becomes subject to a disqualification for election. Provision is also made to remove a nominated official member who has ceased to serve in the Cantonment and has left without tendering his resignation for an inaccessible destination. S. 188 of the original Act empowers the Board to require the removal of unauthorised buildings over drains, etc. S. 7 removes the limitation on the scope of this power by substituting the word "structure" for the word "building."

32. The Repealing (Amendment) Act.—This Act removes from the Statute book certain Acts or portions of Acts which have either ceased to have effect or ceased to be in force, and to correct small errors detected in the Acts included in the Second Schedule to this Act.

33. The Indian Registration (Amendment) Act.—As the law stood before this Act, if a document of the kind referred to in clause (*e*) of s. 17 (1) of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, was registered at the office of the Sub-Registrar within whose jurisdiction no portion of the immoveable property affected thereby was situate, the Sub-Registrar neither indexed the property in his own office nor sent a memorandum or copy of the document under s. 64 or s. 65 of the Act to the other Sub-Registrar, or Registrar within whose local jurisdiction such property was situate. The present Act removes this defect by amending s. 28 of the original Act.

34. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act.—The proviso to s. 29 of the Code of Civil Procedure after its adaptation by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937, produced the curious result that the Courts of the Province mentioned in the notification would be required to serve summonses issued by Courts of any country outside British India irrespective of whether or not such country has entered into a reciprocal arrangement in this behalf with British India. This mistake made in adaptation is rectified by this Act. The Act also makes it clear that processes other than summonses issued by foreign Courts may also be served under s. 29 of the Code.

35. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act.—This Act empowers British Indian Courts to issue Commissions to any District Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class in British Burma to take evidence of persons residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction, and empowers the British Indian Courts to execute commissions issued by Courts in British Burma.

36. The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act.—The Indian Companies Act, 1913, does not contain provisions for the custody of unclaimed dividends and undistributed assets of companies in liquidation or for the disposal of subsequent lawful claims to such money. The present Act remedies this. S. 2 of the Act, which inserts a new section in the original Act, provides that where any company is being wound up, if the liquidator has in his hands any money of the company representing unclaimed dividends payable to any creditor or undistributed assets refundable to any contributory which have remained unclaimed or undistributed for six months after the date on which they became payable or refundable, the liquidator must forthwith pay the said money into the Reserve Bank of India to the credit of the Central Government in an account to be called the Companies Liquidation Account, and the liquidator must, on the dissolution of the company, similarly pay into the said account any money representing unclaimed dividends or undistributed assets in his hands at the date of dissolution. Any person claiming to be entitled to any money paid into the Companies Liquidation Account may apply to the Court for an order for payment thereof, and the Court, if satisfied that the person claiming to be entitled, may make an order for the payment to that person of the sum due. Any money paid into the Companies Liquidation Account which remains unclaimed for a period of fifteen years will be transferred to the general revenue account of the Central Government; but any claim preferred as aforesaid to any money so transferred will be allowable as if such transfer had not been made, the order on such claim being treated as an order for refund of revenue.

37. The War Donations and Investments (Companies) Act.—Certain clubs registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, have felt themselves legally debarred from making donations to war funds because their Memoranda of Association do not authorise such donations and those Memoranda cannot be altered under the existing provisions of the Act. This Act enables a company registered under the Act, whether a club or not, to make any contributions it wishes to war funds notwith-

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standing any legal impediments of the character mentioned above. The Act gives retrospective validation to any action of this kind already taken by a company since the outbreak of war. Under s. 3 a company is empowered by special resolution to authorise the making of a donation from the Company's assets to a public fund formed, or the making of an investment of the company's assets in a Government loan floated for the purpose of assisting the prosecution of the present war. Government loan under the Act includes a loan floated by the Government of the United Kingdom.

38. The Reserve Bank of India (Third Amendment) Act.—Under s. 42 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, a scheduled bank is required to maintain daily with the Reserve Bank a minimum balance equal to five per cent. of its demand liabilities and two per cent. of its time liabilities, and in case of default the Reserve Bank is entitled to charge interest at penal rates on the amount of default. There is no provision, however, in the Act to prevent the Bank from withdrawing its deposit, even up to the full amount, provided it is prepared to accept the liability to pay this penal interest on the resulting deficiency. This Act, in the interest of depositors and of sound banking in general, penalises directors and other officers of such banks who knowingly and wilfully are parties to such default. The punishment prescribed under the Act is fine up to Rs. 500 and a fine up to the same amount for each subsequent day on which the default continues. The Reserve Bank is also empowered to prohibit defaulting banks from accepting fresh deposits during the continuation of the default.

39. The Motor Spirit (Duties) Amendment Act.—This Act makes power alcohol dutiable independently of petrol by bringing it in its unmixed form within the definition of "motor spirit" contained in s. 2 of the Motor Spirit (Duties) Act, 1917.

40. The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act.—This Act remedies certain hardships caused by, and certain defects in the existing provisions of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

The definition of "company" as amended now includes a company framed in pursuance of a law of an Indian State. It dispenses with the condition that a foreign association in order to be declared a "company" must be carrying on business in British India (s. 2). S. 5 removes a legitimate grievance of property owners by providing that the allowance for vacancies will be given on the gross annual value and not on the net annual value. S. 6 provides for relief in the case of non-residents with small incomes to whom hardship is caused by deduction of tax at the minimum rate. Provision is also made that deduction of tax at source will not apply to transactions such as "hedges and straddles" carried on between a resident broker and a non-resident broker. S. 23A of the original Act came into operation even if sixty per cent. of the company's assessable income after income-tax and super-tax had been paid was distributed. S. 7 of the Amending Act provides that the requirement will be a distribution of sixty per cent. of the assessable income as reduced by the amount of the income-tax and super-tax payable. S. 8 makes it possible to penalise a registered firm and put it in the same position as other assesses. Ss. 9 and 10 deal with recognised provident funds and make the provisions governing these funds more liberal and elastic. S. 13 substitutes the words "by a mutual insurance association or the words "by a mutual insurance company in rule 9 of the Schedule to the Act.

41. The Indian Sale of Goods (Amendment) Act.—In a recent judgment of the Lahore High Court it was held that since the wording of the preamble of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, refers only to customs duties on goods imported into or exported from British India, s. 10 of that Act, which permits the addition to or deduction from a contract price of an increase or decrease in duty imposed after the making of the contract, does not apply to the excise duty on sugar produced in British India and intended to be sold within the country for home consumption. In order to put the matter beyond doubt and since the subject is germane to the law relating to the sale of goods and contracts for sale, this Act repeals s. 10 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, and re-enacts it as a section of the Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1930.

42. The Excess Profits Tax (Amendment) Act.—The United Kingdom Finance Act, 1939, which is closely followed by the (Indian) Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940, was amended by later Acts with a view to remedying certain hardships and anomalies. This Act amends the latter Act to remedy similar hardships and anomalies. Under s. 1 the provisions of this Act are deemed to have taken effect on the day on which the Excess Profits Tax Act, 1940, came into force. S. 5 provides for the case of a resident company which is the subsidiary of a non-resident company financed by the latter. The amendment secures that allowance is given for the whole of the capital of the group that actually earns the Indian profits. S. 6(*a*) corrects the hardship that exists where a United Kingdom company pays in the United Kingdom 100 per cent. of its excess profits, the whole of its profits being earned in India, and receives no allowance for such excess profits tax in computing the profits for Indian income-tax purposes because none of its profits actually arise in the United Kingdom. S. 6(*b*) ensures that excess profits tax paid in the United Kingdom in respect of a deficiency of profits in a chargeable accounting period is taken into account for Indian Income-tax purposes, whether such period is a chargeable accounting period in India or not. S. 9(*a*) provides that interest or salaries paid without British India, which are included in profits for income-tax purposes only in order to secure collection of the tax, are not to be included in profits for excess profits tax purposes. S. 9 (*b*) secures that in the case of banking, insurance or dealing in investments which forms part of a business not consisting wholly or mainly of such activities and not, therefore, within Rule 2 of Schedule I, the investment income from such part business is to be included in profits for excess profits tax purposes.

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India and the League of Nations.

India is a Founder-Member of the League of Nations and enjoys in it equal rights with other Member-States, a position which she mainly owes to the goodwill shown towards her advancement and aspirations by Great Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions of the British Empire. The League of Nations was established under the terms of the Peace Treaty which was signed in Paris in 1919 after the conclusion of the Great War. Great Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions in 1917 passed a resolution which set India upon the road that led to the high international platform on which she stepped.

India was represented at the Imperial War Conference of 1918, at the Imperial Conferences held in London in 1921, 1923, and 1926, and at the Imperial Economic Conference held in London in 1930. The report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the Imperial Conference, which was adopted by the Conference of 1926, stated the position of Great Britain and the Dominions to be "autonomous communities, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." India is not yet a Self-Governing Dominion to the extent indicated in this formula. The first stage in the direction of establishing Responsible Government in India was prescribed by the Government of India Act, 1919, but the Governor-General of India does not yet (to quote again from the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee) hold "in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs" in India as is held by His Majesty the King-Emperor in Great Britain. And there are certain other respects in which India's Constitutional position in the Empire is not the same as that of the Self-Governing Dominions. India, for example, is not entitled to accredit a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Heads of Foreign States.

The position enjoyed by India in the Empire governed the position which she entered when, as one of the States of the Empire, she joined in the Paris Peace Negotiations in 1918-19. India's membership of the League of Nations places her in a unique position among all non-self-governing States, Dominions, or Colonies throughout the world. She is an original member of the League by virtue of para 1 of article I of the Covenant by which the League was established and which states that any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annexe may become a member of the League. She is the only original member which is not self-governing, and in virtue of the restriction under para 11 of article I, on the admission of members other than original members, she will, so long as the present constitution of the League endures, remain the only member which is not self-governing. As a member of the League, India was for the first time brought into direct and formal contact with the outside world as a separate entity. She was treated as if she had attained to the same kind of separate nationhood as that enjoyed by the Dominions.

India's Attitude.

On questions coming before the League India has exactly the same rights as any other Member-State. The Secretary of State for India in His Majesty's Government is ultimately responsible for the appointment of Indian delegates and for their instruction, but in practice, he and the Government of India act jointly in consultation and agreement with one another. Partly as a result of her membership of the League and partly owing to resolution No. IX adopted by the Imperial War Conference in 1917, recommending *inter alia* recognition of the right of the Dominions and of India to an adequate voice in British foreign policy and foreign relations, India has been given the same representation as the Dominions at all international conferences at which the British Empire is represented by a combined Empire Delegation. On many occasions in fact she has taken the lead in forming world opinion towards the achievement of the League's aims. In particular in the international Labour organisation she has been successful in bringing Empire policy into line with her own on more than one occasion. In many of those conferences, particularly those of the League, Indian delegations have taken an independent line of action, sometimes directly opposed to the attitude of other parts of the British Commonwealth. One interesting case occurred in 1922 at the Genoa Maritime Conference when Indian delegates in the face of opposition from the Empire managed to secure a mandate for special treatment for Indian sailors in British shipping although there was a concerted move from the Empire delegation to get Indian lascars driven off British ships.

India's New Status.

It will be observed that the situation created by India's stepping from the Imperial Conference into the Paris Peace Conference and League of Nations in the manner in which she did was in certain respects highly anomalous and one impossible to harmonize with her constitutional position as defined in the Government of India Act. Nevertheless, as the Secretary of State, in a Memorandum presented to the Indian Statutory Commission by the India Office in 1929, showed, "It has been the deliberate object of the Secretary of State to make India's new status a reality for practical purposes within widest possible limits." It was not legally possible for the Secretary of State to relinquish his constitutional power of control, nor, consistently with responsibility to Parliament, could he delegate it: "But it has been his constant endeavour to restrict its exercise to a minimum, to keep even its

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existence as far as possible in the background, and to allow to the Indian Government the greatest possible freedom of action under the influence of their Legislature and of public opinion."

There are available many illustrations of these principles being followed in practice. India is given scope to pursue in the League of Nations an independent line of action within very wide limits, even though, as has occurred in some instances, it brings her into conflict with His Majesty's Government. In 1925, for example, at the conference on Opium and Drugs India so acted that the British delegation had to obtain fresh instructions from H. M.'s Government which resulted in India settling the question of Indian hemp to her own liking. In the event of such conflict within those limits, the Secretary of State acts, if he acts at all, as head of the Government of India rather than as a member of His Majesty's Government. He does not use his power to impose on the Indian Delegation an artificial solidarity with British Delegates, but, rather, with the consent of his colleagues of His Majesty's Government, he stands aside and allows representatives of India the same freedom as Dominion Delegates would enjoy in controversy with the Delegates of Great Britain. India has participated in all the Assemblies of the League, in the annual session of the International Labour Conference where because of her individual importance she plays a very predominant part, and in numerous Conferences on special subjects held under the auspices of the League as well as in some important non-League, International Conferences, including the Washington Conference on Naval Armament in 1921, in Genoa Economic Conference in 1922, and the International Naval Conference held in London in 1930. India is also represented or several permanent League bodies, *e.g.*, the governing body of the International labour office, the Advisory Committee on Opium and Drugs, the Economic Committee, the Health Committee and the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation. Sir Atul Chatterjee from 1921 onwards acted as Deputy Commissioner of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and this position was preliminary to his being elected Chairman in 1932. H.H. the Aga Khan was elected President of the League Assembly for the year 1936-37.

In the Report of the Indian Delegation in 1933, a recommendation was made for the appointment of a permanent Indian Delegate at Geneva, but Government have not yet seen their way to adopt the suggestion.

The Secretariat of the League of Nations has established a Branch Office at New Delhi in pursuance of its policy of promoting more effective liaison with India. The Branch Office is a point of contact between Geneva and India, disseminating information to all interested in the League and its activities. In addition to all League documents which can be consulted at the Branch Office, it keeps for sale all publications of the League of Nations. Established in Bombay in 1932, it was removed to New Delhi as from December 1937. The present address of the Branch Office is 8, Curzon Road, New Delhi. Officer in-charge of the Branch Office : M. V. Venkateswaran, M.A., J.P.

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Labour in India.

GROWTH OF THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

India is and always has been a predominantly agricultural country and over sixty-five per cent. of her working population are dependent on the soil for their principal means of livelihood. Agriculture by itself, however, does not always afford, either to the agriculturist or to the agricultural labourer, the wherewithal for keeping body and soul together. It is necessary, therefore, for both the smaller cultivators and the agricultural labourers to migrate frequently to the towns and cities in search of additional work in order to keep the wolf from the door; but, the migration is generally always of a temporary character, and the agriculturist's contract with his land is seldom, if ever, permanently broken.

THE EARLIER FACTORY ACTS

Up to almost the end of the nineteenth century there was no State control over conditions of employment in any industry in India. Employers were free to do what they liked with the result that Indian labour was exploited to the fullest extent possible. Hours of labour were inordinately excessive, rates of wages unduly low and other conditions of employment as bad as they possibly could be. There was no regulation of the age at which children could be employed; there were no periodical or weekly holidays; and there was no legislation to safeguard factory workers from injury through accident caused by entanglement with unfenced machinery in motion. With the growth of factory organisation in India and the rapid development of her industries, the minds of certain men, notably the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, C.I.E., however, began to be awakened to the existence of evils which by the standards of to-day would be considered intolerable, and unceasing efforts at securing some improvement in conditions of work in factories resulted, notwithstanding strenuous and universal opposition at the time from all employers, in the passing of the first Indian Factories Act of 1881. This Act gave a limited measure of protection to children; firstly, by prohibiting, their employment in factories if they were under seven years of age and also in two separate factories on the same day; secondly, by restricting their hours of employment to nine per day; and thirdly, by requiring that they should be granted four holidays in a month and also rest intervals in accordance with rules to be framed by local governments. The Act contained no restrictions in connection with the employment of adult labour but provision was made for the fencing of such parts of machinery as would be dangerous if left unfenced and for the reporting of accidents. Owing to an almost complete lack of adequate inspection the 1881 Act became a dead letter in most provinces. Most factories worked from daybreak to sunset, Sundays were usually working days and, if they were holidays, they had to be used for cleaning. There were no proper intervals for rest or meals. Both women and children were worked for excessively long hours. Ventilation in most factories was extremely bad and sanitation left much to be desired. In March 1889 the Government of India, after consulting local Governments, forwarded to the Secretary of State for India, definite proposals for the modification of the 1881 Act. The main amendments suggested were (1) the reduction of the number of workers necessary to constitute a factory to 20; (2) the raising of the lower age of children to nine; and (3) the restriction in the hours of work for women to 11. At the suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Jute Manufacturers' Association, a Factories Commission was appointed in 1890 to enquire into factory conditions in Bengal, Bombay, the North West Provinces and Oudh. On this occasion, female operatives were strongly opposed to any limitation of their hours of work if a similar limitation were not made for the hours of male operatives, and the Commission therefore recommended that the Government should have power to exempt any or all women from the clause limiting their hours to 11 daily.

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1891.

The main features of the 1891 Act were: (1) the reduction in the number of persons necessary to constitute a factory from 100 to 50 and the grant of the power to local Governments to notify concerns employing 20 or more persons as factories; (2) a compulsory stoppage of work for half an hour between noon and 2 p.m. for all operatives except those employed in factories working on the basis of approved shifts; (3) provision for weekly holidays; (4) the fixation of the lower and upper limits of the age of "children" at nine and 14, the limitation of their daily hours of work to seven and to day light, and the prohibition of their employment in dangerous work; and (5) the limitation of the daily hours of work of women to 11, the restriction of their employment during 8 p.m. and 5 a.m., and the provision that if women were worked for the full eleven hours permitted by the Act they should be given rest intervals amounting in the aggregate to at least an hour and a half per day. Government accepted the recommendation of the Commission of 1890 for the exemption of any or all women from the operation of the regulation of their daily hours of work and a wide exempting clause was added in the 1891 Amending Act. The Act was regarded generally as the final word on the question of factories and His Excellency Lord Lansdowne speaking in the Legislative Council at the time said: "We believe that the effect of this measure will be to place factory labour in India on a proper footing and our Bill will be accepted here and at Home not as a mere prelude to still further restrictions but a settlement as final as any settlement of such a question can be."

Apart from the mass meetings of workmen which were organised in the eighties by humanitarian social reformers for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvement of conditions of work in factories, Indian factory

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labour was almost up to the beginning of the twentieth century, a silent and unorganised factor in the huge industrial organisation that was rapidly coming into being in India. Trade unionism was non-existent and there was no channel through which the Indian workman could ventilate his grievances and ask for their redress. The strike as a weapon of defence against oppressive conditions was almost unknown and such industrial disputes as did occur soon terminated in favour of the employer owing to the unfettered power which he enjoyed of replacing all men who downed tools with black-leg labour.

INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY AND THE GREAT PLAGUE.

The last decade of the nineteenth century saw the advent of two new factors in the field of industrial labour in India which were destined, for the time being at any rate, to worsen conditions in Indian factories. The first was the introduction of electricity for purposes of factory lighting and the second was the widespread epidemic of plague. By 1900, the majority of the cotton textile mills in Bombay City and almost all the jute mills in Bengal were lit by electricity, and by the end of that year the ravages of the great epidemic of plague, which first broke out in Bombay City in 1896 and soon spread all over the country, resulted in the reduction of the labour force in most centres to a third to a half of its normal strength. The immediate effect of these two events was a considerable increase in working hours. Many of the larger textile mills resorted to day and night working and evidence is not wanting that some mills worked their operatives continuously for stretches of fifteen to twenty hours per day. In Bombay City there were actually auctions for labourers at street corners. The weaker of both the cotton and the jute mills, however, began to be alarmed at the competition from the mills which worked day and night and many of the millowners were not unwilling that Government should step in and prohibit night working altogether.

The ravages caused by the plague were, however, not entirely devoid of some good effects. The heavy mortality caused by it had thinned the ranks of agricultural workers; and the inequality between the demand for and the supply of labour naturally led to a marked improvement in agricultural wages. The beginning of the twentieth century saw the first awakenings of a sense of class consciousness among industrial workmen. They were less ready to submit to the old conditions; and wherever employers tried to force those conditions upon their workmen they were met by opposition. Early successes led to disputes of a more widespread and concerted character—disputes which resulted in a general all-round improvement in wages.

There was no further advance in factory legislation in India for twenty years after 1891. The period 1891-1911 was one of changing conditions and of investigation. It was also marked by intense industrial activity in the country. There was a rapid expansion in road and railway construction with a collateral activity in building, engineering and mining. The number of factories rose from 656 in 1892 to 2,403 in 1911 and the average daily number of persons employed in these factories increased from 316,816 to 791,944 over the same period. The cotton and the jute industries showed top figures in this expansion and the demand for labour began to get more and more acute as years rolled on. "The result of the scarcity of labour was to increase the interest of the employers in making conditions more attractive. The raising of wages was one step, the provision of houses was another....Inside the factory less was done to make industrial labour attractive...It was an axiom with a number of employers that labour did not object to long hours in the factory, and that the actual hours of work were not considered excessive by those who worked."

Conditions of work in factories in India during the period were inquired into by the Freer Smith Committee which was appointed in 1906 and by the Factory Labour Commission which was appointed by the Home Government in 1907. The Commission endorsed the abuses and the evasions of the 1881 and 1891 Acts in connection with the employment of children and were unanimously of opinion that some limitation in hours of work was essential but the majority were opposed to any direct limitation. As far as women's hours were concerned, they proposed that the statutory maximum should be increased from 11 to 12. It is noteworthy that only one member (Dr. Nair) recommended a limitation in the hours of adult male workers to twelve per day and a continuation of the 11-hour day for women with less power to local Governments to grant exemptions. The findings of the Commission were circulated to all provincial Governments for opinions; and, in the light of criticisms received, the Government of India drew up a fresh Bill "to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factories." This Bill was introduced in the Governor-General's Legislative Council in July 1909. In drafting the Bill, the Government of India followed the proposals made by Dr. Nair rather than by the majority of the Commission.

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1911.

The 1911 Act sought to make a beginning in the restriction of the hours of work of adult males by prescribing that men's hours in textile factories should not exceed twelve per day. The provisions of the 1891 Act in connection with women's hours were maintained but with the difference that the rest interval of an hour and a half prescribed for women who were made to work for the full permissible hours was reduced. This was done in order to limit the spreadover. Children's hours in textile factories were reduced to six per day and more stringent measures were provided for inspection and certification. A compulsory rest interval of half an hour in the middle of the day was provided for all operatives except for those employed in continuous process factories. A number of provisions was made for the health and safety of the operatives and several changes designed to make inspection more effective and to both prevent and punish breaches of the Act were incorporated; but, at the same time, wide powers were given to local Governments to grant exemptions. The 1911 Act was brought into force with effect from the 1st of July 1912.

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THE ADVENT OF THE GREAT WAR.

Matters in connection with the administration of the Factories Act of 1911 had hardly begun to be regularised when the whole world was convulsed by the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-1918. Metaphorically, the whole world was in the melting pot and Indian labour went into it too. The large contingents of Indian troops which were sent overseas had to be supplied with clothing, rations and the munitions of war. Imports of manufactured articles into India were restricted owing to the bulk of the available British tonnage in ships having been commandeered for transport of men and material to the various seats of war. Heavy demands were also being made by both belligerent and other countries for raw products. Here was the opportunity for which India had been waiting for generations and she was not slow in seizing it. Much of her available arable land was put under cultivation, and there was an immediate and rapid expansion in every sphere of her industrial activity. Factories began to spring up everywhere; and all available means of transport were requisitioned for the carriage of men, beasts and goods to the ports and to the seats of manufacture. Indian labour was consequently faced with a more than capacity demand for its services. Local Governments were besieged by employers with requests for relaxations of existing restrictions in hours and conditions in factories. The ranks of the factory inspectorate were thinned as a result of some inspectors having joined the fighting forces and the duties of factory inspection were entrusted to officers already overburdened with other work. All the good preparatory work which had been done during the two years following the coming into effect of the 1911 Act appeared to be going by the board—but only temporarily, because Indian labour was no longer that dumb and inarticulate part of factory plants which it used to be during the years preceding the outbreak of the war. If workers were asked to work for longer hours they demanded and secured higher rates of wages. They were also not blind to the fact that employers were making bigger profits than before. Prices of all commodities were, moreover, rising and Indian operatives, like others, began to feel that they were not able to make both ends meet on prevalent rates. There were, therefore, frequent demands for increases in wage rates—demands which were not always granted without strikes; but the few strikes which occurred were mostly of an unorganised character and were short-lived because employers rather than allow production to suffer by prolonged stoppages of work reached compromises with their workmen by doling out small increases in wage rates at frequent intervals. Excessive hours of work, however, still continued to be the feature in all branches of industry and conditions inside the factories had worsened. Owing to the influx of large bodies of persons into the towns, housing became hopelessly inadequate and rents soared to heights which forced several local Governments to pass legislation to control them.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE WAR.

The victorious and successful emergence of Great Britain, her dominions and her allies from the World War of 1914-1918 led the people of the British Empire, and particularly of India, to believe that the dawn of an utopia had at last arrived. Everybody expected that prices would fall, that there would be an ample scope of employment for all and that the end of the war would see the beginning of a long stretch of continuous prosperity for industry, trade and commerce. Merchants and manufacturers all over the world had made phenomenal profits during the period of the war—thirteen large jute mills in Bengal alone paid dividends of 200 per cent. and over for the year 1918—and with the gradual closing down of munitions works and factories engaged in the manufacture of war materials, these merchants and manufacturers were looking for new fields for investment. Property valuations increased fivefold and more. The huge reconstruction loans raised by the victorious nations were subscribed several times over within a few hours of the lists being opened. Prices of industrial securities rocketed and there were still large amounts of liquid funds available for further investment. Industrialists therefore got together and floated big companies for transport services by rail, road, sea and air, for the construction of new mills and factories and for the exploitation of mineral resources. Hectic building activity was evident everywhere and this was naturally followed by heavy demands for all types and kinds of labour. The Utopian hopes which most men had built upon were, however, destined to evaporate into thin air sooner than the worst pessimists could have imagined. Two entirely unforeseen factors intervened to blast these hopes. The first was the worldwide epidemic of influenza which broke out in the year following the end of the War and which was responsible for a total death roll of over eight million persons in India alone. The second was that prices instead of falling rose more sharply than ever before—due, in a large measure, to the unprecedented depreciation in the currencies of most European countries.

Similar to the chance which Indian Industrialists had secured at the outbreak of the war was the one which Indian labour secured at the end of it. The great influenza epidemic had left large gaps in the ranks of available labour especially as the age groups between 20 and 40 had suffered most heavily and a situation very similar to that which followed the great plague of the 'nineties was created; but on this occasion there were no auctions of mill workers at street corners because as the result of a country wide expansion in transport services labour had become much more mobile. Notwithstanding this, fancy rates of wages were demanded and were, in many cases, paid. Wages, in the more organised industries, however, lagged far behind the rapid rise in prices and real wages began to become appallingly low. The beginning of the year 1919 therefore saw the outbreak of industrial strife on a scale previously unknown. Although sporadic strikes had occurred prior to and during the war, strikes on any organised scale upto then were rare and the employers were not giving anything away unless they were absolutely forced to do so. Prices, however, were still rising and it was literally becoming almost impossible for the workers to meet even their most necessary expenditure on the existing rates of wages

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Had employers then exercised greater vision and been a little more farsighted in granting adequate increases in wages without being forced to do so, the history of the labour movement in India during the last twenty years, so far at least as industrial disputes are concerned, might have been entirely different. Employers, however, were deaf to the approaching roars of thunder and they had to pay the eventual penalty for their short-sightedness in this matter.

The war had done much to educate Indian labour in the conditions of work prevalent and the methods of agitation adopted in other countries. Conditions, particularly as regards working hours, which had formerly been accepted as inevitable, were no longer regarded as tolerable; and while trade unions, as they are understood in the West, were still almost unknown, the value of concerted action was being rapidly realised. A number of strike committees were formed and many large strikes of a fairly concerted character met with almost instantaneous success in several industrial centres in India. The idea of organisation for the purpose of securing concessions received a substantial measure of recognition everywhere and it was not long before some of the earlier strike committees formed themselves into trade unions similar to those which had been formed in the previous century in most European countries. These earlier unions were formed with two main objects in view: (1) increases in wages; and (2) reductions in hours of work. The first was an imperative economic necessity. The second had received considerable support from the Indian Industrial Commission which had been set up by the Government of India in 1916 'to examine and report upon the possibilities of further industrial development in India' and to make recommendations with particular reference to new openings and to assistance by Government. In their report which was published in 1918, the Commission noted a growing opinion in India in favour of a ten-hour day and they recommended that the possibility of reducing the existing statutory maximum hours should receive further examination. There was a recurrence of the influenza epidemic in the winter of 1919-1920 and this was responsible for a total mortality in India of considerably over a million. The acute shortage which had been created in the supply of available labour by the earlier epidemic was accentuated by the later one. This gave added strength to the labour organisations that were coming into being in the matter of wage increases and reductions in hours.

The allied problems of excessive hours and the shortage of labour, were, however, to be temporarily solved by factors the operation of which nobody had foreseen. The gradual demobilisation of the armies of the war and the closing up of the various munitions works had disbanded tens of thousands of both men and women who in anticipation of re-employment in the great industrial enterprises which were being floated everywhere had spent the savings which they had secured during the war. Pre-war industries in the belligerent countries could not moreover, be re-organised at once. It was suddenly realised that resources would have to be husbanded and there was a perceptible decline in the purchase of commodities and the demand for manufactured goods. Production had necessarily to be eased off for stocks were accumulating. The spectre of unemployment loomed large. But, employers had learnt their lesson *re.* the difficulty of securing workmen during periods of acute shortage of labour and they were not prepared to disband large bodies of their work-people. They were, therefore, not unwilling to consider reductions in hours of work. Some employers who had already reduced hours found that production far from having fallen off had actually improved. A new angle of vision came into being and the trail was laid for reforms of a worldwide and far reaching character which were to be introduced in all countries as the result of the formation of the International Labour Organisation.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

The Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles refers to the fact that "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve conditions in their own countries." In order to establish universal peace based on social justice, the Peace Treaty not only laid down general principles in regard to questions affecting labour which were recognised by the High Contracting Parties to be "of special and urgent importance" but also brought into being the International Labour Organisation which was entrusted with the task of securing, as far as practicable, the observance of these principles. The duties of this organisation which was to be controlled by a Governing Body consisting of members representing Governments, employers and labour from all countries of chief industrial importance, and from other countries by rotation, were to collect all possible information regarding conditions of employment in all countries and to present reports of such enquiries to the International Labour Conference which was to meet periodically. Each subject was to be discussed at first at one and later at two sessions. After a first preliminary discussion, the views of various Member States were to be invited on tentative proposals. The International Labour Office would then re-examine these proposals in the light of the criticisms and opinions received and submit a final Report with a Draft Convention or Recommendation to the next Conference for a final discussion and decision. It was laid down that it would be obligatory on all Member States to introduce legislation in their respective countries to deal with matters covered by a Draft Convention but that it would be optional for a Member State to adopt a Recommendation.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

In accordance with a provision in the Treaty of Versailles, the first International Labour Conference met at Washington on the 29th October 1919 and sat for a month. India, as an original member of the League of Nations, was among the 39 countries represented. The Indian delegates were Sir Louis Kershaw and Sir Atul Chatterjee representing the Government of India, Sir Alexander Murray representing Indian employers and Mr. N. M. Joshi

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representing Indian labour. The Conference was asked to consider proposals relating to a number of subjects including the eight hours day, unemployment, the night work of women and young persons, the employment of children, maternity benefits and industrial diseases. The Washington Conference adopted the Hours Convention, but as far as India was concerned, her delegates were able to impress the Conference that the adoption of an 8-hour day would be too revolutionary a change for the country and would never be accepted by Indian employers. The Conference therefore agreed to grant a special relaxation in the case of India and it was decided that a beginning should be made by the introduction of a 60-hour week in factories subject to the Indian Factories Act.

The ground for a reduction in factory hours had, however, already been partially prepared by the Government of India who, acting on the recommendations made in the matter by the Industrial Commission, had circularised all local Governments in June 1919 on the subject. The subsequent endorsement of a sixty-hour week for India by the Washington Conference received further support from the workmen themselves in the winter of 1919-20 which saw the recrudescence of industrial strife of a greater intensity than that of the year before. The principal cause again was the fact that cash wages were lagging far behind the continued rise in prices and that real wages were again falling. On this occasion, however, the workmen did not limit their demands to increases in wage rates alone and their leaders everywhere demanded both increases in wages and reductions in hours of work. Concerted strikes in the cotton mills of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Cawnpore resulted in the employers conceding a ten-hour day in addition to the granting of higher wages. In March 1920, the Millowners' Association of Bombay presented a memorial to the Viceroy asking for a statutory reduction of hours of work in all textile factories in India from twelve to ten. The rapid sequence of events in favour of a ten-hour day broke the back of all opposition to reduced hours of work in Indian factories and an easy passage for the necessary legislation was assured.

CREATION OF GOVERNMENT LABOUR DEPARTMENTS.

Prior to 1920, there was little co-ordination between the Centre and the Provinces in matters connected with labour, and there were no provincial or All-India enquiries into wages or conditions of employment in industrial establishments. Official effort at mediation in industrial disputes was practically unknown and the policy of Government in this matter was to keep the ring clear and to allow the parties to settle all disputes between themselves. The participation of India in International Conferences and the increasing interest taken by the Indian public in questions connected with labour made it necessary both for the Government of India and the Governments of the more industrialised provinces not only to consider the question of the representation of labour in the central and provincial legislatures but also to allocate to special departments or offices the administration of labour questions. The Government of India established a Labour Bureau in the year 1920 and the Governments of Bengal and Madras created special appointments of Commissioners of Labour in the same year. The Labour Bureau of the Government of India published a series of bulletins on certain phases of factory work but before its utility could be established the office was abolished in March 1923 on the recommendation of the Indian Retrenchment Committee. The lead in the matter of the creation of a proper and stable department of Government with investigators and an adequate statistical staff to deal with all questions connected with labour was taken by the late Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay, who created a Labour Office for the Bombay Presidency in 1921. Further details in connection with this office and other matters dealing with Government administration of labour subjects will be found in a special section towards the end of this note.

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1922.

A Bill to amend the Factories Act of 1911 was introduced by the Government of India in the Legislative Assembly in March 1921 and was passed into law in January 1922. The Amended Act was brought into effect from 1st July 1922. The main provisions of the new law as it now stood were as follows :—

1. The definition of the term 'factory' was extended so as to bring within its scope all concerns using power and employing not less than 20 persons. Local Governments were invested with powers to declare as factories concerns which employed not less than 10 persons.

2. No child under 12 was to be employed in a factory. The hours of work of children between 12 and 15 were restricted to six per day. A rest interval of half an hour was to be given after four hours' work and employment in two factories on the same day was prohibited.

3. Women's hours were restricted to eleven per day and to sixty per week and their employment at night was totally prohibited between the hours of 7 p.m. and 5-30 a.m. except in seasonal factories in the fish curing and canning industries.

4. Men's hours in all factories were restricted to eleven per day and to sixty per week.

5. All operatives were to be given a compulsory weekly holiday and provision was also made for the grant of a compulsory rest interval.

6. Exemptions on defined principles were to be permitted. Provision was made for controlling excessive artificial humidification when injurious to the health of the operatives. Various other provisions dealing with the health and safety of the operatives were also incorporated in the new Act.

Subsequent amending Acts passed in 1923, 1926 and 1931 made improvements of a minor character and no changes were made in any of the main principles laid down in 1922 until 1934 when a new consolidating Act was passed. The main features of the 1934 Act are dealt with lower down.

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PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER LABOUR LAWS.

As has been pointed out above, little attempt had hitherto been made for the peaceful and amicable settlement of industrial disputes. The Central and the Provincial Governments at the time probably felt that in the absence of any reliable information regarding wage rates and conditions of employment in industrial establishments in India, it would have been futile for Government Officers to offer their services as conciliators in attempting to settle disputes. Bombay had already made a beginning by establishing a Labour Office for the collection of reliable and accurate data and the Government of Bombay, acting on the recommendations of the Provincial Legislative Council, appointed an Industrial Disputes Committee in 1922 under the chairmanship of Sir Stanley Reed, editor-in-chief of *The Times of India* " to consider and report on the practicability or otherwise of creating machinery for the prevention and early settlement of industrial disputes." In their report, the Committee, after setting down their views on various schemes of welfare which employers might adopt to improve the conditions of employment and of the life of their workpeople so as to make them more contented and less amenable to the influence of outside agitators, recommended that a statutory tribunal on the lines of the Industrial Court created by the United Kingdom Act of 1919 should be set up in the Bombay Presidency; and that all strikes which could not be settled without Government intervention should be referred to this Court. The Government of Bombay, acting on the recommendations of this Committee, drew up a Bill on the subject which was introduced in the local Legislative Council in 1923-24. In the meanwhile, however, the Government of India informed the Government of Bombay that they themselves were proceeding with similar legislation of an All-India character and they requested the local Government to abandon their own measure. In the meanwhile the Government of India drew up proposals for legislation for the regulation of conditions and hours of work in Indian mines, for the compulsory payment, by an employer, of compensation to workmen for injury resulting from accident arising out of employment and for the registration of trade unions. The Workmen's Compensation and the Mines Acts were placed on the Statute Book in 1923 and the Indian Trade Unions Act in 1926. The Trade Disputes Act was not passed till 1929. The main features of these several pieces of labour Legislation will be described in the special sections devoted to these subjects in this Chapter.

POST-WAR REDUCTIONS IN WAGES.

Unfortunately for Indian labour, a period of acute depression set in in all industries towards the end of the year 1922. Some of the first tasks to which the Labour Office created by the Government of Bombay in 1921 had set itself were to compile a cost of living index for working classes in Bombay City, to make an enquiry into their standard of life by the collection of family budgets for representative working class families and to make an enquiry into wages and hours of work in the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency. The cost of living index compiled by that office—the first of its kind in India—showed that except for a slight fall during the earlier months of the year 1920, prices had been steadily rising after the end of the war for the next two years. The peak was reached in October 1920. The annual average of the monthly index numbers (1914=100) for that year was 183. A gradual decline, however, set in from the beginning of the following year and the annual average for the year 1921 registered a fall of ten points on the figure for 1920. A further fall of nine points was registered in the annual average for the year 1922. The year 1923 opened with a sharp decline to 156; but for the next five years—that is, up to the end of the year 1927, the optimum monthly variation was within eleven points between 150 and 161. The Report of the Family Budget Enquiry conducted by the Bombay Labour Office showed the standards of earnings and expenditure of some two thousand representative working class families and single men during the years 1921 and 1922 but no comparable figures were available for any other year. The report of the cotton mills' wages enquiry which was published early in 1923 showed that the real wages of cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad were thirty-three per cent. higher in 1921 than in 1914. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, thereupon, made the first organised post-war move in India for wholesale reductions in wages. A cut of 20 per cent. was announced with effect from 1st April 1923. The strike of the Ahmedabad 1st cotton mill workers which followed was by far the largest and the most disastrous that has ever occurred in that city. It affected 56 out of 61 working mills, involved nearly 45,000 workpeople and resulted in a total time loss of nearly two and a half million man-days. It began on the 1st April and lasted till the 4th June. On that date a compromise was arrived at by the terms of which wages were to be reduced by 15½ per cent. instead of by 20 per cent. Labour received a rude shock and it was felt that the turning of the tide had set in.

Cotton textile millowners in Bombay had met demands for higher wages between 1917 and 1920 partly by the grant of dearness of food allowances and partly by the payment of an annual bonus of one month's pay dependant on profits. In 1924, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, decided that the profits for 1923 would not justify the payment of the bonus. The workers of all mills in the city struck work. The Government of Bombay appointed Committee of Enquiry under the Chairmanship of Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court. The Committee's report was entirely against the workers. The Bonus Dispute Strike in Bombay in 1924 was by far the worst that had ever occurred in the country until that year and resulted in a time loss of nearly eight million working days.

The depression which seti n in 1922 continued for several years. In the year 1925, however, the Goverument of India came to the rescue of the Cotton textile industry and the workers

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employed in it by abolishing the excise duty of 3½ per cent., which had been levied on cotton manufactures in India for many years past. In that year, millowners in Bombay announced a cut of 12½ per cent. in wages. This announcement was followed by a general strike which lasted for over two months and which resulted in a time loss of nearly eleven million working days. Both sides were adamant but the Millowners had given an undertaking to Government to drop the proposal for a wage cut if the excise duty was abolished. The strike, therefore, ended as soon as the Viceroy's Special Ordinance announcing the suspension of the excise duty was published at the end of November 1925. This strike "was a great victory for the workers and showed that, in spite of their illiteracy and inadequate organisation, they were able to take concerted action and to offer a stubborn resistance against any attack on their wages."

It will have been noticed that so far prominence has been given only to the big industrial disputes that occurred in the textile industry in Western India. This should not be taken to mean that other industries and the other provinces in India were not troubled with industrial strife. As soon as Indian labour had realised the potential value of the strike as a weapon for securing redress of grievances, strikes began to get extremely frequent and the quinquennium 1921-1926 saw the outbreak of no less than 1,154 strikes in India involving nearly two million workpeople and causing a total loss of thirty-seven and a quarter million working days. Summary statistics for the main industries are incorporated in the following table:—

Consolidated Statement of Industrial Disputes for the Quinquennium 1921-25.

Industries.	Number of disputes.	Number of workers involved.	Man-days lost.
Cotton spinning and weaving	505	815,341	24,967,386
Jute	146	575,570	3,454,356
Engineering (excluding railway workshops) ..	65	71,590	1,031,779
Railways (including railway workshops) ..	59	135,254	3,087,504
Mines	29	30,632	261,198
Others	350	291,327	3,915,681
Total ..	1,154	1,919,714	37,317,904

A PERIOD OF QUIESCENCE.

The two years 1926 and 1927 were, as compared with the quinquennium which has just been reviewed, a period of quiet consolidation of their respective positions for both the employers and the employed and also for Government who had completed a heavy programme of labour legislation. There was a slight revival in trade and employers after the bitter experience which hey had had of disastrous strikes most dislocating to industry were content to allow sleeping dogs to lie as far as wages were concerned. Governments and employers had completed extensive industrial housing schemes, many employers had expanded their activities for the welfare of their workpeople and the cost of living index was steadily on the decline. The administration of the factory law had been improved by the 1922 Act and the avenues for evasions were so barricaded as to make breaches of the law most difficult if not impossible. Hours of work, as compared to hose obtaining five years previously, were congenial and permitted of sufficient rest and also of some relaxation and recreation. Absences from work began to get more frequent. All these and other factors were conducing to a decided improvement in the standard of life and the conditions of employment of industrial labour. The chief Indian industries were, however, still showing adverse balances in their profit and loss accounts and the shareholders were getting little or no return on the capital which they had invested in industry. The shareholders were consequently becoming somewhat restive, and harangues at annual general meetings of companies by the more disgruntled of them were becoming frequent enough to be noticed. The Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) appointed in 1926had also made a number of recommendations aiming at a more efficient conduct and management of cotton mills in India. The more progressive firms, thereupon, began to devise ways and means for improving efficiency and for securing greater production at less cost. The methods of rationalisation which had been successfully attempted in the West received a measure of studious consideration and three go-ahead firms of cotton mill agents in Bombay City—Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Messrs. James Finlay and Company, and Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company—decided to try out schemes whereby cotton mill workers would be asked to look after a greater number of spindles and more looms. A beginning was made at the Manchester Mill of which Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company were

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the agents. The attempt was at once met by a prolonged strike in that mill.

The advent of rationalisation in Indian industries synchronised with the entry of the principles of communism into the country and the formation of the Workers and Peasants' Party on models similar to those obtaining in Soviet Russia. Many communists secured appointments on the executives of several trade unions in India and they were not long before they made their presence on these bodies felt by inciting workers to go on strike on the most flimsiest of pretexts. The immediate object of these communists was not so much to improve the condition of industrial workers as to cause prolonged stoppages of work thereby sending batches of dissatisfied and disgruntled workmen back to their native villages to preach revolutionary doctrines of class hatred, the uprooting of capitalism and the smashing of stable Governments.

THE CLIMAX OF INDUSTRIAL STRIFE IN INDIA.

The year 1928 was one in which a handful of communist agitators in India secured a large measure of control over her industries through their almost complete domination over labour. They engineered large scale strikes in most industries and brought several to the verge of an almost complete standstill.

The most disastrous of the strikes which occurred in the year 1928 was that in the cotton mills in Bombay City and which alone was responsible for the loss of over twenty-two and a half million working days out of a total of over thirty-one and a half million lost to all Indian industries in that year. The direct cause of this disastrous strike which lasted from the middle of April to the beginning of October was the fear of unemployment created by the decision of certain millowners to introduce 'irrational' methods of work in their mills. During the progress of this strike proposals were made by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, for the enforcement of a scheme of standardized wages with a cut of seven and a half per cent. in the wages of weavers and for the introduction of a set of standing orders to regulate conditions of employment. Labour replied by drawing up its famous list of "Seventeen Demands." This strike was called off only when the Government of Bombay announced the appointment of a committee under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay, Sir Charles Fawcett, to examine and report on all these questions. The Report of the Committee which was published on the 26th March 1929 still continues to be one of the standard works of reference on conditions of employment in the cotton textile mills in Bombay City. The Committee held that the proposals which aimed at reducing the number of operatives employed in mills while raising their wages and providing conditions favourable for the extra efficiency expected from the operatives was fair and reasonable. On balance, the findings and recommendations of the Fawcett Committee were more favourable to the workers than to the employers.

Other important strikes during the year 1928 occurred in the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Works at Jamshedpur, on the East Indian and South Indian Railways, in the Fort Gloster Jute Mills and in the textile mills at Sholapur and Cawnpore.

APPOINTMENT OF A ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN LABOUR.

Reverting to the labour laws of 1922-1923, seven years' administration of these laws had brought several defects to light. Certain administrative defects had been rectified by Amending Acts but it was gradually felt that much of the legislation, as compared with similar pieces of legislation in the other industrialised countries of the world, was of a very halting character and that it did not go far enough. Several trade union leaders who had attended ten successive sessions of the International Labour Conference as Labour Delegates or Advisers started newspaper and platform agitation for both reform and expansion of the existing laws. These demands coupled with the great industrial unrest prevalent in India at the time made a complete survey and investigation by an impartial body inevitable and in the middle of the year 1929 the Government of India announced the appointment, by His Majesty the King Emperor, of a Royal Commission on Indian Labour "to enquire into and report on existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India; on the health, efficiency and standard of living of the workers; and on the relations between the employers and the employed; and to make recommendations." The late Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley was appointed Chairman. The other members of the Commission were the Rt. Hon. Shrinivasa Sastri, P.C.; Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., C.B.E.; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.; Sir Victor Sassoon, Baronet; Sir Andrew Clow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.; Dewan Chaman Lal, M.L.A.; Miss Beryl M. Le Poer Power, Deputy Chief Inspector, Trade Boards, England and Messrs. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A.; Kabeeruddin Ahmed, M.L.A.; G. D. Birla, M.L.A.; and John Cliff, Assistant General Secretary, Transport and Railway Workers' Union, England. The Commission arrived in India on the 11th October 1929 and after visiting several places in India and examining several representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments, the railways and associations of the employees and the employed left for England on the 22nd March 1930 to collect further evidence in that country. The Commission returned to India in the month of October of the same year and after completing that part of their tour which had been left unfinished in the previous winter, went to Delhi in November to draft their Report.

1929—A YEAR OF CROWDED EVENTS.

The year 1929 was a very momentous one in the history of the labour movement in India crowded as it was with events of prime importance. Early in the year there was extensive rioting in Bombay City which lasted for several weeks. An Enquiry Committee appointed by

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Government found that the immediate cause of these riots was the inflammatory speeches made by extreme left wing labour leaders. In February all the ring leaders among the ranks of the Communists were arrested and sent to Meerut for trial. References have already been made to the publication of the Report of the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee and to the announcement of the appointment of a Royal Commission on Indian Labour. Mention has also been made of the passing of the Trade Disputes Act in that year. An Act amending the Workmen's Compensation Act was also passed by the central legislature and the Government of Bombay took the initiative in provincial labour legislation by passing a Maternity Benefits Act providing for monetary compensation by factory employers to their women workers for loss of wages during periods immediately prior to and following confinement.

The chief communist leaders had been arrested but their henchmen were not. Imbued with communist principles, these endeavoured to carry on the industrial strife of the year before. When a dispute arose in the Spring Mill in the month of April over the question of the dismissal of one worker, this was made a *casus belli* for the declaration of another general strike in the cotton mill industry. This strike, however, did not extend to all the mills in the city and island of Bombay as that of the previous year had done but still it was of a fairly general character involving 109,232 workers in 62 mills. It lasted from the 26th April to the 18th September and was responsible for a total time loss of nearly seven million working days. The Government of Bombay took advantage of the new Trade Disputes Act and appointed a Court of Enquiry under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Pearson of the Calcutta High Court to make a full investigation into the causes of the strike. The Court sat continuously for over a month and in their report which was published on the 16th September they came to the unanimous conclusion that the whole of the blame for the calling and the continuation of this strike rested with the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. The moral effect of this report was so great that the Union called off the strike unconditionally on the day following its publication.

Another important strike which occurred in India during the year 1929 was one of the employees of the B.B. & C. I. Railway's Loco. and Carriage Workshop at Dohad. The railway administration had transferred a number of operatives from their big workshops in Bombay to the new workshop which they had built at Dohad and had given them certain allowances on reduced rates of pay. The men demanded a continuation of the old rates plus Dohad allowances and failing a restoration of the cut they struck work. After the strike had proceeded for some weeks, the Government of India appointed a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act and this Board upheld the workmen's claims.

The last important event in this year of crowded events was the split which occurred in the Trade Union Congress at its tenth session which was held in Nagpur in the month of November of that year under the presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Trade Union Congress was inaugurated in 1920 for two main purposes: (1) to co-ordinate the activities of the individual labour unions in India which till then remained inchoate and were unable to take concerted action; and (2) to recommend workers' delegates to the various sessions of the International Labour Conference. It remained the central organisation of the trade union movement in India for nearly a decade and most of the important unions in India were affiliated to it. The Congress met in a full-dress session once every year and discussed various leading questions connected with Indian labour. Early in 1929 the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union—two organisations controlled almost entirely by communists—secured affiliation to the Congress. As the elections to the executive body of the Congress were conducted on the basis of the membership strength of the individual affiliated unions, the communists were able to capture a majority of the seats on the executive through the membership of these two unions and the Tenth Session was therefore entirely dominated by the communist section of the movement. Resolutions were passed for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the International Labour Conference, for the affiliation of the Congress to the League against Imperialism and for the appointment of the Workers' Welfare League, a communist organisation in England, as agents of the Congress in Great Britain. The passing of these resolutions marked the culmination of a long period of mischievous activity inspired by Moscow and fomented by communist agents in India and brought to a head the question whether the trade union movement in India should be under the leadership of genuine trade unionists or of the votaries of communism. The moderate sections under the leadership of Messrs. N. M. Joshi, V. V. Giri, B. Shiva Rao, R. R. Bakhale and Dewan Chaman Lal seceded from the Congress and set up a separate federation under the name of The Indian Trades Union Federation in order to co-ordinate the activities of non-communist trade unions in India. Further details in connection with these two All-India federations, their quarrels the further split in the Congress and the attempts made for unity will be dealt with in the Section on *Trade Unionism and Trade Union Law.*

THE CALM AFTER THE STORM.

The third decade of the twentieth century had been a most momentous period in the history of labour in India crowded as it was with almost continuous industrial strife, the appointment of committees and commissions to enquire into and make recommendations in connection with the cause of the strife and the laying of the foundation stone for a first class code of labour laws for the country. After the end of the general strike in the cotton textile mills of Bombay of the year 1929 trade unionism, except perhaps in Ahmedabad, was thoroughly discredited. There had been no wholesale reductions in wage rates in any of the larger industrial centres of the textile industry in India since the cut of 15 per cent. in the wages of the cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad in 1923 and with each successive fall in prices, real wages naturally improved.

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The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar followed the Government of Bombay by passing a Maternity Benefits Act in 1930. The extreme left wing in the leftist Trade Union Congress came to the conclusion in 1931 that the Congress was not as revolutionary as what it should be and this element broke away to form the All-India Red Trade Union Congress. It thus happened that instead of there being one co-ordinating body at the apex of the trade union organisation in the country to guide and control the movement, there were four separate federations the majority of which were useless and effete bodies with little influence and trifling membership.

PUBLICATION OF THE ROYAL LABOUR COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The report of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour was published in June 1931. The report is a document of first-rate importance dealing with almost every aspect of the labour problem in India and it contains many hundreds of recommendations covering a very wide field of subjects. The Report has been the lodestar of all the various pieces of labour legislation which have been placed on the Indian Statute Book since its publication; and it will continue to be the text-book for social legislation and labour welfare in India for many years to come.

A summary containing the principal recommendations of the Commission, classified according to the subjects with which they deal, was given at pages 474 to 484 of the 1932 edition of this publication. The Government of India published annually from 1932 to 1940 reports on the action taken by the Central and Provincial Governments on the Commission's recommendations and these reports are on sale at the Government of India Book Depots at Delhi and Calcutta. Most of the Royal Commission's recommendations with regard to the expansion of the scope and the improvement of the existing Acts relating to conditions and hours of work in factories and mines, workmen's compensation and to the control and supervision of the labour which migrates from India to the tea and other plantations in Assam have already been implemented by amending or consolidating Acts. Acts amending the Trade Disputes Act in a minor particular and placing it permanently (the original Act had been passed for a period of five years) on the Statute Book were passed in 1932 and 1934. The Employers and Workmen's (Disputes) Act which had been passed as early as 1860 for the speedy determination of disputes relating to wages of certain classes of workers employed on the construction of railways, canals and other public works and which had been almost a dead letter was repealed in 1932. Acts to prevent the pledging of children and to facilitate the acquisition of land for industrial housing were passed in 1933. Legislation on the lines of the British Truck Act to control the deductions which employers may make from wages in respect of fines and to provide for the early payment of due wages was passed early in 1936. Various other proposals for new labour legislation in connection with employers' liability (re: "common employment" and "assumed risk"), extension of workmen's compensation to agriculture and forestry, fixation of hours of work of dock labourers, allotment of seamen's wages, exemption of salaries and wages from attachment, the shortening of wage periods, arrest and imprisonment of industrial workers for debt and for the prevention of the besetting of industrial establishments by money-lenders for the recovery of debts, have been considered by the Government of India in consultation with the various provincial Governments and some of these resulted in the introduction of Bills in the legislature. It is most unlikely, however, that all these proposals will result in legislation, because very weighty objections were raised during circulation on the various practical difficulties which would have to be contended with in the administration of any laws that might be framed to govern these matters.

FURTHER WAGE CUTS IN INDUSTRY.

The sharp downward trend of prices which set in about the middle of the year 1930 continued till May 1933 when the cost of living index for working classes in Bombay City touched par or 100 (1914=100). Wages in most industries, on the other hand, had continued almost at the same high levels of 1929-30—in many cases rates early in 1933 were double or more than double those prevalent in 1914. Following the cut of about 15 per cent. in wages which had been effected in the Ahmedabad cotton mills in 1923, the cotton mill workers in that centre had submitted a demand for a restoration of the cut in 1928. The matter was referred to arbitration. Workers on the spinning side of the industry secured an increase of eight per cent. and on the weaving side five per cent. The conciliation board appointed in connection with the Dohad dispute had decided in favour of the workers and against the Administration of the B.B. & C. I. Railway. Employers, therefore, were beginning to feel that the public generally and impartial arbitrators and conciliators in particular were determined that the standard of life which Indian industrial workers had attained as a result of the hard battles which they had fought must be maintained. They were therefore very chary of initiating proposals for reductions in rates. The commencement of the year 1933, however, saw the beginning of a new wave of depression in industry. Jute mills had already resorted to short-time working and several cotton mills and other factories were being compelled to close down. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, decided against a general wage cut in the cotton mill industry in the City of Bombay as a whole but permitted its individual members to take such action as they deemed suitable. Certain mills reduced the existing rates of dearness allowances, others attacked the basic rates and some reduced total earnings by specified percentages. These reductions evoked a storm of protest. Various representations were made in the matter both to the Governor and to the Government of Bombay when, at length, in March 1934, the Government of Bombay instructed its Labour Office to institute a Departmental Inquiry into the extent to which wages had been reduced during the year 1933-34 in the various centres of the cotton

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textile industry in the Province and also to ascertain the extent of unemployment prevailing in the industry. Bombay and Sholapur were again the scenes of prolonged strikes in most cotton mills in these centres. The Report of the Departmental Inquiry was published on 21st June 1934 and the strike in the Bombay mills was called off simultaneously. The results of the Inquiry showed that, as compared with the general levels of 1926, wages in Ahmedabad in 1934 were five per cent. higher and twenty-one and seventeen per cent. lower in Bombay and Sholapur respectively. Notwithstanding the cuts that had been effected, real wages in 1934 were fifty-four, eleven and fifteen per cent. higher in Ahmedabad, Bombay and Sholapur respectively as compared with 1926.

The publication of the report of the Departmental Enquiry was followed by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, adopting a simple scheme of standard rates for unrationalised occupations on time rates of wages for affiliated mills in Bombay City and they also agreed, in cases where the dearness allowance for weavers had fallen to less than 40 per cent. to raise this allowance to 40 per cent, after the coming into effect of the 54-hour week on the 1st January 1935.

Towards the end of the year 1933, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, attempting to profit as a result of the successful experience of the Bombay Mills in the matter, decided to reduce wages in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad by 25 per cent. and an agreement was concluded early in January 1935 on the basis of a uniform cut of 6¼ per cent. subject to the proviso that the earnings of a two loom weaver should not be reduced below Rs. 41-4-0 for 26 working days.

BOMBAY PASSES A TRADE DISPUTES CONCILIATION ACT.

By far the most important result of the report of the Bombay Departmental Enquiry was the passing by the Government of Bombay of a Trade Disputes Conciliation Act in August 1934. This Act made provision (1) for the appointment of a Labour Officer to look after the interests of cotton mill workers in Bombay City, to represent their individual grievances to their employers and to secure redress of such grievances whenever and wherever possible; and (2) for the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour as an ex-officio Chief Conciliator to whom the Labour Officer could bring all cases in which he could not succeed. Although the functions of the Chief Conciliator were to bring about an agreement between two opposing parties, he came to be regarded almost as an industrial judge whose decision was mostly accepted by both the parties to a dispute. This Act was repealed with effect from the 1st August 1939, when the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, which we describe lower down, was brought into operation for the cotton textile industry in the Province of Bombay. During the period of nearly four years for which that Act had been in force, remarkable results were achieved and there was much less industrial strife in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City than there had been prior to 1934.

INSTITUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY OF A GENERAL WAGE CENSUS.

The only Province which had so far instituted any inquiries into wages and conditions of employment in industrial establishments in India was Bombay where the Labour Office had conducted three enquiries into the wages and hours of work of cotton mill workers in the Bombay Presidency for selected months in the years 1921, 1923 and 1926. Other wages enquiries of a limited character covered municipal workers, peons in Bombay City and workers in a few selected printing presses in Bombay City. None of the other industries, especially the engineering, had been touched. No other province in India had attempted an enquiry into industrial wages and such information as was available on the subject consisted of a few figures of wage rates in some important occupations in selected units which are contained in some of the annual provincial administration reports on the working of the Indian Factories Act. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour, throughout their Report, had deplored the absence of reliable and accurate data regarding wages for Provinces other than Bombay; they had, moreover, made certain recommendations regarding the fixation of minimum rates of wages in industries where wages were low, but they had suggested that before any legislation on the subject was devised general surveys of wage rates and earnings should be conducted in all Provinces. Both for this and for the reason that no information regarding wages in the Province of Bombay was available for industries other than the cotton textile, the Government of Bombay instructed the Labour Office to make a survey of wages and conditions in factory industries —the first part to cover all perennial factories and the second seasonal factories. This census covered nearly 1,250 factories in over 25 different industries spread over nearly 100 towns and villages in the Province of Bombay. The first of the series of the General Wage Census reports covering the engineering trade was published in December 1935, the second covering the printing industry was published early in March 1936, the third covering all the textile industries (cotton, silk, wool and hosiery) in the Bombay Presidency was published early in May 1937; and the fourth covering the Oils, Paints and Soap; the Match manufacturing and fourteen other miscellaneous industries was published in May 1939. The Report with regard to wages and conditions of employment in the seasonal factories was published in 1936. These reports contain a fund of most valuable information regarding wage rates, earnings and conditions of employment and they should be of the greatest possible value to both employers and the employed, to Government administrations, to economists and to the public generally. Copies of these reports can be had from the Government Book Depot, Bombay or from the High Commissioner for India in London.

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1934.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour made several very important recommendations for substantial amendments of the Indian

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Factories Act, 1911, as amended by the Amending Acts of 1922, 1923, 1926 and 1931, firstly, for the reduction of the maximum limits of daily and weekly hours of work in perennial factories and for the better regulation of such hours; secondly, for the improvement of working conditions in factories; and thirdly, for a more effective observance, on the part of factory owners, of the requirements of the Act. The Government of India accepted most of the Royal Commission's recommendations and these were incorporated in a new consolidating and amending Act known as "The Factories Act, 1934" which was brought into operation with effect from 1st January 1935. The main provision's of the law relating to factories as it stands today are as follows:

(*a*) *Classification of Factories.*—A distinction is drawn between 'seasonal' and 'perennial' factories. A factory which is exclusively engaged in cotton ginning, cotton or jute pressing, the decortication of ground-nuts or the manufacture of ground-nut oil, or the manufacture of coffee, indigo, lac, rubber, sugar (including gur) or tea is to be a seasonal factory, provided that a local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, declare any such factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for more than 180 working days in the year, not to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of the Act. The local Government may also, by notification, declare any seasonal factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for not more than 180 working days in the year and which cannot be carried on except during particular seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces, to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of this Act.

(*b*) *Age and Sex Groups.*—Prior to the 1934 Act, factory operatives were divided into three age and sex groups: (1) adult males, (2) adult females, and (3) children of both sexes, *i.e.*, persons over 12 and under 15 years of age. A fourth group of 'adolescents' has now been introduced. These are defined as persons of both sexes who are over the age of 15 years and under the age of 17 years but who have not been certified as fit for employment as adults. Such adolescents as have not been so certified are to be deemed to be children.

(*c*) *Hours of Work.*—The maximum limits of eleven hours per day and sixty hours per week laid down by the 1922 Act for both adult males and females are permitted only in the case of seasonal factories. The maximum hours permitted for perennial factories have been reduced to ten per day and 54 per week subject to the proviso that persons employed on work necessitating continuous production for technical reasons and persons whose work is required for the manufacture or supply of articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day may be employed for not more than 56 hours in any one week. The maximum hours of work permitted for both uncertified adolescents and children have been limited to five per day both in seasonal and in perennial factories.

(*d*) *Spreadover.*—The principle of "spread-over," *i.e.*, the limitation of the period of consecutive hours during which the daily limits of hours of work may be availed of by the owner or occupier of a factory was introduced in factory legislation for the first time in 1934. The spreadover in the case of adults is limited to thirteen consecutive hours and in the case of children to seven and a half continuous hours; but the continuous period of eleven free hours in every twenty-four hours in the case of adults and of sixteen and a half free hours in the case of children must include the hours between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. for both women and children. The power to grant exemptions in the case of women where technical reasons require that work should be done at night, *e.g.*, in the fish curing industry, continues to be allowed.

(*e*) *Artificial Cooling and Humidification.*—The provisions incorporated in the 1922 Act with regard to the control of artificial humidification were expanded. A new principle was introduced whereby power was given to local Governments to authorise Factory Inspectors to call upon managers of factories to carry out specific measures for increasing the cooling power of the air if they are of opinion that it is at times insufficient to secure operatives against danger to health or serious discomfort, provided, however, that the cooling power can be appreciably increased without involving an amount of expense which would be unreasonable under the circumstances.

(*f*) *Welfare.*—The new Act made provision for four matters in connection with workers' welfare: (1) for the maintenance of a suitable and sufficient supply of water for washing for the use of persons employed in processes involving contact with obnoxious or poisonous substances; (2) for adequate shelter for rest in factories employing more than 150 persons; (3) for the reservation of suitable rooms for the use of children of women employed in factories employing more than fifty women; and (4) for the maintenance of adequate first aid appliances.

(*g*) *Rest Intervals and Holidays.*—The provisions of the 1911 and the 1922 Acts with regard to rest intervals and the weekly holiday were maintained subject only to verbal modifications of a minor character.

(*h*) *Overtime.*—The old Acts contained no limitations with regard to the overtime hours which could be worked by 'exempted' workers. The new Act places a limitation of hours on the amount of overtime that can be worked by virtue of any exemptions granted under the Act. With regard to overtime rates of pay, the Act lays down that a time and a half should be paid in all cases where a worker in a seasonal factory is required to work for more than 60 hours in any one week or where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is required to work for more than ten hours in any one day. But where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is required to work for more than fifty-four hours in any one week, he is to be entitled, in respect of the overtime worked less any overtime in respect of which he is entitled to extra pay under the preceding sentence, to pay at the rate of one and a quarter times his ordinary rate of pay. When a worker in any factory works on the weekly rest day, he is to be entitled in respect of the overtime worked to pay at the rate of one and a half times the ordinary rate of pay.

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(*i*) *Certificates of Fitness for Children.*—Local Governments have been given powers to make rules prescribing the degree of fitness to be attained by children and it has been prescribed that whenever such a standard has been laid down, no child failing to attain it can be certified for employment in a factory.

(*j*) *Security of Factory Structures.*—Another new feature of the 1934 Act is the power which has been given to factory inspectors to call upon managers to carry out such tests as may be necessary to determine the strength or quality of any specified parts of the structure of factories if they are of opinion that, on account of any defect or inadequacy in the construction of any factory, the factory or any part thereof is dangerous to human life or safety. Local Governments are further empowered to make rules for the furnishing, by factories, of certificates of stability.

(*k*) *Exemptions.*—A frequent cause of complaint against the older Factory Acts was that they gave local Governments very wide powers to exempt certain classes of workmen from all or any of the restrictive provisions of the Act. The new Act limited these powers and prescribed further that no exemptions were to be granted in respect of the provisions for spreadover, prohibition of night work and the limitations of weekly hours for women and persons under the age of sixteen years.

The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1940, passed by the Central Government was brought into operation from 9th April 1940. This Act applied to power factories employing from 10 to 19 persons in which children are employed and extends to them the provisions of the Factories Act, 1934, relating to health, safety, regulation of child labour and registration. It is felt that this amendment will lead to the complete non-employment of children in small factories because rather than be compelled to register under the Act, the owners concerned would prefer not to employ children at all.

There has been an increasing tendency in most Provinces in India during recent years to take advantage of Section 5 of the Factories Act, 1934, by notifying all factories employing ten or more persons as "factories" for the purposes of the Act. In this connection it is of interest to record that Dr. K. N. Katju, Ex-Minister for Industries in the United Provinces conducted a detailed inquiry into alleged sweated labour in small factories for a period of over two years. He found that in over 300 factories employing 4,000 workers labour was sweated, there were no fixed hours of work and health and sanitary conditions were deplorable. The Government of the United Provinces thereupon took immediate action by declaring all such factories as employed 10 or more persons as factories for the purposes of the Act. The Second Conference of Labour Ministers held in January 1941 decided to amend the Factories Act by making registration of all factories employing 10 or more persons compulsory.

THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT.

Perhaps the most advanced and difficult piece of social legislation attempted in India is the Payment of Wages Act which was passed by the Central Legislature early in 1936. A detailed note on the history of this piece of legislation will be found at pages 503 and 504 of the 1938-39 edition of the Indian Year Book. The more important provisions of this Act which were brought into operation with effect from the 20th May 1937 are as follows :—

(*a*) *Scope of Application.*—The Act in the first instance applies to factories and railways but local Governments are empowered to extend it to tramway or motor omnibus services; docks, wharves or jetties; inland steamer vessels; mines, quarries or oil-fields; plantations; and any other class of workshops or establishments in which articles are produced, adapted or manufactured with a view to their use, transport or sale.

(*b*) *Wages.*—'Wages' for purposes of the Act means all remuneration, capable of being expressed in terms of money, which would, if the terms of the contract of employment, express or implied, were fulfilled, be payable, whether conditionally upon the regular attendance, good work or conduct or other behaviour of the person employed, or otherwise, to a person employed in respect of his employment or of work done in such employment, and includes any bonus or other additional remuneration of the nature aforesaid which would be so payable and any sum payable to such person by reason of the termination of his employment but does not include travelling allowances, employees' contributions to provident funds, gratuities payable on discharge, or the value of any housing accommodation or services rendered to the worker by his employer.

Many industrial establishments, especially cotton textile mills, in India grant good attendance and efficiency bonuses in addition to wages. These bonuses operate as fines in cases where the standards for earning them are not attained. The Government of India, while framing the Act, included such bonuses within the ambit of "wages" but the definition of this term, as far as bonuses are concerned has been widely interpreted. The Government of Bombay held that existing good attendance and efficiency bonuses wherever they obtained must be paid without conditions and notified all factories accordingly. As a test case, the Arvind Mills in Ahmedabad were prosecuted in the City Magistrate's Court for non-payment of these bonuses in cases where the conditions for earning them were not fulfilled. The Magistrate held that bonuses were wages and directed that the deductions made should be refunded to the workers. The matter was taken into appeal in the Court of the Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, where the decision of the Magistrate was upheld. The Mills thereupon filed a further appeal in the High Court, Bombay, which reversed the Ahmedabad judgments and held that all bonuses must be earned. The Government of India intend introducing a Bill in the Central Legislative Assembly to amend this Act with a view to clarifying the position of 'bonuses.'

(*c*) *Wage Periods.*—No wage period is to exceed one month and all wages are to be paid in coin and or currency notes.

(*d*) *Time of Payment.*—The wages of all persons employed in concerns employing less than one thousand persons are to be paid before

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the expiry of the seventh day after the last day of the wage period in respect of which the wages are payable and in establishments employing more than one thousand persons before the expiry of the tenth day. Where employment is terminated by the employer, all due wages are required to be paid before the expiry of the second working day following that on which the employment is terminated.

(*e*) *Permissible Deductions.*—Deductions from wages are permitted only in respect of fines, absence from duty, damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to an employed person for custody, housing accommodation supplied by an employer, for recovery of advances or for adjustment of over-payments of wages, for income-tax, for contributions to or repayment of advances from provident funds, for schemes of postal insurance, for dues to co-operative societies and on orders made by courts of law. Deductions are also permitted in respect of such amenities and services supplied by the employer as the Governor-General in Council or a local Government may, by general or special order, authorise. The Central Government promulgated a Payment of Wages Amendment Ordnance in 1940 amending the Act to enable deductions being made from wages with written authorisation of the employed person for investment in any War Savings Scheme approved by a Provincial Government. The Act does not permit an employer to make deductions from wages in respect of the value of material damaged in the process of manufacture and to hand over the same to the employee concerned. Such a system was widely prevalent in certain centres of the textile industry in India and particularly in Ahmedabad where it was estimated that a total sum of nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees was deducted annually from the wages of about 25,000 weavers in respect of weaving fines and the value of damaged cloth handed over to them.

(*f*) *Fines.*—No fines are to be imposed on children, *i.e.*, persons below the age of fifteen years. No fines can be imposed save in respect of such acts or omissions as have been exhibited in notices which have received the approval of the local Government or of an authority which a local Government may prescribe in the matter and unless the person who is fined has been given an opportunity of showing cause against the fine. The total amount of fines which may be imposed on any person during any wage period is not to exceed half an anna in the rupee of wages for that wage period and no fine can be recovered in instalments or after the expiry of 60 days from the day on which it was imposed. All fines are to be recorded in prescribed registers and all realisations from fines are to be expended on objects beneficial to the workers. Local Governments have been empowered to make rules in connection with most of these matters.

In December 1937, the North Western Railway reduced the monthly pay of an engine driver by Rs. 7 for unsatisfactory work. The employee filed an application against the Railway in the Small Causes Court at Karachi for illegal deductions. The application was dismissed and the case was taken in appeal to the Chief Court of Sind. In a judgment dated 3rd February 1941, Mr. Justice Weston held that a reduction in an employee's wages by way of punishment was in contravention of the Payment of Wages Act and ordered a refund to the applicant of the amounts deducted from his wages.

(*g*) *Deductions for Absence from Duty.*—Deductions from wages for periods of absence from duty should be *pro rata* and should not bear a larger proportion than the period of absence bears to the period of duty (*i.e.*, if the wage is Rs. 27 for 27 working days the deductions for 7 days absence must not be more than Rs. 7); provided that "subject to any rules made in this behalf by the local Government if ten or more employed persons acting in concert absent themselves without due notice (that is to say without giving the notice which they are required to give either expressly by their contracts of employment or impliedly by the terms of their service) and without reasonable cause, such deduction from any such person may include such amount not exceeding his wages for eight days as may by any such contract or terms be due to the employer in lieu of due notice." By an amending Act passed early in 1937 an explanation has been added to the Section dealing with this matter which provides that "an employed person shall be deemed to be absent from the place where he is required to work if although present in such place, he refuses to carry out his work."

(*h*) *Deductions for Recovery of Advances.*—Recovery of an advance of money given before employment began is to be made from the first payment of wages in respect of a complete wage period, but no recovery is to be made on advances given for travelling expenses; and recovery of advances of wages not already earned are to be subject to rules to be made by local Governments.

(*i*) *Contracting-Out.*—No contracting-out is permitted.

(*j*) *Procedure.*—Local Governments are empowered to appoint Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation or any other persons with judicial experience as the authority to hear and decide all claims arising out of deductions from or non-payment of wages. Penalties have been laid down for malicious or vexatious claims. Appeals to courts of small causes are permitted and an elaborate procedure has been laid down with regard to trials for offences under the Act. Since the passing of the Act it has been found that the procedure laid down in Section 15 of the Act in connection with claims arising out of deductions from wages is a very dilatory one. The action is a civil one and it takes a long time before the case is brought to a decision. In many cases where applications are filed for non-payment of wages the employer is let off if he has paid wages to the workers concerned after the filing of the complaint and the Courts ignore the fact that even in such cases delay in making payments had occurred.

(*k*) *Administration.*—Inspectors of factories are to beresponsible for the admnistration of the Act as far as factories are concerned and powers are reserved to the Governor-General in Council and to local Governments to appoint such other persons as they think fit to be inspectors for the purposes of this Act for railways.

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C. P. UNREGULATED FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The Legislative Council of the Central Provinces and Berar passed an Unregulated Factories Act early in 1937. This Act seeks to regulate the labour of women and children and to make provision for the welfare of labour in factories to which the Factories Act, 1934, does not apply. "Unregulated Factory" has been defined as "any place wherein fifty or more workers are employed or were employed on any one day of the preceding twelve months and to which the Factories Act, 1934, does not apply and wherein the following industries are carried on :—(*i*) bidi making, (*ii*) shellac manufacture, and (*iii*) leather tanning." A "child" has been defined as a person who has not completed his fourteenth year. The provisions with regard to health and safety, notices and registers, penalties and procedure closely follow the similar provisions in the Factories Act. Children's hours are restricted to seven in any one day and no child can be employed in any unregulated factory except between 8 a.m. and noon, and 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. The double employment of children is prohibited and a child who has worked in any unregulated factory on any one day is prevented from working overtime or taking work home. The hours of work of adult males are limited to ten per day and provision has been made for the grant of a holiday after every period of six consecutive days. Women's hours are restricted to nine per day and they are prohibited from working in any unregulated factory before sunrise or after sunset.

The notification of the application of this Act to *bidi* factories in the Central Provinces with effect from 1st March 1938 raised a storm of opposition by the owners of such factories and led to various kinds of harassment of the workers by the employers. Strikes and lockouts became frequent in the industry and in August, 1939, the Hon. Minister for Industries held two separate discussions on the subject with the representatives of the employers and the workers in this industry. As a result of these discussions, the Government of the Central Provinces decided to appoint a Committee of Inquiry to make a report on the whole subject. This Committee submitted its report to Government early in 1941 and it was reported, as we go to Press, that it is now under the consideration of Government. The *bidi* workers in the Central Provinces favour a wider and a stricter application of both this and the Payment of Wages Acts to them. The employers hold that the continued application of these Acts to the *bidi* industry would spell ruin for it. Consequently, the employers are reported to be resorting to measures to circumvent the Act either by breaking up the larger factories into smaller units in order to evade registration or by closing down the factories altogether and giving the work out on contract.

LABOUR UNDER THE NEW AUTONOMOUS PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

With the advent of the new reforms under the Government of India Act, 1935, full provincial autonomy was established in all Provinces in India with effect from the 1st April 1937. The Indian National Congress which is the largest, the most influential and the most well organised political party in India contested most and won the majority of the seats for the Legislative Assemblies in the Provinces of Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Orissa. The Labour Policy of the Indian National Congress, as set out in its election manifesto is "to secure to the industrial workers a decent standard of living, hours of work and conditions of labour in conformity, as far as the economic conditions in the country permit, with international standards; suitable machinery for the settlement of disputes between employers and workmen; protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment; and the right of workers to form unions and to strike for the protection of their interests." The earlier resolution of Congress on fundamental rights, generally states in addition, that "the State shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers" and makes special reference to women workers and children. Congress Ministries, for reasons set out elsewhere in this volume, accepted office in July 1937 but resigned in all Provinces in November 1939 owing to the alleged failure of the British Government in defining clearly the war aims of Great Britain with special reference to India. Whilst in power, the Labour Policy of the Congress was amplified by responsible Ministers in various Provinces either by the issue of Press Notices or by statements made in public speeches. For example, in addressing a meeting of the representatives of the workers on the 19th February 1938, the Honourable the Minister for Finance in the Central Provinces declared that "the Congress Policy in regard to labour will be uniform in all Congress Provinces and it will be the aim of the Congress to secure you your rights without any struggle as far as possible." The most comprehensive statement with regard to this policy was contained in a press note issued by the Government of Bombay in August 1937 from which certain of the more important passages were reproduced at pages 521 and 522 of the 1940-41 Edition of this publication.

In Bengal, where a popular Ministry was formed with representatives from the Proja, the Muslim League, the Independent Hindu and the Independent Muslim parties, the policy of the Government with regard to labour was contained in a statement made by the Honourable Minister in charge of the Department of Commerce and Labour to representatives of the Press in September 1937. He stated that some of the important items which the Government of Bengal were considering for the amelioration of labour were the establishment of industrial tribunals, employment exchanges, decasualisation of labour, schemes for health insurance, adequate housing, regulation of employment in shops, conciliation of debts, penalising of illegal gratification and the institution of enquiries into conditions of living by means of collecting family budgets with a view to ascertaining whether it would be possible to introduce minimum wage

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fixing machinery and schemes of unemployment insurance.

We have during the course of this brief survey of the growth of the Labour Problem in India made an endeavour to mark the outstanding milestones in the development of the growing consciousness of their rights among the toiling masses of the country. This development was never so rapid as that which took place during the two years after the advent of Provincial Autonomy. The Governments of Bombay, Bihar, the Central Provinces and Berar and the United Provinces appointed Committees of Inquiry to examine existing levels of wages and conditions of employment and to make recommendations. In the case of Bombay and the C. P. these enquiries were to relate to labour employed in cotton textile mills. In the United Provinces and in Bihar, labour in all industries was covered. The Government of Madras, following a prolonged strike of cotton mill workers in Coimbatore, appointed a Court of Inquiry under the Indian Trade Disputes Act. Fortunately for labour all these various enquiries were conducted during a period when the textile industries in India were, after a fairly prolonged period of depression, showing signs of revival owing mainly to the Sino-Japanese war. Prices of raw products had fallen during the latter half of 1937. The margins between costs of production and selling prices had widened to the advantage of industry and it was consequently possible for employers to accept the recommendations made by various Committees and Courts of Inquiry and Boards of Conciliation for increases in wages and the improvement of conditions of work. These acceptances were, however, not made entirely by employers of their own free will. In all cases the Governments concerned issued resolutions and notifications accepting such of the recommendations made by the Committees which they concurred in and recommending the adoption of these recommendations by the employers. It was obvious that non-acceptance of the recommendations made would be followed by legislative coercion if necessary.

During the year 1938 the Government of Bombay put through the Bombay Legislative Assembly after a record debate of nearly 150 hours going over 33 days, their Bombay Industrial Disputes Act. They also issued to the various interests concerned for opinion draft proposals for the conditions to be fulfilled for the recognition by employers of unions of their workers; for the grant of holidays with pay during periods of sickness; and for the regulation of hours of work, rest periods and the grant of holidays in commercial offices, shops, hotels, theatres, cinemas, etc. As far as the last is concerned, the Bombay Shops and Commercial Establishments Bill of 1939 was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly by the Hon'ble the Prime Minister on the 17th April 1939 and received support from all sections of the House. This Bill was referred to a Select Committee of the House and was finally passed into law under the title of "The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1939," on the 31st October 1939. Legislative proposals for the establishment of Employment Exchanges in the more important industrial centres of the Province were also under the consideration of Government.

There was a spate of activity for legislative measures for the amelioration of labour conditions in other provinces as well. Both the United Provinces and Bengal enacted legislation during the year 1938 for the payment of maternity benefits and the Sind Legislative Assembly passed an Act in June 1939 to amend the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929, in its application to the Province of Sind. In the Central Provinces and Berar Bills were drawn up (1) for the collection of statistics; (2) for amending the Indian Factories Act, 1934, to provide for the registration of all factories and for the payment of registration fees in a manner to be prescribed by Government; and (3) to make provision for relief or benefits to workers in industrial occupations who are rendered unemployed and consequently destitute. The first has been passed into law but at the moment of writing (May 1941) it had not been brought into operation. The second was enacted in 1939 and brought into force with effect from 1st April 1940. Scales of registration fees depending upon the maximum number of persons employed in any one day in the year have been prescribed. No progress has been made with the third. The Governments of Bengal, Punjab and Sind have adopted legislation for the control of hours of work in shops and commercial establishments. The Pubjab Trade Employees Act has been enforced in Punjab with effect from 1st March 1941 and the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act has been brought into force in Bengal from the 1st April 1941. Draft Rules under the Sind Shops and Establishments Act, 1940, were published in the Sind Government Gazette on the 27th March 1941 and the Government of Sind intend to bring this Act into operation sometime about the middle of the year 1941. The Government of the United Provinces published, on the 21st October 1939, the draft of a Bill to regulate the hours of employment and certain conditions of employment in shops and commercial establishments. The Government of Assam had drafted a Bill for the freedom of movement of tea garden labourers in that Province but this has now been withdrawn. The Government of the United Provinces introduced a Trade Disputes Bill in the local Legislative Assembly but withdrew it later on with a view to the introduction of a fresh Bill on the lines of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938. Private members' Bills introduced in the different Provincial Legislative Assemblies during the period immediately under review covered minimum wage fixing machinery and further regulation of conditions in unregulated factories in the Central Provinces and for the compulsory recognition by employers of unions of their workers in Bombay, Madras and in the United Provinces. As far as Madras is concerned, the Minister for Labour was successful as a result of his personal efforts in the matter, to secure recognition by the employers of all unions which had been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act. It is clearly impossible for us even to attempt to give brief summaries of all these various pieces of enacted or proposed Labour legislation but in view of their importance as models on which further legislation has been or is likely to be passed, we shall give below brief descriptive notes of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, and of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1939, and in the latter case we shall

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also give the main points of difference between the Bombay, Bengal, Punjab and Sind Acts.

Notwithstanding the extensive reforms which had been carried out both by the Central and the Provincial Legislatures in India during the period 1923 to 1939, acute discontent was becoming increasingly manifest in most industrial centres. Strikes continued to be frequent, most of them short and sporadic, but some bitter and prolonged. The All-India Statistics of Industrial Disputes for the years 1937 and 1938 show that as against an annual average of 147 strikes during the thirteen years between 1924 and 1936, the number of strikes during these two years amounted to 379 and 399 respectively—the last being the highest since these statistics began to be compiled. The number of workers affected by these strikes was 6,47,801 in 1937 as against 1,14,217 in 1935. The next highest figure is 6,00,351 for 1921. Working days lost amounted to 8.98 millions in 1937 and 9.20 millions in 1938 as compared with less than a million in 1935. In both these years the principal scenes of industrial conflict in India were staged in the jute industry in Bengal and in the cotton textile industry in Cawnpore. It is of interest, however, to observe that the Province of Bombay, with the exception of Gokak, was singularly free from large scale industrial disputes during the five years 1935 to 1939 and that there was not a single strike in any of the cotton textile mills in Amedabad during the whole of the year 1938. The statistics given prove conclusively that the problem of industrial relations is the chief problem confronting Indian Industry and that further industrial development in India must depend upon a proper solution of it. In this connection it is of interest to observe that a Conference of the Prime Ministers of all the Provinces in India which was held in Poona in August 1939 decided on uniformity in Trade Disputes legislation and on the establishment of Industrial Courts in all the Provinces. Employers in Bengal have been awakened to a realisation of this, and at a meeting of the Calcutta members of the Employers' Federation of India held in August 1938 it was decided to form an Eastern India Committee for the purpose "of giving continuous consideration to the improvement of the well being and the efficiency of the workers in the establishments controlled by its members."

Among the more important events that occurred in the field of Indian Labour during the two years June 1937 to August 1939 must be mentioned the visit paid by Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, to India, Ceylon, Malaya and the Netherland Indies during the winter of 1937-38. Mr. Butler has recorded the impressions gained as a result of his tours in an exceedingly well written and interesting report entitled "Problems of Industry in the East"—International Labour Office, Geneva, 1938, Studies and Reports, Series B (Economic Conditions) No. 29, which should be read by everybody interested in Labour.

A Committee composed of trade union representatives, both inside and outside Parliament with Mr. John Jagger, M.P., as Chairman and Messrs. C. C. Poole and Krishna Menon as Joint Secretaries, was established in London in June 1939 with the object of furthering the interests of Indian Labour both in India and elsewhere.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN'S ACT, 1938.

The Government of India passed an Act in the Central Legislature in 1938 for the prevention of the employment of children who have not completed their fifteenth year in any occupation connected with the transport of passengers, goods or mails by railway or in any occupation involving the handling of goods within the limits of any port to which for the time being any of the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, are applicable. By an Amending Act passed in 1939 the employment of any child who has not completed his twelfth year is prohibited in any workshop connected with *bidi* making; carpet weaving; cement manufacture including bagging of cement; cloth printing, dyeing and weaving; manufacture of matches, explosives and fireworks; mica-cutting and splitting; shellac manufacture; tanning and wool cleaning. The prohibition, however, does not extend to any workshop wherein any process is carried on by the occupier with the aid of his family only and without employing hired labour or to any school established by or receiving assistance or recognition from a Provincia Government. Provincial Governments are empowered by the Amending Act to add any description of process to the industries already scheduled in which the employment of children under twelve years of age should be prohibited.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1938.

This Act is perhaps the most advanced and outstanding piece of Labour legislation ever attempted in India. Put in a nutshell, the object of the Act is to make all strikes and lock-outs illegal until such time as the procedure provided for in the Act for conciliation and arbitration is exhausted. All industrial matters relating to wages; conditions of employment; privileges, rights or duties of employers or employees, or the mode, terms and conditions of employment or non-employment are divided into two schedules. All matters which regulate the relations between employers and employees such as rules of conduct or standing orders for operatives are listed under Schedule I. Matters connected with wages, hours of work and conditions of employment are listed under Schedule II. Government have power to modify these schedules (Section 72).

Standing Orders: Every employer in an industry to which the Act is made applicable is required to submit, within a period of two months from the date of the application of the Act to that industry, a draft of the Standing Orders which he proposes to adopt for governing the relations between him and his employees. The Commissioner of Labour is to "settle" these Standing Orders after consulting all the interests concerned in the industry. Any person aggrieved by any of the Standing Orders so "settled" has the right of appeal to the Industrial Court (Sections 26 & 27).

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Changes: No employer is to be permitted to make any change in any of the Standing Orders settled by the Commissioner of Labour or by the Industrial Court on appeal or in respect of any industrial matter included under Schedule II unless notice of such intended change is given to the representative of employees. Any employee who desires a change in any industrial matter is also required to give notice of such intended change to his employer. Copies of all such notices are required to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Labour, the Chief Conciliator, the Registrar, the Labour Officer and to any other person as may be prescribed (Section 28).

Representatives of Employees:—The Act contemplates the creation of three distinct types of unions. In the first place no union which has not been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, will have any place in the scheme of things under this Act. Unions may be either *occupational unions* or *industrial unions*. Any union which has a membership of five per cent. of the total number employed in any occupation or industry in any local area and which has been recognised by the employers concerned or any union which has not been so recognised but which has a membership of twenty-five per cent. of the total number employed may apply for registration for the purposes of the Act (Sections 7 & 8). Any registered union which has a membership of twenty-five per cent. of the total number employed in the occupation or industry concerned may apply to the Registrar for declaration as a *representative union*. (Section 12). Unions which have a membership of five per cent. or more but less than twenty-five per cent. and which have not been recognised by the employers concerned may apply to the Registrar for being declared as *qualified unions*. (Section 11.) The three types of unions, therefore, are: (1) Registered Unions; (2) Representative Unions; and (3) Qualified Unions. "Representative of Employees" means (*i*) where the majority of employees directly affected by a change are members of a registered union, such registered union; or (*ii*) where some of the employees directly affected by the change belong to a representative union, that representative union; or (*iii*) in other cases such representatives not being more than five as may be elected in the manner prescribed by employees directly affected by the change from among themselves; or (*iv*) in cases where representatives are not elected under (*iii*) and in all other cases not falling under any of these clauses, the Labour Officer. (Section 3 (29). The Rules made under the Act make provision for the determination of the union which is a representative of employees; and, failing unions for the election of the workers' own representatives.

Preliminary Procedure:—On the receipt of a notice of change, the employer and the representative of the employees concerned are to discuss the proposed change. A period of fifteen days has been allowed for these discussions. If an agreement is reached between the parties, the memorandum of such agreement is to be sent to the Registrar for registration (Section 30). In cases where the Labour Officer is one of the parties, the Labour Officer is required to put the terms of the proposed agreement before a meeting of the employees concerned and he is empowered to enter into an agreement only if the majority of such employees concur (Section 32).

When dispute deemed to commence:—If the preliminary proceedings fail to produce an agreement, the party giving the notice is required, if he still desires that the proposed change should be effected, to send a full statement of the case to the Conciliator, the Chief Conciliator and the Registrar (Section 34). On receipt of the statement of the case, the Conciliator is required to enter the industrial dispute in a register (Section 35).

Conciliation:—The Act makes provision for the appointment of Conciliators and Special Conciliators. The Commissioner of Labour is to be the ex-officio Chief Conciliator for the purposes of the Act (Section 21). Provision has also been made for the appointment of Boards of Conciliation consisting of independent chairmen and members representing employers and employees to be selected by Government from panels formed for the purpose. (Section 23.) On making an entry of an industrial dispute, the Conciliator concerned has to try and bring about a settlement of the dispute (section 36) but power is reserved to the Chief Conciliator to intervene at any stage in any conciliation proceedings held by another Conciliator (Section 37). The Chief Conciliator or the Conciliator has to send a report of the whole case to Government on the conclusion of the conciliation proceedings, and in all cases where agreements are reached copies of the agreements are to be forwarded to the Registrar. (Section 38.) During the pendency of any proceedings before the Conciliator the Government *may*, and if both the parties agree either prior to the commencement of such proceedings or after the failure of the Conciliator to bring about a settlement *shall*, refer the dispute to a Board of Conciliation. (Section 39.) Government is empowered to lay down time limits for different stages of conciliation proceedings (Section 41) and the Act gives various powers to Conciliators and to Boards for summoning of witnesses, production of documents, etc. (Section 40.)

Industrial Court:—The Act makes provision for the appointment of an Industrial Court for determining industrial disputes and for dealing with other matters under the provisions of the Act. The Court is to consist of two or more members to be selected from persons who are, have been or are eligible, for being appointed as Judges of a High Court. (Section 24.) The Industrial Court, *inter alia*, is to decide all matters referred to it under Chapter II of the Act connected with the registration of unions and it has also to decide appeals from decisions of the Commissioner of Labour in connection with the Standing orders (Section 53).

Arbitration:—Any employer and a registered union may by a written agreement (called a submission) agree to submit any present or future industrial dispute or any classes of such disputes to arbitration of any person whether such arbitrator is named in the agreement or not to the Industrial Court. All submissions are to be registered with the Registrar. (Section 43.) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, submissions are irrevocable but are terminable by giving six months' notice. (Section 44.)

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The conciliation proceedings provided for under the Act are barred in cases where the representative of employees is a registered union which is a party to a submission. (Section 46.) The Act contains various provisions with regard to the duties of the Industrial Court, procedure before the Court, execution of orders as to costs and the parties on whom orders or awards of the Industrial Court will be binding.

Compulsory Arbitration in Certain Disputes :—Under the original Act, industrial disputes could be referred to the arbitration either of the Industrial Court or of any other person only when an employer entered into an agreement with a Union registered under this Act to do so. In centres or industries where there are no registered unions or even where there is a registered union but the parties cannot agree to refer a dispute to arbitration, arbitration in an industrial dispute is not possible. In order to make arbitration compulsory in certain cases, the Governor of Bombay promulgated The Bombay Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1941 on the 29th May 1941, by virtue of which power is given to the Provincial Government to refer any dispute to the arbitration of the Industrial Court if it is satisfied that the continuance of any dispute is likely to cause serious or prolonged hardship to a large section of the community, or seriously affect an industry and the prospects and scope for employment in it, or cause a serious outbreak of disorder or a breach of the public peace. The Amending Act has been applied to all the industries in the Province of Bombay to which the main Act had been applied.

Illegal strikes and lock-outs :—A strike or a lock-out will be illegal if it is declared, commenced or continued (*a*) in cases where it relates to any industrial matter mentioned in Schedule I before the Standing Orders relating to such matter and submitted to the Commissioner of Labour are settled by him or by the Industrial Court, as the case may be, or before the expiry of six months from the date on which such Standing Orders come into operation ; (*b*) without giving notice in accordance with the provisions of Section 28 ; (*c*) only for the reason that the employer has not carried out the provisions of any Standing Order or has made an illegal change ; (*d*) in cases where notice of change has been given and where no agreement in regard to such change is arrived at before the statement of the case is received by the Registrar ; (*e*) in cases where conciliation proceedings in regard to the industrial dispute to which the strike relates have commenced, before the completion of such proceedings ; (*f*) in cases where a submission is registered until such submission is lawfully revoked ; or in contravention of the terms of a registered agreement, settlement or award. In cases where conciliation proceedings in regard to any industrial dispute have been completed, a strike or lock-out relating to such dispute will be illegal if it is commenced at any time after the expiry of two months after the completion of such proceedings. (Sections 62 & 63.) The determination of the question of whether any strike or lock-out is illegal rests with the Industrial Court.

Illegal Changes :—No employer can make any change in any industrial matter in regard to which a standing order has been settled under Section 26 or which is mentioned in Schedule II before a notice in respect of such change has been given and the procedure laid down under the Act has been gone through. No employer can also make any change in contravention of the terms of a registered agreement, a settlement or an award. Any change made in contravention of these provisions will be illegal. Applications for the declaration of any changes as illegal are to be made to the Industrial Court. (Section 73).

Penalties :—Various penalties are provided for breaches of the Act (Sections 65 & 66) and for instigating or inciting others to take part in an illegal strike or lock-out. (Section 67.) Penalties are also provided for the making of illegal changes. (Section 69) ; for disclosing confidential information (Section 68) ; for obstructing persons from carrying out duties imposed by the Act (Section 70) ; and for victimisation of employees for trade union activities or for participating in any of the proceedings under the Act (Section 64).

Miscellaneous :—Important provisions of a miscellaneous character relate to the binding character of and the periods for which agreements are to remain in force (Sections 76 and 77), jurisdiction of Courts (Section 79), etc. In cases in which a representative union is a party to any agreement, settlement, submission or award, the Provincial Government is empowered, after consulting the Industrial Court if it deems it necessary to do so, to extend the agreement, etc., to all employees in the industry concerned [Section 76 (2)].

Officers and Areas :—In addition to the Conciliators and the Industrial Court, the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Registrar of Unions for the whole Province (Section 4) and for the appointment of Labour Officers (Section 22). The powers and duties of the Labour Officer are defined in Section 25. "Local area" means any area notified as such by the Local Government.

Application of the Act :—The Government of Bombay decided to apply the Act, in the first instance, to the Cotton Textile Industry in the whole of the Province of Bombay. It was applied to this Industry in three stages : (1) Those parts of the Act relating to the settlement of the Standing Orders and the appointment of the various administrative officers were brought into operation with effect from 1st June 1939 ; (2) The sections relating to conciliation and arbitration were applied from 1st August 1939 ; and (3) The provisions relating to illegal strikes and lock-outs and the penalties connected therewith were brought into operation from 20th August 1939. The term "cotton textile industry" was so defined as to include all factories notified under section 2 (*j*) of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, which are engaged in cotton spinning, cotton weaving with or without an admixture of silk, rayon or artificial silk, cotton knitting and hosiery, and all cotton dyeing, bleaching and printing departments, and mechanics' shops attached to such concerns. Every town and village in the Province of Bombay which has one or more cotton textile units according to the definition given has been declared as a "Local Area." The whole of the Act was applied to the

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Silk Textile Industry in the local area of Bombay City with effect from 1st October 1929 and to the Woollen Textile Industry in the local areas of Bombay and Thana with effect from 15th January 1940.

Repeal:—The Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act, 1934, was repealed with effect from the 1st August 1939.

SHOPS LEGISLATION IN INDIA.

The first Province in India to enact legislation for the regulation of hours of work and conditions of employment in shops and commercial establishments was Bombay where the Legislative Assembly passed the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act on the 30th October 1939. Three other Provinces in India—Bengal, the Punjab and Sind—enacted similar laws during the year 1940. The Bombay Act was brought into effect from 15th November 1940. The Punjab Trade Employees Act came into force with effect from 1st March 1941 and The Bengal Shops and Establishments Act from 1st April 1941. In Sind the Government framed draft Rules under the Act early in 1941 and these were circulated for opinion. The final Rules were under the consideration of Government during the month of May and it was expected that the Sind Shops and Establishments Act would be brought into force sometimes during the latter half of the year 1941.

That legislation of this kind is necessary was shown by the results of an inquiry conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay in 1938 into the wages, hours of work and conditions of employment in the retail trade of some towns in the Province of Bombay. This inquiry showed that in Bombay city, employees in retail shops and restaurants had, on an average, to work for more than 12 hours a day, with very little provision for holidays or rest intervals. Nearly 65 per cent. of the 10,212 employees covered by the inquiry had to work for 11 hours or more, over 13 per cent. having to work not less than 15 hours a day. The object of this Act was to put an end to this state of affairs, while not overlooking the requirements of commerce and the consumer.

We shall first proceed to describe The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act in some detail and we shall then give a brief outline of the manner in which the Bengal, the Punjab and the Sind Acts differ from the Bombay prototype. The Bombay Act deals with three main types of establishments: shops; commercial establishments; and restaurants, eating houses, theatres and other places of amusement or entertainment.

Application of the Bombay Act:—This Act covers commercial establishments, shops, theatres or any other places of public amusement or entertainment, restaurants or eating houses. Government Offices and Offices of Local Authorities; clubs and residential hotels; bazaars or fairs for the sale of work for charitable or other purposes from which no profit is derived; hospitals, nursing homes and dispensaries; stalls and refreshment rooms at wharves and docks; chemists' and druggists' shops as are approved by the Provincial Government by a general or special order; and persons exclusively employed in the collection; delivery or conveyance of goods *are excluded* from the operation of the Act. The Act does not apply to persons occupying positions of management or employed in a confidential capacity; persons whose work is inherently intermittent such as that of travellers, convassers, watchmen and caretakers; and persons exclusively engaged in preparatory or complementary work, such as clearing or forwarding clerks or messengers.

Shops:—Section 7 of the Act prescribes the maximum hours of work of persons employed in shops at 9½ per day. This is half an hour longer than the ordinary factory day. Every person employed in a shop is to be given at least one day in a week as a holiday with pay and no person can be employed for more than five continuous hours unless he has had an interval of rest for at least half an hour. The Act makes it compulsory that every shop shall be closed not later than 9 p.m., provided, however, that any customer who was being served or was waiting to be served at 9 p.m. at any shop may be served in such shop during the quarter of an hour immediately following such hour. Power has been given to the Provincial Government to grant exemptions in the case of certain types of shops, such as chemists and druggists' shops, etc. In order, however, that compulsory closure may not affect adversely the interests of shop-keepers, it is necessary to prevent street trading after the shop closing hour, and provision has therefore been made to prevent any person from carrying on after 9 p.m. in or adjacent to a street or public place the sale of any goods. This will not, however, apply to the sale of newspapers. The maximum spread-over has been fixed at 12 hours a day, but in order to cover the cases of shops which deal in perishable goods and whose busiest periods are early in the morning and late at night provision has been made for the extension of the spread-over to 14 hours, provided such shops close for not less than three hours between the opening and the closing time.

Commercial Establishments:—As far as these are concerned, there are days in a week or a month or a quarter, when longer hours are worked than usual, and the same applies to the various exchanges where settlement days often give rise to abnormal working hours. It was, therefore, considered that it would not be advisable to fix the daily limit of hours in the case of such establishments and the Act, therefore, provides that the total number of hours that can be worked in any one month should be restricted to 208. Taking 26 as the number of working days in any one month, this works out at an average of 8 hours per day. No overtime is permitted in the case of shops, but in commercial establishments overtime to the extent of 120 hours per year is permitted so as to enable banks and other large establishments to deal with the pressure of work involved in the preparation of balance sheets, stock-taking, etc. The provision for holidays is on the same basis as in shops, but the periods of work and intervals of rest of persons employed in commercial establishments are so arranged that they shall not together be spread over more than 12 hours in a day. The Provincial Government is, however, empowered to grant exemptions from this

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requirement for not more than six days in every calendar year for each person who may be required to work on account of stock-taking, making of accounts, settlements or on other prescribed occasions.

Restaurants and Places of Amusement :—For these establishments, a ten hour day has been prescribed with a spread-over of 14 hours. These establishments have necessarily to keep open for long hours, but the intensity of the trade done varies and the spread-over of 14 hours gives the employers an opportunity of regulating the hours of work of their employees in accordance with the requirements of the trade. No closing is prescribed for these places because they are already subject to regulation by the police or excise departments.

Miscellaneous Provisions :—No special provision has been made in the Act for the hours of work of women employees, and as the Act stands, there is nothing to prevent the employment of women in the types of establishments to be covered by it at night. But, no child who has not completed his twelfth year is allowed to work at all in the establishments covered by the Act. The hours of work in the case of young persons between the ages of thirteen and seventeen years are restricted to 42 per week and to 8 per day and no young person is permitted to work in any establishment covered by the Act between the hours of seven in the evening and six in the morning. All overtime work is to be paid for at the rate of a time and a quarter. Enforcement of the Act is in the hands of the local authorities subject to such supervision of the Provincial Government as may be prescribed. Employers who contravene any of the provisions of the Act are liable, on conviction, to a fine which may extend to Rs. 25 for the first offence and upto Rs. 250 for every subsequent offence. The Act in the first instance has been made applicable to the City of Bombay, the Ahmedabad Municipal Borough and Cantonment, the Poona City and Suburban Municipal Borough and Cantonment and the Sholapur and Hubli Municipal Boroughs.

Main Differences between the four Shops Acts in India :—The Sind Act is applicable to almost the same classes of establishments as are covered by the Bombay Act. The Bengal Act, however, specifically exempts a much larger number of classes of establishments including the following : The Reserve Bank of India ; all public utility services ; shops dealing in perishable commodities like meat, vegetable, flowers, etc. ; shops dealing in articles required for obsequial ceremonies ; shops dealing in tobacco, *pan*, newspapers, etc. ; and such seasonal commercial establishments and the clerical establishments of such seasonal factories as may be exempted by Government. The Punjab Act has a much wider and a more universal application than any of the three other Acts ; but, shops dealing in perishables, medicines and newspapers ; all places of public entertainment ; hospitals and dispensaries ; clubs and residential hotels ; barbers and hair dresses ; stalls at railway stations ; and caretakers, porters, travellers, canvassers and domestic servants are exempted only from the operation of the sections dealing with opening and closing hours and the 'close day'.

Whereas the Bombay and the Sind Acts prescribe 9 p.m. as the closing hour for shops, The Bengal Act prescribes 8 p.m., while in the Punjab this varies with the seasons of the year—not later than 10 p.m., in the summer and 9 p.m., in the winter. The Punjab is the only Province which provides for opening hours—7 a.m. in summer and 8-30 p.m. in winter and the Punjab Act, therefore makes no provision for limiting the spread-over as the other Acts do. As far as hours of work are concerned, the Bombay Act places a daily limit in respect of shops and places of amusement and a monthly limit in respect of commercial establishments. In contradistinction to this, the Sind Act prescribes a maximum of 54 hours per week for persons employed in commercial establishments, the Bengal Act 56 hours a week for shops and the Punjab Act 54 hours a week for shops and commercial establishments. The Bengal Act does not place any limitations on hours of work—daily, weekly or monthly—in commercial establishments but places a maximum limit of ten hours per day for work in shops and in places of amusement. The Punjab Act prescribes a uniform ten hour day as the maximum that may be worked in any establishment covered by it.

The Punjab Act endeavours to restrict dual employment by providing that the hours worked by an individual employee with two or more employers should all be taken into account for purposes of recording. Whereas payment for overtime beyond the permissible daily hours is to be made at a time and a quarter in Bombay, Bengal and Sind, the Punjab Act requires overtime is excess of daily hours to be paid for at double rates.

While the Bombay, Punjab and Sind Acts provide that all the employees covered by these Acts should get one holiday every week ; the Bengal Act goes much further and prescribes that all employees should get one and a half holidays in each week. The Bengal and the Punjab Acts, moreover, prescribe that every shop shall also be closed for at least one and a half days and one day respectively in each week.

As far as employment of children is concerned the Bombay and the Sind Acts provide that no child below the age of twelve years shall be employed in any establishment covered by the Act. The Bengal Act has no provisions with regard to the non-employment of children whereas the Punjab Act prescribes a minimum age limit of fourteen years except in the case of apprentices who are permitted to be employed at 12 years of age.

Whereas the Bombay and the Sind Acts make no provision for the prompt payment of wages, the Bengal Act prescribes that all wages must be paid within ten days of the end of the period for which they are due and the Punjab Act prescribes a fortnight for this purpose.

The Bombay Act makes no provision for leave with pay ; all the three other Acts do : Sind—15 days' leave with pay during every year of service to lapse if not availed of within two months at the end of the year ; Bengal—14 days' privilege leave with full pay after every

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twelve months continuous employment with right to accumulate up to 28 days and, in addition, casual leave on half pay for ten days in every year; and Punjab—14 days for a year's or 7 days for six months' continuous employment.

Two provisions which are to be found in the Punjab Act but not in the Bombay, Bengal and Sind Acts deserve special mention: (1) no employer may fine any employee to an extent greater than three pies in the rupee of his monthly wages; and (2) One month's notice or one month's pay in lieu of notice to be given by both the employer and the employee for termination of service.

The Sind and the Bombay Act have placed the duty of enforcement of these acts on the Local Authorities, whereas the Bengal and the Punjab Acts leave enforcement with the Provincial Governments. It has been estimated that the Bombay Act applies to sixty to seventy thousand concerns in Bombay City alone. The Bombay Municipality has appointed one Chief Inspector (G. R. PRADHAN, Ph.D.) and ten Inspectors for the inspection work in the Municipal limits of the City.

BOMBAY TEXTILE LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

In October 1937, the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee with Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram as Chairman to investigate into the question of the adequacy of wages and kindred matters in connexion with the textile industry in the Province of Bombay. The other members of the Committee were Messrs. Vaikunth L. Mehta, D. R. Gadgil and S. A. Brelvi. Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai, M.L.A. and Sir Sorabji Saklatvala, M.L.A., representing the employers' interests and Messrs. Khandubhai K. Desai, M.L.A. and R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A., representing the workers' interests were appointed Associate Members of the Committee to assist them in the proper presentation of the cases of their respective sides but with no power to partake in the final deliberations or to vote with regard to the decisions or recommendations which the Committee might make. Mr. S. R. Deshpande, B.Litt (Oxon.), M.B.E., was appointed Secretary. The terms of reference which the Committee were asked to consider were as follows:—

(1) To examine the wages paid to workers having regard to the hours, efficiency and conditions of work in the various centres of the textile industry in the Province and to enquire, in this regard, into the adequacy or inadequacy of the wages earned in relation to a living wage standard and, if they are found in any occupation, centre or unit of the industry to be inadequate, to enquire into and report upon the reasons therefor, and to make recommendations regarding:—

(*a*) the establishment of a minimum wage;

(*b*) the measures which the employers, the employees and the Government should take to improve the wage level;

(*c*) the remuneration of workers engaged on night-shift, and the regulation of night-shift work;

(*d*) standardisation of wages and musters; and

(*e*) the methods of automatic adjustment of wages in future.

(2) To report whether in view of the present condition of the industry an immediate increase in wages can be given in any occupation, centre or unit of the industry, pending the conclusion of the Committee's work and the preparation of its Report and to make recommendations in this behalf.

(3) To report on any matters germane to the above.

In accordance with para (2) of the terms of reference the Committee published an Interim Report in February 1938. After making a careful survey of existing conditions in the cotton textile mills in the Cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, especially with regard to the prices of raw cotton and the manufactured article, the Committee reached the conclusion that the depression which had been adduced as the principal justification for the wage cuts which had been effected in the textile mills in the Province of Bombay mainly during the years 1933 and 1934 had lifted and that the capacity of the industry to earn profits was distinctly better than it was when the cuts were imposed. They were of the opinion, therefore, that it was not inappropriate for labour to entertain the hope of being able to participate in the relative prosperity which the industry now enjoyed. It was because of the reassuring position of the industry that the Committee held that the cotton textile industry could well face the future in a spirit of confidence and that it could meet, out of the substantial betterment that had already accrued and which would continue to accrue for the greater part of the year 1938, additional charges of a reasonable magnitude for raising the wage level. They accordingly recommended immediate increases in the wages of all workers employed in cotton textile mills in the Province of Bombay on scales which were intended to give the largest measure of relief to the lower-paid categories; *e.g.*, those whose earnings were below Rs. 13-8-0 per month were to be given three annas in the rupee, those between Rs. 13-8-0 and Rs. 25 two and a half annas in the rupee, between Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 two annas, between Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 one and a half anna, and those between Rs. 40 and Rs. 75 one anna in the rupee. Workers earning Rs. 75 per month and over were to get nothing. The general effect of these recommendations was to increase the existing total wages bill for the cotton textile industry in the Province of Bombay by about a crore of rupees per annum or by about 12½ per cent.

The Government of Bombay published the Interim Report with a resolution which stated that the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee, in the view of Government, were entitled to the weight and authority which should be attached to the award of an Industrial Court or a Court of Arbitration; and as such should be carried out and accepted both by employers and labour. Government further recommended that the increases in wages suggested by the Committee should be given commencing from the date of the disbursement of the wages due for the month of February

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1938 or for the last pay period in that month. Except for a few small concerns, all cotton textile mills in the Province accepted the Committee's interim findings and gave their workers the increases in wages recommended by them.

The Committee dispersed in February 1938 after submitting their Interim Report to Government. Owing to ill health, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Chairman of the Committee resigned in the month of June and the Government of Bombay appointed The Honourable Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, a Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court, Chairman of the Committee in the month of September. Mr. N. A. Mehrban, M.B.E., F. S. S., Assistant Commissioner of Labour succeeded Mr. S. R. Deshpande as Secretary to the Committee when the latter went on leave in December 1938. The reconstituted Committee submitted its Final Report to Government in July 1940 and it was published by the Government of Bombay at the beginning of June 1941. The Report is a document of over 500 pages and contains 485 conclusions and recommendations covering a wide field of subjects. Some of the more important recommendations made by this Committee are reproduced below:

1. The Setting up of a Trade Board for the cotton textile industry in the Province with powers and constitution similar to those established under the Trade Boards Acts in Great Britain.

2. The adoption by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, of the scheme of Standardization of Wages, framed by the Committee for mills in Bombay City and Kurla, and the appointment, by the Government of Bombay of a Standardization Committee for putting the scheme into effect.

3. Compulsory periodical change-over of persons from one shift to another and shifts of not more than 8½ hours each in mills where two or more shifts are worked.

4. The appointment by Government of a Rationalization Committee consisting of three members each representing the employers and the workers with an independant chairman and two assessor members for examining, sanctioning and supervising schemes of rationalization or efficiency in cotton mills in the Province.

5. The creation of a composite Institute of Industrial Hygiene, Industrial Psychology and Industrial Welfare.

6. The main responsibility for Industrial Housing should rest with Local Authorities.

7. While the main responsibility for Education must rest with the State, employers as a class cannot be absolved from assuming responsibility in the matter. Various suggestions have been made as to what employers can do to help.

8. The present provision of beds in public hospitals is inadequate and steps should be taken to increase this provision.

9. Existing medical work in the mills is directed entirely to the curative side; the preventive side should be equally looked after.

10. Consumers Co-operative Societies should be established in all mills.

11. Wide and comprehensive schemes of Welfare should be established. These should include the provision of canteens, retiring and rest rooms. No attempts should be spared by all interested to provide industrial workers with adequate facilities for a proper and helpful utilization of their spare time.

12. Fining as a method of enforcing discipline should be abolished.

13. Good attendance and efficiency bonuses should be regarded as 'wages' for the purposes of the Payment of Wages Act.

14. All textile mills should be required to maintain air conditioning plants in certain departments.

15. A system of paying retirement gratuities after 15 years' qualifying service should be introduced in all the mills.

16. Financially strong concerns should start provident funds for the workers.

17. A compulsory and contributory sickness insurance scheme in which the employers, the workers and the State will all contribute should be started in Bombay and Ahmedabad and subsequently extended to other centres.

18. An Unemployment Insurance Scheme should be brought into operation for Bombay and Ahmedabad.

19. Sickness and Unemployment Insurance and Old Age Pensions should have priority over Holidays with Pay.

20. All mills should appoint their own Labour Officers and those employing a large number of women should appoint educated ladies as women supervisors.

21. Government should establish state-managed employment exchanges in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

22. Specialized industrial and technical institutions should be established by Government in all centres.

23. Government should examine the advisability of establishing Labour Courts for the speedy disposal of individual complaints regarding dismissals, etc.

24. Government should abolish the contract system of engaging labour.

25. Unions of workers in the textile industry should have a technical expert to help them in their work.

In examining the necessary standards for a living wage the Committee reached the conclusion that a two-roomed tenement was the minimum necessary and that the amount in normal times, necessary for the maintenance of a man, a wife and two children, on the basis of a living wage standard, is between Rs. 50 and Rs. 55 per month for Bombay City, five rupees less per month for Ahmedabad and eight to ten rupees less for Sholapur.

The Government of Bombay issued a Press Note with the Report when it was published. In this note, the Government of Bombay state that the Report of the Committee is a monumental work covering the whole organisation of the textile industry not only in the

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Province of Bombay but in the whole of India and that its findings and recommendations cover a wide field of subjects. Certain of the Committee's findings such as those on the living wage standard and unemployment insurance, Government feel, must, under the present economic conditions in the country, be considered as of a purely theoretical value and academic interest; some like those on sickness insurance, holidays with pay, etc., are of an all-India rather than of a provincial character and relate, moreover, to subjects which have already been discussed at the two conferences of Labour Ministers convened by the Government of India at Delhi in 1940 and 1941; whilst some others relating to such subjects as the establishment of committees for rationalization and standardization of wages, the formation of trade boards and labour courts and the establishment of employment exchanges would have to be subjected to close and careful consideration before any action can be taken on them. The Government of Bombay go on to state that some of the Committee's recommendations are not of great importance at the moment although they may become so at the end of the War. As a whole the proposals aim at providing standards for workers at a considerable cost both to the Government and to the textile industry. Before they can be adopted in whole or in part it would be necessary to achieve some agreement with other industrial Provinces and States, since the adoption of higher standards in one Province only is likely to be a handicap to industry and employment in that Province. Bombay, Government state, is already ahead of other Provinces in its labour legislation and welfare work and the time has come to urge the advance of other parts of India, *pari passu*, with Bombay, if the industry in this Province is not to suffer from the imposition of burdens from which industries elsewhere are free.

Copies of the Report which is priced at Rs. 1-5-0 each can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.

THE CAWNPORE LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Few cities in India have expanded industrially so rapidly as Cawnpore. In 1901 its population was 172,694. In 1931 this had increased by over a quarter to 219,819. Today it is variously estimated at being somewhere between 285 to 310 thousand. Besides having a large number of cotton spinning and weaving mills, Cawnpore is also an important centre of the tanning industry and it has a large number of engineering and other factories as well. The total factory population of the city in 1937 was over 75,000. Immediately after the advent of the Reforms, Cawnpore was a storm centre of conflict between capital and labour. When Congress took up the reins of Government in July 1937 industrial strife culminated in a complete stoppage of work in almost all cotton textile mills and several units in many other industries were also affected. The main demands centred round an immediate and an all-round increase in wages. Several deputations representing the interests of both the employers and the workers waited on the Hon'ble the Prime Minister, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and as a result of his eventual intervention in the dispute an agreement was concluded between the parties in the month of August 1937 by virtue of one of the terms of which Government agreed to appoint a Committee to examine and report on the conditions of life and work of labourers employed in factories in Cawnpore. The Committee as originally appointed in November 1937 consisted of Sriyut Rajendra Prasad Saheb (Chairman) and Sir Tracy Gavin Jones, Mr. Harihar Nath Shastri, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda and Professor S. K. Rudra. Sir Tracy Gavin Jones and Mr. Shastri who represented the employers' and the workers' interests respectively mutually agreed to withdraw from the Committee in December. The services of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda could not be spared by the Government of Bombay and Mr. B. Shiva Rao was appointed in his place on the 13th January 1938.

The terms of reference to the Committee ranged over a very wide field and covered questions connected with wages, night shift working, rationalization, recruitment and supervision of labour, leave and holidays, housing and welfare, the collection of labour statistics, etc. The Committee submitted their report to the U. P. Government early in April 1938. Government released the report for publication towards the end of that month with a Press Note expressing the hope that the suggestions and recommendations made by the Committee would lead to an amicable settlement of the pending differences between employers and workers, failing which Government would proceed to take the report into consideration and reach their own decisions. The report covers a very wide field of subjects and includes a host of recommendations which closely follow those made by The Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, some of the more important of which have been set out above. The Government of the United Provinces held a number of conferences with the representatives of the employers and the workers to examine the extent to which the recommendations of the Committee should be given effect to. The following are some of the more important matters on which agreement was reached :—

(1) The constitution of a wage fixation Board with an equal number of representatives of employers and workers with an independent Chairman to be selected by mutual consent failing which Government to appoint a Chairman from the ranks of Judges of the High Court or Senior District Judges. The Board would deal only with wage disputes of a general character and matters concerning individual Mills were to be dealt with by the Labour Commissioner.

(2) Schemes of standardisation of wages and Rationalisation to be facilitated.

(3) Government to set up a Labour Exchange.

(4) The Labour Commissioner to be the final authority in the matter of disputes.

(5) Government accepted the view of the employers that as regards social benefits such as leave with pay, sickness insurance, provident funds, etc., these were matters of a general character affecting all industries and should not be effected on a Provincial basis as all-India considerations were involved.

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(6) The Mazdoor Sabha to be reconstituted on a sound basis with the assistance of the Labour Commissioner, that it should foster discipline in the Mills and be fully competent to prevent any strike being declared except after due deliberation and with the full consent of the workmen.

(7) Standardisation of conditions of employment and fifteen days' notice to be given of any proposed change.

(8) Acceptance by the workers of the increases in wages offered by the individual mills.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES TEXTILE LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Following the example of Bombay and the United Provinces, the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar also appointed a Committee in February 1938 to examine and report on the wages question of the workers in the cotton textile mills in that Province. The terms of reference of the C.P. and Berar Committee were, however, restricted to an examination of the Interim Report of the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee with a view to reporting on (1) the extent to which the conditions in the cotton mills in the Central Provinces and Berar differed from those which formed the basis of the Bombay Committee's recommendations; (2) the changes that would, as a consequence, be necessary in these recommendations in their application to conditions in the Central Provinces; and (3) the date from which the modified recommendations should take effect. The Committee was composed of Mr. N. J. Roughton, I.C.S. (Financial Commissioner), as Chairman and Messrs. A. C. Sen Gupta (Principal, Morris College, Nagpur), V. R. Kalappa, M.L.A. and C. C. Desai, I.C.S. (Director of Industries), who was also to be Secretary to the Committee. The Committee was to be advised on technical matters by Mr. S. H. Batliwala, Manager of the Empress Mills, Nagpur and Mr. R. S. Ruikar, General Secretary, Nagpur Textile Union. The Committee submitted their report to Government at the end of April and the report was published in the middle of May 1938.

The Committee found that the condition of the textile industry in the Central Provinces and Berar was more like that of the mills in Bombay City rather than of either Ahmedabad or Sholapur and the proposals for wage increases should accordingly be based on those adopted for Bombay City. Owing, however, to the lack of uniformity in the wage cuts, the Committee were of the opinion that it would not be equitable to adopt a scheme of graduated rates of increases similar to that recommended by the Bombay Committee. The objection to the Bombay method, the Committee found, was that it gave an advantage to those mills which succeeded in introducing the largest wage cuts and which were now paying the lowest wages. Conditions in the Central Provinces were not the same as in Bombay in such important matters as the cost of living, the level of wages and efficiency of textile labour and therefore the Bombay schedule could not be adopted bodily for the mills in that Province and would have to be so modified as to suit local conditions. It was for these reasons that, in spite of the attractiveness of the Bombay method in that it gave greater relief to the lower-paid workers, the Committee preferred the system of restoring a fixed percentage of the wage cuts and they accordingly recommended that in all cases where wage cuts had been effected, 60 per cent. of the actual wage cut should be restored; and that, in addition, where new rates had, since the cut of 1933, been adopted for new employees, 60 per cent. of the difference between the new rates and the old rates should be added to the new rates. The Committee recommended that the restoration in the wage cuts proposed should be given with effect from the 1st May 1938. The recommendations of the Committee, with slight modifications made by Government were given effect to by all the mills and accepted by almost all the workers.

THE BIHAR LABOUR INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Early in March 1938, the Government of Bihar appointed a Committee of Inquiry to enquire into the conditions of labour prevailing in the industrial centres as well as in the industries of the Province with particular reference to each important industry. Mr. Rajendra Prasad, who was also appointed Chairman of the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee, was Chairman of this Committee as well. The other members of the Bihar Committee were Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Professor Abdul Bari, Mr. Jagat Narain Lal, Dr. R. K. Mukerjee, Mr. H.B. Chandra and Professor S.K. Saran who was also to act as Secretary to the Committee. The Committee had powers to co-opt one or more representatives of capital and labour. Owing to the continued ill health of Mr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, a member of the Servants of India Society, Bombay, was appointed Deputy Chairman of the Committee in November 1938. The Committee was further strengthened by the appointment of Mr. G. M. Hayman, as a member. The Report of this Committee, running into nearly 300 pages and containing over 150 recommendations, was submitted to Government on 12th June 1940 and was released for publication early in August during the same year. The following are some of the more important recommendations which this Committee has made:—

1. Recruitment of Labour through contractors should be discontinued.

2. A Government Employment Exchange should be established in the Jharia Coal Fields.

3. A scheme of provident fund should be made compulsory for every industrial establishment.

4. Compulsory enforcement of fifteen holidays with pay for a minimum actual service of 265 days in a period of 12 months with variations for miners and loaders and workers in the engineering industry.

5. Pending the introduction of sickness, insurance, sick leave with pay, proportionate to period of service, should be granted.

6. Immediate enactment of legislation for maternity benefits.

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7. Extension of Factories Act to all establishments employing forty persons or more irrespective of whether power is used or not.

8. Establishment of an Indian Institute of Industrial Psychology and Fatigue.

9. Provision of housing on an adequate scale should be a statutory obligation on the industry. Government should lay down minimum standards.

10. Passing of a Debt Conciliation Act for industrial workers.

11. Extension of Payment of Wages Act to Mines and Quarries.

12. An adequate wage for the workers must always be taken into consideration in determining the quantum of protection for an industry.

13. Minimum wages should be laid down: Jamshedpur, Rs. 18 per month; Collieries, Rs. 20 per month for miners and Rs. 15 p.m. for loaders; other workers in Collieries and Quarries, Rs. 13 per month; Sugar Factories, Rs. 12 per month; Other Industries Rs. 13 to be achieved in three years.

14. Standardization of wages in the Shellac Industry.

15. Provisions similar to those of the National Labour Disputes Act of the United States of America should be incorporated in the Indian Trade Unions Act to allow trade unionism to follow its development without unjust interference by the employers.

16. Stay-In Strikes should be prohibited by law and no strikes or lockouts should be permitted unless at least fourteen days' notice thereof has been given.

17. An Industrial Court should be established for the Province of Bihar.

18. A Department of Labour on the lines of the Bombay Labour Office should be established without delay.

PAYMENT OF MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES.

A notable event during the year 1938-39 was a resolution passed by the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the 20th January 1938 to pay a minimum salary of Rs. 25 per month exclusive of benefits such as House Rent allowance or the value of free quarters wherever provided to all permanent male Municipal employees from the year 1938-39. It was also resolved that women, boys and men on daily wages should be excluded from the scope of the resolution. In this connection it is of interest to observe that under the Sugar Factories Control Act which has been passed in the United Provinces, Government have power to prescribe conditions of employment in crushing licenses granted to sugar factories. The Government of the United Provinces issued a communique on 22nd January 1940 recommending a minimum daily wage of five annas for labour employed in sugar factories and hoping that they would not have to enforce it under the provisions of the Act. The employers, however, do not appear to have followed the advice of Government in the matter for, in a Gazette Extraordinary published early in December 1940, the Government of the United Provinces fixed the minimum wage to be paid to workmen of sugar factories 'whether employed directly or indirectly by the licensee or through a contractor' at six annas per day.

THE OUTBREAK OF WAR.

Within twenty-two years of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, Europe was again in the throes of a War in which most of the Great Powers of Europe are involved, and it has naturally affected the principal industries of India and Indian Labour to a great extent. Immediately prior to the outbreak of the War, the main Indian industries—especially the Textiles—were beginning to feel the effects of an onrushing slump. Stocks on the hands of the manufacturers were accumulating, night shifts were closing down and the Millowners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad were engaged in a nation-wide campaign to resort to organised short time working. Industrialists all over India were again considering ways and means of reducing costs of production. The outbreak of War, however, stemmed the tide. There was a big world-wide demand for jute textiles in consequence of the widespread use of sand bags for the protection of public and other buildings against the effects of aerial bombardment. Cotton textiles and especially cotton yarns were finding more expanded markets outside the country. Night shift working was again resorted to in an increasing measure. The engineering and allied trades whose prosperity is closely linked up with that of the textiles began to look up. There was a wide expansion in many other industries consequent on the placing, by the Home Government, of large orders for war supplies. The employment situation improved but manufacturing costs began to soar up as a result of the increase in the prices of all products and commodities. One of the immediate effects of the outbreak of War was the simultaneous outbreak of rampant profiteering. The measures adopted by the Central and the Provincial Governments for the control of prices are dealt with below.

CONTROL OF PRICES.

One of the earliest repercussions of the War was the panic it caused in the commodity markets in the first few days. Prices showed a sharp tendency to rise and all food stuffs and other commodities were immediately affected. Merchants raised prices to exorbitant levels and there was clear evidence of profiteering on an extensive scale. Between the profiteer on the one hand and the hoarder on the other the honest consumer was exploited. The Government of India had foreseen the likely trend of events in the event of an outbreak of war and as soon as England declared war on Germany, the Central Government promulgated The Defence of India Ordinance, 1939, and the Defence of India Rules drawn up thereunder. Sub-rule (2) of Rule 81 of these Rules empowers the Central Government, by order, to make provision "for controll-

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ing the prices at which articles or things of any description whatsoever may be sold." Sub-section (4) of Section 2 of the Ordinance empowers the Central Government to delegate their powers both under the Ordinance and the Rules on any Provincial Government. In accordance with these powers, several notifications were issued by the Central Government empowering Provincial Governments to take measures for controlling prices subject to certain conditions which were defined in these notifications.

All the Provincial Governments in India took immediate action on the basis of the above orders. The major lines of action are similar in all cases although minor details of procedure and administration have varied as between individual Provinces. Almost all Provinces appointed Controllers of Prices at Headquarters and empowered Deputy Commissioners and Collectors in charge of Districts to act as local controllers in respect of the areas within their jurisdiction. Both the Provincial and the District Controllers were to be assisted by Advisory Boards or Price Control Committees whose composition and functions varied according to whether it was a Provincial or a District body. For the Provincial Committees, persons representing the interests of the agriculturists and industrial workers were also included. The function of these Committees was to advise the Controllers on price control, to keep Government in touch with the trend of trade and the difficulties experienced by traders and manufacturers and generally to keep Government in touch with the situation as it developed locally. In some Provinces, Special Committees and in others Sub-Committees of the main Committees were appointed to deal with matters connected with medicines and drugs. Such Committees in the Districts are presided over by the Civil Surgeons. They deal mainly with the prices at which imported drugs, especially of German manufacture, are to be sold. Both prior to and after the appointment of these various Committees, comprehensive press notes were issued noting the commodities the prices of which were to be controlled and warning dealers that anybody charging higher prices would be prosecuted. Hoarding or refusing to sell was also to be punished. Purchasers were advised to demand bills for all articles bought and in cases where it was felt that excessive prices were being charged, to report the same to the Police. In the Punjab where, in flagrant cases, there was proof of unreasonable profiteering, instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioners to initiate criminal proceedings against the offenders by getting a police officer to lodge information as required by Rule 130 of the Defence of India Rules. Generally speaking, however, the initiative in the matter was left to members of the public who were requested to send complaints supported by copies of bills to the Deputy Commissioners or other officers nominated by them in this behalf.

It was at first believed that as world prices would rise rapidly this would have its repercussions everywhere. In many cases prices, especially during the earlier stages of the war, rose from 15 to 100 per cent. Whilst some of this might very well have been due to panic, most of it must be attributed to the deliberate act of the traders to take advantage of the situation to earn quick profits. At the same time it was realised that the difficulties of keeping prices within control were enormous and not easy of solution. While the necessity of an effective control of prices was recognised, it was also felt that it would be inadvisable to deprive the cultivator of an increase in prices which would bring some relief to his door. All things considered, the first measure of control to be introduced was to permit increases from 10 to 20 per cent. on the prices ruling on 1st September 1939. District Officers were empowered to fix maximum prices for essential commodities and to take such other steps as might be necessary to check profiteering. All District and Provincial Controllers were asked to submit to their respective Governments, every week and in prescribed forms, the prices of certain essential commodities ruling in the markets. On receipt of these weekly prices each Provincial Government published a consolidated statement showing the comparative prices of these commodities in the important markets of the Province. Special Marketing Intelligence Services were organised to assist the Controllers in this work. The *modus operandi* was to take the closing rates for ready stocks at the major source of supply of each particular commodity listed.

There were distinct cycles in the tendency for prices to rise and fall during the period September 1939, to June 1940. The first setback was experienced in November, 1939. Most Provinces at this time abandoned the policy of fixing maxima and an experimental measure of issuing lists of fair prices instead was adopted. Simultaneously with this, reports of relevant wholesale prices in other Provinces were ascertained and these were communicated to all the District Controllers in the Province. The month of December recorded slight increases in prices all round but after January 1940 prices gradually declined. The worsening of the War situation in April with the consequential loss of continental markets brought about a further downward trend. The provision made in the earlier notifications of the Government of India requiring that in fixing maximum prices, the percentage above the ruling prices at the same stage as on 1st September 1939 should not be less than 10 per cent. above those prices was, therefore, deleted by a notification dated 25th May, 1940. Under this notification the basis of price control was made more elastic. This was a welcome modification of the price control mechanism since pre-war prices could be a guide and a standard only for a limited period after the commencement of the war. The equity of price control is best secured by relating prices to costs and by providing that costs are determined by a careful scrutiny. Under the notification referred to the power delegated to the Provincial Governments to control prices was restricted to the following articles only: grain, pulses and flour; raw sugar (*gur*); milk and *ghee*; vegetable oils; salt; chillies, turmeric and onions; kerosene oil, charcoal, steam coal and firewood; matches; medicines and household soap; fodder, bran, pollard and oilcakes; and cloths (dhooties, lungis, sarees and shirtings) of Indian manufacture woven from yarn of 20s counts warp or weft. The power to control prices of any imported articles other than medi-

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cines, kerosene oil and salt can only be exercised with the previous sanction of the Central Government. By a further notification dated 29th June 1940, Provincial Governments have been empowered to provide, by order, for prohibiting the withholding from sale, either generally or to specified persons or classes of persons, of articles or things kept for sale, and for requiring articles or things kept for sale to be sold either generally or to specified persons or classes of persons or in specified circumstances. This power can, however, be exercised only in respect of the articles enumerated above.

Some of the Provincial Governments utilised these powers and controlled the prices of certain articles on the new basis. The downward trend in prices continued up to August 1940 but since then prices again began to recover and by the end of the year a definitely upward tendency, especially in the prices of foodstuffs, had set in. Most Provinces confined themselves to publishing, for the information of the public, fair price lists of wholesale and retail prices prevailing in the chief markets in their respective jurisdictions. Their attention was also directed towards ensuring adequate stocks at all consuming centres and preventing profiteering by wholesalers, retailers and middlemen. A close vigilance is being kept on movements of prices in all Provinces and Governments have been swift in taking the necessary action with regard to price control whenever demanded. It must be remembered, however, that the power of Provincial Governments to control prices is necessarily exercised within somewhat narrow limits. Even for the commodities for the control of the prices of which powers have been delegated to Provincial Governments under Rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules, Provincial Governments are not free to take unilateral action by fixing and maintaining prices at particular levels in watertight provincial areas. Several Provinces are dependent for large supplies of most of the essential commodities on other Provinces. Certain Provinces like Bihar, although important producers of foodstuffs, are, on balance, importers of the majority, and they are to all intents and purposes "consuming provinces." If such Provinces are to avoid a shortage they must accept the basic prices fixed in the major "producing provinces." Unilateral fixation of prices by such Provinces for the protection of the consumer against speculation and profiteering in the dominant basic wholesale markets is out of the question. The action of the Governments in such Provinces is, therefore, mainly directed to the control of "margins", that is to say, the margin between the wholesale price in the basic market and the retail price in the retail markets of the consuming Provinces. This object is achieved by the rapid collection and distribution among the Districts and sub-divisions of the latest statistics of wholesale prices ruling at the principal markets in the producing Provinces, thereby enabling local officers in consuming Provinces to adjust their prices. When the facts appear to justify such a course dealers are prosecuted for charging prices in excess of the legal maxima.

The Government of India have convened several Conferences of the representatives of all Provincial Governments and Administrations in India to discuss questions connected with Price Control. At one of these Conferences the view was largely held that, so far as agricultural produce was concerned, it was undesirable to check the rise in prices, at any rate, at that time. At another Conference, one of the conclusions reached was that in all places where effective control had been established there had been a tendency for supplies to dry up or to go underground and for normal business to be dislocated, and it was decided that it would be unfair, when the agriculturist was making some little profit, to put the screw on him and fix an upper limit for the prices of commodities. This Conference agreed to the desirability of the Central Government taking in hand the work of co-ordinating price control policy in the Provinces. It was decided that at the stage of production and with reference to the wholesale markets of some of the principal commodities, the Government of India should be the proper authority for limiting, should occasion arise, the prices of such commodities and that at the retail stage, the Provincial and State units should have complete freedom to fix maximum prices, such maxima being fixed on the basis of the wholesale prices fixed by the Government of India.

A serious shortage of rice was felt in Bombay as well as in many other consuming centres during the first quarter of 1941. In view of the successful efforts of the Government of Bombay to secure more freight space from the Government of India for the importation of rice from Burma the situation considerably improved. Two Conferences were held in Bombay with the leading importers of Burma rice, and in consultation with the trade, the Government of Bombay adopted a scheme under which prices, both wholesale and retail, for the different kinds of this rice are fixed and notified from week to week, in parity with prices ruling in Burma. By the time we went to Press the arrangement was working satisfactorily. In the Central Provinces, however, the Deputy Commissioner, Balaghat, fixed the price of rice early in 1941 as there was some trouble in the Tirora Mines but it was found difficult to enforce the order as it had the effect of restricting supply.

The price control measures adopted in various Provinces in 1939 were continued during the year 1940-41 and the Controllers of Prices appointed by almost all Provinces at Headquarter's stations continued to function. The following is a list of the Controllers of Prices in the various Provinces in India where such officers have been appointed :—

Bengal—M. K. Kirpalani; Bombay—F. J. Karaka; Madras—Shri Rao Bahadur C. P. Karunakara Menon; Central Provinces and Berar—K. D. Guha, M.Sc.; Sind—E. W. Trotman, I.C.S.; United Provinces—M. H. B. Nethersole, D.S.O., I.C.S.; Punjab—Joint Chief Secretary to Government; Assam—H. G. Dennehy, C.I.E., I.C.S.; North West Frontier Province—Revenue and Divisional Commissioner; Bihar—R. A. E. Williams, I.C.S.; Burma—F. B. Arnold; Delhi—H. J. Evans, I.C.S.; Ajmer-Merwara—The Assistant Commissioner.

DEMANDS FOR DEARNESS ALLOWANCES.

Unlike 1914, industrial workers in India in 1939 were not slow in demanding,

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from their employers, increases in wages in the form of Dearness of Food or War Allowances to neutralise the rise in the cost of living. Provincial federations of unions affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress and individual unions forwarded petitions both to the Provincial Governments and to Associations of Employers, Railway Administrations and Large Labour Employing Organizations like the Port Trusts, Municipalities, etc., for the grant to industrial employees of dearness allowances ranging from 25 to 40 per cent. over existing levels of wages. The Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress appointed a Council of Action consisting of prominent labour leaders in the Province to carry on intensive propaganda to secure these allowances in all industries but mainly in cotton textile mills in the City of Bombay. During the World War of 1914-18 and immediately after, Provincial Governments in India mostly followed a policy of non-intervention in disputes between Capital and Labour. Conditions then were, however, vastly different to what they are now. Trade unionism, then, was practically unknown in the country but in September, 1939, there were nearly 900 unions in India, of which nearly 700 were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act. The majority of these Unions are under the control of communist or extreme left wing bodies, which, it was obvious, would not be slow in endeavouring to capture the imagination of the masses through propaganda ostensibly directed at securing wage concessions but mostly if not mainly aimed at the undermining of authority and the sabotaging of war effort. It is, and always has been, the policy of Government to do everything possible to foster and encourage the growth of *bona fide* trade unionism in India. At the same time, however, Government do not desire that Indian labour should fall a prey to subversive propaganda dictated and directed by communist organisations in foreign countries. India had had bitter experiences in the years 1928 and 1929 when a handful of communist leaders successfully dislocated almost all industries in the country by organising and carrying on large scale strikes for prolonged periods. It was vitally necessary, therefore, that subversive propaganda under the garb of trade union activities should be prevented, especially during a period when the whole country with Great Britain and the rest of the British Empire was engaged in a life and death struggle with a formidable adversary. At the same time, however, it was felt that the situation created by continuously rising prices was such that it was necessary that a certain measure of relief should be afforded to the workers and particularly to those on low rates of wages who were finding it difficult to make both ends meet.

With these objects in view, Ministers of Labour, Advisers to the Governors and other high Government officials in all the industrial Provinces of India soon established contacts and began a series of discussions with responsible representatives of the employers and the employed with the object of securing agreement on the extent of relief to be granted. In cases where no agreement was possible, employers were persuaded to grant concessions which, under existing conditions, were considered reasonable. The adoption of this policy met with considerable success in Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Province of Madras. In the Central Provinces, Government failed to secure any concessions from employers in the Cotton Textile Industry and were impelled first to appoint a Court of Inquiry under the Indian Trade Disputes Act and then to constitute the Nagpur Textile Inquiry Committee to examine the question whether any dearness allowance should be granted to cotton mill operatives in Nagpur and if so to recommend the amount of such allowance and the date from which it should be given. The Court of Inquiry consisted of Mr. M. N. Clarke, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Nagpur. The Court's Report was published in an Extraordinary Issue of the Central Provinces and Berar Gazette dated 28th March, 1940. The conclusion reached by the Court, for the reasons stated in its Report, was that no dearness allowance should be given having regard to the "present cost of living and the existing conditions in the industry." The Nagpur Textile Labour Union announced its intention to call a general strike from 8th April. A stay-in strike commenced in the Empress Mills from that date and the workers of the Model Mills struck work on the 15th April. As a result of protracted negotiations between Government on the one hand and the representatives of the Employers and the Union on the other, the strike was eventually called off on Government undertaking to appoint another Committee. This Committee was constituted by a Notification dated 1st May, 1940. Professor P. C. Mahalanobis, F.R.S., was appointed Chairman and Mr. K. D. Guha, Director of Industries, Nagpur, a Member. Mr. S. H. Batliwalla, Manager, Empress Mills and Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President, Nagpur Textile Union, were appointed associate members to help the Committee on technical matters. The report of this Committee was published in another Extraordinary Issue of the C. P. Gazette dated 25th May, 1940. This Committee recommended that a dearness allowance at a basic rate of six pies per day per worker would be appropriate against an average rise of about six per cent. in the index number of the cost of living for Nagpur since the commencement of the war and that this should be increased by one pie for every change of one per cent. in the three monthly moving average of the index number with August, 1939, as the base month. The management of the Empress Mills employing 14,000 workers decided to grant the basic increase of six pies per head per day but not to accept the sliding scale. The management of the Model Mills employing about 4,000 workers expressed their financial inability to accept either of these two recommendations. The Nagpur Textile Labour Union, thereupon, called a general strike in both the mills with effect from 3rd July 1940. On the management of the Empress Mills agreeing to accept the recommendations of the Mahalanobis Committee in full the workers of that mill resumed work on 14th July but those in the Model Mills remained out on strike until the 1st September, 1940, when they went back to work on the management informing them that if the financial position of the mills showed an improvement during the year sufficient to give some dividend to the shareholders who had received no dividends for a number of years

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they would pay the workers a dearness allowance at the rate of six pies per head per day with retrospective effect from 1st July 1940. In accordance with this undertaking, the management of the Model Mills, on 1st January 1941, announced that all the workers in the mill would get a dearness allowance at the rate of half an anna per day with effect from 1st July 1940.

In March 1941, the management of the Empress Mills gave some increases in pay to clerks and made some adjustments in the rates of wages in certain sections of the mills where these appeared necessary. These adjustments led to an increase in the wage rates of a number of workers. Thereupon, all the workers in mill No. 5 of the Empress Mills demanded a general all-round increase in wages and they staged a stay-in-strike from the 19th to the 21st April. The Nagpur Textile Labour Union persuaded the workers to resume work but followed this up by formulating a list of Eighteen Demands including (1) complete restoration of the wage cut of 1933; (2) an immediate all-round increase of 25 per cent. in wages; (3) a bonus of fifty per cent. of war profits; (4) payment of dearness allowances on the scales recommended by the Mahalanobis Committee to the workers in the Model Mills; and (5) extension of provident fund benefits to all the workers in the Empress Mills. The remaining demands related to the internal working of the Empress Mills. Neither the employers nor the Government were given sufficient time for a proper consideration of the demands made and the Union called a General Strike in all cotton mills in Nagpur with effect from 1st May 1941. A series of discussions took place between Government and the employers on the one hand and the representatives of the Union on the other but no solution of the impasse could be reached. The managements of both the mills declared a lockout with effect from 4th May till such time as the workers showed their willingness to resume work peacefully and in sufficient numbers. On the 11th May the Union adopted resolutions to the effect that the demands for a 25 per cent. wage increase and a 50 per cent. bonus from war profits should either be settled amicably by the Provincial Government or that Government should appoint an Inquiry Committee whose decisions would be binding on both parties. On 2nd June 1941, the Government of the Central Provinces announced that nothing would be gained by any action on their part at the moment in view of the attitude of the two parties in the matter. On the 3rd June 1941, The Central Provincies and Berar Provincial Textile Representatives Conference, at a meeting held at Akola, decided that a General Strike of the workers in all cotton textile mills in the Central Provinces and Berar should be called with effect from 26th June 1941 on the demands submitted by the Nagpur Textile Union. On the 16th June, however, the Central Provinces Government announced their intention to appoint a Committee to enquire into and report on the disputes whereupon the workers of the Empress Mills resumed work on the 19th and those of the Model Mills on the 27th June.

In the Province of Bombay, the discussions on the question of dearness allowances, as far as the Textile Industries were concerned, had to be taken through the procedure laid down in the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938. In Ahmedabad, the Textile Labour Association served notices on all employers in the cotton textile industry on 15th December, 1939, demanding dearness allowances both in cash and in kind. On the parties failing to reach an agreement the matter was taken into conciliation before Mr. A. S. Iyengar, the local Conciliator. The Government of Bombay, however, considered it desirable, in view of the importance of this dispute, to refer it to a Special Conciliator and Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, was appointed a Special Conciliator for this dispute on 20th January, 1940. Mr. Rajadhyaksha was not able to secure any agreement between the parties. Thereafter, several conferences, some of them presided over by Sir Gilbert Wiles, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and Mr. D. S. Bakhle, I.C.S., Commissioner of Labour, were held between the parties but no agreement appeared possible and the Textile Labour Association called a general strike in the Ahmedabad cotton mills with effect from 26th February, 1940. As the result of a last minute intervention by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the parties agreed, by entering into a submission, to refer the dispute to the arbitration of the Industrial Court. The Court gave its award in the matter on 26th April, 1940, and this was published in an Extraordinary Issue of the Bombay Government Gazette dated 29th April, 1940. The Industrial Court awarded a cash dearness allowance of Rs. 3-8-0 for a difference of every 11 points between the official cost of living index figure for Ahmedabad for August, 1939, and the month two months prior to the one for which the allowance is to be paid. For those months for which the difference was higher or lower than 11 points, the allowance would be worked out proportionately. Thus, if the difference was 7 points, the allowance would be 7/11 of Rs. 3-8-0, if it was 18 points it would be 18/11 of Rs. 3-8-0 and so on. In addition to this, the Court ordered that cost price grain shops, to be run by a Joint Committee consisting of two representatives each of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Textile Labour Association and presided over by an independent Chairman, should be opened for cotton mill workers in that centre. About fifteen such shops were opened by the end of the year 1940 but the scheme has not worked quite satisfactorily for reasons which it is not necessary to enter into here. By a subsequent decision of the Industrial Court, its main Dearness Allowance Award does not cover workers employed through or under contractors in any of the cotton textile mills in Ahmedabad. Early in March 1941, the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, gave a notice to the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association demanding increased rates of dearness allowances in view of the good profits which were being made by the industry. It was intended that if a satisfactory agreement could be reached between the two parties through mutual discussion both the parties would take the matter to the Industrial Court with a view to getting the agreement ratified in the form of an award given by the Court. No decision in the matter had, however, been reached up to the beginning of June 1941.

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In May 1941, the Ahmedabad cost of living index stood at 81 as against 73 in the pre-war month (August 1939). According to the award of the Industrial Court, therefore, the Dearness Allowance which will be payable to workers in cotton textile mills in Ahmedabad for the month of July 1941 will be 8/11ths of Rs. 3-8-0 or Rs. 2-8-8.

In Bombay, five elected representatives of the New China Mills served a notice on 3rd February, 1940, on the Management of the Mill demanding a dearness allowance of 40 per cent. and on their failing to secure an agreement, took the matter into conciliation. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, on the same day, made the issue a general one under section 29 of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act and notified all mills which were affiliated to the Association that they would be covered in the ensuing proceedings. The Government of Bombay, thereupon, on 4th February, 1940, appointed a Board of Conciliation, under section 23 of the Act, consisting of Sir Sajba Rangnekar, an Ex-Judge of the High Court, Bombay, as Chairman, and Messrs. J. C. Setalvad, A. S. Trollip, Jamnadas M. Mehta and S. C. Joshi as Members, to promote a settlement of this dispute. The Conciliation Board failed to secure an agreement between the parties for the reasons stated in their Report which was published in an Extraordinary Issue of the Bombay Government Gazette dated 26th February, 1940. The Board, however, arrived at the conclusion that a dearness allowance at a flat rate of two annas per day be given during the war as an addition to the wages of cotton mill workers in Bombay to cover variations in the official cost of living index number for Bombay between 105 and 123, that this allowance should be given to all employees drawing under Rs. 150 per month, with retrospective effect from 1st December, 1939, and that in the event of the index number falling outside the limits of 105 and 123 for any three consecutive months, an adjustment of the proposed allowance would be necessary. Almost immediately after the publication of the Board's Report, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, issued a press *communique* accepting the Board's conclusions and agreeing to pay the allowances recommended. The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and the Council of Action, however, refused to accept the Millowners' offer and they called a general strike which lasted from 3rd March to 13th April, 1940, and which involved a time loss of four and a half million working days. The Millowners' Association carried on an intensive counter propaganda to that conducted by the Union and by the 12th April they had succeeded in securing an attendance of nearly 50,000 workers in more than half the number of mills in the City. On that day the Council of Action called a monster meeting of mill workers in the City and the meeting concurred in the decision of the Council to call off the strike.

Similar disputes in the cotton textile industry at Sholapur and in the woollen and the silk textile industries in Bombay were settled through conciliation by the parties agreeing to the grant of dearness allowances ranging from one anna per day in Sholapur to one anna nine pies per day to silk textile workers and two annas per day to woollen textile workers in Bombay City. As far as the employees of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., were concerned, the Government of Bombay on 14th March, 1940, appointed a Board of Conciliation consisting of Sir Govind Madgaokar, an ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court, as sole Member, under Section 3 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929. This Board was also not successful in securing an agreement between the parties but it recommended that dearness allowances at flat rates of Rs. 4 per month and two annas six pies per day should be paid with retrospective effect from 1st December, 1939, to all employees of the Company drawing up to Rs. 100 per month and to daily wage earners respectively. The Company refused to accept these recommendations and announced their intention to give the allowances at the rates of Rs. 2 and one anna six pies per day respectively. The four Unions of the Company's employees refused to accept this offer and ballots were taken on the question of calling a general strike. On the intervention of Sir Gilbert Wiles, the Board of Directors of the Company decided, on 13th June, 1940, to raise these allowances to Rs. 3 and one anna nine pies per day respectively. The Unions concerned decided to accept this offer.

As far as the other Provinces in India are concerned, many far-sighted employers gave their workers dearness allowances as soon as they felt that conditions regarding the state of prices was such as to justify such allowances being given. This was done either on their own initiative or on a demand for relief from the workers. In many cases, however, no dearness allowances whatever were given. For example, such allowances have not yet (up To June 1941) been paid in any of the cotton textile mills in East and West Khandesh or in the Southern Mahratta Country of the Province of Bombay. The Government of Bombay appointed a Special Conciliator in a Dear Food allowance dispute between the Pratap Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Amalner Girni Kamgar Union at Amalner early in 1940 but he was not successful in securing any concessions from the management. Similar efforts at conciliation under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act failed at Dhulia, Hubli, Gadag and Poona but the management in the last case, on the persuasion of the Chief Conciliator (Mr. D. S. Bakhle, I.C.S.), agreed to give a dearness allowance of one anna per head per day with effect from March 1941 but the representatives of the workers persisted in their demand for an allowance at the rate of two annas per head per day with retrospective effect from December 1939. The workers in the Poona mill consequently went on strike from 30th April 1941 and continued to remain out by the time we went to Press. The workers in all the cotton textile mills in East and West Khandesh gave notices to their employers during April and May 1941 demanding a dearness allowance of 40 per cent. The mills, on the other hand, served notices on the representatives of their workers at the same time intimating the proposed withdrawal of the increases in wages granted early in 1938 in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Interim Report of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee. As there appeared to be little if any chance of a settlement of these disputes through conciliation and, as it also appeared likely

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that there would be a considerable amount of consequential hardship on the workers as the result of a continuance of these disputes, the Government of Bombay, in a notification dated 28th June, 1941, decided to refer these disputes to the arbitration of the Industrial Court under the powers given to them under the Bombay Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1941.

As far as Railway Employees are concerned, the Government of India in the Department of Labour appointed a Court of Inquiry under Section 3 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, in August 1940, in connection with a trade dispute between the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and its workmen regarding the grant of a dearness allowance. The Court consisted of the following persons: The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. N. Rau, Kt., C.I.E., I.C.S., Chairman; Sir Shaffat Ahmad Khan, Member; and Mr. A. Hughes, I.C.S., Member and Secretary. The Report of this Court of Inquiry was published in February, 1941. After the publication of the Report, the Government of India announced their intention of extending the benefits of any decisions they reached on the dearness allowances to be paid to G. I. P. Railway employees to the employees of all State-owned Railways in India. The Court divided the territory covered by the G. I. P. Railway into three Zones: (1) Bombay to Kalyan; (2) Urban Areas; and (3) Rural Areas. The employees to be granted relief in these areas would be those whose monthly earnings fell under specified subsistence levels. These levels were fixed at Rs. 35 per month or below for the City area, Rs. 30 and below for urban areas and Rs. 25 and below for rural areas. The Court recommended that in each area, to all whole time adult employees whose earnings, including pay and allowances and the value of the free housing concession if any but not including overtime do not exceed the subsistence level for their area, a dearness allowance of Rs. 3 per month should be paid. Recommendations were also made for marginal adjustments in the case of those employees whose earnings were round about the maxima of the subsistence levels. Other recommendations included the opening of cheap grain shops, etc. As a result of discussions between the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, the Government of India decided that dearness allowances should be paid on the following scales to all employees of State-owned Railways in India with retrospective effect on wages due for September 1940 and subsequent months: Bombay and Calcutta (including suburbs—Rs. 3 per month to those whose earnings amount to Rs. 60 per month and below; Selected Industrial Areas, that is, towns of over 100,000 inhabitants according to the 1931 Census—Rs. 2-8-0 per month to those on Rs. 50 per month and below; and Other Areas—Rs. 2 per month to those on Rs. 30 per month and below. It is understood that all Railway Systems in India have given effect to the decisions of the Government of India on the subject.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ltd., gave a dearness allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per month in August 1940 to those workers of their Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur whose earnings were below Rs. 75 per month. The Tata Steel Works union refused to accept this and a serious dispute was threatened. The Government of Bihar stepped in and, on 20th October 1940, appointed, under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, a Board of Conciliation consisting of Sir Khaja Mohammed Noor, Kt., C.B.E., with Mr. S. K. Das as Secretary. This Board, whose Report was published in an Extraordinary Issue of the Bihar Government Gazette dated 11th January 1941, was successful in securing a settlement of the dispute between the Company and its workers on the following basis: Dearness Allowances to be granted on the following scales with retrospective effect from 1st August, 1940. To those earning Rs. 50 per month and below, Rs. 2-8-0 per month; over Rs. 50 and upto Rs. 75, Rs. 3 per month; over Rs. 75 and upto Rs. 100, Rs. 3-8-0 per month; and over Rs. 100 and up to Rs. 125, Rs. 4 per month. "Earnings" are to include all emoluments but not the profit sharing bonus.

We have so far given brief accounts of the official action taken in the matter of dearness allowances on Railways and in the more important industries in all Provinces in India. While it is obviously impossible to give here similar accounts of the hundreds of other disputes that have occurred on this question both in Bombay and in the other Provinces of India since the beginning of the War, we give below the scales of dearness allowances or increases in wages granted in some of the major industries both in Bombay and in other Provinces. Information regarding the action taken by Provincial Governments in respect of their own employees is also included wherever the information is available.

Government of India—

Government of India Employees: The Government of India have decided to dearness allowances to their own low paid employees in the various Provinces at the same rates and on the same conditions as those adopted by the Provincial Governments of those Provinces.

Bengal—

Government Employees: More than 66,000 persons in the employ of the Government of Bengal secured a dearness allowance of Re. 1 per month from February 1941. The allowance is paid subject to the condition that the price of the cheapest common rice in Calcutta must rise to 8 standard seers per rupee and must remain at or above that level for three months. This situation came into effect in February 1941.

Jute Industry: The Indian Jute Mills Association, after consultation with the Hon'ble the Labour Minister, announced on 16th November 1939, a general increment of 10 per cent., which was strictly to be regarded not as a war allowance but as a restoration of wage cuts made in the slump period about three years ago.

Calcutta Public Utility Companies: To workers drawing under Rs. 30 per month, Rs. 2, with the exception of the Oriental Gas Company which gave Rs. 2 to workers earning under Rs. 20 and Rs. 3 to workers earning between Rs. 20 and Rs. 30; Rs. 30 to Rs. 35—Rs. 3; the Calcutta Tramways gave Rs. 4 to workers earning between Rs. 51 and Rs. 74 and the Calcutta Electric

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Supply Corporation Rs. 4 to those earning between Rs. 50 and Rs. 96. In the former case earnings between Rs. 51 and Rs. 53 were to be made up to Rs. 53 and in the latter, earnings between Rs. 96 and Rs. 100 to Rs. 100.

Calcutta Municipal Sweepers : Sweepers getting less than Rs. 30—Re. 1.

Calcutta Shipping Companies : On 14th September 1939, Calcutta Shipping Companies gave a 25 per cent. increase in wages to Indian seamen employed on 12 months' foreign agreements, and later a further 25 per cent., as a War Bonus to compensate them for the increased risk to life and property when sailing outside Eastern local waters. This War Bonus was increased to 75 per cent. from September 1940, on 12 months' foreign agreements.

United Provinces—

Textile Mills : The local Mazdoor Sabha at Cawnpore convened a Dear Food Allowance Conference on 21st January 1940, to formulate the demands of the workers. On the eve of this Conference, the Employers' Association of Northern India notified their intention to grant dear food allowances on a graduated scale: workers in Jute Mills earning under Rs. 14 per month were to get two annas in the rupee; Rs. 14 to Rs. 18—1 anna six pies in the rupees; Rs. 18 to Rs. 24—one anna in the rupee; Rs. 24 and under Rs. 30—nine pies in the rupee; and over Rs. 30 to Rs. 75—half an anna in the rupee. Similar allowances but with a different grading of monthly earnings were to be given to workers in cotton and woollen mills in the Province.

Madras—

Government Employees : By virtue of a Resolution dated 18th November 1940, a compensatory cost of living allowance at a flat rate of one rupee per month is to be given to Government servants in receipt of pay not exceeding Rs. 40 per month in Madras City and Rs. 30 per month in mofussil centres, when the Madras City Cost of Living Index stands at 112 over a period of three consecutive months. It will be discontinued when the average of the monthly index figures for three consecutive months falls below 112.

Cotton Mills : One anna per day to male workers and half an anna per day to women and children.

Match Making Concerns : 6¼ per cent. to those earning less than Rs. 50.

Municipal Scavengers : Re. 1 per month.

Some Other Concerns : Re. 1 per month to those earning under Rs. 30 per month.

Central Provinces and Berar—

Government Employees : According to a notification dated 20th November 1940, a compensatory cost of living allowance at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per month will be paid to all Government servants in receipt of a pay of Rs. 30 per month or less if and when the aggregate price of the staple food grains at the Headquarters town of any particular District in the Central Provinces has been maintained for a period of two months at eight seers to the rupee or less.

Cotton Textile Mills : Full information regarding the dearness allowances paid to cotton mill workers in Nagpur has been given above. *Burhanpur*—Burhanpur Tapti Mills, Half an anna per head per day. *Akola*—Sawatram Ramprasad Mills: Dearness Allowance including restoration of wage cut—20 per cent. for those earning under Rs. 10 per month; 15 per cent. for those between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20; 12½ per cent. for those between Rs. 20 and Rs. 40; and 10 per cent. to those earning over Rs. 40 per month.

Collieries : A War Allowance of two annas in the rupee or 12½ per cent. of wages has been given in certain Collieries.

Punjab—

On 5th January 1940, Government invited leading industrialists of the Province to a Conference presided over by the Hon. The Minister for Development to discuss the wage situation created by the rapid rise in prices. It was considered that it was for industrialists to take action themselves before being compelled to do so by strikes and other manifestations of labour discontent. The meeting decided that it was as yet premature to take any steps to increase the wages of the workers. Since then several individual units have granted dearness allowances ranging from 6¼ to 18 per cent. of wages.

Delhi—

Cotton Mills : For workers earning up to Rs. 20 per month—a lump sum payment of Rs. 2-8-0; Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 (in one mill and Rs. 50 in another)—12½ per cent; Rs. 40 to Rs. 75 in one mill—Rs. 5 lump sum; Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 in another mill—7½ per cent.

Bombay—

Government Employees : The Government of Bombay have decided to grant a dearness allowance at a flat rate of Rs. 2 per month to whole time Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 39 per month in Bombay City or Rs. 29 per month in the mofussil. Persons earning more than these figures but less than Rs. 41 and Rs. 31 per month respectively will be brought up to these figures. The allowance will be paid in any particular month throughout the Province if the Bombay Cost of Living Index, averaged over the three preceding months is 117 or more and will be discontinued if the average for three consecutive months falls below 117, the discontinuance taking effect only from the fourth month without retrospective effect.

Cotton, Silk and Woollen Textile Mills : Full details have been given above.

Bombay Municipality: Rs. 2 to those drawing Rs. 50 per month or less and one anna three pies per day to daily wage earners.

Thana Municipality : Rs. 4 to those drawing under Rs. 75 per month.

Ahmedabad Municipality : Rs. 2 per month under Rs. 30; Rs. 30 and over—one anna per day.

Poona District Board: Rs. 3 per month.

Bombay Port Trust : Same as Bombay Municipality.

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Bombay Gas Company : One anna and three pies per day in addition to the War Allowances paid during the first World War.

Oil Storage Plants : Rs. 3 per month in some concerns and two annas per day in some others.

Soap Factories : Two annas per day.

Times of India Press : Two annas per day.

Aerated Water Manufacturers : Rs. 2 per month (in some concerns).

Engineering Firms : Mostly round about 10 per cent. of pay.

Sind—

Government Employees : Government servants whose pay does not exceed Rs. 16 per month will be entitled to a grain compensation allowance of Re. 1 per month and those whose pay exceeds Rs. 16 but not Rs. 30 per month an allowance of Rs. 2 per month in any month when the combined price of rice and wheat in Karachi shows an increase of between 50 and 75 per cent. over the pre-war price of Rs. 3-14-0 per maund. When prices exceed 75 per cent. over pre-war prices the allowances in each category will be increased by Re. 1 per month.

Steamship Companies : One company gives 30 per cent. to all employees earning under Rs. 200 per month and 20 per cent. to those earning Rs. 220 per month and over. Those between Rs. 200 and Rs. 220 get allowances ranging from 27½ down to 22½ per cent. Another Company gives a uniform 20 per cent.

Flour Mills : 15 per cent. to those drawing under Rs. 30 and 10 per cent. to those drawing over Rs. 30 per month.

Assam—

Government Employees : All Government servants in receipt of a pay of Rs. 30 per month or less will receive an allowance at the rate of one anna in the rupee of their pay when the average price of rice for the Province rises from the pre-war average of 11 seers to 8 seers to the rupee and a second anna when it goes to 6 seers.

Oil Companies : From 1st May 1940 Rs. 3 per head per month in one company and allowances ranging from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 4 per month, varying according to the cost of living, in another.

Tea Plantations : Dearness of food has been dealt with by grant of increased work and sale of rice at concession rates.

Orissa—

Government Employees : Grain Compensation Allowance at the rate of Re. 1 per month will be payable to all Government servants in the Province whose pay is Rs. 30 per month or less when the average retail price of rice in the Province for all headquarters and sub-divisional stations, as published in the Orissa Gazette, taken over three preceding calendar months, is dearer than nine standard seers to the rupee.

Bihar—

Tata Iron and Steel Works, Jamshedpur: Full details have been given above.

Collieries : Several strikes occurred during the year in the Jharia Coalfield in which the workers demanded an increase of wages, a dearness allowance, or a war bonus amounting to 30 to 40 per cent. above the pre-war level of wages. In view of the prevailing agitation for increased wages on the ground that the cost of living had increased, the Government of India with the concurrence of the Provincial Government and the coal industry appointed Mr. A. Hughes, I.C.S., late Commissioner of Labour, Bengal, as a Special Officer to make an inquiry into the changes in the cost of living due to war conditions in the Bihar Coalfields. This Report has been submitted to the Government of India but it has not yet been published.

A large number of employers both in the cotton textile industry in centres outside the City of Bombay and in the engineering and other industries in Bombay and in other industrial centres in India waited to see what action the Millowners' Association, Bombay, would take following the recommendations made by the Rangnekar Board of Conciliation. When the Bombay Millowners' Association announced their intention of paying a dearness allowance at a flat rate of two annas per head per day with retrospective effect from December, 1939, many employers in other industries fell into line and granted similar dearness allowances but the dates of the 'retrospective effect' varied. Some gave the allowance for a month back, some for two months and others for three months back. The general tendency in the grant of these dearness of food allowances has been to give a lump sum figure per month or per day in preference to a general percentage increase. The object of this is to benefit the more poorly paid workers and at the same time to give the necessary measure of relief to the better paid categories. The dearness allowances at the rate of two annas per head per day were to hold good until the Bombay Cost of Living Index number reached 123 and remained at that or at a higher level for three consecutive months when they would be subject to revision. When the Rangnekar Board made their recommendations (February 1940) the index stood at 112. In June 1941, the Bombay Cost of Living Index stood at 122. The Bombay Labour Office handled a large number of conciliation cases during the months of March to June 1941 in connexion with demands for increases in the rates of dearness allowances already granted. Many of these cases were prevented from resulting in strikes on the employers giving the assurance that they would fall into line with any action which the Millowners' Association, Bombay, would take in revising the existing scales when the upward margins recommended by the Rangnekar Board for revision were reached. It may be confidently anticipated that as soon as the Bombay Cost of Living Index touches 123 and remains at that or at a higher level for three consecutive months, considerable agitation for increases in the dearness allowances will arise. The publishers of the Indian Year Book have, therefore, given full information on this subject in order that employers may have sufficient data readily available to enable them to reach quick decisions so that serious dislocation of industry and interruption of work—specially for the war effort—may be prevented.

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DEMAND FOR UNIFORM LABOUR LAWS IN INDIA.

In an earlier paragraph in this section we stated that with the advent of Provincial Autonomy in India with effect from 1st April 1937, many Provincial Governments had initiated widespread schemes for new labour legislation. It might have been expected that a certain measure of uniformity both with regard to the scope of the contemplated labour laws and the pace at which they were to be enacted would be observed at least in those Provinces where Congress Governments were in power. But, whereas the Congress Government in Bombay had placed two important enactments such as the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, and the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1939, on the Statute Book, no similar legislation had been passed in such other important industrial Provinces where Congress Ministries had been functioning as Madras, the United Provinces, Bihar, and Central Provinces and Berar. The impetus towards enacting measures to improve the lot of the working classes, as a result, differred in intensity from one Province to another and there were wide gaps between labour amenities in different parts of India. These disparities, it was recognised, must inevitably tend to weaken the competing power of those Provinces where labour laws placed greater restrictions and imposed heavier financial burdens on the employers. Responsible spokesmen of industrial interests in the country, therefore, gave frequent expression to their sense of perturbation at the lack of uniformity and consistency in the labour policies which were being pursued by the different Provincial Governments and all Associations of Employers in the country suggested to the Government of India the desirability of some action to ensure co-ordinated action in respect of labour laws. The Government of India felt that unco-ordinated labour laws and unequal labour conditions in different Provinces of India tend to depress conditions of labour all over, rather than to advance them, and that the unfortunate results of such unco-ordinated labour laws and conditions have been the migration of industry from one area to another and the development of industries in areas which are not normally suited for them but which attract such development merely because of absence of labour laws. They decided, therefore, that both from the point of view of labour as much as from the point of view of the capitalist it was necessary to co-ordinate labour legislation and with this end in view the Government of India convened a Conference of Labour Ministers from the Provincial and the State Administrations to be held in New Delhi in November 1939. Owing, however, to the resignation of the Congress Ministries early in that month, the Conference could not be held then and had to be postponed to January 1940.

First Conference of Labour Ministers—

This was the first Conference of its kind and was attended by representatives with advisers from the Government of India, all the Industrial Provinces in India and the Baroda and Gwalior States. The Hon'ble Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Member for Commerce and Labour, presided and the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member for Communications and Railways, was also present. Dr. P. P. Pillai, Director of the International Labour Office, Indian Branch, and Mr. M. G. Srinivasan, Government Director of Industrial Concerns, Mysore, attended as observers. The agenda of the Conference covered the following subjects: (1) examination of existing labour laws such as the Factories Act, the Payment of Wages Act and the Trade Disputes Act with a view (*a*) to extend the operation of the first by making registration of all factories employing ten or more persons compulsory as against the present optional registration of such factories by Provincial Governments, (*b*) to amend the second in the light of its working during the last ten years, and (*c*) to make provision in the third for making all strikes and lockouts illegal until efforts had been made to secure a peaceful and amicable settlement of industrial disputes through conciliation, by arbitration or by the institution of an impartial inquiry the results of which would be accepted by both the parties to a dispute; (2) the desirability of extending "Shops" legislation to Provinces which had no laws on the subject; (3) the institution of schemes of sickness and unemployment insurance; (4) the regulation of hours of night shift work; (5) the granting, to industrial workers, of hollidays with pay; (6) provision of adequate industrial housing; (7) the collection of industrial and labour statistics; and (8) the recognition of trade unions and delegation of powers to Provincial Governments regarding unions whose objects are not confined to one Province. The conclusions reached at the conference were to be circulated to all the Provinces and Indian States for opinion and it was decided that questions relating to holidays with pay, extension of "Shops" legislation, granting of maternity benefits to women in mines, recognition of trade unions and the amendment of the Factories Act should be taken up for further discussion with a view to legislative action at the next Session of the Conference to be held in the following year. The Conference further agreed that Central Government undertakings in the Provinces such as Railways should be excluded from the scope of Provincial legislation but that in such undertakings the control of conditions of labour and the execution of power conferred by legislation should vest in the Centre. Regarding paid hollidays it was felt that paid hollidays should be given to workers deprived of weekly hollidays particularly in organized industries. The proceedings of the Conference have been published by the Government of India in Bulletin No. 70 of the Bulletins of Indian Industries and Labour, copies of which are obtainable at Rs. 1-4-0 each from the Manager of Publications, Delhi.

Joint Conference of Industrialists—

As stated above, the first Conference of the Labour Ministers had decided to circulate the provisional conclusions which had been reached to all Provincial Governments and administrations for opinion. These would in turn be circulated to all employers' associations for criticisms and comments. It appeared that as far as capital was concerned there should be a

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measure of unanimity in the opinions expressed by various employers associations in the different Provinces. With this object in view a Conference of Industrialists under the joint auspices of the Employers Federation of India and the All-India Organization of Industrial Employers was held in Bombay on 8th September 1940 under the Chairmanship of Sir Shri Ram to discuss the conclusions reached by the First Conference of Labour Ministers. The Conference was attended by representatives of about fifty organizations of employers and commercial bodies from almost all the important industrial centres in India. The Conference, while according its support to the principle of social and labour legislation aimed at improving the condition of the working classes, was of the opinion that (1) the Government of India should ensure that any measures undertaken should be on a strictly all-India basis including Indian States and Government undertakings both Central and Provincial; (2) the burdens imposed should not be such as adversely to affect industry; (3) due consideration should be given to the special difficulties confronting industries in India and to the burdens already imposed by existing or to be imposed by contemplated Central and Provincial taxation; and (4) when Labour Legislation of an all-India character is undertaken by the Central Government with a view to secure uniformity, Provincial Governments should be urged not to undertake legislation on the same or allied subjects. Regarding the subject of sickness insurance, the Conference generally agreed to the basic principles underlying the necessity for such legislation but they held that if such legislation was to be adopted in India the burden should not be placed on the employers alone and that both the State and Labour should contribute to the cost. legislation on the subject should be Central and it should apply to all important industries including Government undertakings, and similar legislation should be concurrently enacted in all Indian States. Regarding legislation for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes, the Conference decided that the existing Central Act should be amended in the light of the experience gained during the last ten years and that pending such amendment no other Provincial Government should adopt legislation on the lines of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938. The most important decision reached by the Conference was that the Government of India should appoint a Standing Advisory Council consisting of representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments, the Indian States and employers and labour to which all proposed Labour Legislation should be referred for criticism and opinion and that a convention should be established whereby the recommendations of this Council should ordinarily be followed by all Governments and States. The Conference discussed the subjects of holidays with pay and the recognition of trade unions but no decisions were reached.

Labour Member, Government of India, meets representatives of Employers and Labour—

A noteworthy step taken by the Government of India towards securing co-ordination in Labour Legislation in India was the decision reached by the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Labour Member, Government of India, to meet representative employers and Labour Leaders in two separate conferences to be held at Calcutta on the 5th and 6th January 1941, in order to discuss the Central Government's programme of new labour legislation in the immediate future. The agenda for the discussions covered the proposed amendment of the Trade Disputes Act, holidays with pay, extension of maternity benefits to women workers in mines, recognition of trade unions and legislation regarding shop assistants. The Labour Member first met the following delegation of the All-India Trade Union Congress on Sunday, 5th January 1941: Mr. V. R. Kalappa, President; Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., General Secretary; Dr. Suresh Chandra Bannerjee, ex-President; Dr. Charu Chandra Bannerjee; Miss Shanta Bhalerao; and Messrs. R. S. Nimbkar, S. C. Joshi, G. M. Khan, Selvapathy Chetty, K. S. V. Naidu and N. K. Bose. The following representatives of the Employers' Federation of India and the All-India Organization of Industrial Employers were interviewed on Monday, the 6th January 1941: Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E., the Hon. Mr. J. H. S. Richardson, Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Mr. J. B. Ross, Mr. R. J. Griffiths, Mr. D. V. Bullock, Sir F. E. James, Mr. H. A. Wilkinson; and Mr. T. Maloney (Secretary) representing the Employers' Federation of India; and Sir Shri Ram, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr. A. L. Ojha, Lala Padampat Singhania, Mr. B. M. Birla, Mr. Gurusaram Lal, Mr. Akhil Bandhu Guha, Mr. Karamchand Thappar and Mr. D. G. Mulherkar (Secretary), representing the All-India Organization of Industrial Employers. The discussions at both the Conferences were of a fairly general character. As was naturally to be expected the Labour Delegation asked for the maximum possible concessions to be made in the drafting of the proposed legislation whilst the representatives of the Employers' Associations endeavoured to tone down the proposals as much as they could. The two Conferences were, however, of considerable help to the Government of India as they enabled the Labour Member to strike at possible middle courses that would be acceptable to both capital and labour. Moreover, these Conferences placed Government in possession of the opinions of both sides which was necessary for the purposes of the Second Ministers Conference which was to be held at New Delhi at the end of January 1941.

Second Labour Ministers' Conference—

The Second Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference was held at New Delhi on the 27th and 28th January 1941 under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, the Labour Member of the Viceroy's Council. In his opening address, the object of holding these Conferences was described by the President as three-fold: (1) the great importance of ensuring the healthy and peaceful development of industries, especially in war time; (2) consideration of the rapid growth of divergence in labour standards among the various political units of the country and the checking of the adverse economic consequences of such divergence on industrial development;

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and (3) anticipation and examination of problems of readjustment of great magnitude and overwhelming importance which were bound to arise when the war was over necessitating co-ordination of effort and goodwill on the part of various interests. The Labour Member told the Conference that the time had not yet come when a Joint Industrial Council on the lines suggested by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour should be constituted but that the Government had decided to make a beginning in this direction by holding these conferences in order to pool experience and arrive at a measure of unanimity regarding the further enactment of labour laws. The Agenda for this Conference covered the question of the preparation of Bills for amendments of the Factories, the Trade Unions and the Trade Disputes Act and for legislating for the grant of holidays with pay and the payment of maternity benefits to women in mines. The extension of 'Shops' legislation to Provinces which had no laws on the subject and Sickness Insurance were also discussed. We give below a brief resume of the decisions which the Conference is reported to have reached on these subjects (the Official Report of this Conference not having been published by the time we went to Press):

1. *Amendment of the Trade Disputes Act.*—The Conference decided that this should aim at eliminating abrupt dislocations in industry by strikes and lockouts declared during or before conciliation. This could be done by laying down that in all cases before a strike or lockout is begun, two weeks' notice should be given to the other party as well as to the Conciliation Officers appointed by Government together with a statement of reasons for the action contemplated. It was not proposed to abolish strikes altogether but to provide institutional machinery for insuring industrial peace and averting hastily declared strikes and lockouts.

2. *Amendment of the Factories Act.*—It was decided that Section 5 of the Factories Act should be so amended that all factories employing ten or more persons would be notified as factories. It was also decided to add an additional provision in this Act prescribing that factory workers deprived of their weekly days of rest should be given paid holidays during the course of the year upto a limit not exceeding the number of days of which they were deprived.

3. *Holidays with Pay.*—The Conference decided that the Government of India should prepare a Draft Bill providing that workers in all non-seasonal factories should every year be given holidays with pay of at least six working days in addition to the customary holidays and that non-adult workers should get double this period.

4. *Amendmend of the Trade Unions Act for Recognition of Unions.*—It was decided that the Government of India should lay down, legislatively, certain basic conditions for recognition of trade unions by Governments and that once unions are recognised by a Provincial Government they should also be recognised by the employer or employers' associations concerned. It was held that membership of trade unions should not be restricted on communal or religious grounds. Details regarding the percentage of membership to total strength and the unions' rights and privileges would be left to be worked out by the Provincial Governments.

5. *Maternity Benefits to Women Workers in Mines.*—The Conference decided that coordination was desirable in the matter of maternity benefit legislation. The existing legislation shows considerable differences in the qualifying periods for which benefits are granted and in the rates of benefit paid. For the moment, however, it was decided to extend maternity benefits to women workers in mines.

6. *Extension of 'Shops' Legislation.*—We have given full details of the divergent character of the existing laws on this subject above under the heading of "Shops Legislation in India." The Conference decided that it would be its object to eliminate varying standards but for the moment, however, it decided that a weekly day of rest for shop employees should be enforced in those Provinces which had so far not adopted any legislation on the subject. And,

7. *Sickness Insurance.*—The Conference resolved that legislation on this subject should be postponed pending a necessary preliminary actuarial examination to be financed by Government and involving contributions from employers and workers was completed. Certain organized industries like the textiles, cement and steel were selected for the actuarial survey. The completion of such an inquiry would take eighteen months and it would be on the results of that inquiry that the details of the scheme would be eventually worked out. The Conference, however, made it clear that Government—both Central and Provincial—would not make any financial contribution to any scheme that might be evolved.

INDIAN LABOUR AND THE WAR.

With the advent of the entry of Italy into the war and the sudden and unforeseen collapse of France, it was certain that all parts of the British Empire would have to make super human efforts to place at the disposal of the Mother Country men, money and the sinews of war. The Government of India launched a gigantic scheme for the recruitment and the training of a huge army in India. This army had to be supplied with food, clothing and modern military equipment. Owing primarily to difficulties in obtaining the necessary freight for the importation of this equipment into India it was at once apparent that much of it would have to be produced in India itself. A Central Headquarters Department of Supply with Provincial Branches all over India was established, expert technicians were imported into the country and large scale production of all types and kinds of munitions of war was commenced. It was at once apparent that Indian Labour would have to be mobilised for the purpose. National Service Labour Tribunals were, therefore, constituted and huge schemes for the training of technical staff were initiated. We give below short notes of the chief measures taken by Government in this direction:

Creation of National Service Labour Tribunals—

With the object of taking power to require industrial undertakings, including mines, in India to release technical personnel for employ-

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ment in factories under the Crown or declared to be engaged on work of national importance, the Governor-General promulgated the National Service (Technical Personnel) Ordinance, 1940, on the 28th June 1940. The term 'technical personnel' includes persons employed in the capacities enumerated in the Schedule attached to the Ordinance. These are divided into three groups: (1) Managerial Staff; (2) Supervisory Staff; and (3) Skilled and Semi-skilled trades. The first includes Works Managers and all kinds of Engineers; the second, foremen, inspectors, chargemen and *maistries*; whilst the third group includes almost all occupations in the engineering, electrical, wood and chemical trades; photo-litho operators, process photographers, litho-graphers and litho-printers; rope workers, riggers and slingers; motormen and petrol mechanics; and bricklayers and brick moulders. All 'technical personnel' over the age of 18 and under the age of 50 are, under heavy penalties for default, liable, when called upon to do so, to undertake employment in the National Service.

The Central Government has power to declare any factory which is engaged in the production of munitions or other war supplies or in work which is likely to assist the efficient prosecution of the war to be a factory engaged on work of national importance and on the declaration of a factory as such it becomes a "notified factory."

The Ordinance gives powers to the Central Government to constitute for such areas and in such places as it thinks fit National Service Labour Tribunals to exercise such functions as have been assigned to them by the Ordinance. Each Tribunal is to consist of a Chairman and not less than two other members all of whom must be servants of the Crown; it has the right to associate with itself in its deliberations such other persons as it thinks fit. Every 'notified factory' has the right to apply to a Tribunal or to the Central Government for technical personnel. The main function of a Tribunal is, therefore, to find the necessary personnel for such notified factory. With this object in view, National Service Labour Tribunals have been given power to ascertain particulars of the technical personnel employed in all industrial undertakings, the suitability of such personnel for employment in national service and the capacity of the undertaking to release such personnel or any part thereof for such employment. In order to enable the Tribunals to discharge these functions they have been given all the powers of Civil Courts for enforcing the attendance of witnesses, production of documents, recording of evidence on oath, etc., and also wide powers of inspection and the carrying out of trade tests. The Tribunals can call upon the management of any industrial undertaking other than a notified factory to release such technical personnel as it may specify, direct persons listed as 'technical personnel' who are unemployed or are not already employed in a notified factory to undertake employment in the national service, direct such persons to submit themselves to tests of their technical skill and they can lay down the terms of service of such persons subject to such conditions as may be prescribed. Once a notified factory applies to a Tribunal or to the Central Government for technical personnel it is obligatory for such concern to take into employment such personnel as may be sent to it and on such terms and conditions as the Tribunal or the Central Government may direct. Appeals against the decisions of a Tribunal lie with the Central Government.

No person employed in any industrial establishment who is classified under one of the capacities included in the Schedule annexed to the Ordinance can leave his employment unless he has previously obtained the permission in writing of the Tribunal. Correspondingly, no employer in any industrial undertaking can discharge, dismiss or release any person so classified unless he has given 15 days' notice of such intention to the Tribunal.

Whereas a Tribunal can control the engagement of technical personnel by industrial undertakings in such manner as it thinks fit, the Government of India alone has the power to transfer technical personnel from one notified factory to another. Similarly, no technical personnel employed in a training establishment or in a technical post under the Crown can be discharged from or leave his employment unless the head of the establishment concerned has previously obtained the permission in writing of the Central Government. All employers in non-notified factories are compelled to reinstate men who may be returned to their original posts on the same terms as obtained when their services were first requisitioned but these may be modified or compensation given on and after appeal to a Tribunal.

Penalties of imprisonment up to six months and a fine up to Rs. 1,000 are provided for infringements of the Ordinance.

The names of the Chairmen of and the addresses of the offices of the nine National Service Labour Tribunals which have been so far constituted in the various Provinces in India are as follows:—

1. Bengal: W. A. S. Lewis, I.C.S., Dewar House, 13, Hare Street, Calcutta.
2. Bombay: D. S. Bakhle, I.C.S., Vithal Buildings, Mint Road, Bombay.
3. Madras: V. Ramakrishna, I.C.S., Office of the Labour Commissioner, Madras.
4. United Provinces (also for Delhi and Ajmer Merwara): J. E. Pedley, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S., Office of the Labour Commissioner, Cawnpore.
5. Punjab (also for the North West Frontier Province): J. Slattery, O.B.E., I.P. (Retd.), Office of the Punjab and N. W. F. Province Joint Public Service Commission.
6. Sind (also for Baluchistan): M. A. Sayyid, M.A., LL.B., J.P., Sind Secretariat, Karachi.
7. Central Provinces and Berar: C. C. Desai, I.C.S., C.P. and Berar Civil Secretariat Building, Nagpur

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8. Bihar and Orissa: S. N. Mazumdar, I.C.S., Office of the Labour Commissioner, Bihar, Patna.

9. Assam: J. N. Taluqdar, I.C.S., Office of the Controller of Emigrant Labour, Shillong.

A two-day Session of a Conference of Presidents of National Service Labour Tribunals was held at New Delhi on the 29th and 30th January 1941 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Labour, with a view to pool experiences and decide on the methods likely to lead to greater efficiency and utility of the Tribunals.

Technical Training Scheme—

The Government of India in the Department of Labour announced, early in 1941, a Technical Training Scheme designed to provide for the intensive training of 15,000 semi-skilled tradesmen required for the technical branches of the Defence Services and Ordnance and Munitions factories during the 12 months ending March 1942. Of the 15,000 men required, 7,000 are general engineering fitters, 2,500 turners, 1,500 metal machinists, 1,200 electricians, 550 blacksmiths and 400 tin and copper smiths. The scheme covers not only special technical institutions to be opened for the purpose but also to factories and workshops in any part of India so as to make the fullest possible use of existing institutions and workshops. The maximum duration of the courses will be one year to be reduced to nine months if necessary. Trainees are to be passed out as soon as they successfully get through the specified trade tests. They are to receive Rs. 25 per month if they are matriculates and Rs. 20 per month if they are not plus free medical treatment and they are to find their own board and lodging. When the trainees have passed the necessary trade tests, the Chairman of the National Service Labour Tribunal in the area in which the persons are trained, will decide in consultation with the Technical Recruiting Officer as to how the trainees should be disposed of.

Candidates for technical training under this scheme will ordinarily be selected by the National Service Labour Tribunals constituted for each Province and to whom application for participating in the scheme has to be made. No guarantee is given or implied that trainees will be provided with employment on the completion of their training. Each trainee will receive travelling expenses from his home to the training centre to which he is posted and also from the centre to the place of employment if he is selected for employment on the conclusion of his training. Every person selected for training has to enter into an undertaking to accept any employment that may be offered to him under the Crown either in India or overseas and the parent or guardian of such person has to give a further undertaking guaranteeing to refund all expenses incurred on his training in the event of his failing to carry out the undertaking.

Bevin Training Scheme—

In November 1940, Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Minister of Labour, made a statement in the House of Commons regarding a scheme which he proposed to put into effect for training Indian workers in factories and workshops in England. The object of the scheme was to accelerate munitions production in India and, at the same time, to inculcate in the men an appreciation of British methods of industrial co-operation between employers and workers and the value of sound trade union principles. Details of the proposed scheme were published by the Government of India in December 1940.

Candidates for the scheme are to be chosen (*a*) from the working classes, preferably from among men of the Engineering trades, *e.g.*, fitters, turners, millers and grinders drawing wages of Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 per month; and (*b*) from among students of technical institutions; but, the number selected from the latter group is to be restricted to ten per cent. of the total. Candidates from the former group must have had experience of factory work and have given promise of intelligence and adaptability. Candidates may be married or single but they should be young and not below the age of 18, healthy, intelligent, able to read, write and do simple calculations and possess manual dexterity and some knowledge of English. Preference is to be given to persons who are likely to be adaptable to conditions in England and especially to those who are prepared to mix and are least likely to raise difficulties over food which is to be on the English style and not on a caste or communal basis. The selection of candidates is made by the National Service Labour Tribunals in consultation with the Regional Inspectors of Technical Training and large industrial employers including Railway Administrations. All selected candidates are to produce certificates of recent vaccination and to pass strict medical tests particularly to show that they are free from any kind of tubercular trouble.

The courses of training are to cover engineering occupations mainly, *e.g.*, fitting and machine operating and are to cover a period of six months which might be extended in particular cases. For the first three months the trainees are to work at special training centres where they are to receive elementary training and instruction in English and are to have time to become acclimatized. They are then to be placed in groups with selected employers in factories where they will receive training side by side with British workmen. For the first month after the arrival of a batch of candidates in England, they are to be accommodated in a hostel run on English lines under a carefully selected manager after which they are to be lodged with selected British families.

All selected candidates will receive travelling allowances (inter class fares plus Re. 1 per day for subsistence allowance) to port of embarkation and from port of disembarkation on return, free return passage and food on the journey to and from the United Kingdom, a subsistence allowance of Rs. 20 per month for the whole period of journey from home to England and back

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to home, the necessary warm outfit in India plus an allowance in the United Kingdom for the purchase of suitable clothing and while under training in England an allowance sufficient to cover the cost of boarding and lodging plus pocket money at the rates of eight and six shillings per week according as the candidate is over or under 20 years of age. In addition to the above, separation allowances of Rs. 35 per month will be paid in India to the families of married men.

On their return to India, the services of the trainees will be at the disposal of the National Service Labour Tribunals originally concerned with their selection and these Tribunals will decide how best their services can be utilised, but no guarantee of employment is given.

By the time we went to Press, two batches of 50 candidates each had been selected and forwarded to the United Kingdom—one in February and the other in May 1941. The first batch reached England in the beginning of May and were personally received by the Minister of Labour on arrival in London. Among the one hundred candidates so far selected, nineteen were from Bombay, seventeen each from Bengal and Madras, fifteen from the United Provinces, twelve each from 'Bihar and Orissa' and 'the Punjab, North West Frontier Province and Sind,' seven from the Central Provinces and Berar and one from Assam.

Attitude of Indian Labour towards War—

At a large rally of 100,000 industrial workers in the City and Suburbs of Calcutta held on 4th January, 1941, under the chairmanship of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A. (Central), resolutions pledging the support of Indian Labour to British workers in their struggle against Nazism and Fascism until the bitter end were adopted. Mr. M. N. Roy, addressing a monster anti-Fascist rally at Jamshedpur on 12th January, 1941, stated: "We shall be false to the international ideals of the labour movement if we fail to extend our helping hand to our British comrades in this moment of their great trial."

This concludes our historical survey of the growth of the Labour Problem in India. In this survey factory legislation and legislation in connection with payment of wages has been dealt with as exhaustively as space permitted. We now deal more briefly with other important phases connected with labour in India.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN INDIA.

In 1922 India obtained recognition by the League of Nations as one of the eight chief industrial countries of the world. As such she is entitled to a permanent seat on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation. In the memorandum prepared by the India Office of the British Government for the substantiation of India's claims as such the following figures were given to illustrate the industrial importance of the country:—

> "Twenty-eight million agricultural workers excluding peasant proprietors; 141,000 maritime workers, lascars, etc., a figure second only to that of the United Kingdom; over twenty million workers in industry, including cottage industries, mines and transport; railway mileage in excess of that in every country in the world except the United States of America."

The figures for the 1931 population census which revealed a total population of nearly 353 millions show that the number of agricultural workers had increased to nearly thirty-one and a half millions. This figure excludes cultivating owners (27 millions), cultivating tenants (34 millions), landlords (over three millions) and 'others' (six and a half millions). The number of earners plus working dependants in industry, trade, transport and mines amounts to twenty-six millions. Domestic servants number eleven millions. These figures, at the best, must be considered as estimates, because even to-day no reliable statistics are available in India to show approximately correct figures of the numbers employed in each branch of industry in India. There has been no famine or epidemic of any importance in India since 1931 and the growth in population is estimated at three to four millions per annum. According to the provisional enumeration of the figures for the 1941 Census, the total population of India is expected to exceed four hundred millions.

The statistics contained in the annual administration reports for factories and mines show the numbers of persons employed in factories and mines which are subject to the control of the Factories and the Mines Acts. As far as factories are concerned, it is known that there are thousands of small factories in India which are not subject to any control and no statistics are therefore available to show the numbers employed in such concerns. All that the annual factory statistics show are the numbers of factories which are controlled by the Indian Factories Act in any particular year and the numbers employed in such factories. With each expansion in the definition of the term 'factory' more existing factories come under control and are therefore included in the statistics. Such expansions mainly occurred in the years immediately following the passing of the 1891, 1911, 1922 and 1934 Acts, but since 1937 most Provincial Governments have made a wider use of the powers conferred on them by Section 5 of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, and have notified many small concerns as "factories," for example, nearly 700 small handloom concerns, printing presses and engineering workshops were notified as factories in the Province of Bombay during the year 1938. The following figures show the growth of the factory population in India during the last forty-four years:

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Factory Statistics, 1894-1939.

Year.	Number of working Factories.	Average daily number employed.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1894 ..	815	275,806	53,127	20,877	349,810
1898 ..	1,098	334,594	60,603	27,532	422,729
1902 ..	1,533	424,375	85,882	31,377	541,634
1906 ..	1,855	546,693	102,796	41,223	690,712
1910 ..	2,359	624,945	115,540	52,026	792,511
1914 ..	2,936	746,773	144,157	60,043	950,973
1918 ..	3,436	897,469	161,343	64,110	1,122,922
1922 ..	5,144	1,086,457	206,887	67,628	1,361,002
1926 ..	7,251	1,208,628	249,669	60,094	1,518,391
1930 ..	8,148	1,235,425	254,905	37,972	1,528,302
1934 ..	8,658	1,248,009	220,860	18,362	1,487,231
1935 ..	8,831	1,360,131	235,344	15,457	1,610,932
1936 ..	9,323	1,400,210	239,875	12,062	1,652,147
1937* ..	8,930	1,427,103	237,933	10,833	1,675,869
1938* ..	9,743	1,481,914	245,099	10,742	1,737,755
1939 ..	10,466	1,498,218	243,516	9,403	1,751,137

* The figures for 1937 and onwards are exclusive of Burma.

"Adolescents" are a new class created by the Indian Factories Act, 1934, to cover persons between the ages of 15 and 17 who have not secured certificates of fitness for employment as adults and who must continue to be employed as children. In the above table, however, the figures for male and female adolescents which have been shown separately in the Factory Statistics for the years 1935 to 1939 have been included in the figures for adult males and adult women.

The average daily number of children employed in factories shows a steady fall since 1922. This is due to stricter administration and better inspection and certification after the passing of the Amending Act of 1922. As against 67,628 children employed in 5,144 factories, in that year, the number employed in 10,466 factories in 1939 fell to 9,403. It is noteworthy that the Millowners' Association, Bombay, reached a decision in 1922 that no children should be employed in any textile mill in Bombay City after that year. The following table gives the detailed factory statistics for the year 1939 by provinces and age and sex groups :—

Detailed Factory Statistics for 1939.

Province.	Number of working Factories.	Average daily number of workers employed.				
		Adult Males.	Adult Women.	Adolescents.	Children.	Total.
Madras	1,811	133,843	50,936	8,541	3,946	197,266
Bombay	3,120	390,817	70,597	3,706	920	466,040
Sind	324	20,526	4,252	176	41	24,995
Bengal	1,725	504,051	59,677	6,475	1,336	571,539
United Provinces	546	151,455	4,803	2,894	586	159,738
Punjab	800	68,716	7,388	1,289	909	78,302
Bihar	328	88,792	6,758	321	117	95,988
Orissa	88	3,852	1,415	93	11	5,371
Central Provinces & Berar	740	44,414	19,372	453	255	64,494
Assam	773	37,414	11,009	2,550	1,030	52,003
North-West Frontier Province	36	1,190	72	..	6	1,268
Baluchistan	15	1,977	20	..	26	2,023
Ajmer Merwara	36	12,311	999	7	13	13,330
Delhi	111	15,412	1,718	90	180	17,400
Bangalore and Coorg ..	13	953	398	2	27	1,380
Total ..	10,466	1,475,723	239,414	26,597	9,403	1,751,137

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The annual All-India reports give detailed figures of numbers employed, by age and sex groups, only for cotton spinning and weaving mills and for jute mills and not for the other industries. It is not possible, therefore, to give a table similar to the one above by industries. It is interesting, however, to observe that of the total numbers employed as given in the above table, 413,260 men, 63,516 women, 9,442 adolescents and 2,336 children were employed in cotton spinning and weaving mills and 256,847 men, 38,762 women, 3,324 adolescents and only 34 children were employed in jute mills. Out of the total number of 488,554 persons employed in cotton mills in British Provinces in India, 295,138 or 60·4 per cent. were employed in mills in the Province of Bombay and out of the total number of 298,967 persons employed in jute mills in British India, 281,229 or 94.07 per cent. were employed in jute mills in Bengal. The next most important factory industry is that of "engineering." This group covers engineering concerns proper, railway workshops, dockyards, metal ware factories, fine woodwork factories and saw mills, etc., and it covers between 25 to 30 per cent. of the total number employed in all factories.

MINING STATISTICS.

The collection of full statistics with regard to the number of persons employed in mines in India dates from 1924, that is to say, after the passing of the Indian Mines Act, 1923. The following table contains the statistics for the period 1924-1939 :—

Mining Statistics, 1924-1939.

Year.	Total number of mines which came under the Act.	Number of persons employed.		
		Underground and open workings.	Above ground.	Total.
1924 ..	1,804	167,779	90,498	258,277
1925 ..	2,011	168,554	84,303	253,857
1926 ..	1,897	189,371	70,742	260,113
1927 ..	1,992	196,341	72,949	269,290
1928 ..	1,948	197,398	70,273	267,671
1929 ..	1,732	199,908	69,783	269,701
1930 ..	1,669	191,915	69,752	261,667
1931 ..	1,471	170,638	60,144	230,782
1932 ..	1,281	151,924	52,734	204,658
1933 ..	1,424	153,942	52,565	206,507
1934 ..	1,675	170,820	58,561	229,381
1935 ..	1,813	189,263	64,707	253,970
1936 ..	1,973	199,917	69,676	269,593
1937 ..	1,925	195,554	72,304	267,858
1938 ..	1,953	223,984	82,276	306,260
1939 ..	1,864	223,486	81,858	305,344

MIGRATION.

The principal industry of India being agriculture there are naturally no large movements of population from one part to another. Where the migration figures are high it is generally in the small territorial units. Thus, Delhi has 41 per cent. of immigrants and Ajmere Merwara 19 per cent. while Ajmere City itself has as many immigrants as natives. Immigration influences the population of India very little. The 1931 Census shows only 730,562 persons as born outside the country as against 603,526 in 1921. The total emigration from the country is estimated at a million during the decade 1921-1931. The most important inter-provincial streams of migration are those between Assam and the other provinces in India, particularly Madras and Bihar and Orissa. At the last Census, Assam showed a net gain of nearly a million and a quarter due largely to the influx of immigrant labour on plantations. The greatest loss was shown by Bihar and Orissa which suffered to the extent of 1,291,567 persons. As between British India and the Native States, the tendency prior to 1921 was for migration into British India but the position during the decade 1921-1931 was reversed. The most striking example of this in 1931 was Bikaner State which showed a net gain of 161,303. As far as labour is concerned, the greatest fluidity is to be found in Assam and the greatest immobility in Bihar and Orissa where 959 out of every 1,000 persons in the province in 1931 were born therein. Emigration of Labour from India is mainly to Malaya, Ceylon and Natal. Problems connected with the immigration of Indians into Ceylon have recently become very acute and we therefore deal with this in a separate section below. The Annual Report on the working of the Indian Migration Act for the year 1939 states that 2,000 skilled workers left Bombay for work overseas during the year. Skilled emigrants numbering 1,395 were repatriated to India by their employers during the same year.

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In January 1940, the Government of India promulgated new rules designed to prevent illicit emigration of skilled workers from India and to protect the emigrants from malpractices. The rules apply for the present only to Bombay and provide for the compulsory licensing of passage brokers whose general business is to assist the emigrant to depart from India by booking passages. Recovery of the cost of recruitment from the prospective emigrant by the licensed broker is strictly prohibited.

METHODS OF RECRUITMENT.

One of the most difficult problems connected with industrial labour in India is the method followed for its recruitment. Minor variations in the method may be found as between industry and industry but the cardinal principle is the same in all industries and that is, recruitment through the medium of a recruiting agent, a *sardar*, a *mukkadam* or a jobber.

The methods by which the jobber or recruiting agent is remunerated by the employer vary. It is reported that in the Central Provinces labourers are purchased from private contractors at so much per head. In Bengal the recruiting agent receives a lump sum payment from which he pays his men and retains the balance himself. In the textile mills in the Bombay Presidency the jobbers receive fixed salaries and perquisites both in cash and in kind from the workers whom they recruit at the time of placement and also during employment. Recruitment through contractors is most prevalent in Burma owing to the scarcity of labour in that province.

The system of recruitment followed in the case of the better paid and the more skilled jobs —especially in the engineering industry and on railways—is different. Here also, recommendation by a foreman or a headman is an important factor but in most cases the recruitment is direct because the type of man required is generally available on the spot. On railways, a contract for a period of apprenticeship is almost always entered into. The terms of these contracts vary according to the types of apprenticeship. The periods of apprenticeship vary from two to five years according to the jobs for which the apprentices are trained.

As far as recruitment of the ordinary unskilled worker is concerned, the rapid industrialisation of many towns is creating a nucleus of permanent town dwellers and such of these as are out of employment have got into the habit of invading mill and factory gates in the mornings in the hope of securing substitute employment or of getting into a permanent vacancy. This labour is somewhat independent of the jobber but not entirely because they must keep in his good graces in order to continue in the employment which they are able to secure.

Existing methods of recruitment in Indian industries have received general condemnation on all sides and the Royal Commission on Indian Labour have devoted much space in their report to this question. For the guidance of employers, the Commission made the following recommendations :—

(*a*) Jobbers should be excluded from the engagement and dismissal of labour ;

(*b*) Whenever the scale of a factory permits it a labour officer should be appointed directly under the general manager. His main functions should be in regard to engagements, dismissal and discharge ;

(*c*) Where it is not possible to appoint a whole-time labour officer, the manager or some responsible officer should retain complete control over engagements and dismissals ;

(*d*) Employers' associations in co-operation with trade unions should adopt a common policy to stamp out bribery ;

(*e*) Where women are engaged in substantial numbers, at least one educated woman should be appointed in charge of their welfare and supervision ;

(*f*) Workers should be encouraged to apply for definite periods of leave and should go with a promise that on their return at the proper time they will be able to get back their old jobs on their return. Whenever possible an allowance should be given to the worker who goes on leave after approved service.

In pursuance of the Royal Commission's recommendations in the matter, several large organisations in India have appointed special labour officers to recruit and to look after the welfare of the labour force and from such reports as are available it is gathered that the system wherever introduced has been an unqualified success. It may therefore be anticipated that appointments of labour officers will be more widely resorted to in the near future. The Bombay Millowners' Association, in anticipation of the Commission's recommendations in the matter instructed their affiliated mills in January 1930 to introduce wherever possible, a policy of direct recruitment of labour instead of the existing practice of recruitment through jobbers. They also recommended the introduction of a system of granting discharge certificates to contain a complete record of a worker's service and to demand the production of such certificates before engaging new men. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Limited, in 1933, introduced a system of decasualisation in connection with their substitute labour for the eleven mills which they control in Bombay City. Each mill makes a monthly estimate of the number of temporary men which it is likely to engage during the month and issues employment cards to the required number. These men present themselves at the gates of their respective mills every morning and substitutes are engaged only from such men as have had these employment cards issued to them. This system which is now known as the *Badli Control System* has been officially adopted by the Bombay Millowners' Association and is universally followed by all cotton mills in Bombay City under the supervision of the Association's Labour Officer. The Government of Bombay have suggested to all cotton textile mills in the Province of Bombay that they should adopt the *Badli Control System* as followed by the Millowners' Association, Bombay.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, in March 1941, circulated all its member Mills that new recruitment should always be preceded by a reference to the employers in whose service the applicant was previously employed.

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RECRUITMENT OF PLANTATION LABOUR FOR ASSAM.

One of the earliest pieces of labour legislation in India was the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 which was designed mainly to regulate the recruitment and engagement of indentured labour for the tea plantations in that province. Owing to altering conditions, it had not been possible for many years to subject plantation workers to penal contracts and although several attempts had been made to improve the law by amendments of the main Act in 1908, 1915 and 1927 and by the issue of rules and regulations, these proved to be abortive and ineffective and the law on the subject became extremely confused. The whole question was subjected to a thorough examination by the Government of India and the provincial Governments in 1926-28 and by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30. The Commission recommended that the existing legislation should be replaced by a new enactment which should provide: (*a*) that no assisted emigrants from controlled areas should be forwarded to the Assam tea gardens except through a depot maintained either by the tea industry or by suitable groups of employers and approved by the local Government; (*b*) that the Government of India should have power to frame rules regarding transit arrangements, in particular for the laying down of certain prescribed routes to Assam and for the maintenance of depots at necessary intervals; (*c*) that the power conferred by section 3 of the 1901 Act to prohibit recruitment for Assam in particular localities should be withdrawn immediately; (*d*) that the existing Assam Labour Board should be abolished and that in its place a Controller of Immigrants in Assam should be appointed to look after the interests of emigrants from other provinces; (*e*) that every future assisted emigrant to an Assam tea garden should have the right after the first three years to be repatriated at his employer's expense, and that the Controller should be empowered to repatriate a garden worker at the expense of the employer within one year of his arrival if it is found necessary on the grounds of health, unsuitability of the work to his personal capacity or for other sufficient reason; and (*f*) that in the event of the recrudescence of abuses, Government should have power to reintroduce in any area the prohibition of recruitment otherwise than by means of licensed *garden-sirdars* and licensed recruiters. The Government of India implemented these recommendations in the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, which was brought into effect from the 1st April 1933.

THE TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR ACT, 1932.

The first object of this Act is to make it possible, on the one hand, to exercise all the control over the recruitment and forwarding of assisted emigrants to the Assam tea gardens as may be justified and required by the interests of actual and potential emigrants; and, on the other hand, to ensure that no restrictions are imposed which are not justified. Local Governments are empowered, subject to the control of the Government of India, to impose control over the forwarding of assisted emigrants (chapter III) or over both their recruitment and their forwarding as occasion may dictate (chapters III and IV). Employers are prevented from recruiting otherwise than by means of certificated *garden-sirdars* or licensed recruiters. It is made unlawful to assist persons under 16 to migrate unless they are accompanied by their parents or guardians. A married woman who is living with her husband may only be assisted to emigrate with the consent of the husband. Full effect was given to the Royal Commission's recommendations regarding repatriation (sections 7 to 11) and it is further provided that where an employer fails to make all the necessary arrangements for the repatriation of a worker within fifteen days from the date on which a right of repatriation arises to an emigrant labourer, the Controller may direct the employer to despatch such labourer and his family or to pay him such compensation as may be prescribed within such period as the Controller may fix (sections 13 and 15). Section 3 of the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Controller of Emigrants with some staff and possibly one or more Deputy Controllers for supervising the general administration of the system which the Act seeks to establish. The charges for this establishment are to be met from an annual cess called the Emigrant Labour Cess which is to be levied at such rate not exceeding Rs. 9 per emigrant as the Governor-General may determine for each year of levy. The cess is collected by the Controller by the sale of certificates of emigration. Every assisted emigrant has to be provided by the employing interest on whose behalf he was recruited with such a certificate. All particulars about the emigrant together with a running record of the details of his employment in Assam are given on it. Failure to provide a certificate is punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 500. The rate of cess was reduced by the Government of India from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 from 1st October 1938. The provisions of this Act were intended, in the first instance, to apply only to emigration for work on tea plantations in eight specified districts in Assam, but power is retained to extend its application to other industries and to other districts in Assam if necessary.

Statistics and information with regard to the number of emigrants, conditions of life, health and work and wages of labourers working on tea plantations in Assam are contained in the Annual Administration Reports on the working of the Assam Labour Board until 1933 and on the working of the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act after 1934.

A good state of affairs is shown to exist in Indian tea plantations in Assam according to the Annual Report on the working of the Tea District Emigrants Labour Act for the year 1939. The Province of Bombay continued to be an uncontrolled emigration area but notwithstanding this, 539 souls were recruited from this area during 1939. The total number of souls recruited during the year amounted to 28,871 as against 31,193 during 1938. By far the greater majority of these came from the two Provinces of Bihar and Orissa, *viz.*, 14,817 from Bihar and 8,937 from Orissa and of these, 12,233 souls were

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recruited at Ranchi and 3,924 at Sambalpur. Recruiting costs for the year were, on an average, Rs. 72-6-10 per adult and Rs. 55-0-4 per soul.

The total population of adult labourers working and not working on tea estates in Assam was 606,459 at the end of 1939 and of children 5641,47 making a total population of 1,170,606 as against 1,153,101 in the previous year. The average monthly earnings of men, women and children settled on the gardens amounted to Rs.7-15-3, Rs. 6-7-5 and Rs. 4-9-2 respectively in the Assam Valley and to Rs. 6-5-6, Rs. 4-5-6 and Rs. 3-2-2 respectively in the Surma Valley. In addition to cash wages, all estate labourers have the usual concessions of free housing, free fuel, free medical treatment, maternity benefits and the right of free grazing for their cattle. In addition to maternity benefit, some gardens also pay a special bonus of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 for each child born. Rice is supplied at concession rates in some gardens. The birth rate was 35·10 against 21·74 deaths per mille as compared with 33·74 and 23·11 respectively in the previous year.

The tea garden population consists mostly of Hindus, Christians and Animists. The number of Muslims is insignificant. Proper facilities are given to the labourers for the observance of their respective rites and religious festivals in all gardens. Facilities for playing football, hockey and other outdoor games are also afforded by several gardens.

IMMIGRATION OF INDIAN LABOUR INTO CEYLON.

The estimated total population of Ceylon at the end of 1940 was 5,981,000. Of these about 800,000 or over 13 per cent. were Indians. The principal industries of Ceylon are tea and rubber and of a total cultivated acreage of 3,536,437 acres, 605,200 acres are under rubber and 559,237 acres are under tea. The number of Indian labourers and their dependants on estates on the 31st December 1940 was 688,179 comprising 457,369 workers and 230,810 non-workers. Of the workers 205,269 were men, 191,282 women and 60,818 children. The total number of estates employing 5 or more Indian labourers and paying acreage fees to the Indian Immigration Fund on the 31st December 1939 was 1,322.

The arrangements connected with the provision of assisted passages for labourers emigrating from India to estates in Ceylon are in the hands of the Ceylon Imigration Commissioner appointed by the Government of Ceylon under Rule 3 of the Indian Emigration Rules, 1923, with the approval of the Government of India. His headquarters are at Trichinopoly which is the centre of the areas from which most labour has been recruited for this purpose in the past. He is also the head of the Ceylon Labour Commission of the Planters' Association of Ceylon, this Commission acting in the nature of Contractors to the Ceylon Government for carrying out the necessary rules and regulations required under the Indian Emigration Act. His Assistants, employed as Assistant Commissioners, are also Inspectors of emigration to enable them to carry out the aforementioned Rules. These officers are stationed at Trichinopoly and at Mandapam Camp. Other officials connected with emigration to Ceylon are the Protector of Emigrants at Mandapam who is appointed by the Government of Madras, assisted by a Medical Inspector, and a Superintendent at Mandapam Camp who is the representative of the Ceylon Emigration Commissioner in this Place of Accommodation under the Rules and who also acts as Quarantine Medical Officer in charge of the Quarantine Camp.

The Ceylon Labour Commission Officers look after the welfare of all labourers throughout their journey from the various depots until their arrival at Mandapam Camp which is the Place of Accommodation. Here, working in co-operation with the Protector of emigration, all labourers are examined, registration papers, etc., checked; and throughout their stay at the camp all details regarding their general wellbeing such as feeding, issue of clothes and *cumblies* are supervised. During their stay, the labourers are registered by the Ceylon Government Labour Department and the Quarantine Authorities enforce the provisions regarding detention, medical examination, vaccination, disinfection and the treatment of ankylostomiasis. The Protector of Emigrants is the final authority on the despatch of labourers proposing to go to Ceylon and his orders and wishes are carried out—the efficiency of the work being dependent on satisfactory liaison being maintained. The labourers on leaving Mandapam Camp proceed to Ceylon under the escort of Ceylon Government Escort Peons who look to the safety of all such labourers until they arrive at their destination stations in Ceylon.

In October, 1936, a Commission was appointed with Sir Edward Jackson as Sole Commissioner to enquire into the question of restriction of immigration into Ceylon with particular reference to whether such immigration had caused or was likely to cause unemployment or other economic injury to the permanent position of the Island and whether any restriction or control beyond that already existing should be imposed on such immigration and, if so, what form such restriction or control should take. The report of the Commission was published in April 1938. The Commission's main conclusions were : (1) As long as it is necessary for Ceylon to rely on immigrant workers and as long as she can get them from India, the rise and fall of immigration will follow the same rule, however the total numbers may be affected by increased employment of Ceylonese; (2) So far from causing economic injury to the permanent population, immigrant workers made possible an economic and general advance which could not have taken place without them and of the benefits of which the great majority of the population, directly or indirectly, share to-day; (3) There is no evidence to show that there is undercutting on the part of Indians in wages. Even if such undercutting exists at all, it is not a considerable factor influencing employment; (4) In the case of estate workers the existing means of control of immigration are fully adequate to enable the numbers entering the Island to be restricted to any extent desired; (5) In the case of non-estate workers any attempt to restrict the immigration of workers from India would be attended with grave risk to the economic prosperity of the Island until there is adequate provision —and there is none at present—that there is sufficient indigenous labour adequate and efficient enough to take up work which has so far

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been done by the immigrants ; (6) Having regard to the fact that the causes of such unemployment as there is among indigenous labourers are mainly to be found in long established racial tradition, social habits and deep-seated prejudices and disabilities growing from the same roots, restriction of Indian Immigration will not help the employment of Ceylonese. The weapon of restriction used too soon will merely deprive the Island of labour essential to its needs ; (7) Restriction by means of quotas or the compulsory employment of Ceylonese workers without sufficient proof that an adequate number of Ceylonese labour is available for work which Indians do at present will only cause grave risk to the sources of employment; and (8) The main problem is very definitely not one of preventing the immigrant workers from driving the Ceylonese out of work, but a problem of how to enable the Ceylonese workers to do the work which the immigrant has so far made his own.

The Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce of Ceylon decided in June 1938 to recommend to Government the prohibition of immigration into Ceylon as a measure to relieve local unemployment. This decision ignored the Jackson Report which advised against this prohibition. In June 1939 the Government of Ceylon issued orders for the repatriation of non-Ceylonese daily paid labour who entered Government service prior to 1st April 1939. The first lot of workers to be dismissed under these orders were those who arrived in Ceylon after 1st April 1934. These orders and the action taken thereon were the subject of universal condemnation in the Indian Press and the Government of India took retaliatory measures by ordering a ban, on 1st August, 1939, on the emigration of all persons departing from India to Ceylon for the purpose of unskilled work. This ban prevented all unskilled labourers from leaving India for agricultural work in Ceylon, but from its inception certain exemptions were made with the idea of minimising hardship entailed by its sudden imposition and the consequent separation and disruption of family life. Throughout 1940 and up to the moment of writing the question of hardship caused to the individual Indian labourer by the use of this political weapon has received the close attention of the authorities concerned, and from time to time certain exemptions from the ban have been allowed with the object of minimising distress, but the wider political differences between the two Governments being still unsettled the ban has remained in force with little actual alleviation being experienced.

Following a suggestion made by the Government of Ceylon and accepted by the Government of India, a mission from Ceylon visited New Delhi in November, 1940, to discuss in informal conversations with representatives of the Government of India, matters outstanding between the two countries, and to explore and prepare the way for formal negotiations later on. The Ceylon delegation consisted of the Hon'ble Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Huxham, O.M.G., the Hon'ble Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, and the Hon'ble Mr. G. C. S. Corea. The Government of India were represented by the Hon'ble Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., the Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, the Hon'ble Sir Alan Lloyd, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. S. Bozman, C.I.E., I.C.S., assisted by Mr. T. G. Rutherford, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., and Mr. A. Vittal Pai, O.B.E., I.C.S. The main subjects which it was agreed should come under discussion were : (*a*) the control of immigration into Ceylon ; (*b*) the dismissal of Indian daily paid workers ; (*c*) the question of Indian franchise and domicile ; and (*d*) certain restrictions on Indian rights and opportunities now imposed or sought to be contemplated. The exploratory talks broke down and the Conference failed in achieving any agreement owing to fundamental differences of opinion between the two delegations on the vital question of the status of the resident Indian population in Ceylon. The Government of India have prepared a special report on this Conference and copies of this are obtainable from the Government of India Press at New Delhi. It may, however, be of interest to observe that the conversations were bound to break down owing to the extreme views held by the members of the Ceylon delegation one of whom made the following observations at the beginning of the conversations : " We cannot absorb the full number of Indians in Ceylon. It is of course impossible to decide off-hand the particular quantum, but obviously the absorption of what corresponds to one-sixth of the total population of the country . . . . would undoubtedly lead to the possible result, as many of us see it, of the extermination of our own people. It is really becoming now a stark question of survival. Their (the Indians') absorbability, in the sense of all privileges being extended to the Indian population of Ceylon, must be so strictly limited as to prevent the dangers of that submergence which is going on very fast . . . "

Subsequently to the conversations the Government of Ceylon introduced two Bills in the State Council : (1) for the registration of all non-Ceylonese in the Island ; and (2) for the complete control of immigration into the Island. These Bills were passed by the State Council but at the time we went to Press no information was available as to the date or dates from which they would be brought into effect.

Full information regarding the economic position of Indians employed in tea and rubber estates in Ceylon together with statistics of migration into Ceylon are contained in the Annual Reports of the Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon. These reports are obtainable from the Manager, Government of India Press, New Delhi.

LABOUR IN INDIAN MINES AND THE MINES ACTS.

The conditions of employment of labour in Indian mines are governed by the Indian Mines Act, 1923, as amended by the Amending Act of 1935. The Act of 1923 which came into force from the 1st July 1924 replaced the earlier enactment of 1901. The Act of 1901 contained provisions designed to secure safety in mines and it provided for the maintenance of an inspecting staff but it contained no provisions regulating the employment of labour. This defect was first remedied by the 1923 Act, section 23 of which prescribed maximum limits of 54 hours per week for underground and 60 hours per week

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for aboveground workers. No limits were prescribed for daily hours. A daily limit of 12 hours was imposed for the first time by the Amending Act of 1928 which was brought into effect from 1st April 1930. As a result of the recommendations made in the matter by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the adoption of the Draft Convention on Hours of Work in Coal Mines by the Fifteenth Session of the International Labour Conference in 1931, the Government of India passed The Indian Mines (Amendment) Act, 1935, which was brought into effect from 1st October 1935. The main provisions of the law regarding hours and conditions of work in Indian Mines as it now stands, are as follows :—

(*a*) No person is to be employed in a mine for more than six days in any one week.

(*b*) No person employed aboveground in a mine is to be permitted to work for more than 54 hours in any one week or for more than ten hours in any one day ; and the periods of work of any such person are to be so arranged that along with any intervals of rest they shall not on any one day spread over more than eleven hours.

(*c*) The periods of work of a person employed below ground in a mine are to be reckoned from the time he leaves the surface to the time he returns to the surface and are not in any one day to spread over more than nine hours. No person is to be allowed to remain below ground except during his periods of work and where work below ground is carried on by a system of relays, the periods of work of all persons employed in the same relay are to be the same and are to be reckoned from the time the first person of the relay leaves the surface to the time the last person of the relay returns to the surface.

(*d*) The employment in any mine of children under fifteen years of age is prohibited.

(*e*) Accidents which cause bodily injury resulting in the enforced absence from work for more than seven days are to be recorded in the prescribed manner.

The Government of India promulgated regulations under section 29(*j*) of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, on the 7th March 1929 prohibiting the employment of any woman underground in the coal mines in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces and the salt mines in the Punjab with effect from the 1st July 1939 and in all other mines with effect from the 1st July 1929. As the summary exclusion of women in the main coal fields would have resulted in a very serious dislocation in the industry, a principle of gradualness was laid down and it was prescribed that in mines in certain provinces women might still be employed underground up to 1939 provided that the total number of women so employed at any time in any mine did not exceed a gradually decreasing percentage of the total number of both men and women employed underground. The annual decrease was to be 3 per cent. in coal and 4 per cent. in salt mines. Women are, however, permitted to work in open workings and on the surface. The total numbers so employed amounted to 26,353 and 24,093 respectively in 1939 as against 29,212 and 24,077 respectively in 1938.

In view of the prevailing agitation in the coalfields in Bihar for increased wages on the ground that the cost of living had increased, the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Provincial Government and the coal industry, appointed early in the year 1940, Mr. A. Hughes, I.C.S., late Commissioner of Labour, Bengal, as a Special Officer to make an inquiry into the changes in the cost of living due to war conditions in the Bihar Coalfields. Mr. Hughes submitted his report to Government in August 1940 but we understand that this is being treated as a confidential document.

By a notification dated 6th March 1914, the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar appointed Messrs. A. Hughes, I.C.S., and G. L. Watson, I.C.S., to make an inquiry into the condition of mining employees in the coalfields of the Chanda and Chhindwara Districts of the Province. This inquiry was in progress when we went to Press.

Whilst dealing with Labour in Indian Mines it is of interest to note that Mr. J. S. Allen, President Elect of The National Association of Colliery Managers whilst speaking on the subject of the many strikes that had occurred in Indian Coalfields during the year 1940 at the 27th Annual General Meeting of the Association held early in 1941 said that one of the first essentials for the Labour employed in this industry was the establishment of a minimum living wage. Mr. Allen remarked : "Surely it is not impossible to evolve a scheme whereby each and every one of them would be satisfied that the capitalist was getting a fair return for his money and the labourer a fair wage for his work."

HOURS OF WORK AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Although some associations of employers such as the Indian Jute Mills Association and the Millowners' Association, Bombay, have made efforts during the last few years to secure a certain measure of standardization in conditions in the concerns controlled by their members, conditions of work and employment in Indian industry vary widely not only between industry and industry and centre and centre but also between unit and unit in the same industry and in the same centre. At the best, therefore, it can only be possible to give broad generalisations for the more important industries and indications as to where further information can be found. As far as conditions in factories are concerned, the various provincial annual factory administration reports and the summaries compiled by the Government of India on the basis of these reports give valuable information on hours of work, etc. Information on conditions in Indian mines is contained in the annual all-India mines administration reports. The last word on almost all phases of conditions of work and employment is, however, contained in the series

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of four admirable reports published by the Government of Bombay in connection with the General Wage Census conducted by the Bombay Labour Office in all the perennial factories of the Province of Bombay in 1934. These four reports cover (1) the engineering, (2) the printing, (3) the textile (cotton, silk, wool and hosiery) and (4) all the remaining perennial factory industries. It is true that these reports are of a somewhat limited character in so far as territory is concerned, but owing to the existence of innumerable variations, the reports are fairly indicative of conditions in the whole of India.

HOURS OF WORK.

The existing restrictions in hours of work in factories and mines subject to the Indian Factories and Mines Acts have been described in the sections dealing with those Acts. Speaking broadly, hours in perennial factories are limited to 10 per day and 54 per week and in seasonal factories to 11 per day and 60 per week. The cotton textile industry in almost all centres works a uniform 9 hour day except in a few concerns which work a 9¾ or 10 hour day from Mondays to Fridays and a 5½ hours or 4 hour day on Saturdays. A recent development in the cotton textile industry is to work shifts on the basis of what is known as *The Relay System*. By this system a unit does not stop work during the noon recess and continues working throughout a whole shift, different batches of workers being given rest intervals by turns and the remainder being asked to do double substitute work for the time being. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., in certain of their cotton Mills in Bombay City, have been working three shifts of seven hours each for the last six or seven years; but conditions in these Mills are highly rationalised: that is to say, more machines are allotted to each worker, siders being asked to mind two sides and weavers six looms as against the normal of one side and two looms. As far as the Jute Mill industry is concerned, the Indian Jute Mills Association entered into an agreement intended to protect and defend the trade of the Indian Jute Mills which came into force on the 15th March 1939 for a period of five years in the first instance. The hours of work are to be ordinarily limited to forty-five per week. If 75 per cent. of the signatories vote for reduction, the hours of work may be reduced to a minimum limit of 40 hours per week and if 51 per cent. of the signatories vote for an increase the hours may be raised to a maximum limit of 54 which may be exceeded only under extraordinary circumstances such as a cycle of prosperity or war. Under such conditions Mills with 270 looms are entitled to work up to 72 hours per week. If one unit in a "group of mills," *i.e.*, under the same management, does not work the full complement of hours allowable, it may transfer the unutilised number of hours of work to the other unit under the same management.

As a result of the outbreak of War, large orders were placed with jute mills in India for gunny bags for the purpose of being used as sand bags. All jute mills in India, consequently, started working a full 54 hour week and when even this proved insufficient, jute mill managements requested Provincial Governments to grant them exemptions from the provisions of the Factories Act relating to weekly and daily hours of work. Such exemptions were granted to all jute mills in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar and the United Provinces. About the middle of the year 1940, however, the large orders for sandbags were nearing completion and owing to shortage of shipping similar orders were not likely to be forthcoming. The Indian Jute Mills' Association, therefore, with the approval of the Minister of Labour, Bengal, decided, in July, 1940, to reduce weekly hours of work in jute mills from 54 to 45. In the month of August stocks of heavy goods in the jute mills had increased by 2½ crores of yards and the Government of Bengal announced their intention to regulate the area under jute in accordance with the provisions of the Bengal Jute Regulation Act, 1940, in the interests of the growers themselves. By September the position had worsened and it appeared to be inevitable that a large number of heavy goods' looms would have to be 'sealed' with the consequential effect of throwing a large number of workers out of employment. In order, however, to prevent this the Indian Jute Mills' Association decided that the mills should work three weeks of 45 hours each and remain closed for one week. It was decided that in respect of the closed weeks, the mills should pay to all existing personnel, an allowance which, in the case of the lower paid workers, would amount to half of the wages they would normally earn, were the mills to work, and slightly less in the case of the more highly paid workers. In accordance with this decision all jute mills in Bengal are reported to have gone in for short time working from September 1940 to the end of March 1941 except during February when the whole month was worked. Since April 1941, jute mill have again been working fully at the rate of 45 hours per week. Hours of work in jute mills in Bengal have varied as follows during the last five years: 6th April 1936 to 28th July 1936, 50 hours a week; 29th July 1936 to 25th September 1938, 54 hours a week; 26th September 1938 to 19th February 1939, 45 hours a week (under Bengal Jute Ordinance); 20th February 1939 to 31st July 1939, 45 hours a week (under Agreement); 1st August 1939 to 16th September 1939, 40 hours a week (under agreement); 18th September 1939 to 4th November 1939, 54 hours a week (under Agreement); 6th November 1939 to 6th April 1940, 60 hours a week (under Agreement); 8th April 1940 to 1st July 1940, 54 hours a week. Since 1st July 1940, 45 hours per week with complete closure for one week out of every four during the months of September to December 1940, and during January and March 1941.

All the dock-yards, many of the larger engineering and almost all the railway workshops work a 48 hour week but the daily hours vary according to the number of hours worked on a short Saturday. The hours in many of the mechanic shops of textile mills and in the larger non-engineering factories are usually half an hour to an hour less than those for process workers and approximate more closely to those in large engineering plants. Factories engaged in the production of metalware, however, work the full number of hours permissible under the Factories Act as also do oil and sugar mills. Almost all

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seasonal factories work a uniform 10 hour day for all the days in the week except on the compulsory rest day which is not always on a Sunday especially in the districts where factory owners endeavour, as far as possible to close on the local bazaar day. Most factories engaged in the production of munitions of war now work the maximum weekly hours permitted by the Factories Act and exemptions absolving factories from observing the Statutory regulations have been granted by all Provincial Governments to many factories. The "Statistics of Factories" compiled by the Government of India for the year ending 31st December 1939 for all factories subject to the Factories Act, 1934, gives the following summary table regarding hours of work in all factories in India :—

Percentage of factories in which normal weekly hours are :—

	Not above 42	Between 42 & 48	Above 48		Not above 48	Between 48 & 54	Above 54
Perennial.				*Seasonal.*			
For Men ..	5	22	73	For Men ..	26	11	63
For Women ..	10	17	73	For Women ..	34	6	60

In all cases where continuous production is necessary such as in electricity generating plants and certain water pumping stations, work is arranged on a system of three shifts—the different shifts changing over every week or fortnight. The change-over is so arranged that every workman gets a rest period of at least twenty-four continuous hours once in one week.

The hours of work in Indian Mines vary widely and range from 38 to 51 hours per week. The following table sets out the average hours worked per week in underground workings in some of the more important mining fields in India during the year 1938.

Mineral Field.	Overseers.	Miners.	Loaders.	Skilled Labour.	Unskilled Labour.
Jharia Coalfield (Bihar)	49	46	46	47	47
Raniganj Coalfield (Bengal)	51	46	46	48	47
Giridh Coalfield (Bihar)	46	43	43	46	46
Assam Coalfields	51	49	51	52	51
Punjab Coalfields	46	43	41	44	44
Baluchistan Coalfields	37	38	37	40	42
Pench Valley Coalfields (C.P.)	51	48	49	50	50
Central Provinces Manganese	49	48	..	49	45

In open workings and on surface the weekly hours are slightly higher.

As far as railways are concerned, hours of work in railway workshops are controlled by the Indian Factories Act. Most of the larger running sheds have also recently been classified as factories and work in these large sheds is arranged on the basis of three shifts of eight hours each. In the smaller sheds where work is of a fairly intermittent character, systems of two shifts of twelve hours each obtain but the work of the individual is so arranged as not to work each operative for more than 8 hours. As far as the hours of work of other classes of Railway servants are concerned, the Indian Railways Act, 1890, was so amended in 1929 as to empower the Governor-General in Council to make rules for the limitation of hours of work and of grants of a periodical rest to certain classes of railway servants. Under the new powers, the Railway Servants Hours of Employment Rules, 1931, were promulgated and put into effect. These provide a 60-hour week for persons engaged in continuous work and an 84-hour week for employees whose work is of an essentially intermittent character. Persons in positions of supervision and management or who are already subject to the limitations imposed by other Acts such as in railway workshops, running staffs and watchmen, watermen, sweepers and gatekeepers whose work is both intermittent and of a specially light character are excluded from the operation of the Rules. The Report of the Supervisor of Railway Labour for the year 1939-40 states that all the Railways on which the Regulations in connection with Hours of Employment are now in force generally maintained a satisfactory standard in their application and took prompt measures to rectify the irregularities that were brought to their notice. The most important matter in which there were frequent differences of opinion between the Supervisor of Railway Labour and the Railway administrations was the classification of staff. In their natural desire to keep the expenditure low, Railway administrations are sometimes inclined to take a less liberal view and classify the staff as "essentially intermittent" when they should be "continuous" or exclude them altogether from the scope of the Regulations which should not be the case.

In addition to the organization created by the Government of India for supervision of Railway Labour there had existed another for

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Conciliation work on Railways. With effect from the 5th December 1939, however, these two separate organizations were merged into one and an additional Deputy Supervisor of Railway Labour was appointed. The Head of the Department, whose headquarters have been fixed at Calcutta, carries out the duties of conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, and is responsible for the proper administration of the Hours of Employment Regulations and the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, in so far as it affects Railways. The Deputy Supervisor of Railway Labour who is stationed at New Delhi is required to attend to the day to day duties of supervision under the Hours of Employment Regulations. Mr. Abbas Khaleli, I.C.S., is the Conciliation Officer, Railways and Supervisor of Railway Labour, and Chaudhry Naseer Ahmed, M.B.E., P.C.S. is Deputy Supervisor of Railway Labour. The total number of staff employed on class I Railways to which the Regulations were applicable was 505,314 on 31st March 1940.

There is at present no legal restriction on the hours of work of dock labourers in India and the Royal Commission who examined the question recommended that the normal daily hours prescribed by law should be fixed at nine and that overtime should be allowed up to a maximum of three additional hours on any one day, overtime being paid for at 33⅓ per cent. over ordinary rates. On circulation of these proposals by the Government of India, most of the provincial Governments affected were of opinion that under the existing organisation of dock labour in India, legislation for the control of hours was not practicable owing to the insurmountable difficulties which would be experienced in enforcement. The authority of the Karachi Port were thereupon advised to try out an improvised method of decasualisation which would involve registration of all dock workers. Stevedore labourers have however, as a result of considerable agitation by their unions, succeeded in securing a reduction in their hours of work from 12 to 14 hours per day to nine to eleven hours per day.

As far as the industries not specifically dealt with here are concerned, the hours of work in the case of certain individual units may, by the standards of to-day, be considered excessive but the existing regulation of the hours of a large percentage of industrial labour in India has had a very salutary effect in bringing about a general reduction to more normal standards in the case of the non-regulated industries and concerns.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

The question of allowing industrial workers the right of having annual holidays with pay has recently become of international interest owing to the twentieth session of the International Labour Conference held in June 1936 having adopted a draft Convention on the subject of annual holidays with pay. The application of this Convention is of an exceedingly wide character and it is intended to cover almost every class and type of industrial and commercial worker. By virtue of Article 2 of the Convention, "every person to whom this Convention applies shall be entitled after one year of continuous service to an annual holiday with pay of at least six working days." The Indian Legislative Assembly by a resolution adopted on the 26th January 1937 decided that India should not ratify this Convention.

In India, holidays with pay are enjoyed only by a very small percentage of the population; but, owing to the preponderance, in numbers employed, of the workmen in Government and railway factories and in the factories owned by public and local bodies and public utility companies, the engineering industry in India easily outstrips all other industries in the leave with pay privileges which are enjoyed by its workers. The leave rules of different administrations vary widely, and different sets of rules are adopted not only for different classes of employees of the same administration but also for the same or similar types of employees, according to the dates when they first joined service.

All permanent monthly rated employees in Government factories in all industries are entitled to leave with pay—in the case of the concerns under the Government of India, according to the Fundamental Rules; and for the factories owned and controlled by the local Governments according to the Civil Service Regulations in force at the time in the different provinces. Daily rated employees and certain categories of menials and piece-rated workers are governed by special orders suited to each case. According to the rules which are in operation at present, the minimum period of leave with pay which can be earned by all permanent Government servants is more than one month for every eleven months of duty plus ten to twenty days casual leave in every calendar year. To cite an example of special leave rules for certain categories, reference may be made to daily rated workmen and piece workers in all ordnance and clothing factories of the Army Department of the Government of India who since 1931 get 10, 15 or 20 days leave with pay every year according to whether they have put in three to ten, ten to twenty or over twenty years' service.

The leave rules for railway workshopmen who joined before the 1st September 1928 vary not only between railway and railway but also according to the dates when the men were first engaged. As far as the workmen who joined after 1st September 1928 are concerned, all railway systems appear to have accepted the principle of a standardisation of conditions on the basis of those laid down by the Army Department. Leave rules for those employees who joined before the date mentioned are more liberal. One big company-owned railway grants fifteen days casual leave in a calendar year plus Empire Day and King's Birthday or any 17 paid holidays in addition to the above privileges to all workshop employees irrespective of a qualifying minimum period of service.

The information collected on the question of leave with pay by the Government of Bombay for the purposes of its General Wage Census in perennial factories in the Bombay Presidency showed that out of 221 engineering concerns in the Presidency, 72 employing 28,502 workers or nearly 60 per cent. of the total number employed grant leave with pay to most of their workers and that another 16 employing 6,800 workers or 14.09 per cent. employed in the industry grant leave with pay to certain categories only.

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In cotton textile and jute mills certain categories of workmen on the mechanical and subordinate supervisory establishments are granted varying periods of leave in most units. Leave with pay to workmen is granted by a few large corporations such as the Burma-Shell Corporation, General Motors (India),Ltd., and the Tata Hydro-Electric and Power Companies, etc. More and more factories recognise the necessity and the advisability of granting some pay with leave every year. Just before we went to Press for this issue, Messrs. Lever Brothers announced their intention of granting 13 days' leave of absence every year with pay to all their 700 odd workmen in Bombay. Taking all Indian Industrial Workers as a whole, it would perhaps not be incorrect to say that barely five per cent. enjoy leave with pay privileges.

The question of "Holidays with Pay" for industrial workers in India was one of the items discussed at the First Conference of Labour Ministers held at New Delhi in January 1940. The general opinion of the Conference on this subject was that paid holidays should be given to workers deprived of weekly holidays and that some amount of paid holidays should be given to workers in organised industries. It was decided that the details as to what industries should be selected for the purpose, how holidays should be distributed over a period and whether they should be given at various times according to the needs of workmen could be looked into when the Bill on the subject was drafted. It was held that the need of co-ordination as between the various Provinces was obvious and the general concensus of opinion was in favour of Central rather than Provincial Legislation on the subject. The Second Labour Ministers' Conference held in January 1941 decided that legislation on the subject of holidays with pay should be on the basis that workers in all non-seasonal factories should every year be given holidays of at least six working days in addition to the customary holidays and non-adult workers double this period.

TYPES OF WAGE RATES AND ALLOWANCES.

Wage rates in the West are generally either consolidated hourly time rates or piece rates and the calculation of earnings from such rates is both simple and easy. Some progress has been made in India during recent years in the direction of payment of wages on the basis of hourly rates in a few large engineering concerns but this form of payment is very rare. The most common types of payment of time rates are daily rates or monthly rates; and, in some cases, where wages are paid weekly or fortnightly, weekly or fortnightly rates. The calculation of earnings from hourly or daily rates does not offer any difficulty except in the case of daily rates in concerns which work a short Saturday. In the case of monthly paid workers, sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, prescribes that the amount of deduction made from wages for absence from duty shall in no case bear to the wages payable to the employed person in respect of the wage period for which the deduction is made a larger proportion than the period for which he was absent bears to the total period, within such wage period, during which by the terms of his employment, he was required to work. In certain cases monthly rates are for the Hindu calendar month or a month of so many hours, as in the case of the G. I. P. Railway where monthly rates are, for a month of 208 hours, or for a 'book month' of so many complete weeks.

Calculations of earnings from piece rates offer no difficulty in cases where they are based on number of articles produced but they are exceedingly complicated in cotton weaving. Some mills pay on the basis of weight, others on length. The rates vary according to reed space and picks to an inch and are further complicated by allowances for different types of borders and dobby designs. Certain units, especially in the printing industry have task rates which are a combination of time and piece rates. Certain industrial concerns in India have introduced the Halsey Weir or the Bedaux point systems of payment.

The International Bedaux Company of New York and Amsterdam which is the largest organization of industrial consultants in the world extended its activities to India in 1936 with the founding of the Eastern Bedaux Company located at Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. Comprising a staff of trained industrial engineers, the company provides an expert consultant service for all industrial problems of organization, costing and labour and equipment rationalization. Studies, by the Company, are at present in progress in 20 per cent. of the jute mills in Bengal as well as in 25 per cent. of the number of the cotton mills in Bombay City. Other fields of investigation include the Oil, Chemical, Cement and engineering industries, and in the present emergency Government have engaged the services of the Bedaux Company as advisers in the manufacture of armaments and munitions.

Allowances.—Very few industries in India today pay a consolidated wage. Wages are usually made up of two components; (1) a basic wage; and (2) a dearness of food or war allowance. The term "basic wage" should not be taken to indicate that a certain wage has been fixed or standardized by collective agreement or has any relation to a particular period of time. Apart from the cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad where the wages of siders and doffers in ring spinning were standardized in 1920 and the piece rates of weavers were standardized in 1937 and in Bombay where the Millowners' Association introduced a Schedule of Minimum Time Rates of wages for unrationalized occupations in 1934, there is very little standardization of rates in any centre of any industry in India. Wage rates vary widely between unit and unit and centre and centre in every industry. The "basic wage" is, therefore, some hypothetical rate fixed for an occupation by an individual unit in relation to some period of time of its own choosing. The amounts paid as *moghwari* or dearness allowances also vary widely between industry and industry but a certain measure of uniformity for the units of a particular industry in a particular centre are to be found in the cotton textile industry. The general

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tendency during the years 1935 to 1939 was to consolidate the basic rates and the legacy of the dearness allowances which had been paid during the world war of 1914-18 and for many years after the end of that war, but with the advent of the present war in September 1939, dearness allowances have again been reintroduced in almost all industries in India as a separate item.

PAY PERIODS AND WAITING PERIODS.

There is a complete absence of uniformity as regards the periods for which payments of wages are made in the various branches of industry in India. In scarcely any industry is there a single period of payment. Different systems are found in establishments belonging to the same industry and in the same district; and within the same establishment different classes of workers are paid for different periods. If generalisations may be attempted, the jute industry in Bengal, coal mines, tea plantations, seasonal factories, oil mills, rice and flour mills and certain classes and groups of workers in Government establishments such as the Security Printing Press at Nasik pay wages for periods of a week. Payments on a fortnightly basis range between payments for *haptas* or wage periods of fourteen and sixteen days for weavers and spinners respectively in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad to bimonthly payments for periods from the 1st to the 15th and from the 16th to the end of the month in textile mills in Broach and various other centres in India. The month is the accepted wage period for the railways (including railway workshops), cotton textile mills in Bombay, Sholapur and several other centres, engineering workshops, dockyards, printing presses and for the persons employed in the mechanical and maintenance departments of almost all concerns which pay wages to process operatives weekly or fortnightly. Wages are calculated on both the monthly and the fortnightly bases in sugar mills and tanneries. In the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Tatanagar where nearly 50,000 workers are employed wages are paid weekly to men on daily rates and monthly to those on monthly rates. The most general system of payment in the case of casual labour is that of daily payment. Supervisory and clerical staffs in all industrial establishments are paid on a monthly basis.

The question of shortening the wage period universally in India by law to a week or a fortnight has been considered by the Government of India, in consultation with the provincial Governments and interested persons and bodies, on three different occasions within the last eighteen years. Attempts were also made to amend the Payment of Wages Act in such a way as to achieve this object. The proposals, however, fell through owing mainly to the opposition of the monthly paid workmen who appeared to prefer the system of monthly to fortnightly or weekly payments. Their argument was that if rents and bills were to be settled monthly they would be in difficulties if they had frittered away their weekly earnings.

Periods elapsing before Payment.—The 'waiting period' or the time which elapses between the end of the period for which wages are earned and the date of payment varied considerably as between industry and industry and between establishments in the same industry. The longest delays were associated with concerns which paid wages monthly and in some cases extended to as many as 30 to 40 days following the date on which wages fell due. The Payment of Wages Act prescribes that wages in all factories employing 1,000 or more persons must be paid within ten days and in factories employing less than 1,000 persons within seven days of the end of the period for which wages fall due.

SUPERANNUATION BENEFITS AND FINANCIAL AID.

The subjects which we deal with under this section are pensions, gratuities, provident funds, co-operative societies, grain and cloth shops, advances and loans.

Pensions.—All monthly and time-rated workmen in the industrial establishments of Government are entitled to pensions on retirement provided that a minimum of nine years' service has been put in. The amount of the pension due is arrived at by multiplying the average monthly pay for the three years preceding retirement by the actual period of active service less one year and dividing the product by 48. Where permanent monthly paid workers on piece rates are admitted, the average monthly pay is arrived at on the basis of the earnings for 72 months and the divisor in the above formula is 72. Commutation up to 50 per cent. of the amount of the monthly pension is permitted in certain cases. Outside Government concerns, pensions on retirement are almost non-existent although many concerns give small pensions to old employees who have put in long periods of trusted and faithful service but these are mostly *ex gratia* and cannot be claimed as of right.

In July, 1940, the Hon'ble Labour Minister, Bengal, made a statement in the Bengal Legislative Assembly that Government had under contemplation the introduction of a system of pensions for jute mill workers. He stated that he had impressed upon the employers the desirability of granting pensions to workers and that many of them were in fact doing so. He would have further discussions in the matter with the Indian Jute Mills' Association and hoped that he would be able to come to a satisfactory arrangement with them. The Minister, however, pointed out that one great difficulty was the want of proper service records, and another was the fact that enormous difficulties were being felt in preparing them.

Gratuities.—All railway employees and the employees of local and public bodies and a few of the larger public companies receive gratuities on retirement. Gratuities are also paid to non-pensionable workers who have put in not less than thirty years' service in Government concerns. In all cases specified periods of qualifying service have to be put in before gratuities can be earned. The rules of individual administrations vary widely but the most generally accepted principle is half a month's pay for each year of service limited to fifteen months' pay in all. Permanent Government servants who have put in less than nine years' active service are entitled to gratuity if they are compelled to retire on medical certificate.

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Provident Funds.—These are of two kinds: (1) contributory, where both the employer and the employee subscribe to them; and (2) non-contributory where the employee alone subscribes to them. Certain Government servants who by the terms of their contracts are not eligible for pensions are compulsorily required to subscribe to the contributory section of the General Government Provident Fund. In such cases both Government and the Government servant concerned subscribe one month's pay each per year to the fund. All pensionable Government servants except certain classes of industrial workers and menials have the option of subscribing to the non-contributory section of the fund, subscriptions to which vary from 12 to 30 pies to the rupee of income at the option of the subscriber. Very few industrial workers of Government, however, take advantage of this section of the fund mainly because, apart from the compound interest which his subscriptions earn, the worker does not stand to gain anything on his outlay. The Government of Bombay made subscription to the Government Fund compulsory for all its servants with effect from 1st March 1941.

In cases where large bodies of non-pensionable Government servants are brought under the operation of contributory provident fund schemes special funds such as the State Railways Provident Fund and the Indian Ordnance Factories' Workmen's Provident Fund, which are governed by special rules, are formed. Company owned railways have schemes similar to that for State railways. Whereas it is obligatory for most categories of permanent non-workshop railway staffs with monthly pay over specified limits to join the provident fund, workshop employees with monthly and daily rates over specified limits are permitted to exercise an option. Once the option to join has been exercised, no withdrawal is permitted.

Compulsory contributory schemes are provided for all permanent workmen in the factories owned by certain public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust; whilst both compulsory and optional non-contributory and contributory schemes obtain for permanent workmen in the factories owned by most municipalities. Most of the larger public utility companies and corporations such as the Tata electricity generating and distributing plants, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., and the Burma-Shell Corporation, to mention only a few of many, provide contributory schemes for the benefit of the majority of their workmen. Several others have schemes for their supervisory and clerical establishments but not for their workmen. The most usual amount of deduction from pay is one-twelfth of the monthly pay but the amount contributed by employers varies from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. of the amount put in by the employee. The rate of interest may be fixed or it may fluctuate with the rate at which Government or the employer borrows money. All provident fund rules make provision for loans to subscribers from the balances standing at the credit of their accounts in respect of their own subscriptions, and for the compulsory repayment of these loans. Subscribers are entitled to withdraw their own subscriptions at any time on retirement or on relinquishing their posts but the payment of that share of a contributory provident fund account which represents the employer's subscriptions depends on the putting in of specified periods of qualifying service—periods which show considerable variation.

Co-operative Societies.—The co-operative movement has made very rapid progress in industrial establishments all over India during recent years, and a very fair percentage of concerns employing 500 or more workers have co-operative credit societies for their employees. Almost all railway systems in India have co-operative banks and savings banks in addition to credit societies and full information on the whole subject is available in the different annual administration reports of Registrars of Co-operative Societies in the various provinces. It is impossible to attempt even a brief summary of the movement here but a few details regarding one of the best of such societies would be of interest.

The Jackson Co-operative Bank on the B. B. & C. I. Railway is perhaps the biggest and the best managed co-operative credit society of industrial workers in India. During the year ending 30th June 1940 it had a membership of 38,362 with a share capital of Rs. 4.11 lakhs and a reserve fund amounting to Rs. 3.92 lakhs. It receives both fixed deposits and ordinary deposits in its savings bank branch. Fixed deposits for the year ending June 1940 amounted to Rs. 23.08 lakhs and savings bank deposits to Rs. 35.49 lakhs which, together with capital, gave the society a working fund of Rs. 70.73 lakhs for the year. The number of new loans issued during the year amounted to 15,400 and involved a sum of Rs. 53.23 lakhs. The bank has been declaring a 7½ per cent. dividend for the last five years. A special feature of the activities of the Bank is a scheme which it has introduced for redemption of debts. Members of the society who are in debt are encouraged to bring a complete list of their debts to the Bank which, with the assistance of the Staff Officer of the Railway, interviews all creditors and arranges with them to compound the debts for much lesser sums in return for ready payment. The total amounts so paid to members' creditors are treated as loans and recovered in easy instalments spread over 72 months. The Bank also contributes an amount of Rs. 10,000 annually to a special Staff Welfare Fund started by the railway administration at the instance of the Bank "to look after the welfare of the staff in general and of low paid staffs and their families in particular." Welfare centres which have been opened at various stations on the line render help by way of supplying milk to the children of the needy, by nursing the sick and by opening hygiene clinics. In commemoration of its Silver Jubilee, the Bank started a Silver Jubilee Benevolent Fund in 1938 out of its past accumulated surplus profits of Rs. 1,79,849 to which additions are to be made from future surplus profits. The sole object of this fund is to ameliorate distress among the widows and children of deceased members drawing a salary of Rs. 80 per month or under who may be left in indigent circumstances. As a further step towards amelioration of the conditions of the low-paid staff the Bank waives recoveries from the sureties of defaulting borrowers in case the borrower and his sureties are menials.

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Grain and Cloth Shops.—Cheap grain shops were opened by many large industrial establishments all over India during the period of the World War in 1914-18 and were continued for some years after the end of that War owing to the prevalence of high prices. With the fall in prices the majority of these shops disappeared. Prior to 1936 when the Payment of Wages Act was passed many cotton textile mills had cheap cloth shops for the benefit of their workers. The Payment of Wages Act, however, prohibits employers from making deductions from wages or from receiving payments from their employees for purchases from employers' shops. This is in accordance with one of the main cardinal principles of Truck legislation which was originally intended to prevent employers from forcing their workmen to buy articles from their own shops at fantastically high prices. A few Provincial Governments in India have, however, notified cheap grain and cloth shops as "amenities" in respect of purchases from which employers may make deductions from wages. In all such cases both the qualities of the articles sold in such shops and the prices charged for them are controlled by the 'prescribed authority' who is usually the Chief Inspector of Factories. As a result of the outbreak of War in September 1939, the Government of Bombay started many cheap grain shops in Bombay City. These have been continued since then as increasing sales thereat show that they continue to serve a real need of the public. Grains and sugar are purchased by the Controller of Prices on the lines indicated by the Purchase Sub-Committee appointed by the Consultative Committee constituted by Government to advise the Government and the Controller in the matter of price control. The grains and sugar are bought at wholesale prices and are sold without any profit except for a small addition to cover the working expenses of the shops. During the year 1940, the Government of Bombay approved of a scheme for the opening of cheap grain shops in the Surat District by the Surat District Co-operative Purchase and Sales Union and guaranteed half the amount of the loss which might be incurred during a period of six months, subject to the maximum amount of Rs. 2,000. Half the amount of the loss incurred by the Union on the shops was paid by Government as assured. Although other Collectors of Districts were advised to introduce similar schemes in their jurisdictions, no shops had been started in any other Districts up to 15th June 1941.

One of the most successful and effective measures introduced by many large factories and industrial establishments for the protection of the interests of the workers against the increased cost of living brought about by war conditions was the timely establishment of cheap grain shops in factory compounds for the sale to workpeople of food grains and certain necessities of life. The most notable action in this field was that taken by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, which recommended all its member mills in Bombay to take immediate action to open shops in mill compounds for the sale, on credit, of food stuffs and other necessaries of life at rates which would protect their workers' cost of living. The articles which included four varieties of rice, *pattni*, wheat, bajri, jowari, gram, turdal, urid-dal, mung-dal, wheat flour, sugar, tea, chillies, salt, cocoanut and sweet oil, ghee and bar soap were to be sold at fixed and uniform prices corresponding to the retail bazaar prices prevailing in August, 1939. In order to ensure that the privilege was not abused by the workers it was suggested that the monthly purchases by a worker should be limited to 40 per cent. of his earned wages or Rs. 15 a month whichever was less. Sales would be made on credit and the amount would be deducted from the monthly wages of the workers on the following pay day. Qualities were standardized, handbills bringing these shops to the notice of the workers were widely circulated and price lists were broadcast so as to enable the workers to appreciate the full benefits of purchasing from these shops. Arrangements were made for bulk purchases from wholesale dealers in order that the lowest possible prices might be obtained and that the quality of the goods stocked might conform to the standards maintained by the Association. By the beginning of 1940, fifty mills in Bombay had established cheap grain shops. Following a recommendation of the Rangnekar Board of Conciliation in the matter, the price policy of the mill grain shops was changed from the "pre-war" to the "cost price" basis. During the four months ending May, 1941, sales from the shops established in mills in Bombay have averaged to over half a lakh of rupees per month, the number of workers taking advantage of the facility amounting to nearly 20,000. Further expansion of the benefits of these shops is difficult owing to the fact that large numbers of workers are in the clutches of the grocers with whom they have hitherto been dealing. These grocers not only give their customers long term credits but also act as money lenders. Needless to say that the rates of interest and prices charged are exorbitantly high.

The Industrial Court, Bombay, in its award on the Dearness Allowance Dispute referred to it under a joint agreement or "submission" entered into between the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, decided that cost price grain shops should be started for cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad. The cost of management of these shops is to be included in the price at which the articles are sold. The running of the shops is to be supervised by a Joint Committee consisting of two representatives each to be nominated by the two Associations. This Committee is empowered to decide the following questions: (*i*) the number and location of the shops; (*ii*) the qualities of the articles to be supplied by the shops; (*iii*) the prices to be fixed for these commodities; (*iv*) the extent to which each worker should be entitled to avail himself of these facilities, etc. The Joint Committee, may, if it so desires, refer any point in connection with the administration of these shops for the decision of the Industrial Court. Eleven shops in all were opened by the Millowners' Association in different localities in Ahmedabad but these were not well patronised and the result was that they were working at a considerable loss. The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, therefore, filed an application in the Industrial Court towards the end of the year 1940 praying for a suitable direction for a recovery of the loss of

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Rs. 1,465 incurred on the running of these shops. The reason for the loss was stated to be due to the fact that the Government of Bombay, on an application made to them by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in the matter, refused to grant permission under the Payment of Wages Act, 1935, for deductions to be made from wages in respect of articles sold from these shops on credit. As a result, sales had to be effected only on a cash basis. The Industrial Court gave no direction in the matter and advised the parties to compose their differences through the medium of the Joint Committee. For the reasons stated and also due to the extensive rioting which occurred in Ahmedabad in May 1941 these shops are now reported to have ceased functioning.

Loans and Advances.—Speaking generally most industrial concerns in India do not grant loans to their workers except during periods of an acute shortage of labour when recruiting agents are empowered to liquidate debts in order to attract the required workers to join industry. But, all workers who subscribe to provident fund schemes in such concerns as have them or who are members of co-operative credit societies can secure loans on easy terms both as to interest and to repayment. A few concerns, however, have set apart special funds for the purpose. 'Advances'—applying the term to the small sums of money advanced against earned wages—on the other hand, are more widely prevalent. The Payment of Wages Act empowers local Governments to frame rules for the regulation of these advances but no interest on such advances is now permitted.

MEASURES FOR ENFORCING DISCIPLINE.

The measures adopted by industrial employers in India for enforcing discipline have engaged the earnest attention of both the Central and the Provincial Governments in this country for the last fifteen years. Early in 1926, the Government of India asked all local Governments to make enquiries, in their respective administrations, into the extent of the deductions made by employers from the wages of their workpeople in respect of fines and other matters. The Government of Bombay conducted an extensive enquiry into the subject in the Bombay Presidency and as a result of their investigations came to the conclusion that abuses sufficient to justify legislative action for their control were prevalent. The subject was partly examined by the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) in 1928-29 and again more fully by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30 and both these bodies made a series of recommendations in the matter. The Payment of Wages Act, which has already been dealt with in an earlier section, was passed in 1936, in order to implement these recommendations.

The two matters with regard to the discipline of their workmen which Indian industrial employers complain of most are the large extent of labour turnover and the high degree of absenteeism. Indian employers state that it is inherent in the Indian workman to make frequent changes in his employments and also to resort to frequent abstentions from work. That both high labour turnover and high absenteeism are to be found in several Indian industries cannot be denied; but, few, if any, employers have taken the trouble to examine the root causes for them. The investigations conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay go to show that both labour turnover and absenteeism are highest in concerns and industries in which wages are lowest and where conditions of employment are least attractive and that they are lowest in concerns and industries in which wages are comparatively high and where other conditions of employment are attractive. For example, the Bombay Labour Office compiles monthly figures of percentage absenteeism in cotton textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Textile wages are highest in Ahmedabad and lowest in Sholapur. The annual averages of percentage absenteeism in these three centres for the year 1940 were: Ahmedabad 3.90, Bombay 9.04, and Sholapur 12.20—figures which tell their own story. Low wages and adverse conditions must necessarily tend to weak health, incapacity for sustained effort and to the growth of a desire for change in order to improve one's lot. These are problems which the new autonomous provinces in India and Indian industrial employers will have to try and remedy instead of devising methods of enforcing good attendance and continuity of employment by the infliction of monetary penalties and other forms of punishment.

Under the Payment of Wages Act, every employer in every Industry to which the Act has been applied is required to draw up lists specifying the acts or omissions for which fines will be inflicted. These lists have to be approved by such authorities as the Local Governments may prescribe and are required to be prominently displayed in all places where the employees concerned are working. Apart from this employers were not required to draw up any Standing Orders or rules of conduct governing the conditions of employment between them and their employees, and with the exception of the industrial establishments conducted by Government or Public Bodies such as Municipalities and Port Trusts and the Cotton textile mills affiliated to the Bombay Millowners' Association, very few employers in India had framed Standing Orders for operatives. The Bombay Industrial Disputes Act 1938, however, requires every employer in an industry to which the Act is made applicable to submit a draft for such Standing Orders to the Commissioner of Labour within two months of the date of the application of the Act to any industry; and the Commissioner of Labour is empowered to "settle" such standing orders after he has consulted all the interests concerned in the industry. Appeal against the orders of the Commissioner of Labour lies with the Industrial Court constituted under the Act. In accordance with these provisions, the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, settled the Standing Orders for Cotton mill operatives in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and other centres in the Province of Bombay in September and October 1939. Appeals against most of these Orders were filed with the Industrial Court both by individual employers and associations of employers and by Trade Unions and individual workers. These

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appeals were heard by the Industrial Court in November 1939 and the Court, after hearing the parties, settled a new set of Standing Orders which it directed should come into force on and from 12th December 1939. Copies of these Standing Orders can be obtained from the Secretary, The Industrial Court, High Court, Bombay. Since the beginning of 1940 many employers all over India have drawn up Standing Orders for their operatives on the lines laid down by the Industrial Court, Bombay.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING.

Residential buildings in all countries are constructed from the point of view of investments from which their owners hope to receive a fair interest on their capital outlay. No country in the world expects its landlords to be philanthropists in the matter of providing rent-free or cheap rented housing to such of her people as cannot afford to pay the economic rents which are asked for; and although every Government must be expected to provide decent housing for its own low paid servants, the world has not yet reached that socialistic stage where Governments are expected to provide adequate housing for whole populations. At the same time, however, low paid wage earners in crowded and congested industrial areas can hardly be expected to be able to afford the economic rents demanded by the landlords. In such cases there can be only two alternatives: wage levels such as will permit workmen to pay such rents as are asked for or the provision of adequate housing by the employer. The first does not appear to have received much consideration at the hands of industrial employers in India. The second is a lament which has been recited by almost every Commission and Committee that has been appointed in India during the last 25 years to the point of satiation; and although several benevolent and far-sighted employers have endeavoured to provide housing for their workpeople a very small percentage indeed of the total industrial population of India is housed by the employer and the question of industrial housing continues to be one of the most vexed questions of the country.

The pioneer work in the field of industrial housing has been done by the railways which have spent nearly forty crores of rupees to date in providing adequate residential quarters for different classes of their employees, and by the Government of Bombay who have built 207 chawls with nearly 17,000 tenements for industrial labour in Bombay City. The latter is a part of a gigantic scheme launched in 1920 by the late Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay, for the construction of 625 chawls having 50,000 tenements in all. The rents of the tenements in these chawls vary from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per month. The chawls situated at Naigaum and Sewri and at DeLisle Road are in fair demand but the majority of the tenements at the Worli chawls continued unoccupied owing to a complaint by the workers that they were situated at considerable distances from their places of work and that the locality offered few of the amenities of city life. The Congress Ministry in Bombay, however, decided to carry out certain improvements in these chawls in order to make them more attractive and comfortable to live in. It was decided to incur an expenditure of ten and a half lakhs of rupees for this purpose of which a sum of four and a half lakhs was to be spent during the year 1938-39 and the remainder in 1939-40. The Municipalities of Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Madras and Karachi, the Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts and the Improvement Trust in Bombay have done much to house their own labour and also to supply low-rented tenements for other classes of industrial workers. Perhaps the most magnificent schemes of industrial housing conceived in India are those launched by the Tata Iron and Steel Company Ltd. at Jamshedpur and by the Empress Mills under the agency of Messrs. Tata Sons Limited at Nagpur. The Tata Iron and Steel Company has laid out the town of Jamshedpur on Garden City lines, and constructed over 8,000 houses of different types for its employees, and has now a further extensive programme of housing construction in hand. In 1939, 7,900 employees were housed. The capital cost of town buildings put up by the Company up to 31st March 1940 was about Rs. 135 lakhs. The Company has furnished all quarters carrying a rent of Rs. 15 a month and above with electric lights and fans and has decided to electrify even the lowest rented quarters within the next two years. The Company grants loans on liberal terms to its employees for building houses on land leased to them. In 1923, the Empress Mills, Nagpur, obtained from the Government on lease for 27 years extensive land in a locality known as Indora and constructed a Model Village with up-to-date sanitary and other conveniences for its operatives where each worker could own or rent a cottage for himself. Two sizes of plots each measuring 53′ × 36′ and 53′ × 45′ are allotted and not more than one-third of the area is allowed to be built upon. Two types of model houses have been built by the mills, houses on the smaller plots costing about Rs. 960 each and those on the larger plots Rs. 1,500 each. Most houses are provided with their own flushed latrines and water taps are laid on in all the houses. Some of the houses built by the Mills have been sold to the workers who pay the cost by easy instalments covering a period of 5 to 7 years while some have been rented to them. Many houses have been built by the workers themselves on plots of land sub-leased to them with moneys advanced to them on easy terms. A large number of the houses have their own gardens and a big garden has been provided in the middle of the Settlement. The Settlement has been provided with good roads, street lights and playgrounds which are equipped with swings, shoots, etc., for children. Many of the jute mills in Bengal and cotton mills in Bombay City and other centres have provided housing for fair percentages of their total staffs but the majority of textile workers in India are not housed by their employers.

The general policy adopted by Government in providing quarters for the labour employed in their industrial establishments is to do so when funds permit but usually only where conditions are such that private enterprise does not adequately meet the demand for housing, or where it is necessary for special reasons to provide quarters for certain classes of

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staff near to their work. These principles appear to be generally followed by private companies and concerns as well, especially by coal mine owners in Bihar and Orissa and by tea planters in Assam. All the collieries in the Jharia coal field are amply and efficiently equipped with approved types of houses whose design, construction, ventilation and general amenities are controlled by the Jharia Mines Board of Health. Every house in the coal fields has to be licensed and licenses are not granted unless the standards are complied with. If labourers are found in occupation of unlicensed houses the management is liable to prosecution. In Assam, all residential employees on tea estates are provided with rent-free quarters in barracks or 'lines' as they are called. These are regularly inspected by district and sub-divisional officers and every endeavour is made to maintain as high a degree of sanitation as is possible. Almost all sugar factories provide housing for their employees because the factories are located near large sugarcane plantations. Large slum clearance programmes have been drawn up by Municipalities and Improvement Trusts in almost all the larger towns and cities in India and much useful work has been done in the last five years by acquisition and demolition.

Royal Commission's Recommendations.—The Royal Commission on Indian Labour have made several recommendations in connection with industrial housing. One of the most important of these was to amend the Land Acquisition Act in such a way as to enable owners of industrial concerns to acquire land for the erection of workers' dwellings. The Government of India have passed the necessary legislation to amend the Land Acquisition Act in the manner suggested.

Rest Shelters, Dining Rooms and Canteens.—Section 33 (1) of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, makes it obligatory for all factories employing more than 150 workers to provide adequate shelters for the use of workers during periods of rest. Apart from this almost all large industrial establishments in India do provide tiffin rooms and rest shelters for their workmen. Most concerns have also permitted the establishment of tea stalls on the premises but apart from this little effort has been made to run co-operative canteens on the lines of those which are associated with most of the large factories in the West. Pioneer work in this direction has been done by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. in Bombay. This Company which manages eleven large cotton mills in the City has established large canteens in all their mills. The management in each case bears the salaries of staff and the on-cost for equipment; and hot meals are supplied to the workmen at actual cost. The Company has also established a hostel for boarding and lodging its poor women workers. The charges are exceedingly moderate and vary from Re. 1-8-0 per month for a child to Rs. 6 for an adult. In May, 1939, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, recommended to all its member mills that they should establish canteens with the help of the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board. The suggestion was adopted by a member of mills and permission to make deductions from the wages of workers on account of canteen coupons sold to them was granted by the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, on the understanding that the canteens were run on a non-profit basis. A large number of mills in Bombay have now started such canteens and substantial surpluses are being built up especially in those mills where no rents or interest on loans are charged. The Association has now decided that after certain charges for depreciation and reasonable rent have been met, the surpluses realised should be spent for general welfare work, *e.g.*, provision of milk and biscuits for children in creches, installation of cold drinking water facilities in the departments, health exhibitions, recreation club equipment including books, journals, a radio set, etc. The Tata Iron and Steel Company maintain eight restaurants inside their works at Jamshedpur which ensure wholesome meals and refreshments to the workmen at cost price. The Company has its own plant for the manufacture of ice and soda which are provided free of charge to the employees in the works. A women's Rest House has also been provided where women employees can wash and change and leave their babies to be looked after in their absence, these babies being served with milk and biscuits free of charge. Communal factors such as the religious prohibition of Hindus to eat their food in the company of members of other communities, want of space and the constructional layout of the majority of the smaller industrial establishments are among the reasons given by the managements who do not provide rest shelters and/or tiffin rooms for their workmen.

HEALTH.

Such statistics of health and mortality as are collected and published in India relate to the whole community and no statistics are compiled separately for industrial workers alone. In the absence of such data it is not possible to generalise about these matters. The problems associated with health are always difficult; they are much more so in a country like India where the solution of the problems associated with physical health and social environment is complicated by the evils of ignorance and poverty to which is commonly added a fatalistic outlook arising, it may be, from the low standard of living which has been the experience of so many generations past. Climatic conditions, highly insanitary housing conditions and the illiteracy of the people also contribute to recurring outbreaks of such deadly tropical diseases as cholera and small-pox in epidemic form. The wide-spread prevalence of malaria in certain congested areas of the Provinces of Bengal, Bombay and Madras is responsible for a considerable undermining of the health and the vitality of the poorer classes who cannot afford to sleep under mosquito nets; and although the more advanced municipalities are doing all they can to combat the disease by filling up wells and surface-treating small ponds and pools of stagnant water, malaria still continues to take a big toll of human life. *Beri-beri* and tuberculosis in Bihar and Orissa, *kala-azar* among the jute workers in Bengal, ankylostomiasis in South India and tuberculosis in the Punjab are some of the many diseases which are widely prevalent in certain tracts. *Kala-azar* has been steadily gaining ground in Bengal within recent years and the figures for

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the quinquennium 1932-36 show that the number of cases treated in the medical institutions in Bengal rose from 105,840 to 137,791. The mortality recorded from this disease during 1936 was 68 per cent. above the average for the previous ten years.

The Annual Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, for the year 1939 states that the health of the factory employees in all Provinces was generally good and there was no epidemic except in Bengal and Bombay. In Bengal, there were cases of malaria, cholera, small-pox and influenza during the year. There was an epidemic of malaria in the workers' colony of the Indian Iron and Steel Works at Hirapur and anti-malarial work was undertaken under the direction of the Director of Malarial Research of the Tropical School of Medicine. In Bombay, the medical aid rendered by the mills was most useful in helping to combat the severe malaria epidemic that occurred during the year. Sanitary arrangements were on the whole satisfactory. In Bombay, the disposal of trade waste at Ahmedabad is still an unsolved problem. In the Central Provinces and Berar, the water from paddy soaking tanks in rice mills continues to cause nuisance in the neighbourhood and the standard of cleanliness in oil mills leaves much to be desired.

The maintenance of the good health of town and city populations is in the hands of the municipalities and although all provincial Governments appoint health officers for groups of districts to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the municipalities, the interference and control of Governments in these matters is of a somewhat nominal character. But wherever control is possible, Government have done much to make for an improvement in sanitary and hygienic conditions. For example, following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, several provisions for the maintenance of the good health of factory workers have been incorporated in the Indian Factories Act, 1934. These include the maintenance of cleanliness in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments with regard to lime or colour washing, painting, deodorising and disinfecting; the provision of proper standards of ventilation and the adoption of adequate measures to prevent the inhalation of gas, dust and other impurities generated in the course of work; the installation of apparatus for cooling the air in factories in which the humidity of the air is artificially increased; the prohibition of overcrowding by laying down the standards of cubic feet of space to be provided for each worker; the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting; the provision of adequate supplies and sources of water both for drinking and for washing; and for the maintenance of sufficient latrine accommodation separately for male and female workers. Remarkable progress has been recorded during the last three years with regard to the installation of air conditioning and cooling plants; progress in this direction was hitherto confined mostly to spinning and weaving sheds but since 1939 expansions have been made in other departments as well by installing large hoods and trunks harnessed to powerful exhaust fans, to enable the steam to be drawn away from sizing cylinders. Attempts are also being made to reduce dirt to a minimum and many cotton mills have installed special plants to carry the dust away.

As in most things connected with the welfare of labour, Indian railways are in the forefront in the matter of the provision made for medical aid and relief. All railways maintain fully equipped hospitals with qualified surgeons, physicians and nursing staffs at suitable centres in addition to fully equipped dispensaries in charge of qualified medical officers at all places where there are sufficient numbers of workers to justify them. As all the industrial workers of Government have free access to Government hospitals and dispensaries, the provision of separate medical establishments attached to large Government establishments has not been considered necessary in the case of concerns under the control of local Governments but the Government of India have provided adequate medical facilities in most of their own establishments such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard and their various Ordnance and Ammunition Factories. Several of the larger municipalities and public bodies such as the Port Trusts also maintain their own hospitals and dispensaries for the benefit of their workers. Following the lead of Government and public and local bodies in the matter, almost all the large labour employing establishments in India—cotton and jute mills, mines, engineering workshops, tea plantations, etc.—maintain fully equipped dispensaries in charge of whole or part-time qualified medical officers.

In October, 1939, the Government of Bombay constituted two Industrial Health Advisory Boards for the Cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad respectively. Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda was appointed Chairman of both these Boards. Other members included prominent medical officers, Government Labour Officers, Executive Health Officers of the Municipalities concerned, representatives of Millowners' Associations and Labour Unions, prominent social workers and persons having some knowledge of health conditions of industrial workers in the Province. The main function of these Boards is to advise the Labour Welfare Department in all its health activities. In August, 1940, the Bombay Board requested the Millowners' Association, Bombay, to co-operate in a scheme for a systematic medical examination of workers at the cost of the employers with a view to showing the extent to which individual workers were suffering from any disease or deficiency and for the taking of steps to provide necessary relief. The Association, however, felt that where health and physical condition were deficient, medical or other treatment was a natural corollary. Most mills in Bombay had already provided adequate medical facilities and the Association therefore did not see the necessity for incurring additional large scale expenditure for this purpose.

It is of considerable interest to observe that the Municipality of Bombay initiated a scheme in the year 1939 for the free distribution of milk to undernourished children attending Municipal Schools in the City of Bombay. A sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned for this purpose in the budget estimates of the Municipality for the year 1939-40 and this was increased to Rs. 90,255 in the estimates for 1940-41. All children entering

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the Infant Class for the first time were examined and those that were found to be suffering from malnutrition were given 6 ounces of milk every day free of charge. 2,373 children were in receipt of this benefit when the scheme was started in March 1939. The number of children who were in receipt of the benefit as at 28th February, 1941, was 5,288. It is reported that the scheme proved highly successful because the children under milk ration showed remarkable improvement in height, weight and general nutrition. Owing to financial stringency, however, the Municipality of Bombay was compelled to abandon this scheme with effect from 1st March 1941.

Maternity Benefits.—A Bill introduced by Mr. N. M. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly of the Central Government in 1924 to provide for the payment of maternity benefits in certain industries was thrown out by the Assembly in August 1925, but the Governments of Bombay, Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Sind, Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi in British India and Mysore, Baroda, Bhavnagar and Indore among Indian States have passed their own maternity benefits Act. Bills for this purpose have been introduced in Assam and Hyderabad. At the Second Conference of Labour Ministers held in January 1941 it was decided to extend the benefits of this legislation to women working in mines. The Bombay Act was amended in 1934 in such a way as to be of greater benefit to the persons concerned. Under these Acts, all women workers employed in factories are to be compulsorily rested for three to four weeks before child birth and for four weeks after child birth and employers are required to pay them a benefit amounting to about half their usual pay during this period. During the year 1938, the Government of Bombay extended the operation of their Maternity Benefits Act to women employed in all industrial concerns in the Province. The Bombay Municipality started a maternity benefit scheme for its *halalkhore* and scavenging women in 1928. By this scheme, the classes benefited receive a benefit of leave on full pay for a period not exceeding 42 consecutive days. In Assam, voluntary maternity benefit schemes have been adopted by almost every tea estate of repute. While pregnant women remain at work, they are put on light work on full rates of pay. During periods of advanced pregnancy and after child birth leave on half pay is usually granted and in some cases full pay is allowed and a bonus at child birth is often granted in addition. This bonus is in some cases conditional on the child being healthy. The Assam Railways and Trading Company and the Assam Oil Company grant six and three months' leave respectively on half pay. Several estates in the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency either pay lump sum bonuses in lieu of pay or feed the women concerned for a few weeks before and after confinement. Planters in Madras decided, early in 1939, to pay a bonus and bear charges in connexion with the free feeding of the mother for periods of three weeks each before entry into and after leaving hospital. Provincial Factory Administration Reports for the Bombay Presidency record that the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act is having a restrictive influence on the employment of women in factories, particularly in Ahmedabad.

Provisions of Crèches.—One of the many additional principles introduced in factory legislation in India by the Indian Factories Act of 1934 was one for the compulsory provision in all factories wherein more than fifty women workers are ordinarily employed of a suitable room for the use of children under the age of six years belonging to such women and for the supervision of the children in such rooms (or crèches) in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments in the matter. Crèches are, however, not a new feature in Indian industry. Many textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur have provided them for over fifteen years and in many of these the children were looked after by qualified *dais* (Indian midwifery nurses) and were clothed and fed at the expense of the millowners. The Government of Bombay had also made provision for the adequate supervision of these crèches by the appointment of a lady Inspectress of Factories as early as 1924 and the result of her labours has been that there were nearly a hundred first class crèches in cotton textile mills in the Province of Bombay on 1st June 1941. Crèches were also provided by several textile mills in other centres and in the factories attached to many of the larger tea plantations in Assam.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

As in other countries, the industrial progress of India has been accompanied by an alarming increase in the number of industrial accidents. The explanation generally offered for the increase is that the Workmen's Compensation Act is operating as an inducement both for workpeople and for employers to report accidents more frequently than in the past. But, the increase in the number of serious accidents suggests that the problem is a more serious one; and, that in spite of the statutory requirements which factory and mine owners and firms engaged in the loading and unloading of ships have to comply with in the matter of the fencing of dangerous machinery, an organised "safety-first" campaign for the better education of the workers in the matter of accident prevention is both necessary and desirable. Under the direction of the Railway Board of the Government of India all railways in India have undertaken extensive schemes of safety-first propaganda. These include the putting up of safety posters and safeguards both in English and in the vernacular of the district at all prominent points and places; the free issue of illustrated booklets on accident prevention; publication of special articles with photographs in railway magazines; addresses and magic-lantern lectures; and the organisation of special safety-first committees in the larger workshops. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, has done considerable good work of a pioneering character in connection with Safety-First. In conjunction with the Factory Department and the Bombay Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association it has posted attractive safety-first posters in all cotton mills in Bombay City. In conjunction with the St. John's Ambulance Association it started classes in 1931 for first aid training. These are attended by large numbers of workers from many cotton mills in the city. Working in conjunction with the Safety-First Association of India, the Association drew up a Safety Code for the Cotton Textile Industry and this Code was published

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and put into operation from August 1940. In Co-operation with the Labour Welfare Department of the Government of Bombay and the officials of the Khatau Makanji Mills, a safety film for the textile industry was prepared and this has been exhibited in the various Government welfare centres and in some mills in Bombay. The Safety First Association conducted several courses to train persons in Air Raid Precaution. In the Central Provinces and Berar fire drills were systematically carried out in a few large concerns. Many large labour employing organisations such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard, the Calcutta and the Bombay Port Trusts and the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, to mention only a few, are with railways, pioneers in the field of organisation of 'safety-first' measures. It is of interest to note that most cotton mills in Ahmedabad had also established safety-first committees by the end of the year 1939. Factory Departments in all Provinces in India do all they possibly can in improving safety measures in factories. As a result of these endeavours, automatic or fixed guards have been provided in metal stamping and pressing machinery in Bombay; special attention was paid to the breaking of overhead belts in the Central Provinces and Berar; safety locking devices were suggested to the makers of machines in the Punjab; and the importance of wearing tight-fitting clothing by the workers was impressed on factory managers in Madras, Sind and the United Provinces. During the year 1939 special attention was paid to hazards connected with 'roll formers' or 'Autocoils' fitted to carding machines, can tamping motions on drawing frames, the starting and stopping of calendering machines. In Bengal, in spite of the lack of fencing material, improvements in jute mills in the direction of securing minimum standards in process-machinery fencing was substantial. Safeguarding of machinery in cotton and rice mills, tea, engineering, sugar and other small miscellaneous factories continues to receive due attention.

The provisions contained in the Indian Factories and Mines Acts and in the Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934, and the rules made under these Acts in connection with the guarding and fencing of machinery are of a too technical character to be dealt with here. It may, however, be of interest if a brief summary were given in connection with the reporting of accidents. The Indian Factories Act requires the manager to report all accidents which cause death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the 48 hours next after the occurrence of the accident. All classes of accidents namely, fatal, serious (*i.e.*, accidents which prevent a person returning to work for 21 days or more) and minor are to be reported to the Inspector of Factories and to the District Magistrate and in cases of any accident resulting in death to the officer in charge of the police station in addition. It is the duty of the Inspector of Factories to make an investigation as soon as possible into the causes of and the responsibility for a fatal or serious accident, and to take steps for the prosecution of the person concerned if it is found that the death or serious injury resulted from any infringement of the provisions of the Act or of the rules framed under the Act.

The Act also requires notice to be given of an accident which is due to any cause that has been notified in this behalf by a local Government, even though no injury may have resulted therefrom to any person. The provisions contained in the Indian Mines Act with regard to the reporting of accidents are somewhat similar to those contained in the Factories Act but with the difference that every accident which occurs in a mine has to be recorded in a special register to be kept for the purpose.

Prior to the passing of the 1934 Factories Act, some of the local Governments had framed rules requiring the provision, under the charge of responsible persons and in readily accessible positions, of first aid appliances containing an adequate number of sterilised dressings and some sterilised cotton in all factories employing over 500 operatives. Section 32 (*b*) of the 1934 Act, however, makes it obligatory on all factory owners to maintain stores of first aid appliances and to provide for their custody in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments in the matter.

The All-India Factories' Report for the year 1939 states that the number of recorded accidents increased from 33,494 in 1938 to 36,006 in 1939. Fatal and minor accidents increased from 210 and 27,220 to 221 and 29,948 respectively, but serious accidents fell from 6,064 to 5,837. The incidence of all accidents per 100,000 operatives rose from 1,927 to 2,056 during the year under review. The increase has been attributed to better reporting, expansion of industrial activity, longer working hours with the attendant fatigue and longer exposure to risk and employment of persons unused to the hazards of their work.

UTILISATION OF THE WORKERS' LEISURE.

The Industrial Disputes Committee (the Stanley Reed Committee), appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1922 to enquire into the causes of the wide industrial unrest prevalent about that time and to make recommendations, were, *inter alia*, of opinion that employers should organise extensive schemes of welfare particularly with regard to the proper use of workers' leisure, in order to keep the workmen both contented and happy and out of mischief. In pursuance of the Committee's recommendations in the matter several cotton mills and groups of mills in the Bombay Presidency—notably the Currimbhoy Ebrahim group of mills, the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Tata Mills—inaugurated wide schemes embracing facilities for education and recreation. All these groups formed special welfare institutes and placed them under the charge of special welfare officers. Much good work was done but with the depression in trade which followed coupled with the financial difficulties in which many of these mills were involved most of the excellent schemes that had been established were either severely curtailed or abandoned. During the last few years, however, many large groups of employers in the cotton textile industry in India have inaugurated wide schemes of welfare work for the benefit of their employees. Among the more prominent of

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these groups those that deserve special mention are the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills in Madras, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Company who are the Managing Agents for eleven mills in Bombay, the Empress Mills at Nagpur, the Gokak Mills at Gokak and the Elgin Mills at Cawnpore. The pioneering work in the field of recreational facilities is being done by the railways. All railway systems have established sports clubs and institutes at suitable distances and places for the recreation of their employees. The railways provide land, buildings and equipment and the Institutes are run by the members themselves from their own subscriptions. In certain cases separate club houses and institutes are provided for officers, for non-gazetted Europeans and Anglo-Indians and for Indians and in a few cases for the lower types of workmen as well. All forms of sports and recreation are indulged in at these institutes and railway hockey and football teams are among the finest in India.

Almost all the larger labour employing organisations such as the Bombay Port Trust, the Burma Shell Corporation, the bigger municipalities, the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, the British India Corporation in the United Provinces, the Empress Mills at Nagpur, etc., have devised wide welfare schemes and in many cases these are under the charge of special welfare or labour officers. In some cases grants-in-aid are given to such outside organisations such as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Kirkee Education Society, the Social Service League, etc., to take charge of certain sections of welfare activities particularly with regard to recreation and the education of both workers and workers' children.

With the advent of Provincial Autonomy in India, the Governments of several Provinces have taken active measures to supplement the welfare and recreational activities undertaken by employers for the benefit of their workpeople by initiating large welfare schemes of their own. The Governments of Bombay and the United Provinces took the lead in this direction by setting aside sums of Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively in their budget estimates for the year 1938-39 for "industrial welfare." The amounts provided for this purpose in the estimates for the years 1939-40 and 1940-41 were Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 20,000, and Rs. 1,77,600 and Rs. 30,000 respectively. The allotments for Bombay included sums of Rs. 20,000, Rs. 59,000 and Rs. 45,000 for the years 1938-39, 1939-40 and 1940-41 respectively for the purpose of building recreation centres. For the current year, *i.e.*, 1941-42, a sum of Rs. 1,38,900 has been sanctioned for the Government Welfare Department in Bombay and a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the activities of the similar department in the United Provinces. Labour welfare activity by the Government of Bengal in past years consisted mainly in giving grants-in-aid to schools, libraries and day nurseries catering exclusively for labourers. Following the lead given by Bombay and the United Provinces in the matter, the Government of Bengal have also made an provision of Rs. 20,000 in their budget estimates since the year 1939-40 for the financing of welfare centres. In the Central Provinces, a proposal submitted by the Labour Sub-Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee for a Labour Welfare Scheme to be run by Government as an experimental measure is reported to be under the consideration of Government. In Bihar, a certain amount of welfare work is undertaken by the Jharia Mines Board of Health. The Government of Sind have now decided to start two welfare centres in predominently labour localities in Karachi.

The first beginning in Bombay was made by Mr. Ramnath Podar, Managing Director of the Toyo Podar Mill, who contributed a sum of Rs. 25,000 for the building of a recreation centre at DeLisle Road in Bombay City. This centre started functioning in March 1939. Government Welfare Centres in the Province of Bombay are divided into four types: "A," "B," "C," and "D" according to the type and extent of the activities provided and the times at which they are open. The scope of the work in the "A" type centres is of a very comprehensive character and covers almost all forms of outdoor and indoor recreational activities; periodic cinema and dramatic performances and *bhajan* parties; the running of reading-rooms, libraries, canteens and restaurants; the organisation of debates, magic lantern and other lectures and many types of educational classes; the provision of radios, add a-grams, nursery schools, medical aid and advice in health and maternity, etc. The "A" type centres are open from 8-30 to 11 in the mornings and from 5 to 9-30 in the evenings for men and boys and from 1 to 4 in the afternoons for women but the nursery school section supervised by a full time lady teacher is open at each centre from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. The "C" type centres are open from 7-30 to 10-30 a.m. and from 6 to 9 p.m. for men and boys and a limited sphere of activity in holding of literacy and sewing classes and the conduct of indoor games for women is conducted from 1 to 4 p.m. Two additional full-fledged "A" type centres at Worli and Naigam started functioning from 1st June 1940 and a total number of ten "C" type centres were opened in various other localities in Bombay City during the financial year 1939-40. The activities in the "C" type centres mainly cover indoor recreation and reading rooms. The "D" type centres will only cover outdoor recreation and the Municipality of Bombay has consented to place at the disposal of Government ten open spaces in Bombay City for this purpose. One recreation centre has been opened in Ahmedabad and an "A" type centre is to be opened as soon as the recreation pavilion which has been promised to the Department by the Municipality of Ahmedabad is handed over to it. Four "C" type centres at Sholapur and one at Hubli have already been started and efforts are being made to select a suitable site for starting an "A" type centre at Sholapur. It is the intention of the Government of Bombay to extend these welfare activities so as to cover all the industrial areas of the Province. Mr. E. J. S. Ram has been appointed Labour Welfare Officer and Miss P. G. David, Lady Welfare Worker. These two Officers are assisted by a large staff of both full time and part time men and women welfare officers. The whole scheme is under the personal direction of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda who is the Honorary Commissioner for Amenities to Industrial Labour.

The Government of the United Provinces have opened six welfare centres in Cawnpore and one

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each at Lucknow, Hathras and Firozabad. Each centre provides facilities for free medical aid, a reading room and library and some indoor and outdoor games. Each centre is in charge of a full time staff consisting of an organiser, an assistant organiser, a medical officer and a compounder. The doctor visits patients at home free. Arrangements have been made with the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board to run a tea stall at each centre where the workers are served tea free of charge. The Tea Board has supplied a Radio and an add-a-gram to each centre. As in Bombay, cinema and dramatic performances are held periodically and debates, lectures and literacy and sewing classes are held as a regular feature of a Centre's activities. "Better Living Societies" have been organised at each welfare centre and these have been registered under the Co-operative Societies Act. These societies are autonomous bodies with properly elected managing committees and their function is to help to clean up the *ahatas*, settle individual disputes and develop personal hygiene by means of talks, lectures and debates. Apart from the main labour welfare centres, a number of libraries and reading rooms have been established in important labour *mohallas* for the convenience of workers.

In the last three years the Government of Bengal have opened thirteen welfare centres in localities inhabited by industrial workers in the City of Calcutta and Howrah. The administration of these centres is at present in the hands of the Labour Department but Local Advisory Committees have been formed to associate the local people with the administration of the centres. It has not yet been possible to undertake any extensive programmes of work at these centres the activities of which at present are confined to running day schools for workers' children, night schools for adult workers, day nurseries for babies, reading rooms and libraries and the organising of lectures on health and hygiene and other matters of topical interest. It is proposed to open more labour welfare centres in the industrial areas round about Calcutta and to revitalize the existing centres through direct and personal contact of labour officers. In addition to the present activities those contemplated include gymnasia, indoor and outdoor games, cinema shows, installation of radio sets and the organising of volunteer corps for social work.

It is of interest to observe that whilst presiding at the annual general meeting of the Employers Federation of India held in Calcutta in December, 1940, Mr. J. H. S. Richardson, speaking on the policy which employers should follow in connexion with worker's welfare said: "Whilst we must resist all extravagant demands and attempts to impose burdens on industry which it cannot bear we must steadfastly pursue a policy of greater and greater regard for the welfare of those whose labour produces the goods which forms the foundations of the edifice of the industry."

As far as education is concerned, the railways are again pioneers in the facilities provided both for the education of their illiterate staffs and for the children of different classes of railway employees. The N. W. Railway has started three experimental schools for adult workers in the locomotive sheds at Lahore, Sibsur and Kotri. The experiment is confined to locomotive staff as the majority of the staff in this branch are illiterate and education provides a great inducement in that wages can practically be doubled by qualifying for promotion to the higher grades of running staff. The East Indian Railway has provided nearly 40 schools for the employees of the operative department. The B.B. & C.I. Railway have six schools for imparting instruction in the three R's and as an inducement to study a bonus of Rs. 5 is paid to each man passing a simple test. With regard to the children of railway employees, in addition to about 100 schools for European and Anglo-Indian children, all the railway systems in India maintain a total of nearly 170 schools for Indian children at a cost of nearly three lakhs of rupees per annum. These schools are attended by over 20,000 children. The Railway Board also gives grants amounting to about Rs. 50,000 per annum to aided schools for Indian children. These are attended by 10,000 children of Indian railway employees.

In Bombay, the Municipality has introduced compulsory education in all the wards of the City. The Social Service League maintains several night schools and a Textile Technical Institute at Parel for imparting practical and theoretical training to actual mill workers. The Bombay Y.M C.A. also conducts several night schools.

COST OF LIVING AND STANDARD OF LIFE.

COST OF LIVING.

Bombay was the first Province in India to compile and publish figures for measuring the cost of living. A monthly cost of living index for working classes in Bombay City compiled by the Bombay Labour Office on the aggregate consumption method with July 1914 as the base was regularly published in the *Labour Gazette* from September 1921 to June 1937. The scope and method of the compilation of that index are described in the issues of the *Labour Gazette* for September 1921, September 1923 and April 1929. A base prior to the World War of 1914-18 has, however, recently come to be regarded the world over as being somewhat out of date for this purpose and several countries have been compiling cost of living index numbers in relation to a later year. Most of these index numbers are now compiled with weights which are proportional to the relative expenditure on the different items which find a place in an average worker's family budget. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay conducted a comprehensive family budget enquiry in Bombay City between September 1932 and June 1933 and taking the prices during the year ending June 1934 as a basis it commenced the publication of a new series of index numbers for Bombay City with weights based on the results of that enquiry as from July 1934. A full note on the method used for the compilation of the new index has

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been given at pages 370-2 of the issue of the *Labour Gazette* for January 1940. Whereas the old index covers 24 items divided into four main groups I. Food (17 items); II. Fuel and Lighting (3 items); III. Clothing (3 items); and IV. House Rent, the new index has been made as comprehensive as possible by expanding the list of commodities covered and adding a new group for "Miscellaneous expenditure" which did not find a place in the old index. The new index covers 46 items divided into five groups: I. Food (28 items); II. Fuel and Lighting (4 items); III. Clothing (6 items); IV. Miscellaneous (7 items); and V. House Rent. The following two tables give the cost of living index numbers for working classes in Bombay City for the months of January, April, July and October in each year firstly with July 1914 as the base from January 1918 to April 1937 and secondly with July 1933 to June 1934 as the base from July 1934 to April 1941 :—

Bombay Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers.

TABLE No. I.

(*July* 1914=100.)

Year.	January.	April.	July.	October.	Annual average.
1918 ..	134	144	149	175	154
1919 ..	182	167	186	174	175
1920 ..	183	172	190	193	183
1921 ..	169	160	177	183	173
1922 ..	173	162	165	162	164
1923 ..	156	156	153	152	154
1924 ..	159	150	157	161	157
1925 ..	157	158	157	153	155
1926 ..	155	153	157	155	155
1927 ..	156	153	156	151	154
1928 ..	154	144	147	146	147
1929 ..	149	148	148	149	149
1930 ..	147	140	139	131	137
1931 ..	117	111	108	108	110
1932 ..	110	108	109	109	109
1933 ..	109	101	103	100	103
1934 ..	96	93	97	100	97
1935 ..	98	98	101	103	101
1936 ..	103	100	101	103	102
1937 ..	104	104	..	..	..

TABLE No. II.

Average Prices from July 1933 *to June* 1934=100.

Year.	January.	April.	July.	October.	Annual average.
1934 ..	..	..	97	100	99
1935 ..	99	98	101	101	100
1936 ..	103	100	101	102	101
1937 ..	104	105	107	108	106
1938 ..	107	105	106	105	106
1939 ..	105	103	105	108	106
1940 ..	114	110	113	113	112
1941 ..	117	121	..	..	..

It will be noticed that although the base periods and the methods used in the compilation of the two different sets of index numbers given above are totally different, the actual index numbers for the same dates in the two series are strikingly similar.

Working class cost of living indexes for Ahmedabad and Sholapur compiled on a post-war basis have been published in the *Labour Gazette* month by month since the beginning of the year 1928. The bases of these indexes are the results of the family budget enquiries conducted at these two centres in the years 1926 and 1925 respectively. Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index for Ahmedabad have been given in the January 1930 issue of the *Labour Gazette* and for Sholapur in the February 1931 issue of the same publication. The following tables give for these two centres the working class cost of living index numbers—for certain selected months as well as annual averages—for the years 1928-1941.

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Ahmedabad Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers.

(*August* 1926 *to July* 1927=100.)

Year.	January.	April.	July.	October.	Annual average.
1928 ..	93	91	97	97	95
1929 ..	99	96	98	98	97
1930 ..	93	89	88	82	87
1931 ..	75	75	75	74	75
1932 ..	76	74	75	79	76
1933 ..	73	70	73	73	72
1934 ..	70	69	72	71	71
1935 ..	72	69	71	70	71
1936 ..	70	69	71	72	71
1937 ..	74	75	77	76	76
1938 ..	73	69	71	72	71
1939 ..	70	69	72	75	73
1940 ..	81	78	79	79	79
1941 ..	79	81	..	..	..

Sholapur Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers.

(*February* 1927 *to January* 1928=100.)

Year.	January.	April.	July.	October.	Annual average
1928 ..	..	92	95	95	..
1929 ..	100	98	100	102	101
1930 ..	104	94	92	85	92
1931 ..	76	72	71	72	73
1932 ..	72	72	74	74	73
1933 ..	73	67	70	68	69
1934 ..	68	67	73	76	72
1935 ..	75	72	71	72	72
1936 ..	69	68	70	74	71
1937 ..	73	73	73	72	73
1938 ..	76	70	71	71	72
1939 ..	74	71	74	75	74
1940 ..	80	74	76	75	76
1941 ..	74	78	..	..	..

Cost of living index figures are now being compiled and published by Burma and various other Provinces in India. The Government of Burma compiles index numbers, on base 1931=100, for four classes of industrial workers in Rangoon: Burmans; Tamils, Telugus and Oriyas; Hindustanis and Chittagonians. The Government of the Central Provinces and Berar compiles two separate sets of figures for Nagpur and Jubbulpore with January 1927 as base. The Government of Madras, which was hitherto compiling only one series for Madras City with the average prices from July 1935 to June 1936 equal to 100, is now compiling six additional series of cost of living index numbers for low paid employees at Bellary, Cuddalore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore and Calicut. The Government of Bihar compiles cost of living figures with the average cost of living for the five years preceding 1914 as base for six centres in the Province: Patna, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Jamshedpur, Jharia and Ranchi. The Government of Orissa compiles similar index numbers on the same basis as Bihar for its headquarters town of Cuttack. The Government of Punjab also has a series for Lahore with 1931-35 as the base. In the United Provinces, fortnightly cost of living index figures with the prices on 6th August 1939 =100 have been compiled since January 1940 for the City of Cawnpore. The figures for the fortnight ending with a date near the 15th of every month are as follows: 1940—January, 112; February, 112; March, 110; April, 110; May, 108; June, 109; July, 106; August, 111. In the following table we set out the cost of living index numbers for each month in 1940 and for as many months in 1941 for which figures are available for Madras, Lahore, Nagpur, Patna, Cuttack and for Burmans in Rangoon.

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Cost of Living Index Numbers in Provinces other than Bombay.

N.B.—Please see above note for Base Periods.

Year and Month.	Madras.	Lahore.	Nagpur.	Patna.	Cuttack.	Rangoon (Burmans)
1940.						
January	107	131	71	114	114	89
February	104	129	67	114	108	90
March	105	132	67	112	107	93
April	106	132	68	115	104	92
May	107	121	71	118	119	93
June	107	120	70	117	120	96
July	107	122	69	124	123	95
August	108	122	71	129	122	97
September	108	129	71	130	117	100
October	109	133	75	127	115	97
November	110	138	73	128	124	97
December	110	138	72	126	112	102
1941						
January	108	—	71	120	120	100
February	108	—	70	—	115	99
March	108	—	69	—	—	99
April	109	—	72	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—	—

STANDARD OF LIFE.

The results of family budget enquiries conducted by what is known as the 'extensive method' form the most satisfactory basis of determining the standard of life of any particular class or community. A higher standard of life means better opportunities to satiate wants and desires other than the primary human needs. A larger percentage expenditure on clothing, housing and miscellaneous items such as education, recreation, etc., is therefore a sure indication of an improved standard of living. The Bombay Labour Office has carried out two family budget enquiries for working classes in Bombay City, one in 1921-22 and the other in 1932-33 and the results were published in the years 1923 and 1935 respectively. As has already been mentioned, similar enquiries have also been conducted in Ahmedabad and Sholapur cities and the results of both these enquiries were published in the year 1928. In Burma, the Labour Statistics Bureau, Rangoon, published in the same year the results of an extensive enquiry conducted by the Bureau into the standard and cost of living of four different classes of industrial workers in Rangoon. In Madras, the Director of Industries published in 1938 the results of an inquiry into the family budgets of industrial workers in organized and unorganized industries in Madras City conducted under the direction of the Commissioner of Labour. A number of family budgets have also been collected at Cawnpore in the United Provinces and at Nagpur and Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces with the object of compiling cost of living indexes. The results of the inquiry at Cawnpore are not yet ready.

The following comparative data regarding the distribution of expenditure will serve to indicate the standards of life of working classes at different centres in India :—

Percentage Distribution of Expenditure.

Groups.	Bombay (1932-33).	Ahmedabad (1933-35).	Sholapur (1925).	Nagpur (1927).	Jubbulpore (1927).	Rangoon (1928).	Madras (1938).
Food	46.60	49.31	49.25	64.10	66.00	52.7	52.63
Fuel and light ..	7.11	6.65	9.60	9.62	7.95	5.2	6.67
Clothing	7.75	9.12	11.86	10.70	10.86	10.6	4.50
House rent ..	12.81	10.97	6.27	1.92	1.44	13.9	11.14
Miscellaneous ..	25.73	23.95	23.02	13.66	13.75	17.6	25.06
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00

NOTE.—The figures are not *strictly comparable* due to differences in the items included in the different groups. But they nevertheless serve to show the variations in the distribution of expenditure in a general way.

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The standard of life is more often than not conditioned by the size of the family and its income. The following figures are of interest in this connection :—

—	Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Sholapur.	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore.	Rangoon (Burmese).	Madras.
Average size of the family (in persons) ..	3.70	4.05	4.57	4.33	3.76	3.01	6.03
Average monthly income ..	Rs. a. p. 50 1 7	Rs. a. p. 46 5 0	Rs. a. p. 39 14 10	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. ..	Rs. a. p. 58 8 3	Rs. a. p. 37 5 11

It will be seen that the 'miscellaneous' group of expenditure accounts for a comparatively large percentage of the expenditure of the average working class family. In this group is included such items as interest on loans and instalments of debts repaid. Delays in the receipt of earned wages lead to indebtedness of the worker in many cases. The Royal Commission on Labour have made certain important recommendations with a view to lessening the burden of indebtedness of the worker and also to prevent its accumulation. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 to which reference has been made in an earlier section, is a measure intended to secure to the workmen prompter payments of earned wages so that they may not be put to the necessity of incurring or accumulating debts. The Government of India have had under consideration certain other pieces of legislation which were also designed to improve the lot of the industrial worker. Following the recommendations of the Labour Commission, the Government of India have amended the Civil Procedure Code with a view to exempting salaries below a defined limit from attachment. Another recommendation of the Labour Commission was that at least so far as industrial workers in receipt of wages or salary amounting to less than Rs. 100 per month are concerned, arrest and imprisonment for debt should be abolished except when the debtor has been proved to be both able and unwilling to pay. The Government of India after consulting the provincial Governments decided to undertake legislation on the recommendation on an experimental scale restricted to the province of Delhi in the first instance. A third recommendation of the Whitley Commission was made with a view to protect workers from harassment for debts. After consulting public opinion and the views of the various local Governments on this question, the Government of India came to the conclusion that central legislation on the subject was not called for. The Government of Bengal, at the suggestion of the Government of India, passed a Workmen's Protection Act in 1934 which makes besetting of industrial establishments for the purpose of collecting debts a criminal and cognizable offence. Some other provinces are also contemplating similar legislation. The Bombay Moneylenders' Bill introduced by a non-official member in the Bombay Legislative Council in March 1934 was an effort in this direction. But, unfortunately, the motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was lost.

The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay is at the moment engaged in conducting a big family budget inquiry in Bombay City with a view to ascertain the effects of the introduction of Prohibition in the City with effect from 1st August, 1939. The number of budgets proposed to be collected for this inquiry is 2000 and it is estimated that the inquiry will take about a year to complete.

WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS.

The only reliable and satisfactory data in connection with wage rates and earnings of industrial workers in India are those contained in the reports of enquiries conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay for the Province of Bombay. The Government of India made an attempt to institute a general wage census in India in 1921 but the necessity for retrenchment at the time led to the abandonment of the project and to-day little or no definite information regarding rates of wages is available for any province outside the Province of Bombay. Such information as there is relates to agricultural labour and is contained in a series of reports of quinquennial censuses conducted in certain provinces into agricultural wages and in the reports of Courts of Inquiry appointed under the Indian Trade Disputes Act or in the reports of Provincial Committees appointed by certain Local Governments to enquire into wages and conditions of employment of workers in the cotton textile industry. Some of the annual factory administration reports published by the Provincial Governments in India contain remarks about prevalent wage rates but these relate only to certain units and they can by no means be considered as being the dominant rates at any one time for any particular industry or area. The annual Mines' administration reports also contain figures for daily earnings for certain main occupations in representative mines in the provinces in which mines are situated but these are also open to the same objection. The lack of accurate and reliable statistics of wages in India has been adversely commented upon and regretted by almost every commission and committee appointed

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in the country since the beginning of the century and notably by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour whose work was considerably hampered as a result of the paucity of satisfactory information on the subject.

The blame for the lack of information about wages in India cannot lie entirely at the doors of the Central and Provincial Governments. The collection of satisfactory wage statistics is always an exceedingly difficult matter and more particularly so in India where conditions vary so markedly and widely not only between industry and industry and centre and centre but also between unit and unit in the same industry in the same centre. In the section on hours of work and conditions of employment, some indications have been given of the wide variations in the periods and methods of wage payment. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the nomenclature adopted for designating occupations also varies widely between district and district and concern and concern in the same district owing to the use of a host of vernacular and arbitrary terms and of nicknames. Even in concerns which use standard English occupational terms, the position is rendered more difficult owing to the existence of arbitrary gradings of different occupations into several sub-grades and classes. The necessary preliminaries to the conduct of any satisfactory enquiry into wages in India, therefore, must be (1) the establishment of a uniformity of method, (2) the standardisation of occupational terms, and (3) the thorough education and instruction of the clerical staffs of the units to be covered in the proper use of the standardised designations and in the accurate filling up of the required returns. The existence of wide variations in rates and conditions, moreover, makes it advisable to cover as many as possible if not all the units in the industry under survey in order that results which are not blassed one way or the other may be secured. In view of what has been stated it is obvious that no Government in India can undertake a comprehensive enquiry into industrial wages unless it has at its disposal an adequate and thoroughly trained and experienced staff for the purpose. The only Provincial Government in India which has such a staff is the Government of Bombay.

Since its establishment in 1921, the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has conducted five enquiries in the years 1921, 1923, 1926, 1933 and 1937 into the wages of cotton textile mill workers in the Province of Bombay: an enquiry into agricultural wages covering a period of twenty-three years from 1900 to 1922; an enquiry into the wages of peons in Government and commercial offices in 1922; enquiries into the wages of all municipal employees in the Province in 1924, of clerical employees in Railway and Commercial offices in Bombay City in 1925, of printing press workers in Bombay City in 1929, of workers employed in the building trade in Bombay City in 1935, and of all employees in the retail trade in various important towns in the Province in the same year. In 1934 the Labour Office conducted a general wage census covering all workers in all working perennial factories in the Province including cotton mill operatives. The second part of this census covering seasonal factories was conducted in the winter of 1935-36. Except for the results of the enquiry into wages in cotton textile Mills conducted in 1937 expressly for the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, the results of all the other enquiries have been published either in special reports or in articles in the *Labour Gazette*.

WAGE RATES.

Certain important facts govern all discussions on wage rates in India. Firstly, there is as yet no Government machinery for the fixation of minimum wages; and, in the absence of strong trade unions covering entire or sections of whole industries, there are no trade agreements or union rates except in the cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad which have been accepted both by employers and employees. There are also few awards by conciliation boards. The bargaining power of the workers is moreover weak; and the cumulative result of all these various factors is that employers are almost entirely at liberty to fix any rates they like. Secondly, except for a limited measure of standardisation of time rates of wages for unrationalised occupations in the cotton textile industry in Bombay City and for weavers, siders and doffers in cotton mills in Ahmedabad, there is little or no standardisation of rates in any industry in the country; and, consequently, wage rates not only vary widely between centre and centre and unit and unit in the same centre but also between different individuals in the same occupation in one unit. This variation in rates is further complicated by the fact that the rates are often subject to various additions in the form of dearness allowances and/or good attendance and efficiency bonuses and to deductions for percentage cuts. Thirdly, frequent changes are made in the basic units of time for which rates are fixed; *e.g.*, rates which are monthly or daily may be changed into daily or hourly rates. Fourthly, almost all the principal occupations in Government and railway concerns and in the industrial establishments of public and local bodies are divided into several grades and sub-grades. The basis of the grading in all cases is arbitrary and varies widely between the different administrations. Fifthly, vacancies are seldom if ever filled on the same rates as those paid to the workers who have left. In such cases advantage is usually taken to lower rates, and the wages offered to new entrants depend more on their personal ability and degree of competence and also on the rates prevalent in other similar concerns and the supply of the type of labour required. The factors of personal competence and the capacity of bargaining power are the most important considerations in wage fixation. The first varies widely between individual and individual among Indian workers and whereas a minority in all occupations may be thoroughly efficient, the same cannot be said of the majority. The second depends upon densities of industrial populations in particular locations. Lastly, rates vary widely between town and mofussil in the case of the semi-skilled and unskilled operations. But, this variation operates within narrower limits for the more skilled occupations in which the really competent men are able to command their due anywhere. In view of these several diversely varying factors it is impossible to

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give any rates of wages which will be found to be generally applicable to any particular industry in any particular centre. The compiler of this note, however, has had a wide experience of wages in India and the following figures quoted by him give an approximate idea of the predominant rates for fairly efficient workers in certain of the more important occupations in all sections of Indian industry at the beginning of June 1941 :—

Occupations.	Most usual period of payment.	Rates in		
		Cities.	Towns.	Mofussil.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foremen (European)	Monthly	500 to 700	400 to 600	350 to 550
„ (Indian)	„	250 to 400	150 to 300	150 to 250
Chargemen	„	150 to 250	100 to 225	75 to 200
Maistries	„	90 to 125	80 to 110	55 to 90
Steam Engine Drivers	„	50 to 75	40 to 70	30 to 50
1st Class Boiler Attendants ..	„	70 to 90	65 to 80	40 to 70
2nd „ „ „ ..	„	45 to 70	40 to 60	35 to 50
Firemen	„	35 0 0	30 0 0	25 0 0
Cabinet Makers	Daily	4 0 0	....	....
Carpenters, 1st Class ..	„	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 12 0
„ 2nd „ ..	„	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
Fitters, Linesmen	„	3 8 0	2 12 0	2 8 0
„ Superior	„	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
„ Ordinary	„	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Machinists, Superior	„	3 8 0	2 12 0	....
„ Ordinary	„	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
Blacksmiths	„	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
Hammermen	„	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
Patternmakers	„	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0
Moulders, Superior	„	2 12 0	2 4 0	2 0 0
„ Ordinary	„	1 12 0	1 4 0	1 0 0
Riveters	„	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 6 0
Welders	„	2 8 0	2 0 0	....
Masons	„	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0
Cobblers	„	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 0 0
Mechanics' Assistants	„	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 14 0
Weight Lifters	„	1 4 0	1 0 0	0 14 0
Semi-skilled workers: (all occupations)	„	1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0
Unskilled workers (all occupations)—Men	„	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 6 0
Unskilled workers (all occupations)—Women	„	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 5 0

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EARNINGS.

Whilst full and accurate information with regard to wage rates may be of great value for purposes of wage fixation, statistics of earnings alone are of value for the proper assessment and appreciation of the well-being of the masses, provided however that the term "earnings" has one uniform meaning in its computation and application. In practice, the connotation of the term varies widely for it is commonly applied to one of three different values: (1) gross earnings; (2) net earnings; or (3) the amount which a workman receives in his pay envelope. In correct statistical parlance it is none of these three. Let us explain. "Gross earnings" for any particular pay period are the total dues of a wage earner from his basic rates—time or piece—plus all the allowances, bonuses and perquisites—or the value of such where they are not in cash—to which he may be entitled by virtue of his contract of employment and includes wages given for any periods of leave with pay which may be granted during such pay period. The allowances may either be in the form of dearness allowances in cash or grain allowances or allowances for overtime work. Bonuses may be for good attendance and/or for efficiency. Perquisites may be in the form of free housing, travelling allowances, free medical attendance, free railway passes, the right to purchase from cheap grain and cloth shops, etc. "Net earnings" are gross earnings less deductions for fines. "The amount in the pay envelope" is net earnings less any further deductions which may be made by an employer for house rent, medical attendance, subscriptions to provident funds, income-tax, refunds of advances, payments for purchases from co-operative stores or cheap grain or cloth shops, repayments of loans from provident fund accounts or from co-operative credit societies, subscriptions to sports clubs or institutes, etc. The amount in the pay envelope can never be reckoned as earnings because every worker is expected to pay for his income-tax, house rent and purchases and to liquidate his other liabilities and debts from his income. In all cases where fining is widely prevalent gross earnings can also not be reckoned as income because these may be habitually liable to deductions for fines. 'Net earnings' would most correctly approximate to earnings for statistical purposes. Sufficient has been stated to show how difficult the computation of "earnings" can be. Different statisticians and different bodies hold different views as to its correct computation and that is the reason why the term 'earnings' is so widely interpreted. The most frequent and general usage of the term for statistical purposes is to take gross earnings in cash less fines and without evaluating such perquisites as free housing, free medical attendance and free railway passes in the case of railway workers, and to include travelling allowances where these are paid for conveyance between place of work and home but not when they are paid for transport to some other temporary sphere of work. This is the basis on which figures for "earnings" were collected by the Bombay Labour Office for the purposes of the General Wage Census; and, subject to minor modifications, for its other enquiries into wages. It is of the utmost importance that in the conduct of every enquiry into wages, all the persons who are entrusted with the work of filling up the required returns should have a clear and thorough conception as to what should or should not be included in "earnings."

Two sets of figures may be compiled for "earnings": (1) *average daily earnings* ascertained by dividing the total earnings for a group of workers in any occupation by the total of the number of days actually worked by all the individuals in the group; and (2) *average monthly earnings* ascertained by dividing the total earnings of the group for a period of one month by the number of persons in the group. In cases where statistics have been collected for wage periods of less than a month, monthly averages can be reckoned by ascertaining the weighted average of the number of days worked by all the units concerned in the month in which the shorter period is contained and by multiplying the figure for average daily earnings by the weighted average less the figure for average absence as shown by the figures for average percentage attendance for the group. *Average percentage attendance* is the percentage ratio of the total number of days actually worked by all the individuals in a group to the possible working days in the pay period for the group.

Part I of the General Wage Census covering all perennial factories in the Province of Bombay covered nearly a thousand occupations in nearly twenty industries. For the purposes of the census the Province of Bombay was divided into ten territorial areas and the reports contain the averages of daily and monthly earnings for all monthly paid workers in all the occupations concerned in each of these ten areas. It is obviously not possible for us to reproduce the figures here but for purposes of general interest we give below (1) the averages of monthly earnings for six of the most important occupations which are to be found in all factories, but particularly in engineering workshops; (2) the general averages for men in all engineering and "common" occupations in all factories; (3) the average monthly earnings in six of the most important printing occupations; (4) the general averages for "process" operatives in all printing presses which are factories for the purposes of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency; (5) the average daily earnings in the more numerically important occupations in the cotton textile industry for 1934 with the increases recommended by the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee in their Interim Report which was published in February 1938 and which were accepted by all Cotton Textile Mills in the Province and also the amounts granted as dearness allowances in centres where such increases were granted; (6) the average daily earnings in the same occupations in July 1937 in cotton textile mills as published in the Committee's final Report with the recommended increases and the dearness allowances again added to the published figures; and (7) the general averages of daily earnings for all male and women operatives for the whole of the Province of Bombay for all factory industries in Bombay excluding the Textile, the Engineering and the Printing Industries. The figures in brackets in the first, the third, the fifth, the sixth and the seventh tables show the numbers of workers covered by the averages to which they relate.

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I. Average Monthly Earnings of all Workers in Six Important Graded Occupations—All Factories—1934.

Areas.	Moulders.	Black-smiths.	Fitters.	Machinists (turners).	Carpenters.	Painters.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Bombay City ..	42 4 9 (592)	50 11 0 (534)	55 13 7 (3,985)	54 3 5 (1,614)	51 4 11 (2,544)	40 13 8 (1,177)
2. Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri.	27 1 5 (11)	52 13 4 (34)	51 11 9 (404)	49 3 0 (89)	39 14 10 (135)	31 7 11 (29)
3. Ahmedabad City ..	36 1 2 (154)	51 0 10 (113)	49 8 6 (773)	44 10 1 (315)	54 4 10 (415)	33 15 9 (24)
4. Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals.	70 12 10 (94)	70 8 5 (64)	71 11 0 (411)	56 4 10 (249)	51 1 9 (35)	37 8 0 (23)
5. Broach and Surat ..	40 8 0 (4)	46 3 3 (8)	63 2 8 (66)	54 5 5 (18)	41 10 5 (18)	*Nil.*
6. East and West Khandesh.	36 0 7 (14)	38 13 5 (21)	40 4 8 (284)	34 14 0 (66)	36 6 8 (42)	34 1 9 (7)
7. Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar.	31 4 9 (70)	38 4 6 (64)	43 7 5 (473)	42 6 9 (183)	34 14 11 (154)	31 7 5 (53)
8. Sholapur City ..	25 9 2 (14)	33 10 2 (22)	36 5 4 (143)	32 15 8 (31)	29 0 11 (63)	24 15 1 (10)
9. Sholapur and Satara..	20 3 9 (49)	29 1 8 (17)	40 15 4 (58)	33 13 0 (33)	33 1 3 (23)	33 8 1 (9)
10. Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara.	41 1 4 (57)	52 2 2 (93)	46 1 8 (466)	45 4 8 (174)	47 3 7 (228)	43 7 0 (88)
Presidency Proper.. ..	41 10 3 (1,059)	50 6 0 (970)	53 4 9 (7,063)	51 1 4 (2,772)	49 9 0 (3,657)	40 3 0 (1,420)

N.B.—These figures are for the year 1934. No changes have been made in the figures to provide for any cuts or increases in wages that may have taken place since that year. If these figures are increased by 12½ per cent. or two annas in the rupee to provide for the dearness allowances granted during the years 1940 and 1941 they will be a fair representations of average earnings in June 1941.

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II. General Averages of Percentage Attendance and Earnings for Men in all Engineering and "Common" Occupations excluding Unskilled Labourers—All Factories—1934.

Areas.	Number of workmen returned.	Average percentage attendance.	Average daily earnings.	Average monthly earnings.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Bombay City	35,720	87.7	1 12 2	41 8 5
2. Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri..	2,735	90.0	1 11 6	43 2 11
3. Ahmedabad City	8,426	92.4	1 4 10	33 7 4
4. Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals	2,136	87.1	2 4 9	52 12 7
5. Broach and Surat ..	703	89.1	1 4 1	32 1 10
6. East and West Khandesh.	2,142	89.4	1 0 11	26 7 9
7. Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	4,811	87.5	1 3 11	29 1 7
8. Sholapur City	1,850	92.7	0 14 2	22 1 4
9. Sholapur and Satara ..	531	89.8	0 15 11	24 2 1
10. Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara ..	3,887	91.2	1 7 2	34 13 7
Presidency Proper	62,941	88.8	1 9 5	38 3 3

N.B.—The note under Table I applies to this Table also.

III. Average Monthly Earnings in Six Important Printing Occupations. May 1934.

Areas.	Proof Readers.	Compositors.	Letter Press Machinemen.	Ballers.	Binders.	Type Casters.
Bombay City	Rs. a. p. 62 9 7 (164)	Rs. a. p. 38 3 0 (1,272)	Rs. a. p. 47 2 9 (265)	Rs. a. p. 21 7 10 (692)	Rs. a. p. 29 11 8 (362)	Rs. a. p. 28 8 11 (90)
Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri.	25 0 0 (1)	22 11 3 (18)	26 11 1 (5)	14 7 3 (62)	20 15 0 (3)	25 3 7 (5)
Ahmedabad City	29 8 0 (4)	27 5 2 (97)	39 8 11 (17)	19 1 7 (21)	29 5 8 (9)	15 5 3 (25)
Broach and Surat ..	47 0 0 (1)	23 3 10 (59)	34 14 0 (9)	16 10 2 (7)	23 3 3 (11)	..
Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar.	38 5 1 (34)	23 2 11 (350)	31 14 2 (66)	13 15 7 (140)	25 2 2 (62)	23 15 3 (32)
Presidency Proper.. ..	57 10 4 (204)	34 0 6 (1,796)	43 7 0 (362)	19 12 6 (922)	28 13 10 (447)	25 4 10 (152)

N.B.—The note under Table I applies to this Table also.

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IV. General Averages of Percentage Attendance and Earnings for Process Operatives in Printing Concerns—Men only—May 1934.

Area.	Number of persons employed.	Average percentage attendance.	Average daily earnings.	Average monthly earnings.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay City	5,705	91.7	1 8 2	37 4 10
Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri ..	249	92.8	1 0 4	25 4 2
Ahmedabad City	237	87.9	1 1 8	26 2 2
Broach and Surat	108	92.2	0 14 9	22 14 11
Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar.	1,650	91.8	1 1 6	27 2 2
Presidency Proper	7,949	91.7	1 6 2	34 4 9

N.B.—The note under Table I applies to this Table also.

V. Average Daily Earnings in the numerically most important occupations in the Cotton Textile Industry in the Province of Bombay according to the results of the General Wage Census of* 1934 *with the increases† given in accordance with the recommendations of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee (Interim Report) plus the Dearness Allowances wherever granted except where the allowances were not uniform or did not cover all the mills in each area.*

Areas.*	Frame Tenters.‡	Siders.	Doffers.	Reelers.	Winders.	Two Loom Weavers.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay City	1 5 2 (7,208)	1 3 3 (12,394)	0 13 10 (9,556)	0 13 9 (6,316)	0 15 2 (13,367)	1 10 2 (24,666)
Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri ..	1 5 1 (325)	1 2 9 (828)	0 13 9 (444)	0 14 2 (211)	0 13 11 (525)	1 6 2 (1,492)
Ahmedabad City	1 8 3 (5,043)	1 4 6 (11,316)	0 14 8 (8,037)	0 15 3 (1,693)	0 15 8 (6,514)	2 2 2 (25,340)
Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals	1 1 8 (217)	0 14 5 (464)	0 9 2 (318)	0 10 10 (51)	0 12 3 (294)	1 11 5 (908)
Broach and Surat ..	0 15 11 (185)	0 14 4 (389)	0 9 2 (277)	0 8 3 (70)	0 9 6 (319)	1 6 4 (945)
East and West Khandesh	0 15 5 (399)	0 12 7 (744)	0 7 5 (418)	0 9 4 (347)	0 8 5 (849)	1 6 9 (1,027)
Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	1 1 2 (46)	0 15 3 (111)	0 9 0 (68)	0 7 2 (20)	0 9 6 (82)	1 7 5 (269)
Sholapur City	0 13 11 (813)	0 12 6 (1,692)	0 9 11 (1,205)	0 7 11 (1,449)	0 8 7 (2,108)	1 9 0 (2,439)
Sholapur and Satara ..	0 9 1 (108)	0 8 6 (216)	0 4 9 (147)	0 5 4 (303)	0 5 8 (98)	0 14 4 (207)
Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara	0 13 0 (447)	0 9 2 (759)	0 5 11 (842)	0 9 5 (1,115)	0 5 3 (63)	0 12 1 (265)

* The Labour Office report gives figures for average daily earnings separately for men and women and for time rated and piece priced workers. The figures contained in the above table are the weighted averages for both male and female workers whether paid on time or piece. Children are excluded.

† The figures according to the results of the general Wage Census have been increased according to the rates of increase specified for different categories of earnings in the Schedule given at page 92 of the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee's Interim Report.

‡ "Frame Tenters" include Drawing, Slubbing, Inter and Roving Tenters.

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VI. Average Daily Earnings as at June 1941, in the numerically most important occupations in Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur according to the special enquiry conducted by the Bombay Labour office in July 1937 for the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee with the increases recommended by the Committee and the dearness allowances added to the figures in the same way as in the above table.

Centres.*	Frame Tenters.	Siders.	Doffers.	Reelers.	Winders.	Two Loom Weavers.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bombay	1 4 4 (5,464)	1 3 10 (9,240)	0 14 2 (8,040)	0 12 5 (5,901)	0 14 7 (14,623)	1 9 8 (21,463)
Ahmedabad	1 3 11 (3,526)	1 4 10 (7,193)	0 13 5 (5,781)	0 11 3 (1,436)	0 11 9 (6,329)	1 11 8 (22,077)
Sholapur	0 12 11 (811)	0 9 5 (1,735)	0 9 5 (1,344)	0 5 11 (1,290)	0 7 6 (2,460)	1 9 1 (2,644)

* The figures for earnings in the above table were taken from the Interim Report of the Textile Labour Enquiry Committee. The figures for July 1937 for the other textile areas in the Province of Bombay had just been published when we went to Press and could not be included here.

The differences in the two sets of figures in Tables Nos. V and VI show that there was a distinct all in earnings all round between 1934 and 1937. This was particularly so in Ahmedabad where, according to the Delhi Agreement of 1935 a cut of 6¼ per cent. was effected all round.

VII. The General Averages of Daily Earnings for all operatives in all factory Industries in the Province of Bombay excluding the Engineering, the Textile and the Printing Industries according to the General Wage Census, 1934.

Industry.	General averages of Daily Earnings for		
	All Men.	All Women.	All Adult Operatives.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Oils, Paints and Soap	0 14 7 (2,490)	0 5 4 (613)	0 13 3 (3,103)
Match Manufacturing	1 0 5 (3,294)	0 9 11 (2,174)	0 13 11 (5,468)
Rubber, Crepe and Leather..	0 15 7 (1,066)	0 10 5 (80)	0 15 2 (1,146)
Refined Sugar Manufacturing	0 10 1 (977)	0 3 0 (14)	0 10 0 (991)
Chemical and Pharmaceutical	0 15 5 (653)	0 10 5 (212)	0 14 2 (865)
Aerated Water Manufacturing	1 0 3 (788)	0 13 0 (11)	1 0 2 (799)
Glass Manufacturing..	0 11 10 (670)	0 6 6 (58)	0 11 5 (728)
Tobacco and Cigarette Manufacturing	0 10 11 (475)	0 6 2 (190)	0 9 7 (665)
Flour Milling	1 1 11 (590)	0 9 10 (46)	1 1 4 (636)
Paper Manufacturing	0 14 10 (362)	0 4 10 (260)	0 10 11 (622)
Dairying, Biscuit and Sweet	0 15 5 (489)	0 10 0 (35)	0 15 1 (524)
Tiles Manufacturing	0 11 7 (377)	0 7 3 (107)	0 10 7 (484)
Power Laundries	1 3 6 (242)	0 11 10 (10)	1 3 3 (252)
Distilleries	0 14 1 (164)	0 7 0 (3)	0 14 0 (167)
Gold and Silver Thread	0 9 7 (47)	0 8 1 (1)	0 9 7 (48)

N.B.—The note under Table I applies in the case of this Table also.

The Reports of the Central Provinces and Berar Textile Labour Inquiry Committee and the Coimbatore Court of Inquiry which were published during the year 1938 give the figures of average earnings in individual mills in various centres but no general figures for the centres as a whole. For further detailed information regarding wages in these areas the reader must refer to the reports indicated as it is not possible to reproduce figures for individual units in this note.

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WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Under the ordinary common law an injured workman is entitled to recover damages or compensation for an injury sustained by him in the course of his employment if the injury is proved to have been caused by the personal negligence of his employer. In addition, the Indian Fatal Accidents Act of 1855 permitted the award of damages to the dependants of a deceased workman if the accident resulting in his death was due to the wrongful act, neglect or fault of the person responsible for the accident. The procedure in connection with the recovery of damages under both the common law and the Fatal Accidents Act was, however, extremely cumbersome. This together with the ignorance and the illiteracy of Indian workers and their financial disability in undertaking extensive litigation had placed them in a very disadvantageous position in suits for compensation. Moreover, with the growing industrialisation of the country, accidents were annually becoming more numerous than before and, in their results, were responsible for considerable hardship on the workers and their families. Disabilities similar to these had been removed in most of the industrialised countries of the world by the passing of workmen's compensation laws providing for easy and speedy relief to workmen injured as a result of industrial accidents and to their dependents in cases where the accidents resulted in death. The necessity for such legislation in India was obvious and the Government of India after circulating the proposals on the subject passed the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, which was brought into operation with effect from the 1st July 1924. This was the first piece of legislation in the field of social insurance in India.

In its main principles, the Indian Act follows the British model but its precision and rigidity and the special machinery set up for its administration are some of the features which distinguish it from the British Act. In its scope—type and classes of workers covered—the original Act of 1923 fell far short of the British Act but it was necessary for the Government of India to adopt a policy of gradualness in the matter so as to secure the support of vested interests to the original measure. The original limitations of scope were to a large extent removed by amending Acts passed in 1926, 1929, 1931 and 1933 and the Act as it stands to-day covers nearly eight million industrial workers in the country. Under the Act, payment of compensation has been made obligatory on all employers whose employees come within its scope, even in cases where there has been no negligence and injured workmen or the dependants of those killed can obtain compensation in all cases where personal injury has been caused by accident *arising out of and in the course of employment* and where the accident is not directly attributable to misconduct, breaches of rules or orders or disregard of safety devices. Besides bodily injuries the contracting of certain occupational diseases such as anthrax and lead and phosphorus poisoning were deemed and treated for the purposes of compensation, as injuries caused by accident; provided however, that the worker concerned was in the service of the same employer for more than six months. Mercury poisoning was added to the list of original occupational diseases in 1926 in order to bring the Indian law into conformity with a Draft Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1925. This list was further expanded in 1933 by the addition of (1) poisoning by benzene and its homologues or the sequelae of such poisoning, (2) chrome ulceration or its sequelae, and (3) compressed air illness (Caisson Disease) or its sequelae.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour made a long series of recommendations for the improvement of the Act; firstly, to extend its scope so as to cover all types and classes of workers who were likely to be most affected by the increased risks of modern industry; secondly, to enhance the scales of compensation payable and to facilitate the methods for their payment; and, thirdly, to effect various changes designed to improve the administration of the measure. It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to trace the evolution of the legislation in connection with workmen's compensation in India since the passing of the first Act in 1923 and it will be more useful if we gave the main provisions of the Act as it stands to-day.

MAIN PROVISIONS OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Classes of Workmen Covered by the Act.— These have been specified in the definition of the term "workman" contained in section 2(1) (*n*) and in Schedule II. In all cases persons employed in an administrative or clerical capacity and those whose monthly earnings exceed Rs. 300 are excluded. Speaking broadly the Act covers railways; factories; mines; seamen; docks; persons employed in the construction, repair or demolition of buildings designed to be or which are of more than one storey or of twenty feet in height or of dams and embankments, roads, bridges or tunnels; or wharves, quays, sea walls or other marine work; the setting up, repairing, maintaining or taking down any telegraph or telephone line or overhead electric lines or cables; aerial ropeways, canal pipe lines or sewers; the fire brigade; railway mail service; operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas; blasting operations and excavations · ferry boat services; cinchona, coffee, rubber or tea plantations; electricity or gas generating stations; lighthouses; cinematograph picture producing and exhibiting; divers: elephant and wild animal trainers and keepers and salaried motor drivers and chauffeurs. Persons employed through sub-contractors by a person fulfilling a contract with a railway are also covered. As far as seamen are concerned, both seamen on ships registered in India and those on ships registered in foreign countries are included. Not only workmen employed within the precincts of a factory or a mine but also men engaged in any kind of work incidental to or connected with a factory or any mining operation are entitled to the benefits of the Act. As far as factories are concerned, those using mechanical power and employing more than ten persons or those not using mechanical power and employing more than fifty persons are covered. The Governor-General in Council is empowered to

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bring within the scope of the Act other classes of workmen whose occupations are considered to be of a hazardous nature.

Amounts of Compensation Payable.—The amount of compensation payable depends on the average monthly wages of an injured or deceased workman. The term 'wages' includes overtime pay and the value of any concessions or benefits in the form of food, clothing, free quarters, etc. After the monthly wages of a worker are calculated the amount of compensation due is decided by a reference to Schedule IV which gives in a tabular form the amounts of compensation for death, permanent total and temporary disablement in respect of each of seventeen wage classes. The amounts of compensation payable in the case of an injured workman whose monthly wages are not more than Rs. 10 are Rs. 500 for death, Rs. 700 for permanent total and half the monthly wages for temporary disablement. For a workman whose monthly wages are between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, the corresponding figures are Rs. 1,800, Rs. 2,520 and Rs. 15 respectively. The maxima for persons earning over Rs. 200 per month are Rs. 4,000, Rs. 5,600 and Rs. 30 per month respectively. In the case of minors the amounts of compensation for death and for permanent total disablement are at a uniform rate of Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,200 respectively, and half the monthly wage for temporary disablement. No compensation is payable in respect of a 'waiting period' of seven days following that on which the injury was caused.

(NOTE: *Permanent total disablement* means such disablement which permanently incapacitates a workman for all work which he was capable of performing at the time of his accident. Any combination of injuries totalling 100 per cent. loss in earning capacity is regarded as permanent total disablement even if the combination of injuries does not arise in one accident.)

Who are Dependants.—These are defined in two categories: firstly, those who are in practically all cases actually dependants; and secondly, those who may or may not be in that position. The first includes a wife, a minor legitimate son, unmarried legitimate daughter and a widowed mother. The second includes a husband, a parent other than a widowed mother, a minor illegitimate son, an unmarried illegitimate daughter, a minor legitimate or illegitimate daughter if married or widowed, a minor brother, an unmarried or widowed sister, a widowed daughter-in-law, a minor child of a deceased son and a paternal grandparent.

General.—The interests of dependants in cases of fatal accidents have been safeguarded by ensuring that (1) all cases of fatal accidents should be brought to the notice of the Commissioner; (2) in all cases where an employer admits liability the amount of compensation payable is to be promptly deposited with the Commissioner; and (3) in cases where the employer disclaims liability and there are good grounds for believing compensation to be payable, the dependants get the information necessary to enable them to judge if they should make a claim or not.

A contractor has been given the right to be indemnified by his sub-contractor if he has had to pay compensation either to a principal or to a workman.

An employer is permitted to make to any dependant advances on account of compensation not exceeding an aggregate of one hundred rupees and so much of such aggregate as does not exceed the compensation payable to that dependant is to be deducted by the Commissioner from such compensation and repaid to the employer. Further, the Commissioner may deduct a sum up to Rs. 25 from the amount of compensation for the funeral expenses of a deceased workman and pay the same to the person by whom such expenses were incurred.

Administration.—The Act is administered entirely on a provincial basis by Commissioners to be appointed by Local Governments. The Provinces of Bengal and Madras have one Commissioner each for the whole province. The Province of Bombay has one Commissioner for the more important industrial areas and for the other areas sub-judges have been appointed as ex-officio Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation. In the other provinces, the District Magistrate or the District and Sessions Judge or the Senior or Sub-Judge is the Commissioner within his jurisdiction.

Under the common law of England, in civil suits for damages for injuries sustained by workmen it is open to the employer to plead: (1) the doctrine of common employment, by which the employer is not normally liable to pay damages to a workman for an injury resulting from the default of another workman; (2) the doctrine of assumed risk, by which an employee is presumed to have accepted a risk if it is such that he ought to have known it to be part of the risks of his occupation. The Royal Commission on labour regarded both these doctrines as inequitable and recommended by a majority that a measure should be enacted abrogating these defences. Provincial governments were consulted in 1932 and were almost unanimously in favour of legislation for the purpose. In the meantime judicial decisions in British India while generally agreeing as to the inequitability of the doctrines have been such as to leave it open to employers in most Provinces to have recourse to them. The Government of India introduced a Bill in the Central Legislative Assembly on the 15th August 1938 to declare that these defences shall not be raised in suits for damages in British India in respect of injuries sustained by workmen.

During the year 1939, two amendments were made in the Workmen's Compensation Act, one in Section 5 and the other in Section 15. The first clarifies the meaning of the expression "monthly wages" which has now been defined to mean the amount of wages deemed to be payable for a month's service irrespective of whether the wages are payable by the month or by whatever other period or at piece rates. The amendment thus resolves any doubt as to whether a workman employed on wages payable otherwise than by the month or on a monthly basis is or is not a workman within the meaning of the Act. The Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions 2 and 3 Geo. 6, C. 82) Act, 1939, provides for certain payments to be made in respect of personal injuries to seamen. The Workmen's Compensation Act had, therefore, to be amended in order to avoid double payment, both under this Act and under the Personal Injuries Act. The second amendment referred

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to above provides that failure to give notice or make a claim or commence proceedings within the time limit required by the Act shall not be a bar to the maintenance of the proceedings provided that the Commissioner is satisfied that an application was made in the reasonable belief that the injury was such that a payment could be made under the said Act and that the Provincial Government certifies that the application was rejected.

The Government of India in the Department of Commerce, in concurrence with His Majesty's Government, formulated a Lascars War Risk Compensation Scheme in August 1940 in respect of death or disablement directly attributable to war injuries sustained by lascars employed on ships registered in the United Kingdom. The scheme provides for widow's pensions, children's allowances and generous disablement allowances. For example, for total disablement due to War injuries a lascar earning Rs. 40 per month will be paid an allowance of Rs. 5,000 in full settlement of all claims. The widow of a lascar earning from Rs. 30 to Rs. 39 per month will receive a life pension at the rate of Rs. 10 per month.

STATISTICS OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The statistics regarding cases disposed of under the Act have been collected and published since 1st July 1924 on which date the original Act came into force. These statistics show that in the period of fourteen and a half years from July 1924 to December 1937 (the Statistics for the year 1939 had not been published when we went to press in June 1940 for this edition of the Year Book) the total amount of compensation paid amounted to over 152 lakhs of rupees in over 283,000 cases. The following table shows the number of cases, classified by nature of injuries and the amounts of compensation paid in each year since 1924:—

Workmen's Compensation Statistics—All-India, 1924-38.

Year.	Number of cases.			Amount of compensation paid for		
	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Total.	Fatal cases	Non-fatal cases.	All cases
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1924*—						
Adults	249	3,898	4,147	82,085	66,248	1,48,333
Minors	2	19	21	375	1,516	1,891
1925—						
Adults	583	10,751	11,334	3,45,995	2,95,535	6,41,530
Minors	7	30	37	200	2,391	2,591
1926—						
Adults	661	13,387	14,048	4,25,935	3,94,385	8,20,321
Minors	3	45	48	460	695	1,155
1927—						
Adults	777	14,397	15,174	5,81,400	5,27,984	11,09,384
Minors	6	36	42	840	1,030	1,875
1928—						
Adults	819	15,898	16,717	5,21,510	5,69,741	10,91,251
Minors	9	42	51	2,494	1,985	4,479
1929—						
Adults	886	17,942	18,829	5,87,190	6,70,573	12,57,763
Minors	2	34	36	200	2,201	2,401
1930—						
Adults	867	22,656	23,523	6,59,302	7,85,750	12,45,052
Minors	4	47	51	1,100	612	1,712
1931—						
Adults	696	16,764	17,460	4,44,246	6,20,885	10,65,131
Minors	3	26	29	600	625	1,225
1932—						
Adults	600	13,641	14,241	3,60,164	4,62,093	8,22,257
Minors	1	19	20	200	688	888
1933—						
Adults	526	14,015	14,541	3,31,357	4,82,477	8,13,834
Minors	..	18	18	..	115	115
1934—						
Adults	597	16,271	16,868	3,71,562	4,96,437	8,67,999
Minors	1	21	22	200	648	848
1935—						
Adults	692	22,283	22,975	5,22,331	6,38,383	11,60,714
Minors	4	20	24	200	551	751
1936—						
Adults	1,036	27,444	28,480	7,40,331	7,22,943	14,63,274
Minors	2	28	30	150	756	906
1937—						
Adults	768	28,874	29,642	5,46,242	7,42,504	12,88,746
Minors	..	3	3	..	18	18
1938†—						
Adults	802	34,220	35,022	6,10,436	8,21,729	14,32 ,165
Minors	1	42	43	200	358	558

* The figures for 1924 relate only to the six months from 1st July to 31st December.

† Excludes figures for Sind as the employers did not report correct figures of accidents or of the amounts of compensation paid during the year.

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EFFECT ON INDUSTRY.

A compulsory system of workmen's compensation enhances the cost of production but not to any appreciable extent. In the case of coal mines, the increase in cost has been estimated to be not more than annas four per ton of coal (*Vide* para. 39 of the Report of the Indian Coal Committee, 1925). However, the owners of many of the smaller coal mines were compelled to close down their mines but this was due mainly to the severe depression with which the industry was faced. In the Punjab, the proprietors of the coal mines in the Jhelum District were reported to be not satisfied with the privileges enjoyed by the miners under the Act as some of them had to pay as compensation on a single accident more than they could earn during a month. An unexpected increase in the number of serious and fatal accidents may undoubtedly make a big hole in the profits of a concern but the remedy for this lies in accident insurance but there can be no denying the fact that the introduction of workmen's compensation has helped considerably to improve the standard of safety in the country. Facilities for accident insurance are now being provided by a number of leading insurance companies in the country and the most important of these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta and Madras. The Calcutta Claims Bureau which represents many of the leading insurance companies operating in India deals with a large number of claims and offers valuable co-operation to the authorities in settling compensation claims. This Bureau continued to render its valuable co-operation in the prompt settlement of claims. In Bombay, insurance companies were concerned with half the number of cases that came up before the Commissioner. Insurance companies as a rule contest only cases involving questions of law or principle and are of benefit to all concerned. In these provinces insurance is widely resorted to by the employers especially in the textile industry. The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., Bombay, is an organisation of employers one of whose objects is the mutual insurance of members against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of or in the course of employment.

The report for the year 1938 states that, as in the previous years, a few trade unions were reported to have assisted their members to obtain compensation. In the Province of Bombay, the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, was the only trade union to take any effective share in the settlement of claims for compensation on behalf of the workers. This Union handled 188 cases during 1938 and compensation amounting to Rs. 19,776 was secured. In Bengal the activity of individual trade unions was more marked in 1938 as compared with 1937.

TRADE UNIONISM AND TRADE UNION LAW.

The earliest known trade unions in India were (1) The Bombay Millhands' Association, a loose organisation formed in 1890 for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvements in factory law and which soon became moribund after the passing of the 1891 Act; (2) The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma formed in 1897 by Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans employed on railways, more as a friendly society than a combination for securing concessions; (3) a Printers' Union started in Calcutta in 1905; and (4) The Bombay Postal Union which was formed in 1907. The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, Bombay, which came into existence in 1910, was a body of social workers who were interested in questions connected with the general welfare of labour and was an association rather for the workers than of the workers. Apart from the cases cited, the trade union movement, as this is known in the West, did not begin in India till almost after the end of the first World War. Trade organisations were, however, not unknown and trade or craft guilds had a definite place in the social economy of the village communities. Each trade or craft was the monopoly of a particular caste, and the organisation that existed for each occupational caste was known as a 'guild'. The two main functions of these guilds were (1) to regulate the relations between the members *inter se*; and (2) to deal with questions affecting the relations of the caste as a whole *vis-a-vis* the community. The *panchayats*, as the executives of these guilds were called, enforced their decisions on their members by means of social sanctions, and their demands on the community by means of *hartals*, *i.e.*, withholding of service. These guilds differed from modern trade unions in that they did not consist of wage earners, were not open to members outside the particular castes concerned, and that they had no written rules or regulations. Their background was more social than industrial and they were a type of 'close trade unions.' Contact with the West and the gradual industrialisation of the country, however, introduced cleavages in the solidarity of the village communities and consequently into the homogeneity of the old craft guilds which began to disintegrate and disappear only to emerge later in a form more suited to modern industrialism.

The decade following the end of the first World War witnessed rapid developments in the field of trade unionism in India, but it must be regretfully admitted that even today organised association of the workers in the country is far below the stage of development which it has reached in Great Britain and in many other countries of the world. The reason for this can be put in a nutshell: lack of a will to organize as far as the workers are concerned and the absence of efficient leadership. Some labour leaders were men who had the good and welfare of labour genuinely at heart. But many went into the movement merely for the opportunities which it would give them for coming into the limelight. Whereas the former went about affairs with a measure of considered moderation, the latter were mere propagandists and mischief-makers who strung together all kinds of impossible and preposterous demands in the hope that by doing so they would transport Indian industrial labour at once into an Arcadia. Both these types of leaders together with some of the more intelligent of the workers constituted themselves into strike committees. These committees when they were first formed

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secured a considerable measure of success in so far as concessions in wage rates were concerned; but, whereas many of these self-appointed committees fell into a state of inanition on the conclusion of a dispute, a good few of them, emboldened with the success they had met with, set themselves to the task of creating permanent associations or trade unions of the workers. These were the beginnings of the trade union movement in India, and within a period of five years (1919 to 1923) scores of unions were formed in all parts of the country. As there are no official records to show the names of and the memberships claimed by these earlier bodies, nothing definite can be stated with regard either to their number or to their total membership; but it can be safely asserted that the movement had made a fair penetration on the railways, in postal and telegraph departments, among seamen and in the textile industry in Ahmedabad City, and in some other centres.

The pressing need for a co-ordination of the activities of the individual unions was recognised at a very early stage of the movement and both central and provincial federations were formed. A central organisation at the apex was also necessary because only such a body could make recommendations with regard to the personnel of the labour representation on Indian delegations to the annual sessions of the International Labour Conference. Thus, the All-India Trade Union Congress was formed in 1920 on a national basis. The Central Labour Board, Bombay, and the Bengal Trades Union Federation were formed in 1922. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation, co-ordinating all unions of railwaymen on an industrial basis, was formed in the same year and this was closely followed by the creation of both provincial and central federations of unions of postal and telegraph employees. The latter bodies received a very generous measure of recognition both from the Railway Board and the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs in India. In the former case, half-yearly conferences are held between the representatives of the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation and at these conferences all the more important questions connected with railway establishments are discussed and as great a measure as possible of agreed solutions are arrived at.

Although there are a few unions of jute mills workers in Bengal and four or five unions of textile workers in Bombay City, the trade union movement has not made any appreciable progress in the two chief centres of these two important industries in India. The main reason for this is that the leaders at the head of these unions hold widely diverging views and cannot compose their differences sufficiently enough to enable them to meet on a common platform. It is true that the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union—a communist organisation formed at the commencement of the general strike of six months in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City in 1928—claimed a membership of over 50,000 at the end of that year, but this union lost its membership almost entirely after the disastrous general strike which it conducted in 1929. The latter strike almost killed the trade union movement in the cotton textile industry in Bombay and although the Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union has succeeded from time to time in increasing its membership, it has equally rapidly lost the greater part of it owing to the uncalled for and disastrous strikes which it has conducted in the industry. The latest example of such strikes was the General Strike which lasted from 3rd March to 13th April 1940 in connection with the refusal of the Union to accept the Dearness Allowances offered by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, which had accepted the findings of the Board of Conciliation appointed by the Government of Bombay in the matter.

In an earlier section it was stated that if employers in Indian industry had had the sagacity and the foresight towards the end and immediately after the close of the Great War to have taken the trouble to adjust wage rates to the increases in the levels of prices and so to balance real wages, the history of industrial strife in India round about and during the third decade of the present century might have been entirely different. To a limited measure, the history of the trade union movement in India too might have been somewhat different. Trade unionism was bound to come. The Treaty of Versailles in providing for the creation of an International Labour Organisation and the holding of periodical international conferences had laid down that the delegates representing labour from the States Members should be chosen by national labour organisations. Representatives of Indian labour had attended the earliest of these conferences and had had an opportunity of studying the growth and the powerful position of workmen's associations in the West, and on their return to India they had set themselves to the task of forming trade unions in the country. This was an entirely new development in the eyes of the Indian employer. One powerful group of employers who had hitherto not organised set themselves to form an association whose primary object was to be to combat trade unionism. It is unfortunately too true that many employers in India have looked and even today look askance at the growth of organisation among their workers and that employees who take part in trade union activities are victimised. The trade union movement, therefore, instead of getting its most important support from within the ranks of labour itself, was thrown by Indian employers into the waiting hands of the outside agitator; and, unfortunately for Indian trade unionism, no body of outsiders versed in proper trade union methods and principles was or is available. Such outsiders as could collect some of the hot-heads among the workers in particular units or industries, formed unions in those units or industries; but with the exception of Ahmedabad where a strong trade union had been formed of the workers in cotton textile mills under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi whom the Ahmedabad Millowners would not possibly displease on political grounds and also of certain sections of railways which were manned by a more intelligent and literate type of persons, these unions were hardly representative of the workmen in the organisations concerned owing to the smallness of their membership as compared with the total number of workers employed.

As far as recognition by the employers was concerned, trade unions were faced with a three-edged weapon. On one side workmen taking interest in trade union activities were victimised; on another, the majority of the employers refused to recognise unions whose executives were com-

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posed of outsiders and on the third, an amendment passed in the Indian Penal Code in 1913 for the purpose of dealing with criminal conspiracies was such as to make trade unions doing the only kind of work for which they are generally formed illegal bodies in the eyes of the law. We have already dealt with the first two of these three questions. As far as the third is concerned, the matter was brought to a head by the historic Buckingham Mill case of 1920 in which the Madras High Court granted an interim injunction against the strike committee of the Madras Labour Union forbidding them to induce certain workers to break their contracts of employment by refusing to return to work. This was a bolt from the blue for the trade union movement in the country. Trade union leaders suddenly discovered that they were liable to prosecution and imprisonment for *bona fide* union activities and it was at once apparent that some legislation for the protection of trade unions was necessary. In March 1921, the Legislative Assembly of the Government of India, on the motion of Mr. N. M. Joshi, then General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, passed a resolution recommending that Government should introduce legislation for the registration and protection of trade unions. Opposition to such a measure from associations of employers was, however, so great that it was five years before the necessary legislation could be placed on the Statute Book. The Indian Trade Unions Act was passed in March 1926 and was brought into operation with effect from 1st June 1927.

THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926.

Apart from the necessary provisions for administration and penalties, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, makes provision for three groups of matters: (1) conditions governing the registration of trade unions; (2) the obligations to which a trade union is subject after registration; and (3) the rights and privileges accorded to registered unions. 'Trade Union' has been defined in such a way as to cover both combinations of workers and of employers but not of workers and employers; and persons under the age of 15 are debarred from membership of any registered union.

Registration.—Any seven or more members of a union can apply for registration but no union can be registered unless (1) its rules provide for certain statutory matters which have been laid down in Section 6; and (2) its executive is constituted in accordance with the requirements of Section 22 which lays down that at least fifty per cent. of the executive must consist of members actually engaged in the unit or group of units which the union proposes to cover. The registration of a union may be cancelled or withdrawn at any time by the Registrar on the application of the union itself, or if the Registrar is satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by fraud or mistake, or that the union has ceased to exist or has wilfully and after notice contravened any provision of the Act, or if it has allowed any rule which is inconsistent with the Act to continue in force or has rescinded any rule which is required by the Act. Any union aggrieved by the refusal of a Registrar to register it or by the cancellation of its registration may prefer an appeal to a judge appointed by the local Government for the purpose; and, in the event of the dismissal of such an appeal, the aggrieved party has the right of a further appeal to the High Court.

Obligations Imposed on Registered Trade Unions.—The general funds of registered trade unions cannot be spent on objects other than those specified in Section 15 of the Act nor on political objects; but the Act makes provision for the creation of a separate political fund, subscription to which may be collected from such members as voluntarily desire to contribute to it. All registered unions are required to submit annually to the Registrar duly audited statements of accounts in prescribed forms together with changes in officers and the executive and a copy of the rules corrected up to date. Notices of all changes in the rules or of the registered name or the registered address of the office of the union, of amalgamations with other unions or of dissolution must be submitted to the Registrar in prescribed forms within prescribed periods of their occurrence. Failure to carry out these obligations may result either in the cancellation of a union's registration or by the imposition of a fine. The Act further requires that the rules of every registered union should make adequate provision for the inspection of books of accounts and lists of members by the officers and members of the union.

Rights and Privileges of Registered Trade Unions.—The Act confers on registered unions the right to corporate existence and of perpetual succession with power to acquire and hold both movable and immovable property and to enter into contracts. A registered trade union is immune from prosecution for criminal conspiracy in respect of an agreement, unless it is one to commit an offence, made between its members for the furtherance of a trade dispute or for restraint of trade and from any legal difficulties arising therefrom. It also enjoys immunity from civil suits in certain cases.

The Government of India issued a notification under the adaptation of India Laws Orders in Council in 1938 directing that unions whose objects are not confined to one Province and whose membership covers persons in two or more Provinces, as in the case of Railway Unions, should register with the Registrar appointed for such Trade Unions, under adapted Section 3. The additional District Magistrate of Delhi was appointed Registrar of Trade Unions for such unions. But, by a notification dated 16th January 1941, the powers of the Central Government under the Indian Trade Unions Act in relation to a trade union whose Head Office is situated in any particular Province but whose objects are not confined to that Province have been again transferred to Provincial Governments.

Registered unions are empowered under the Indian Trade Unions Act to carry on any form of insurance activity without being under any obligation to secure professional advice as to the actuarial soundness of such business. By virtue of Section 118 of The Insurance Act, 1938, insurance business carried on by a trade union is not subject to the provisions of that Act. The result therefore has been that certain unions are undertaking unsound schemes of insurance now banned by the Act especially

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that forms of it which is carried on on the basis of the dividing principle. With a view to protect the interests of members of trade unions who are and might be the victims of impostures, the Government of India, in September 1940, issued a circular letter to all Provincial Governments inviting opinions as to the application of The Insurance Act, with such modifications as might be necessary, to insurance business carried on by Trade Unions.

The administration of the Indian Trade Unions Act is entirely on a provincial basis and each local Government is required to appoint a Registrar of Trade Unions. A union is to be registered in the province in which its head office is situated and if this is transferred to another province, the registration has to be transferred to that province. All provincial Governments are empowered to make rules for the manner in which the annual audit of registered unions should be carried out, for prescribing the forms and the manner in which unions may apply for registration and in which registered unions should forward the required notices, etc., to the Registrar, and for the fees payable for registration and inspection of the register and other documents pertaining to any registered union. Unlike the various other pieces of labour legislation in India which have been subjected to frequent revision, there has been no amendment of the Indian Trade Unions Act, except for a slight modification which was made in 1928 in Section 11 regarding appeals in order to clarify the provisions of that section, and the present law on the subject continues to remain the same as it was when the Act was first passed in 1926.

EXTENT OF REGISTRATIONS UNDER THE ACT.

Trade unions were at first slow to seek registration under the Act. There had been no prosecutions under the 1913 amendment of the Indian Penal Code for criminal conspiracy in the case of strikes conducted by unions since the Buckingham Mill case of 1920 and with the enjoyment of this immunity in practice, most of the existing unions thought that registration involved obligations *re.* maintenance of proper books and accounts, audit and the submission of notices and statements of annual accounts and restrictions *re.* the framing of rules in accordance with the requirements of the Act and on expenditure which could be incurred which were too disproportionate in comparison with the rights and privileges which registration conferred. The impetus to registration however came from the employers who in many cases insisted on registration prior to recognition—in many cases even registration did not secure recognition but in many cases registrations were short-lived because they had to be cancelled owing to failure to submit annual returns or for non-compliance with the other requirements of the Act. It is of interest to observe that the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, which is the biggest and best organised trade union in India refrained, on purely political grounds, from registering until the end of 1935 and it only did so then owing to the probable decision of the Delimitation Committee to make registered textile unions in Ahmedabad a basic constituency for the return from that centre of labour representatives to the Bombay Legislative Assembly which would come into being as the result of the new Government of India Act of 1935. The following table shows the numbers of registered unions on all the provincial registers in British India at the end of each financial year together with the membership and income of those which furnished returns. The figures exclude cancellations of registration.

Registered Trade Unions in British India.

Year.	Number of registered trade unions.	Unions furnishing returns.		
		Number.	Membership.	Income.
				Rs. (In lakhs).
1927-28	29	28	100,619	1.64
1928-29	75	65	181,077	3.17
1929-30	104	90	242,355	4.33
1930-31	119	106	219,115	4.07
1931-32	131	121	235,693	4.78
1932-33	170	147	237,369	5.57
1933-34	191	160	208,071	5.03
1934-35	213	183	284,918	5.29
1935-36	241	205	268,326	5.29
1936-37	296	228	261,074	4.88
1937-38	420	343	390,112	6.93
1938-39	555	394	399,159	8.90

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The percentage of female membership in the above figures is very small indeed. In 1927-28 it was 1,166, in 1932-33 it was 5,090 and in 1938-39 it was 10,945 or only 2.7 per cent. of the total membership in that year. Out of the 555 registered unions on the 31st March 1939, 191 unions were in Bengal, 52 in the Province of Bombay, 87 in the Province of Madras and 55 in the Punjab. The figures given in the above table for membership and income are theoretical because they include persons who have not paid their subscriptions and income which has not been recovered. If the membership of 399,159 in the 394 unions which furnished returns for the year ending 31st March 1939 is analysed it is found that 144,991 were employed on railways and that 45,121 were seamen. The membership in 75 registered unions of textile workers was 73,074. The All-India Annual Reports on the administration of the Indian Trade Unions Act which are compiled and published by the Government of India are considerably delayed owing to the difficulty which Provincial Governments experience in securing the annual returns from the registered unions concerned. The Report for the year 1939-40 was, therefore, not available when we went to press but from such information as is available we find that there were nearly 732 registered trade unions in India in September 1940. Of these, 215 were in Bengal, 126 in Madras, 96 in the Punjab, 71 in Bombay, 48 in the United Provinces and 66 in the Central Provinces and Berar. Figures showing the membership of these unions are not available but it is reckoned that the total membership of all the 732 odd unions in India in that month must have been about three-quarters of a million. The Province of Bombay is the only province in India which regularly collects information and statistics in connection with all trade unions whether registered or not. The following table shows the progress of the trade union movement in that province :—

Growth of Trade Unions in the Province of Bombay.

Year.	Number of unions.	Average membership during the year.
1923	17	41,030
1926	54	62,772
1929	92	191,937
1932	89	104,458
1935	108	103,429
1936	99	97,392
1937	114	93,453
1938	153	126,455
1939	176	159,026
1940	177	191,942
1941 (1st qtr.)	172	192,266*

*Actual figure.

If the figures contained in the above table for the year 1941 (1st March) are analysed by industries, the results are as set out below :—

Distribution of Membership of Bombay Unions.

Class of industry.	Number of unions.	Membership.	Percentage to total membership.
Textile	27	90,102	46.86
Seamen	2	23,722	12.34
Railways	8	29,419	15.30
Posts and Telegraphs	34	6,843	3.56
Municipal	10	9,871	5.13
Miscellaneous	91	32,309	16.81
Total ..	172	192,266	100.00

Out of the 27 unions of cotton textile workers in the Province of Bombay, eight with a total membership of 44,045 are in Bombay and ten with a total membership of 35,376 are in Ahmedabad.

THE PROGRESS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

We have so far dealt with the development of the trade union movement in India until the coming into operation of the Trade Unions Act. Up-to-date statistics based on such figures as are available have also been given. We shall now proceed to conclude this review with a rapid survey of the main events in the movement since 1927. The height of the movement was reached in 1928-29 when communists sat on the top of the world of Indian labour. Communist leaders had captured almost every important union in India except the textile union in Ahmedabad and they had succeeded in securing a membership of over 50,000 textile workers in Bombay City for their Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. The membership figures of the various other unions which they controlled also showed remarkable increases. Their main object in getting into the trade union movement, however, was to use it as a tool for the furtherance of their revolutionary principles and doctrines for the overthrow of the existing Government and the uprooting of capitalism. The success which they had met with as the result of the general cotton textile strike of 1928 in Bombay was, as subsequent events have proved, purely adventitious. The doctrines they had preached to the masses during that and the oil strike of the winter of that year were

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responsible for rioting in Bombay City on a scale previously unknown. Thirty-one of the ring-leaders of the movement were arrested early in 1929 on charges of organised conspiracy and were taken to Meerut for trial. Such of the communists as remained unarrested engineered the general cotton textile strike in Bombay of the year 1929. This lasted for more than three months and was called off only after the publication of the report of a Court of Enquiry appointed by Government and which allocated the whole of the blame for this unwarranted strike to the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. The publication of this report and the effects of the 1929 strike dealt a blow to the trade union movement from which it took ten years to recover.

The communists not content with the mischief they had wrought in the ranks of individual trade unions made a successful attempt in 1929 either to capture or to break the All-India Trade Union Congress. They affiliated the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union with a membership of 54,000 and the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union with a membership of 41,000 to that body during the year and with the assistance of the voting strength which these two unions together with some of their other unions gave them, they captured both the Congress and its Executive Committee at the tenth session of the Congress which was held in Nagpur in that year. Resolutions were adopted favouring the affiliation of the Congress to international communist organisations and for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, the International Labour Conference and the Round Table Conferences on Indian Reforms. Moderate trade unionists under the leadership of Mr. N. M. Joshi thereupon seceded from the Congress and formed a new organisation called the Indian Trades Union Federation. The All-India Railwaymen's Federation which was till then affiliated to the Trade Union Congress left that body in 1929 and remained outside till 1935.

At the eleventh session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Calcutta in July 1931, a further split occurred in its ranks and the extreme left wing under the leadership of Messrs. S. V. Deshpande and B. T. Randive broke away to form the All-India Red Trade Union Congress. By this time, however, trade unionism in India was at a thoroughly low ebb and none of the three national organisations could by any manner or means make a claim to speak on behalf of Indian labour; but, as the Congress had already decided to boycott the International Labour Conference, the Government of India accepted the Indian Trades Union Federation as the body competent to recommend delegates for the International Labour Conference.

With a view to bring about unity in the ranks of Indian labour, a committee called the Trade Union Unity Committee was appointed at a representative conference held in Bombay on the 10th May 1931 under the auspices of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. This Committee found that three different and distinct sections of labour were in existence in India—(1) the communist group; (2) the liberal group; and (3) the rest—and that the gulf which divided the communists from the other sections was not bridgeable. The Committee, therefore, recommended a platform of unity for the remaining sections of labour in India. It was proposed to organise and unite all unions which accepted this 'platform of unity' under a new federation to be called the National Federation of Labour. At a joint meeting between the General Council of the Indian Trades Union Federation and the Provisional Committee of the National Federation of Labour held at Calcutta in April 1933, the two federations were amalgamated on the basis of the platform of unity as finally evolved by the Trade Union Unity Conference but subject to certain modifications and the new amalgamation was named the National Trades Union Federation. In 1935, the two sections of the All-India Trade Union Congress composed their differences and it was agreed that the parent body should be recognised as the central organisation of the working classes in India. In the month of February of the same year an agreement was reached between the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation by virtue of which a Joint Committee of the two organisations was to be formed with a view to exploring the possibilities of common action with the assistance of the affiliated unions of both. Another direction in which an effort towards common action on agreed matters was made was the agreement entered into between the National Federation of Labour and the All-India Congress Socialist Party for joint action on specific political and economic issues. At the end of the year 1937, the National Trades Union Federation had a membership of 83,000 with 62 affiliated unions and the All-India Trade Union Congress had a membership of 46,000 with 98 affiliated unions. It is interesting, however, to note that the labour unions of Ahmedabad which draw their inspiration from Mr. Gandhi throughout remained aloof from both these bodies.

At a special joint session of the All-India Trade Union Congress and the National Trade Union Federation held at Nagpur on the 17th April 1938, it was decided to combine these two bodies into one central organisation. The principal terms of the agreement approved by the executives of both these bodies were that the basis of representation on the joint General Council of the new combined Trade Union Congress be fifty-fifty—44 members from each group—and that the Trade Union Congress accept the constitution of the National Trade Union Federation *in toto*. The following were appointed office bearers of the Trade Union Congress: Dr. S.C. Banerji (Federation) President; Mr. Aftab Ali (Federation), Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (Federation) and Mr. Mukundlal Sircar (T.U.C.) Vice-Presidents; Mr. R. R. Bakhale (Federation) Secretary; Mr. R. S. Nimbkar (T.U.C.) Treasurer; Mr. B. K. Mukerji (T.U.C.) and Mr. S. V. Parulekar (Federation), Assistant Secretaries. The General Council was to act for the combined body with the one limitation that questions relating to general strikes and affiliation with international bodies should be decided by a three fourth's majority. If this scheme worked well, the task of unification should be pushed further and the two bodies merged into one. Mr. R. R. Bakhale resigned his appointment as General Secretary of the Congress on his appointment as Vice-Chairman of the Biha

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Labour Inquiry Committee. His place was taken by Mr. S. V. Parulekar, but on the latter's conviction to 18 months' imprisonment under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code in March 1940, Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., was appointed Acting General Secretary. The Provisional Affiliation entered into at Nagpur in April 1938 was formally ratified at the Eighteenth Session of The All-India Trade Union Congress held at Bombay on the 28th and 29th September, 1940. The following Office Bearers were elected: *President*—Mr. V. R. Kalappa, M.L.A.; *Vice-Presidents*—Messrs. Aftab Ali, M.L.A., Purshottamdas Trikamdas and Charu Banerjee; *Treasurer*—Mr. R. S. Nimbkar; *General Secretary*—Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A.; and *Assistant Secretaries*—Miss Shanta Bhalerao and Mr. Phani Ghosh.

The merging of the National Trades Union Federation with the All-India Trade Union Congress must be considered a landmark in the history of the trade union movement in India. In a country like India politics pervades almost every department of human activity. It was natural that political forces should have tried to utilise the labour platform for their own ends. If experience, however, is the best school of life, Indian labour had had its best schooling; but, although it took Indian labour twelve years to consolidate its ranks again, to learn to sink political and other differences and to act in unison in the furtherance of legitimate trade union aims was no small gain. There are many unions—notably, the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association—which are still outside the All-India body. Every possible effort should be made to bring in as many of them as possible in order to make the Trade Union Congress fully representative. Political differences still persist but it is clear that the Congress realises the importance of speaking with one voice on major issues.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF LABOUR UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The question of representation of labour in the central and provincial legislatures has in recent years assumed considerable importance owing to the growing interest taken by the general public in labour matters. Under the constitution established by the Government of India Act, 1919, both the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors had powers to make a certain number of nominations to the Central Legislative Assembly and to the Provincial Legislative Councils. The majority of such nominations were to be from the ranks of Government officials but both the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors were permitted to exercise their option in nominating persons from other outside interests in order to remedy inequalities of representation. In pursuance of this power one nominated seat in the Legislative Assembly and one nominated seat in the Legislative Councils of Bengal and Bombay were reserved for representatives of labour. The Governors of Punjab, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Assam followed suit and nominated one member each for labour interests in their respective Councils. A little later, the labour representation in Bengal was increased to two and in Bombay to three seats.

The question of the enfranchisement of labour under the new constitution received considerable attention from every Commission and Committee appointed in connection with the reforms—(1) the Provincial Franchise Committees set up by the various Provincial Governments in India in 1931; (2) the Franchise Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference; (3) the Indian Franchise Committee; (4) the Provincial Delimitation Committees set up by local Governments in India; and (5) the Indian Delimitation Committee set up in 1935 under the chairmanship of Sir Lawrie Hammond. Several alternative schemes of representation were considered. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour were of opinion that the method which was likely to be most effective in securing the best representation of labour was that of election by registered trade unions. The Indian Franchise Committee were, however, unable to accept trade unions as the sole basis of representation and they recommended representation through constituencies composed of registered trade unions and also through special labour constituencies composed of workers in factories employing a minimum of ten persons in selected areas and centres. On the basis of a combination of these two methods, the Committee recommended 38 seats for labour in the Provincial Legislatures—eight each for Bombay and Bengal, six for Madras, four each for Bihar and Orissa and Assam, three each for the United Provinces and the Punjab and two for the Central Provinces. With regard to the representation of labour in the Federal Assembly, the Indian Franchise Committee recommended that labour should get the same extent of representation as commerce, *viz.*, eight seats. Election should as far as possible be through registered trade unions except in the case of provinces such as Bengal and Assam where trade unions in the two chief industries of jute and tea are either too weak or non-existent. In such cases the method of representation should be considered at the time of the delimitation of constituencies. These various proposals were accepted by the Third Round Table Conference and by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Constitutional Reforms with the exception of a slight reshuffling of seats consequent on the decision for the separation of Sind and Orissa. These two new provinces were to get one seat each at the expense of Bombay and Bihar and Orissa and the number of seats in the Federal Assembly was increased from eight to ten of which one was to be a non-provincial seat and the remaining nine to be distributed among the provinces, Bombay and Bengal getting two each and one seat each going to Madras, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Assam.

The Indian Delimitation Committee, whose report was published in February 1936, laid down the following requirements which a trade union should fulfil before it can be included in the electorate:—

(1) It should have been in existence for two years and have been registered for one year before the date fixed for the preparation of the electoral roll;

(2) Its membership should not have fallen below 250 during the year preceding the preparation of the electoral roll;

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(3) It must have complied with any rules made under the Indian Trade Unions Act for the inspection of books by the Registrar and for professional audit; and

(4) Its fulfilment of the preceding conditions should have been attested by a tribunal to be appointed by the Governor.

The Committee further recommended that the Indian Trade Unions Act should be so amended as to invest local Governments with the power of inspecting the registers of registered trade unions and to make Government or professional audit of their accounts compulsory. As regards the qualifications of an elector in a labour constituency, the Committee recommended that (1) he must have attained the age of 21 years; (2) he should have had a place of residence in the province for six months immediately preceding a date to be fixed by the local Government; (3) in the case of a trade union constituency, he should belong to a registered trade union included in the constituency and paid up his subscription for the twelve months preceding the date of the preparation of the electoral roll; (4) in the case of a special labour constituency he should have been in continuous employment in a factory or a mine for a period of not less than 180 days in the year preceding the date of preparation of the electoral roll; and (5) he should not be employed in a clerical, supervisory, recruiting or administrative capacity. The qualifications laid down by the Committee for a candidate are that he should have attained the age of 25 years, satisfied the conditions laid down in the Fifth Schedule to the Government of India Act and that he should be an elector either in the constituency for which he stands or in any other labour constituency in the province concerned. As far as the method of election is concerned, the Indian Franchise Committee were of opinion that where a trade union constituency is confined to a single area voting might be direct but where it covers two or more different centres election should be through an electoral college composed of delegates elected in each union in the proportion of one for each group of 100 workers. The Indian Delimitation Committee were, however, strongly in favour of direct election, whether in trade union or in special labour constituencies, unless there were quite decisive practical difficulties in the way but they favoured the principle of electoral colleges in the case of certain unions of railway workers.

As far as the actual constituencies for the Provincial Legislative Assemblies are concerned the Indian Delimitation Committee recommended that out of the eight seats given to labour in Bengal, two seats should be with trade union constituencies for registered unions of railway and water transport workers and six for special labour constituencies as follows: Registered factories in Calcutta and suburbs, Howrah, Barrackpore and Hooghly (one seat each), one seat for coal mines in the Asansol sub-division of the Burdwan District and one seat for tea garden labour in the Jalpaiguri and the Darjeeling Districts. In the Bombay Presidency, Ahmedabad textile unions and railway unions in Bombay got two seats each, the Bombay textile unions and unions of seamen and dock workers got one seat each and textile labour in Sholapur City got one seat on the basis of a special labour constituency. Of the six seats in Madras, all railway unions in the presidency and unions of textile workers in the Madras District got one seat each and the four remaining seats were divided between special labour constituencies of (1) textile workers in Coimbatore and Malabar, (2) Madras City dock and factory labour (excluding railways and textiles), (3) Vizagapatam dock and factory labour, and (4) West Godavari, Kistna and Guntur factory labour. In the United Provinces all registered trade unions got one seat and the two remaining seats were allocated to industrial factory labour in Cawnpore and industrial labour in Lucknow, Agra, Aligarh and Allahabad. In the Punjab, the North Western Railway Union got one seat and the two remaining seats were allocated to industrial labour in special labour constituencies composed of certain districts of East and North Punjab. In Bihar, registered mining unions in Dhanbad were allotted one seat and three went to special labour constituencies for (1) Jamshedpur factory labour, (2) Monghyr and Jamalpur factory labour, and (3) Hazaribag mining labour. In the Central Provinces, trade unions in Nagpur City got one seat and the remaining seat was allotted to a special labour constituency of industrial labour employed in certain areas in the rest of the province. The one seat in Orissa is or a special constituency for the whole province and the allocation of the four seats in Assam are to vary at successive elections between tea gardens in different districts. As far as representation in the Federal Assembly is concerned, the proposals vary between the allocation of the two seats for the Bombay Presidency between all registered unions in Bombay and Ahmedabad, to the Governor of the Province acting at his own discretion at each successive election in Assam.

In the following table we reproduce the names of the various persons elected to the different Provincial Legislative Assemblies in India from different Labour Constituencies:—

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. G. Krishnamurthi Avl.	Railway Trade Unions.
Mr. Genta Chelvapathi Chetti Garu	Textile Trade Unions.
Mr. N. G. Ramaswami Nayadu Avl.	Textile Workers.
Mr. P. R. K. Sarma Avl.	Madras City Dock and Factory Labour (excluding Textile and Railway Labour).
Mr. Subbarao Karunakaram Garu	Vizagapatam *cum* East Godavari Dock and Factory Labour.
Mr. V. V. Narasimham Garu	West Godavari *cum* Kistna *cum* Guntur Factory Labour.

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. D. K. Jagtap	Bombay City and Suburban Textile Unions.
Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda	Ahmedabad Textile Unions (Two seats).
Mr. K. K. Desai	Ditto.
Mr. S. H. Jhabvala	Railway Unions (Two seats).
Vacant.	Ditto.
Mr. A. H. Mirza	Trade Unions of Seamen and Dock Workers.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. J. N. Gupta	Railway Trade Unions.
Mr. Aftab Ali	Water Transport Trade Unions.
Mr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee	Calcutta and Suburbs (Registered-Factories).
Mr. Niharendra Dutt Mazumdar	Barrackpore (Registered Factories).
Mr. Sibnath Banerjee	Howrah (Registered Factories).
Mr. M. A. Zaman	Hooghly *cum* Serampore (Registered Factories).
Mr. B. Mukerjee	Collieries (Coal Mines).
Mr. Litta Sirdar	Bengal Dooars (Western), Darjeeling Sadar, Bengal Dooars (Eastern) and Kurseong.

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Raja Ram Shastri	Trade Union Constituency.
Mr. Suraj Prasad Awasthi	Cawnpore Industrial Factory Labour.
Mr. B. K. Mukerjee	Industrial Factory Labour in Lucknow, Agra, Allahabad and Aligarh.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Lala Sita Ram Mehra	Trade Unions.
Mr. Dewan Chaman Lal	East Punjab.
Rai Saheb Sohan Lal	North Punjab Labour Constituency.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Nil	Mining Trade Unions.
Mr. Babu Natha Ram	Jamshedpur Factory Labour.
Nil	Monghyr *cum* Jamalpur Factory Labour.
Mr. Babu Khetra Nath Sen Gupta	Hazaribag Mining Labour.

C. P. AND BERAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. G. S. Page	Trade Union Labour.
Mr. V. R. Kalappa	Factory Labour.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Bideshy Pan Tanty	Doom Dooma, Tinsukia and Dibrugarh.
Mr. Bhairab Chandra Das	Jorhat, Nazjira and East Golaghat.
Mr. Babu Binode Kumar J. Sarwan	Thakurbari, Biswanath and Paneri.
Mr. Sanat Kumar Ahir	Silchar Srimangal and Longal Valley.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Babu Pyari Sankara Roy	Orissa Labour Constituency.

SIND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. N. A. Bechar	Sind Labour Constituency.

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THE FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONISM IN INDIA.

The proposals of the Indian Delimitation Committee with regard to the formation of certain constituencies for the return of representatives of labour to the Federal Assembly and to the Provincial Legislative Assemblies on the basis of registered trade unions are bound to have some effect both on the formation of new unions and on the registration of such of those as have not yet registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act. It is also probable that registered unions will make better endeavours than they have hitherto done in maintaining proper books of accounts and registers of members in view of their compulsory examination by officials of Government for the purposes of preparing electoral rolls. At the same time, however, the imposition of these further restrictions on the conduct of the affairs of registered trade unions might very well tend to dissuade several interested outsiders from continuing at the helm of affairs of their respective unions ; and it is quite possible that in the absence of such leadership many unions will tend to disintegrate and disappear. As far as the workmen in Indian industries are concerned, trade unionism has not taken on anywhere near to the extent which it has with workmen in the West; and, as has already been stated above, the fear of victimisation is too strongly entrenched in the minds of the workers to enable them to enter into combinations promoted to safeguard their interests. Things might have been different had the labour franchise been limited entirely to registered trade unions but in most provinces outside the Province of Bombay the majority of the constituencies are special labour constituencies with which trade unions are in no way concerned. It is also very doubtful whether an Indian industrial worker will part with a monthly quota of his already meagre income for union subscriptions merely for the right of a vote. The experience of the last fifteen years shows that most of the unions which became defunct went to the wall owing mainly to the fact that their officials were not able to collect the necessary subscriptions from the members for the reason that the Indian workman will not part with money for a purely problematic advantage. He wants a return for his outlay in the form of an increase in his wages and if he does not get this within a reasonable period he pays no union subscriptions. The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union is, happily, in a somewhat different position because it provides a host of welfare schemes in the form of hospitals and dispensaries, education and facilities for recreation, co-operative stores and cheap grain shops, etc., and its members get more than value for their money. In addition, the union is under the control of extremely disinterested, able and zealous officials like Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Mr. Khaudubhai K. Desai and Mr. S. P. Dave, who have made the union their life-work. The office of the union with its hundred or more clerks is a beehive of industry.

Unfortunately for the trade union movement in India, there are few, if any, unions which are run on the model of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union. The vast majority of those which have been kept alive through the zeal of interested outsiders are hollow structures with no funds and bolstered figures of membership—bolstered in order to convince the employers concerned *re.* their *bona fides* for recognition. No trade union movement can stand on foundations such as these. It is possible, however, that with the spread of education and literacy, Indian industries will attract a more educated type of workman who will be able to persuade his fellows of the advantages of organised combination and that a healthier movement built on more solid foundations will take the place of the hollow structure which exists to-day. Whilst there are no indications for optimism there is, at the same time, no cause for pessimism in the matter but the hopes of all persons interested in the welfare of the labour movement in India are, as far as trade unionism is concerned, in the laps of the gods.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE DISPUTES LEGISLATION.

In the first part of this note on " Labour in India " in which we have given a complete survey of the growth of the labour problem in this country from its first beginnings in the seventies of the last century up to the present day we have dealt at some length with all the more important industrial disputes, and we have also given the findings and the recommendations of the various committees and departmental enquiries instituted in connection with them. We have also given statistics of industrial disputes in India during certain periods of intense industrial strife and we have traced the growth of conciliation and arbitration machinery culminating in the passing, by the Government of Bombay, of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act of 1934 and the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act of 1938 which replaced the 1934 Act from 1st August 1939. In view of this, there is very little left to be said in this particular section and our remarks will therefore be confined to a brief description of the Indian Trade Disputes Act, 1929 and to the all-India statistics of industrial disputes during the last seventeen years. We introduced a new feature in this section from last year of giving at the end of this section brief reviews of all industrial disputes affecting 5,000 workers or more which occurred in India during the last one year. A similar review has been given at the end of this section for the twelve months ending March 1941.

THE TRADE DISPUTES ACT, 1929.

The Trade Disputes Act was first passed in 1929. Its life was limited to five years but as a result of the recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter an amending Act was passed in 1934 by virtue of which it was placed permanently on the Statute Book. The Government of

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Bombay under Sections 16 and 17 of the Trade Disputes Act launched a prosecution against eight leaders of the Textile Strike of 1934 on the grounds (1) that some of the demands made or formulated by the strikers were not in furtherance of a trade dispute; and (2) that the strike was designed to inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship on the community and thereby to compel the Government to take or abstain from taking some particular course of action. The accused were charged with the offence of inciting others to take part in an illegal strike. The Chief Presidency Magistrate held that the strike was not illegal and acquitted the accused. The Government of Bombay preferred an appeal in the High Court but lost the appeal too. The Government of India therefore passed a further Amending Act in March 1938 by virtue of which the words "general and prolonged" were omitted from clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Act. Advantage was taken at the same time to provide for the appointment of Conciliation Officers and to amend the Act in a few other minor particulars. The main provisions of the Act as it now stands are as follows:—

With the exception of sections 1 and 2 which deal with short title, extent, duration, etc., and interpretation, and section 19 which deals with rule-making powers, the main body of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, falls into three parts. The first provides for the appointment of Courts of Enquiry and Boards of Conciliation (sections 3 to 14); the second contains special provisions with regard to strikes in public utility services (section 15); and the third deals with illegal strikes and lockouts (sections 16 to 18). The first part of the Act relating to the establishment of tribunals for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes was based generally on the British Industrial Courts Act of 1919 and its detailed provisions were adopted for the most part from clauses in that Act. The main difference is that whereas the British Act sets up a standing and permanent Industrial Court, the Conciliation Boards which the Indian Act makes provision for are intended to be appointed *ad hoc* like the Courts of Enquiry, in order to deal with particular disputes.

The Governor-General in Council, in the case of railways or concerns under the control of the Government of India; and the local Government, in the case of all other concerns or groups of concerns, have power to refer any matters appearing to be connected with or relevant to any trade dispute which exists or is apprehended between an employer and his workmen to a Court of Inquiry for report; or to refer the whole dispute to a Board of Conciliation for promoting a settlement thereof. Where no reference is made by either party or where a reference is made to Government by only one party, the appointment or otherwise of a Court or a Board is entirely at the discretion of Government; but where both the parties to a dispute apply either conjointly or separately for the reference of the dispute to a Court or a Board it is obligatory on Government to proceed to appoint a Court or a Board, as the case may be, provided that Government are satisfied that the persons applying represent the majority of each party. The objects of Courts of Inquiry which may be composed of an independent chairman and other independent persons or only one independent person would be to investigate and report on such questions connected with the dispute as might be referred to them. The settlement of the dispute would depend on the force of public opinion on the Court's findings. The objects of Boards of Conciliation which may consist of one independent person or one independent chairman and two or four other members comprised of equal numbers of persons representing the interests of both the parties to a dispute and to be nominated by the parties concerned would be to secure a settlement of the dispute. Provisions are contained in the Act to enable both Courts and Boards to enforce the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents. Neither party is under any obligation to accept the findings of a Court or the advice of a Board; but in practice both parties would be expected to do so.

The second part of the Act which covers public utility services makes it a penal offence for persons employed in such services to go on strike without giving fourteen days' notice in writing to the employer of their intention to do so. Penalties are also provided for persons abetting such an offence. This provision is based on the principle that persons whose work is vital to the welfare of the community generally should not be entitled to enter into a strike before sufficient time has been given to examine the merits of their grievances and to explore the possibilities of arriving at a settlement. Provisions of a somewhat similar type are also to be found in the Indian Post Offices Act and in a number of Municipal Acts in India; and the principle is one which has been widely accepted in other countries. Among "public utility services" have been included railways, postal, telegraph or telephone services; undertakings supplying light or water to the public; and any system of public conservancy or sanitation.

Clauses 16 to 18 of the Act relating to illegal strikes and lockouts closely follow the provisions of sections 1, 2 and 7 of the British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act, 1927, but these provisions are only applicable in the case of those strikes and lockouts which satisfy both of two conditions: in the first place, the strike or lockout must have objects other than the mere furtherance of a trade dispute within the industry to which the strikers or employers belong; and, in the second place, the strike or lockout must be designed or calculated to inflict severe hardship upon the community and thereby to compel Government to take or abstain from taking any particular line of action. Persons furthering illegal strikes or lockouts are liable to punishment while those refusing to take part in them are protected from trade union disabilities to which they might otherwise be subjected.

Both the First and the Second Labour Ministers Conferences held in January 1940 and January 1941 gave considerable attention to the amendment of the existing law relating to Industrial Disputes. The conclusions reached have been described in the sections dealing with these Conferences above.

During the period of nearly ten years between the passing of the Act in 1929 and the coming into effect of Provincial Autonomy in April

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1937, the Industrial Disputes Act was made use of only on five occasions. After August 1937, however, Congress ministries, particularly in Madras, made an extensive use of the Act. In that Province five Courts of Inquiry and one Board of Conciliation were appointed in the year ending September 1938. Similar action has been taken in Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces and Assam in the last of which a Court of Inquiry was appointed in August 1938 in connection with an industrial dispute in the Assam Oil Company, Ltd., at Digboi. The Government of Bombay, however, have only used the Act on two occasions. Once in 1929, immediately after it was passed, when it appointed the Pearson Court of Inquiry to enquire into the causes of the General Strike of 1929 in Cotton Mills in Bombay; and, for the second time in March 1940 when it appointed the Madgavkar Board of Conciliation in connection with the dispute between the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., and its employees over the question of the grant of dearness allowances on account of increased cost of living owing to the war.

As has already been stated at the beginning of this section, events leading up to the passing of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act in 1938 and the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour in the Bombay Presidency as the ex-officio Chief Conciliator have already been dealt with in the general survey. The scope of that Act has also been surveyed. Reference has also been made elsewhere to the excellent private conciliation and arbitration machinery which exists in the textile industry in Ahmedabad for the examination and settlement of all industrial disputes. It will be seen, therefore, that as in almost all the advanced industrial countries of the world, conciliation in India too has come to be regarded as a matter of first rate importance in the settlement of industrial disputes. The appointment of Labour Officers by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and by the Government of Bombay have been followed by the creation of similar posts in almost all industrial Provinces in India and also in many Indian States.

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Statistics of industrial disputes in India have only been collected since 1921. The following table sets out the number of disputes in each year since 1921, the number of persons affected by these disputes and the total time lost in man-days.

Industrial Disputes in India, 1921-39.

Year.	Number of disputes.	Number of workpeople involved.	Number of working days lost.	Year.	Number of disputes.	Number of workpeople involved.	Number of working days lost.
1921 ..	396	600,351	6,984,426	1930 ..	148	196,301	2,261,731
1922 ..	278	435,434	3,972,727	1931 ..	166	203,008	2,408,123
1923 ..	213	301,044	5,051,704	1932 ..	118	128,099	1,922,437
1924 ..	133	312,462	8,730,918	1933 ..	146	164,938	2,168,961
1925 ..	134	270,423	12,578,129	1934 ..	159	220,808	4,775,559
1926 ..	128	186,811	1,097,478	1935 ..	145	114,217	973,475
1927 ..	129	131,655	2,019,970	1936 ..	157	169,029	2,358,062
1928 ..	203	506,851	31,647,404	1937 ..	379	647,801	8,982,257
1929 ..	141	532,016	12,165,691	1938 ..	399	401,075	9,198,708
				1939 ..	406	409,189	4,992,795

N.B.—The statistics for the year 1940 had not been published when we went to Press.

MAJOR STRIKES IN INDIA DURING 1940-41.

1. *The Empress Mills and the Model Mills, Nagpur (Central Provinces and Berar):* As a protest against the findings of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar in concession with the dearness allowance dispute in cotton mills in Nagpur, about 14,000 workers of the Empress Mills struck work on the 8th April 1940. This strike spread to the Model Mills employing about 3,500 workers on 17th April. The Government thereupon decided to appoint another Committee of Inquiry to go into this question again. The strike in both these mills was called off as soon as the appointment of this Committee was announced and work was resumed in both mills from 25th April 1940.

2. *Strike in Six Collieries in the Jharia Coalfield (Bihar):* On 8th April, 1940, about 6,000 workers in the Jealgora, South Bailary, Bhaga, Bhowrah and Amlabad Collieries and in the Kenduadih Power House belonging to the East India Coal Company struck work on demands for increases in wages ranging from 14 to 37·5 per cent. The strikes in all the concerns collapsed within a short time on different dates and the strikers returned to work unconditionally.

3. *India Jute Mill, Serampore, Hooghly (Bengal):* The weavers of Mills No. 2 suspended work on 17th April, 1940, apprehending that some of them might be unjustly punished for bad cloth. This was treated by the management as a strike. On the next day the workers from Mills Nos. 1 and 3 also joined the strike and the total number of workers affected in all the three Mills was 6,180. Work was resumed on the 24th April through the intervention of the Labour Commissioner who arranged for an inquiry in conjunction with the Indian Jute Mills Association, into the causes of the strike and the grievances of the workers.

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4. *Strike in three Collieries in the Jharia Coalfield (Bihar):* Strikes were declared at the Kustore, Burragarh and Kaska Collieries belonging to Messrs. Kilburn & Co. on the 29th April 1940. The total number of strikers was about 5,000. These strikes were called off on 7th August 1940 on the understanding that (1) the management would recognise a union of the labourers with outsiders as President and Secretary of the Union; (2) the management would take back all the strikers in their former posts within one month from the date of the termination of the strikes; and (3) the management would distribute any excess over 5 per cent. profit to the labourers as a bonus.

5. *The Empress Mills and the Model Mills, Nagpur (Central Provinces and Berar):* These two mills were again involved in a second big strike during the year. On the publication of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry referred to under the first item above, the management of the Empress Mills announced their intention to grant a dearness allowance at the rate of half an anna per day but they would not accept the Committee's recommendation to give an increase of one pie in this allowance for every rise of one per cent. in the cost of living index for Nagpur. The Model Mills expressed their financial inability to accept the Committee's recommendations. The Nagpur Textile Union did not accept the offer made by the management of the Empress Mills and they brought all the 14,000 day and night shift workers of this mill out on strike on the 3rd July 1940. The workers in the Model Mills followed suit. As a result of the intervention of H.E. the Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar in the matter, the management of the Empress Mills agreed to accept the Committee's recommendations *in toto* and all the workers in that mill resumed work from the 15th July, 1940. The strike in the Model Mills, however, continued till 1st September, 1940, when the workers went back to work on an undertaking given by the management of that mill that they would give a dearness allowance of half an anna per day with retrospective effect from 1st July, if the profits for the year were sufficient to enable this to be done.

6. *Fort William Jute Mills (Old and New), Howrah (Bengal):* The workers of the new mill struck work on 12th August as a protest against the refusal of the management to re-employ a worker on return from leave and they demanded that proper leave rules should be drawn up and published. The workers of the old mill joined the strike on the following day but wanted to resume work on the 14th. The management, however, refused to work only one mill and both the mills were, therefore, closed. Nearly 5,000 workers were affected. This strike ended on the 21st August when all the strikers resumed work unconditionally.

7. *Workers of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, Calcutta (Bengal):* On the 26th August, 1940, 9,030 workers employed by the Calcutta Municipality struck work, among other things, for a 25 per cent. increase in wages. On 28th August, 8,920 workers were dismissed for having failed to resume work in accordance with a notice put up by the Corporation. By the 11th September, however, all the old workers except 1,250 who lost their jobs permanently on account of this strike were taken back as new recruits on trial.

8. *Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore (United Provinces):* Owing to a misunderstanding of a factory order regarding the National Labour Tribunal, the workers on night shift in the tailoring section staged a stay-in strike on 4th September, 1940. The strike subsequently spread to certain other sections of the factory and affected 5,000 workers in all. The authorities promised to look into the grievances of the workers only if they resumed work and all the strikers, thereupon, resumed work on the 9th September.

9. *Employees of certain Chinese Shoemakers, Calcutta (Bengal):* On 7th September, 1940, 2,500 workers in some large Chinese shoe-making factories in Calcutta struck work on a demand for an increase in wages. Within a few days 4,000 workers in other similar factories joined the strike. A settlement of the dispute was reached on 23rd September when increases of 6 pies and 3 pies on the piece rates per pair of adult persons' and children's shoes respectively were given.

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION.

Reference has already been made in the preliminary sections of this note to the creation, by the Treaty of Versailles, of an International Labour Organisation and to the work of the International Labour Conference. Since the holding of the first session of the Conference in Washington in 1919, twenty-four further sessions were held till the end of the year 1939 and a total of sixty-seven Conventions were adopted. We give below, in serial order, the year and the place at which each of the twenty-five sessions of the Conference were held, the composition of the delegation from India, and the titles of the different Conventions which were adopted at each session. In the notes on the composition of the delegation Government Delegates are represented by the capital letter "G", Employers' Delegates by the letter "E" and Workers' Delegates by the letter "W". The names of the technical advisers to the Government, Employers' and Workers' Delegates have been omitted in all cases. Symbols (full meanings and explanations of which are given at the end of this section) are placed beside the titles of the Conventions with regard to which action has already been taken by the Government of India. In all cases where no symbols appear alongside the titles, no action has been taken.

1st Session (Washington, 1919): Indian Delegation.—Government—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw; Employers—Sir Alexander Murray; Workers—Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Conventions.

1. Hours of Work (Industry)—(AB).
2. Unemployment—(C).
3. Childbirth.
4. Night Work (Women)—(AB).
5. Minimum Age (Industry)—(AB).
6. Night Work (Young Persons)—(AB).
   White Phosphorus—(D).

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2nd Session (Geneva, 1920): G—Sir Louis Kershaw and Capt. D. F. Vines; Seamen's Delegate—Mr. A. M. Mazarello.

Conventions.

7. Minimum Age (Sea)—(E).
8. Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck) —(E).
9. Placing of Seamen.

3rd Session (Geneva, 1921): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr. I. N. Gupta; E—Sir Nowroji Saklatvala; W—Mr. N. M. Joshi; Secretary—Mr. A. G. Clow.

Conventions.

10. Minimum Age (Agriculture).
11. Right of Association (Agriculture)—(AC).
12. Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture).
13. White Lead (Painting).
14. Weekly Rest (Industry)—(AB).
15. Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers)—(AB).
16. Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea)—(AB).

4th Session (Geneva, 1922): G—Sir Bhupendra Basu and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Alfred Pickford; W—Mr. N. M. Joshi; Secretary—Mr. C. H. Silver.

5th Session (Geneva, 1923): G—Sir Dadiba M. Dalal and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Joseph Kay; W—Mr. K. C. Roy Chowdhury.

6th Session (Geneva, 1924): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Alexander Murray; W—Mr. Joseph Baptista.

7th Session (Geneva, 1925): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw: E—Sir Thomas Smith; W—Mr. N. M. Joshi; Secretary—Mr. R. N. Gilchrist.

Conventions.

17. Workmen's Compensation (Accidents).
18. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Disease)—(AC).
19. Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation)—(AB).
20. Night Work (Bakeries).

8th Session (Geneva, 1926): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Arthur Froom; W—Mr. Lajpat Rai; Secretary—Mr. R. N. Gilchrist.

Conventions.

21. Inspection of Emigrants—(AC).

9th Session (Geneva, 1926): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Arthur Froom; W—Mr. M. Daud; Secretary—Mr. R. N. Gilchrist.

Conventions.

22. Seamen's Articles of Agreement—(AB).
23. Repatriation of Seamen.

10th Session (Geneva, 1927): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Louis Kershaw and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe (Substitute); E—Mr. G. D. Birla, W—Mr. V. V. Giri; Secretary—Mr. S. Lall.

Conventions.

24. Sickness Insurance (Industry, etc.).
25. Sickness Insurance (Agriculture).

11th Session (Geneva, 1928): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe and Mr. J. C. Walton (Substitute); E—Mr. Narottam Morarjee; W—Mr. Diwan Chaman Lall; Secretary—Dr. R. C. Rawlley.

Conventions.

26. Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery.

12th Session (Geneva, 1929): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, and Mr. A. G. Clow (Substitute); E—Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai; W—Mr. N. M. Joshi; Secretary—Mr. A Dibdin.

Conventions.

27. Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels)—(AB).
28. Protection against Accidents (Dockers).

13th Session (Geneva, 1930): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Geoffrey Corbett and Mr. C. W. A. Turner (Substitute); E—Mr. Jadunath Roy; W—Mr. M. Daud; Secretary—Mr. C. W. A. Turner.

14th Session (Geneva, 1930): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe and Mr. A. Latiff (Substitute); E—Mr. A. L. Ojha; W—Mr. S. C. Joshi; Secretary—Mr. G. Graham Dixon.

Conventions.

29. Forced Labour.
30. Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices).

15th Session (Geneva, 1931): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr. A. G. Clow; E—Mr. Walchand Hirachand; W—Mr. R. R. Bakhale; Secretary—Mr. N. A. Mehrban.

Conventions.

31. Hours of Work (Coal mines).

16th Session (Geneva, 1932): G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Sir Atul Chatterjee; E—Mr. Shanmukham Chetti; W—Mr. Diwan Chaman Lall; Secretary—Mr. K. R. Menon.

Conventions.

32. Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised, 1932)—(D).
33. Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment).

17th Session (Geneva, 1933): G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr. J. F. Gennings; E—Sir Phiroze C. Sethna; W—Mr. Aftab Ali; Secretary—Mr. K. R. Menon.

Conventions.

34. Fee-Charging Employment Agencies.
35. Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.).
36. Old-Age Insurance (Agriculture).
37. Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc.).
38. Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture).
39. Survivors' Insurance (Industry, etc.).
40. Survivors' Insurance (Agriculture).

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18*th Session* (Geneva, 1934): G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr. A. G. Clow; E—Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai; W—Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta; Secretary—Mr. A. Dibdin.

Conventions.

41. Night Work (Women) (Revised)—(AB).

42. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised).

43. Sheet-Glass Works.

44. Unemployment Provision.

19*th Session* (Geneva, 1935): G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Sir Joseph Bhore; E—Mr. H. A. Lalljee; W—Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliar; Secretary—Mr. S. R. Zaman.

Conventions.

45. Underground Work (Women)—(A).

46. Hours of Work (Coal Mines) (Revised).

47. Forty-Hour Week.

48. Maintenance of Migrants, Pension rights.

49. Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass-Bottle Works).

20*th Session* (Geneva, 1936): G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr. S. N. Roy; E—Sir H. M. Mehta; W—Rao Sahib R. W. Fulay; Secretary—Mr. S. R. Zaman.

Conventions.

50. Recruiting of Indigenous Workers.

51. Reduction of Hours of Work (Public Works).

52. Holidays with Pay.

21*st Session* (Geneva, 1936): G—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Mr. A. Dibdin; E—Mr. M. A. Master; W—Mr. Aftab Ali; Secretary—Mr. A. F. Morley.

Conventions.

53. Officers' Competency Certificates.

54. Holidays with Pay (Sea).

55. Shipowners' Liability (Sick and Injured Seamen).

56. Sickness Insurance (Sea).

57. Hours of Work and Manning (Sea).

22*nd Session* (Geneva, 1936): Same Delegation as at the 21*st Session*.

Conventions.

58. Minimum Age (Sea).

23*rd Session* (Geneva, 1937): G.—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce; E—Sir Hormusjee P. Mody; W—Mr. S. C. Sen; Secretary—Mr. S. R. Zaman.

Conventions.

59. Minimum Age (Industry) (Revised).

60. Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) (Revised).

61. Reduction of Hours of Work (Textiles).

62. Safety Provisions (Building).

24*th Session* (Geneva, 1938): G.—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce; E—Lala Shri Ram; W—Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.L.A. (Bombay); Secretary—Mr. M. Ikramullah.

Conventions.

63. Convention concerning statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture.

25*th Session* (Geneva, 1939): G.—Sir Firoz Khan Noon and Sir Frank Noyce: E.—Mr. M. L. Dahanukar; W.—Mr. R. S. Nimbkar; Secretary—Mr. M. Ikramullah.

Conventions.

64. Convention concerning the regulation of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers.

65. Convention concerning penal sanctions for breaches of contracts of employment by indigenous workers.

66. Convention concerning the recruitment, placing and conditions of labour of migrants for employment.

67. Convention concerning the regulation of hours of work and rest periods in road transport.

A = Unconditional ratification.

B = Legislative or other measures passed since the adoption of the Convention.

C = Legislative or other measures anterior to the adoption of the Convention by the Conference.

D = Legislation passed.

E = Legislation in progress or in preparation.

India has ratified the following Conventions unconditionally; (1) Hours of Work in Industries; (2) Night Work (Women); (3) Night Work (Young Persons); (4) Right of Association (Agriculture); (5) Weekly Rest (Industry); (6) Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers); (7) Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea); (8) Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases); (9) Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation); (10) Inspection of Emigrants; (11) Marking of Weight (Packages transported by vessels); (12) Night Work (Women) (Revised). India's ratification of the Unemployment Convention has lapsed. In addition, legislative or other measures were passed in India with reference to the application of the following conventions: (1) Hours of Work (Industry); (2) Night Work (Women); (3) Night Work (Young Persons); (4) Right of Association (Agriculture); (5) Weekly Rest (Industry); (6) Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers); (7) Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea); (8) Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases); (9) Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation); (10) Seamen's Articles of Agreement; (11) Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels); and (12) Night Work (Women) (Revised). In addition, legislation is either in progress or under preparation in connection with the following Conventions: (1) Minimum Age (Sea); and (2) Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck).

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The Twenty-Sixth Session of the International Labour Conference which had been fixed for Monday, the 3rd June 1940 was postponed, *sine die*, on account of the War. But, approving the recommendations made in two reports of its Emergency Committee, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office decided that even during the period of the war, the I.L.O. should endeavour to maintain the fullest possible activity and function in its present premises at Geneva unless this proved impossible. At a subsequent meeting held in Geneva in May, 1940, however, the Governing Body decided that it was precisely at a time when international meetings were becoming more infrequent and communications more difficult that the work of the International Labour Office and its representatives abroad assumed increased importance. It was just in these circumstances that the I.L.O. must continue to remain a world centre of information on labour and social problems, that the various publications of the office should be continued and that all such activities as were not hindered by the war should be maintained unimpaired. Both for these reasons and on account of the difficulties in maintaining regular postal communications with Geneva owing to the exigencies of the war situation, the Governing Body decided to set up a working centre of the I.L.O. at the McGill University in Montreal, Canada, with effect from September 1940. The work of collection and distribution of information regarding labour and social conditions throughout the world is being continued from this centre and plans have been made for carrying on unimpaired, as far as conditions permit, all the manifold activities of the Organization. The Indian Branch of the I.L.O. of which Dr. P. P. Pillai, Ph. D., is the Director, will therefore maintain its activities unimpaired and continue to function in its office at New Delhi.

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR QUESTIONS.

The central co-ordinating authority in India for questions connected with labour in most industries is the Department of Labour of the Government of India with a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council holding the portfolio. Questions connected with the labour employed in docks and the mercantile marine are dealt with by the Department of Commerce. All railway workshops and running sheds employing twenty or more persons are factories subject to the Indian Factories Act, the central executive authority for which is the Department of Labour; but, apart from the control which this Department and the Provincial Governments exercise over railway workshops and running sheds, all classes of railway labour are under the control of the Railway Board which is itself under the control of the Department of Communications. Under the Devolution Rules made under the Government of India Act, 1919, 'Regulation of Mines' and 'Inter-Provincial Migration' were central subjects whereas industrial matters included under the head 'factories' and 'welfare of labour' fell within the scope of the provincial legislatures and although the Government of India has passed central legislation in connection with most questions affecting the welfare of labour—in order to secure uniformity of treatment in all provinces—the administration of the various Acts connected with factories, workmen's compensation, trade unions, payment of wages, the pledging of child labour, etc., falls on the local Governments who have to bear the entire cost of administration as it is not permissible under the constitution, for the central Government to incur any expenditure from central revenues on the administration of provincial subjects. This constitutional position is perhaps, to some extent, responsible for the opposition shown by some of the local Governments to labour measures on which their views have been invited by the Government of India during recent years. The Governor-General in Council exercises control over the administration of the Acts passed by the central legislature in two ways: in the first place he is vested by Statute with the general power of superintendence, direction and control; and, secondly these Acts in most cases reserve certain power to him to make the powers conferred on Local Governments subject to his control. The general principle observed by the Government of India, however, has been to grant to the provinces as free a hand as possible in the administration of the various all-India Acts. The central Government in the Department of Labour however maintains control in connection with the Indian Mines Act.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that the possibility of making labour legislation both a federal and a provincial subject should receive adequate consideration; and that, if federal legislation were not practicable, efforts should be directed to securing that, as early as possible, the whole of India should participate in making progress in labour matters. For Indian States in which there was appreciable industrial development, the Commission thought that the Industrial Council which they recommended should be set up would offer a suitable channel for co-operation. The whole question was discussed threadbare at the various Round Table Conferences which were held in London in connexion with the new reforms; and Mr. N. M. Joshi who represented the interests of Indian Labour at these conferences pressed that as far as possible labour legislation should be a federal subject. Owing largely to Mr. Joshi's efforts, the Joint Parliamentary Committee decided for concurrent legislation. The Government of India Act, 1935, lays down that the following subjects may be legislated for concurrently both by the Federal Legislature and by the Provincial Legislatures:—

(1) Factories; regulation of the working of mines, but not including mineral development;

(2) Welfare of labour; provident funds; employers' liability and workmen's compensation;

(3) Trade Unions; industrial and labour disputes.

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THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Reference has already been made to the establishment by the Government of India of a special Labour Bureau in 1920 and to the abolition of this office in 1923 in pursuance of a recommendation made in the matter by the Indian Retrenchment Committee. The Department of Labour has, however, endeavoured to carry on as much as possible of the work of that Bureau but owing to its limitations in staff and personnel it is not in a position to initiate and conduct all-India enquiries into wages and conditions of employment in Indian industries. The present executive staff of the Department of Labour is as follows :—

Member-in-charge: The Honourable DIWAN BAHADUR SIR A. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, KT. (This member also holds the Commerce Portfolio.)

Secretary : The Honourable Mr. H. C. PRIOR, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary : H. TUFNELL BARRETT, I.C.S.

Additional Deputy Secretary : S. H. ZAHER, I.C.S.

Under Secretaries : P. MADHAVA MENON, I.C.S. and W. G. LAMARQUE, I.C.S.

BENGAL.

The Government of Bengal appointed a Labour Intelligence Officer in the year 1920. Labour laws generally were administered in the Commerce Department, but the Revenue Department continued the administration of the Assam Labour Immigration Act. The Labour Intelligence Officer was to keep a record of industrial disputes in the Presidency as well as of labour organisations. From time to time as circumstances required it was intended that he should conduct special enquiries but owing to financial stringency, Government could not provide him with adequate staff for the purpose. The Intelligence Officer was also the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Commerce Department and after the coming into effect of the Trade Unions Act, 1926, he was also appointed Registrar of Trade Unions. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that Bengal should have a properly staffed Labour Office on the same lines and with at least the same staff as the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay; but owing to financial stringency, it was not possible to give effect to this recommendation earlier than 1939; but in order to cope with the increased administrative work in connexion with matters relating to Labour, the Government of Bengal have how appointed a whole-time Labour Commissioner who has been relieved of all work in the Secretariat. An Assistant Commissioner of Labour has also been appointed. The Labour Commissioner and the Assistant Labour Commissioner have also been appointed as Conciliation Officers under the Indian Trade Disputes (Amendment) Act. Besides promoting the settlement of strikes and lockouts, they will also enquire into and settle other minor disputes. The Labour Office of the Government of Bengal has now been reorganized and five Labour Officers have also been appointed.

The Government of Bengal appointed an officer of the Indian Civil Service as an Employment Officer to investigate the problem of unemployment in the Province and to suggest remedial measures. This officer completed his survey of the state of employment in the various trades, industries and public utility undertakings in 1939 with special reference to the proportion of Bengali and non-Bengali employees and the prospects of further absorption of Bengalis, particularly of the educated classes, therein. With the facts and figures collected in the course of the inquiry two landbooks of employment have been published giving comprehensive information about the prospects of employment in various Government Services including the Army, the Navy and the Air Force, and in important trades and industries.

The Government of Bengal have approved the scheme of the Board of Economic Inquiry for conducting an Industrial Family Budget Inquiry in five zones for the whole of the Province at an estimated cost of Rs.30,000. The Board decided that the entire amount of the grant should be placed at the disposal of the Indian Statistical Institute and that the actual work would be conducted under the immediate guidance of Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, I.E.S., Secretary to the Institute. The object of the inquiry is that the industrial areas of the Province should be divided into a number of zones and that for each zone one main set of cost of living index numbers should be prepared with separate sets for particular industries for which separate figures may be needed for administrative and other purposes. The five zones are to be covered in a gross period of five years. As a preliminary to this, enquiries have already been completed to make lists of the principal industrial areas of the Province, the classes of employees to be covered and the range of wages in the principal industries.

The Workmen's Compensation Act is administered by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation who is also the authority under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936. The Indian Mines and the Trade Disputes Acts and the Bengal Workmen's Protection Act, 1934, are administered by the Commerce Department which since the 1st April 1937 has been renamed the Commerce and Labour Department.

The growth of healthy trade unionism has received much attention and rules to regulate the recognition of *bona fide* trade unions have been framed. An amendment of the Bengal Trade Union Regulations to empower the Registrar of Trade Unions to exercise greater control over registered trade unions with a view to the prevention of mal-administration of their affairs, so often complained of, is also under consideration. A Bill to amend the Bengal Workmen's Protection Act, 1935, with a view to make loitering outside workshops with the object of recovering debts from workers punishable was passed in 1940. A Bill to provide for the compulsory collection of industrial and labour statistics has been drawn up and is now being considered by Government.

The Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1940, was brought into effect from 1st April 1941. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bengal, has been appointed Chief Inspector under this Act.

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The only action taken by the Government of Bengal under the Indian Trade Disputes Act during the year 1940 was the appointment of a Court of Inquiry appointed in connection with a dispute arising out of the dismissal of certain workers of the Bally Jute Mills, Howrah, and alleged prevalence of bribery and corruption in matters connected with the appointment and payment of workers in the mill. The personnel of the Labour Department of the Government of Bengal is as follows :

Minister-in-charge of Labour : The Honourable MR. H.S. SUHRAWARDY.

Jt. Secretary, Commerce and Labour Department : M. K. KIRPALANI, I.C.S.

Labour Commissioner and Registrar of Trade Unions : W. A. S. LEWIS, I.C.S.

Assistant Labour Commissioner : KHAN SAHEB S. A. E. B. MURSHEDI.

Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation Act and Authority under the Payment of Wages Act : S. N. MODAK, I.C.S.

Labour Officers : A. TALEB, K. M. AZAD, D. CHATTERJEE, G. MOBARAK and S. B. DATTA.

Chief Inspector of Factories : J. B. MCBRIDE, A.M.I. (Mech.) E., O.B.E.

Certifying Surgeon : H. C. G. POWNES.

MADRAS.

The Government of Madras appointed a Labour Commissioner in the year 1920 primarily to organise and control the operations for the betterment of the condition of the Depressed Classes in the Madras Presidency, especially in regard to provision of water supply, assignment of lands, acquisition of house sites, education through special schools and grant of assistance in the form of scholarships and boarding grants. The administration of Criminal Tribes Settlements was also placed under him. He was also to watch and study at all times the conditions of labour, particularly industrial labour, throughout the Presidency and to keep Government informed by periodical reports of its movements and tendencies and of the existence of any disputes between employers and employed. The duty of settling labour disputes by negotiation before their culmination in strikes or lockouts or after is now entrusted to him by the Government in an increasing measure. He is consulted by both labour organisations and employers in regard to Trade Union Law, the Factories Act, the Payment of Wages Act, and the Madras Maternity Relief Act. He is appointed Chief Inspector of Factories, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions, and is also responsible for the administration of the Payment of Wages Act and the Madras Maternity Relief Act. For the administration of the Factories Act he has a Technical Personal Assistant at headquarters who is also in charge of the Madras Factories Circle. The Labour Commissioner in Madras has no special statistical office to deal with Labour statistics and no reports have been published of any special enquiries into questions connected with industrial labour in the Presidency. The conduct of the Quinquennial Census into Agricultural wages has been placed in his hands, and with the introduction of the Payment of Wages Act, a beginning has been made for a more accurate collection of industrial wages statistics for inclusion in the Factories Act Administration Report.

The Labour Office in Madras published a very interesting Report of an Enquiry into the Family Budgets of Industrial Workers in Madras City in 1938 and another Report entitled "Madras Labour—July 1937 to October 1938" in 1939.

Adviser to H. E. The Governor on Labour: T. G. RUTHERFORD, C. S.I.,C.I.E., I.C.S.

Commissioner of Labour : V. RAMAKRISHNA, M.A. B.SC., I.C.S. (This officer is also Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation : Registrar of Trade Unions, Chief Inspector of Factories and the authority under the Payment of Wages Act.)

Labour Conciliation Officers : K. S. KRISHNA-SWAMI AYYANGAR (at Coimbatore) and R. JAGANNADHAM NAIDU (at Bimlipatam).

BOMBAY.

Of all the Provincial Governments in India, the Government of Bombay have always maintained a progressive lead in their zealous and earnest solicitude for the welfare and well-being of the industrial labour employed in the Province ; and the real pioneer work in the field of labour information and statistics in India during the last twenty years has been done by the Bombay Labour Office which was established in 1921 by the late Lord Lloyd, then Governor of Bombay. In the Government resolution announcing the establishment of this office the following were declared to be its functions :—

"(1) *Labour Statistics and Intelligence.*—These relate to the conditions under which labour works and include information relating to the cost of living, wages, hours of labour, family budgets, strikes and lockouts, and similar matters ;

"(2) *Industrial Disputes.*—As experience and knowledge are gained and the activities of the Labour Office develop it will promote the settlement of industrial disputes when these arise ; and

"(3) *Legislation and other matters relating to Labour.*—The Labour Office will advise Government from time to time as regards necessary new legislation or the amendment of existing laws."

When the Labour Office was first started it was placed in charge of a Director of Labour. The post of the Director of Labour was, however, abolished in 1926 and the Labour Office was placed under the charge of the Director of Information whose designation was changed to Director of Information and Labour Intelligence. With a view to implementing the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, the Government of Bombay in May 1933 again changed the designation of the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence to "Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information." With this change in designation the administrative control of the Factory and

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Boiler Departments was transferred from the Collector of Bombay to the Commissioner of Labour and the Commissioner of Labour was also appointed ex-officio Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions. Mr. J. F. Gennings, C.I.E., O.B.E., Barrister-at-Law, held charge of the work of the Labour Office from July 1926 to the 10th May 1939 when he went on leave preparatory to retirement. With the departure of Mr. Gennings, the posts of the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information have been separated and the Information Office was placed in charge, first of the Public Relations Officer and later of a new Director of Information. Under the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, the Commissioner of Labour has also been appointed ex-officio Chief Conciliator. In addition to the Commissioner there are four gazetted officers attached to the Labour Office. Three of these are Assistant Commissioners of Labour at headquarters in Bombay and the fourth is the Assistant Commissioner of Labour at Ahmedabad. There are also three full time lady Investigators but these are not gazetted appointments. The office staff contains three Statistical Superintendents, four senior clerks, thirteen junior clerks; two stenographers, one typist, one cashier, one despatcher and one daftari. The activities of the office comprise (1) prices and cost of living, (2) Wages and hours of labour, (3) rents, (4) economic and social conditions of various communities, (5) unemployment, (6) industrial disputes, (7) trade unions, (8) other industrial and labour intelligence, (9) international labour intelligence, (10) labour legislation, (11) the *Labour Gazette* and (12) library.

The *Labour Gazette* has been published monthly since September 1921. It is intended to supply complete and up-to-date information on Indian labour conditions and especially the conditions existing in the Province of Bombay, and to supply to local readers the greatest possible amount of information regarding labour conditions in the outside world. The *Labour Gazette* circulates to many different countries and is perhaps the only publication of its kind in India from which foreigners interested in labour and economic conditions in India can obtain accurate and up-to-date information. It has also hitherto been practically the only medium through which the work and publications of the International Labour Office have been made regularly available to people in India.

In the *Labour Gazette* statistics are regularly published for working class cost of living index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, wholesale prices index numbers for Bombay and Karachi, retail food prices for five important centres in the Province of Bombay, for industrial disputes and for workmen's compensation, prosecutions under the Indian Factories Act, and the employment situation. Quarterly information is collected with regard to all known trade unions in the Bombay Presidency and full information is published in the *Labour Gazette* every three months.

A substantial grant is allowed by the Local Government to the Labour Office for the purchase of books and the Labour Office has accumulated a very useful and fully catalogued library on labour, industrial and economic matters. The Labour Office library is open to research workers in Bombay. In addition to books, the library contains bound copies of all the more important periodicals received from Labour Ministries, and International and research organisations in various parts of the world. The present staff of the Department is as follows:—

Adviser to H. E. The Governor on Labour: C. H. BRISTOW, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Industrial Court: President: The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. V. DIVATIA; *Members:* G. S. RAJADHYAKSHA, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, and B. K. DALVI, District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur.

Commissioner of Labour, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Chief Conciliator, Bombay Industrial Disputes Act and Registrar of Trade Unions:—D. S. BAKHLE, I.C.S.

Honorary Commissioner for Amenities to Industrial Labour: GULZARILAL NANDA, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A.

Registrar of Unions, Bombay Industrial Disputes Act: N. A. MEHRBAN, M.B.E., F.S.S.

Labour Officers: M. P. LABOUCHARDIERE, I.P. (for the Local Areas of Bombay City, Bombay Suburban District and Thana with headquarters in Bombay); A. S. BANAVALIKAR (for the Local Areas of Ahmedabad, Viramgam, Nadiad, Broach, Surat, and Gogha with headquarters at Ahmedabad); M. S. WARTY (for the Local Areas of Jalgaon, Dhulia, Chalisgaon, Malegaon and Amalner with headquarters at Jalgaon); and S. S. REGE (for the Local Areas of Sholapur, Poona, Barsi, Tikekarwadi, Hubli, Belgaum, Gokak, Gadag, Satara and Karad with headquarters at Sholapur).

Assistant Commissioners of Labour and Conciliators, Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938: S. R. DESHPANDE, M.B.E., B.Litt. (Oxon.); N. A. MEHRBAN, M.B.E., F.S.S.; S. V. JOSHI, B.A. (Cantab.); and A. S. IYENGAR. Mr. Iyengar is stationed at Ahmedabad. Mr. Joshi is also Assistant to the Registrar of Trade Unions.

Chief Inspector of Factories: T. W. JOHNSTONE, O.B.E.

Labour Welfare Officer: E. J. S. RAM.

Lady Welfare Worker: Miss P. G. DAVID.

PUNJAB.

In the Punjab, the Director of Industries ordinarily looks after all necessary matters in connexion with Labour. He is also the Registrar of Trade Unions. The Workmen's Compensation Act is administered by the Senior Subordinate Judges at Lahore, Ferozepur, Amritsar, Lyallpur, Ambala, Multan, Rawalpindi and Sargodha and by the Deputy Commissioners in the other Districts. The Punjab Trade Employees Act, 1940, has been enforced in the Punjab with effect from 1st March 1941. This Act regulates the hours of work of shop assistants and commercial employees and provides for their holidays, wages and terms of service. It is administered by the Director of Industries,

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Punjab, through the Chief Inspector of Shops and Commercial Establishments and 15 Inspectors. Its Scope is, however, limited for the present to the Municipal and Cantonment limits of Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Ferozepore, Rawalpindi and Multan and to the Municipal limits of Ludhiana, Lyallpur, Jaranwalla, Gojra, Simla and Okara.

During the year 1940-41 only one Court of Inquiry was set up by the Government of India to inquire into the affairs of the miners of the Khewra Salt Mines. Mr. S. R. Deshpande, M.B.E., Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Bombay was appointed as the sole member of the Court. The inquiry was to cover adequacy of present wages, unemployment relief, improvement in conditions of service, proper assessment and payment of workmen's compensation and the creation of a healthier atmosphere between rival unions of the workers. Mr. Deshpande submitted his report to the Government of India on 30th April 1941.

Retail prices of articles of food, clothing, fuel and lighting and certain miscellaneous goods entering the family budgets of industrial workers in the Punjab and working class cost of living index numbers are published monthly in the *Punjab Government Gazette*. Annual figures are published in the form of a report by the Board of Economic Enquiry. During the year 1938 the Government of Punjab adopted a three year plan for a complete industrial survey of the Province. The systematic industrial survey of the Punjab industrywise and districtwise undertaken by the Department made steady progress during the year 1940-41. The survey of the Ludhiana District was completed and the Report is under the consideration of Government. Surveys of the Districts of Amritsar, Sialkot, Lahore, Multan and Muzaffarbagh have been completed and the reports are under compilation. The surveys of oil seeds, tanning and pottery industries have been completed. The reports of the first two were ready in May 1941 whilst that for the third was in hand.

Reports of these surveys will be published in due course. The personnel of the administrative staff of the Government of Punjab dealing with matters connected with Labour is as follows:

Minister for Development and Labour: The Hon'ble Sir CHAUDHRI CHHOTU RAM.

Secretary to Government for Labour: S. K. KIRPALANI, I.C.S.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Trade Unions.—M. H. MAHMOOD, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law.

Chief Inspector of Factories: C. W. STOWERS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Department of Commerce and Industry is the administrative authority which deals with all labour questions. The Director of Industries is in immediate charge of all matters relating to labour. He was also Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies but the two posts were separated during the year 1940. The Factory Office is also under his general supervision. As regards the question of administration in connexion with labour and labour legislation, a separate Labour Office has been established under the charge of a Labour Officer who is also an Inspector of Factories in addition. He investigates into labour disputes, collects necessary statistics and works as a Conciliation Officer in case of trade disputes. The wage census of the cotton textile industry undertaken by the Labour Office was completed during the year 1940 but its results have been preserved for departmental use and have not been published. The wage census of the Potteries, Cement and Oil Seed crushing industries was taken up during the year 1941. A Board of Industries consisting of representatives of the employers and the employed has been in existence since the year 1914 and all matters affecting the interests of labour are considered by this Board but the Board acts purely in an advisory capacity.

Adviser to H. E. The Governor on Labour: ANTHONY LOCKHART BINNEY, C.I.E., I.C.S., *vice* Sir GEOFFREY POWNALL BURTON, K.C.I.E., I.C.S. (*On leave*).

Director of Industries and Registrar of Trade Unions: K. D. GUHA, M.Sc. (L'pool).

Chief Inspector of Factories: P. T. KOMAN NAYAR, B.A., B.Sc. (Tech.).

Labour Officer: V. R. REGE.

UNITED PROVINCES.

In the United Provinces almost all departments of the local Government dealt with various phases of questions connected with labour up to the end of 1934. Labour as such was with the Home Member, electricity was with the Finance Member, the factory inspection staff was under the control of the Director of Industries, boiler inspection was under the control of the Public Works Department. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed ex-officio Registrar of Trade Unions. In 1935, however, a more unifying policy was adopted and the Director of Industries was appointed Director of Statistics and ex-officio Commissioner of Labour for the general administration of all questions connected with labour. The assumption of office by the Congress in this Province on July 19th 1937 was heralded with serious labour troubles in Cawnpore. The Hon'ble the Prime Minister announced his intention to appoint a special officer to deal with labour disputes as they arose from day to day and to bring forward legislation on the lines of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act, 1934. Dr. R. B. Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (Econ.), was appointed Labour Officer in August 1937 to settle industrial disputes and to act as a welfare officer in the broadest sense of the term.

Following the recommendations of the Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee, Mr. P. M. Khareghat, C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government in the Department of Industries, was appointed Labour Commissioner in addition to his own duties about the middle of the year 1938. The Labour Commissioner was to visit Cawnpore every week and endeavour, through conciliation, to get the parties concerned to settle the industrial disputes referred to him. The services of Mr. Khareghat having been placed at the disposal of the Government of India on his appointment as the Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Mr. Vishnu

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Sahay, I.C.S., Cane Commissioner, was appointed Commissioner of Labour in addition to his own duties in March 1939. Thereafter, until 17th April 1940, the post of Commissioner of Labour was held by Mr. A. N. Sapru, I.C.S., Director of Industries, in addition to his own duties. The Government of Punjab have now appointed a full-time Commissioner of Labour who, like the Commissioner of Labour in Bombay, is to hold all the statutory appointments connected with Labour. The Labour Office of the United Provinces has been made permanent with effect from 1st April, 1941. The work of the Office has been defined under the following four main heads: (1) Settlement of industrial disputes and disposal of individual complaints received from workmen or their organizations; (2) Collection, compilation and publication of statistics of prices, wages, hours of work and conditions of employment; (3) Superintendence, direction and control of Labour Welfare Work; and (4) Publication of a monthly "Labour Bulletin" on the lines of the Bombay "Labour Gazette." The first issue of this Bulletin came out in January 1941.

An enquiry into family budget and housing conditions of mill workers in Cawnpore was conducted by the Labour Officer in 1938-39 and more than 1,400 budgets were collected with the help of six investigators. The results of the inquiry are in process of compilation. The personnel of the Labour Department in the U.P. is as follows:

Adviser to H. E. The Governor on Labour: DR. PANNA LAL, M.A., B.Sc. (Cantab.), D. Litt. (Agra), Barrister-at-Law, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Labour Commissioner, Registrar of Trade Unions, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Officer-in-Charge of the Factories and Boiler Departments, Chairman, Sugar Commission, United Provinces and Bihar: J. E. PEDLEY, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S.

Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers: K. K. BATLIWALA, M.I. MAR. E., A.INST. NAV. E.

Labour Officer: Dr. R. B. GUPTA, M.A., Ph. D. (Econ.).

SIND.

Consequent on the introduction of Provincial Autonomy in India with effect from 1st April, 1937, Sind was separated from the Presidency of Bombay and made into a separate Province. The new Government of Sind modelled its administration of all labour question on Bombay and created a Labour Office with a special Commissioner of Labour who was also appointed Registrar of Trade Unions. The Labour Office compiles monthly price index numbers of wholesale and retail prices in Karachi and annual index numbers of agricultural wages and retail prices in Sind. In July, 1940, the Government of Sind constituted an Advisory Board of Labour consisting of persons interested in labour matters for promoting better relations between employers and employees and to advise Government on labour matters in general. The Honourable Minister holding the Education Portfolio is the Chairman and the Commissioner of Labour is Secretary. There are eighteen other members of the Board and its functions are to examine labour problems and to conduct surveys on all questions connected with labour, to devise schemes for the development of better relations between employers and employees and to offer expert opinion and advice to Government on all important matters concerning labour. In May 1940, the Commissioner of Labour was appointed Conciliation Officer for the Province of Sind under Section 18-A (1) of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, for the purpose of mediating in or promoting the settlement of trade disputes in all industrial undertakings in Sind except Railways and Central Government undertakings. In March 1941, the Government of Sind opened a Government Labour Exchange in Karachi and appointed the Commissioner of Labour as Labour Exchange Officer. Names of the unemployed are registered and whenever vacancies are found in factories and other workshops placements are made. Following the action in the matter taken by the Government of Bombay, the Government of Sind has also decided to open a Labour Welfare Department and to start two labour welfare centres in labour class localities in Karachi. The posts of Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances and Inspector of Factories are held by one officer in Sind who is also an Inspector under the Payment of Wages Act. Further, all District Magistrates in Sind have been appointed Inspectors under that Act. The Workmen's Compensation Act is administered by the Sub-Judges in the mofussil and the Judge of the Small Causes Court in Karachi who have been appointed ex-officio Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation. The following is the personnel of the Labour Department in Sind:

Minister for Labour: The Hon'ble PIR ELLAHI BUX NAWAZALI, M.A., LL.B.

Commissioner of Labour and Registrar of Trade Unions: M. A. SAYYID, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon.), M.A., LL.B., J.P.

Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers: A. J. TUFFIELD, A.M.I.M.E.

BIHAR.

It will be recalled that the Government of Bihar appointed a Labour Inquiry Committee in March 1938. This Committee submitted its Report to Government in June 1940 and this was released for publication in the month of August 1940. A full summary regarding the appointment of this Committee and the more important recommendations made by it has already been given in an earlier note in this Section. One of the recommendations made by the Committee was that the Government of Bihar should establish, without delay, a Labour Office on the lines of that established in Bombay with a permanent Commissioner of Labour. The Government of Bihar has accepted this recommendation and a Labour Office on the lines of the Bombay Labour Office was created early in the year 1941. In September 1940, the Government of Bihar published the Report of a Family Budget Enquiry conducted at the Coal Fields at Jharia by Prof. S. R. Bose, M.A., B.Sc. (London), Professor of Economics, Patna College, with the assistance of 20 Economics students of the Patna College. This Report can be obtained from the Superintendent,

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Government Printing, Bihar, Patna. The Government of Bihar appointed a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, in August 1940 in connection with a trade dispute between the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Jamshedpur and the Tata Worker's Union on the question of Dearness Allowance. Full details regarding the settlement reached in this dispute have been given in an earlier note under the heading of "Dearness Allowances." No other Courts of Inquiry or Boards of Conciliation were appointed in this Province during the years 1940 and 1941. The personnel of the Labour Department of the Government of Bihar is as follows :—

Adviser to H. E. The Governor on Labour : R. E. RUSSELL, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Commissioner of Labour : S. N. MAZUMDAR, I.C.S.

Labour Assistant : V. SHUKLA.

Registrar of Trade Unions : A. J. MAINWARING, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Chief Inspector of Factories : H. M. RAI.

OTHER PROVINCES.

In Assam the main question connected with labour is that concerning the recruitment of labour for tea plantations from other provinces. As inter-provincial migration is a central subject, the local Government are not very actively interested in the special consideration of other labour questions. Notwithstanding this, however, the Government of Assam has obtained the approval of the Government of India and the vote of the Legislature for appointing the Controller of Emigrant Labour as part-time Labour Commissioner, with a whole-time Assistant. The Assam Labour Office is likely to be created some time during the year 1941. In Assam, J. N. TALUQDAR, I.C.S., is the present Controller of Emigrant Labour, but as no Trade Unions have as yet been registered in the Province there is no Registrar of Trade Unions functioning but for the purposes of the Act the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies is ex-officio Registrar of Trade Unions. Labour conditions in Orissa and the North-West Frontier Province are not considered such as to justify the appointment of Labour Commissioners. In Orissa, the Revenue Commissioner (E. R. WOOD, C.I.E., M.C., I.C.S.), is the Registrar of Trade Unions. In the North-West Frontier Province, the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department has been entrusted with the work of industrial and labour disputes and Khan Saheb SHEIKH ABDUL HAMID KHAN is the Registrar of Trade Unions. In Ajmer-Merwara, the Additional Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer, is Registrar of Trade Unions.

LABOUR IN INDIAN STATES.

During recent years there has been a growing tendency among employers in British India, especially in the cotton textile industry, to complain that certain capitalists are endeavouring to avoid the restrictive conditions imposed on them and the ameliorative benefits granted to Labour by Labour Legislation in British India by establishing mills or factories in the territories of Indian States. Whilst it may be true that many of the smaller States have no labour legislation of any kind, it is interesting to observe that most of the larger States such as Hyderabad, Baroda, Gwalior, Mysore, Indore, Travancore and Cochin have recently achieved notable progress in bringing factory conditions in these States into line with those in British India. We give a brief resume of the measures adopted in some of these States below.

MYSORE.

Mysore is one of the most industrialised States in India. As on 1st July 1940 there were 370 large industrial concerns employing a total of 66,020 persons working in the State. Of these, 88 were textile concerns, 19 engineering, 21 minerals and metals including the Kolar Gold Mines employing about 25,000 workers, 88 food industries, 26 chemicals and dyes, 22 paper and printing, 25 gins and presses, one glass and enamel works and 88 miscellaneous concerns. Two hundred and seventy-seven of these concerns employing 24,486 men, 4,479 women and 1,077 children or a total of 30,042 workers in all have been brought within the purview of the Mysore Factories Act.

Mysore was one of the first of the Indian States to adopt a Factories Act. This was first passed in the year 1914 and was amended in 1925 and again in 1936. Act I of 1936 now in force in the State embodies almost all the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and it is also in conformity with the British Indian Factories Act. The weekly hours of work in the majority of the non-seasonal and seasonal factories did not exceed 54 and 60 hours respectively. With a view to regulating hours of work, weekly holidays and conditions of employment in unregistered factories and in order to prevent the exploitation of child labour, an amendment of the Factories Act so as to include all factories employing ten or more persons within the definition of "Factory", and the enactment of an Act regulating the employment of children, are, at the moment, under the consideration of Government. Mining legislation was first enacted in the State in 1897. This was amended in 1900 and again in 1906. Special provision has been made in the Mysore Mines Act to protect the workpeople from danger to life and the securing of their safety. Mining labour is employed in three shifts of 8 hours each. A Sanitary Board has been constituted in the area of the Kolar Gold Fields to secure for mines workers sanitary and healthy conditions of living. A Workmen's Compensation Act covering all manual labour in employment other than of a casual nature or in a clerical capacity and in receipt of monthly wages not exceeding Rs. 300 was passed in 1930. It is reported that more than a lakh of rupees is paid by employers by way of compensation every year in the State. A Maternity Benefits Act has been enacted, and forced labour and criminal penalties for breaches of contract have been abolished.

Measures for the protection of wages including relief from indebtedness were undertaken by the

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Government of Mysore as early as 1911. Under the Mysore Code of Civil Procedure of 1911 one half of the salary of a debtor in excess of Rs. 20 could be attached by a creditor towards the payment of a debt. Moreover, under Section 51 of this Code all persons including workers were liable to arrest and imprisonment in the execution of a decree for the payment of debt. The Government of Mysore amended this Act in 1937 providing exemption from attachment towards debt salary upto and including Rs. 50 and one half of the remainder; also all honest debtors including workers have been protected against detention in jail.

The working of Trade Union legislation in British India is being watched with a view to examining the suitability of enacting such legislation in the State. With a view to promoting labour welfare and to minimise or avert labour disputes, the Government of Mysore have constituted a Labour Welfare Board comprising of the Commissioner of Labour (Chairman) and representatives of employers and employees and the general public interested in labour and this has been functioning usefully in composing labour disputes and ameliorating the conditions of labour. The State Council is, however, examining the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938, with a view to the enactment of similar legislation in Mysore. The collection and compilation of statistics relating to family budgets of industrial workers in Bangalore with a view to working out a cost of living Index for that City has recently been taken up.

The administration of labour laws is vested in the Director of Industries and Commerce who is also ex-officio Commissioner of Labour. He is also the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers and he is assisted by two Divisional Inspectors—one for Mysore and the other for Bangalore. Mr. B. G. A. MUDALIAR, B.A., B.Sc., A.M.I. Mech.E., is the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore and the ex-officio Commissioner of Labour.

BARODA.

The total number of registered factories in the Baroda State on the 31st July 1940 was 172 of which 140, employing 37,143 operatives consisting of 31,039 men, 5,789 women and 315 children, were under actual operation. This count was based on the enumeration of concerns employing more than 20 persons. The following British India Acts have been adopted in the Baroda State without any material change with effect from the years shown against each: Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, with all the Amending Acts and Rules since 1931; Trade Disputes Act, 1929, since 1938; and the Trade Unions Act, 1926, since 1938. The State Factories Act is on the lines of the Indian Factories Act except with regard to the hours of work which are 60 per week but it is of interest to observe that 11 out of 16 cotton textile mills situated in the State are working a 54 hour week. The Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929, was applied from 1936 with a difference in the rate of benefit which in Baroda is at a flat rate of six annas instead of 8 annas in British India. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, was brought into effect from 11th April 1940 with the difference that wage payments are to be made before the expiry of ten days after the last day of the wage period. The State has had a Mines Act containing provisions in regard to health and safety of workmen employed in mines since 1908.

The Government of Baroda created a post of a Labour Officer in 1938. This officer has been entrusted with the work of bringing about settlements in disputes with the employers and the employed, to study comparative labour laws, to keep in touch with employers and to organise co-operative societies, reading rooms and other institutions for the benefit of labour with the help of employers. The Government has initiated an inquiry into the general financial condition of cotton mills in the State and the conditions of labour employed in them with special reference to recruitment, wages, hours of work, welfare activities, efficiency, etc. Complete information for this inquiry has now been collected and this is in process of tabulation. Four unions of textile workers with a total membership of 5,447 have been registered under the Baroda Trade Unions Act. The policy of the Government towards trade unions is the same as that of the Government of India. The Director of Industries and Labour is in charge of all administration connected with labour. The personnel of the Department is as follows:

Director of Industries and Labour: DR. CHAMPAKLAL A. MEHTA, M.A., LL.B., Ph. D.

Labour Officer: BALVANTRAI S. DESAI, B.Ag.

Inspector of Boilers and Factories: DATTATRAYA B. ARTE, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.

INDORE.

Labour Legislation in the Indore State is formulated much along the same lines as that in Baroda but Indore, in addition to all the laws adopted in Baroda, passed the Indore Trade Disputes Conciliation Act in 1938 modelled on the lines of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act of 1934 in addition to its adoption of the Indian Trade Disputes Act of 1929. Except for the Factories Act which was passed in 1929 all the other Acts were passed between 1935 and 1939. The total number of factories in Indore State on the 31st March 1941 including flour mills and other minor industrial concerns was 459 employing 25,730 workers of whom 20,573 were men, 4,638 women and 519 were children. The Indore Trade Unions Act and the Rules made thereunder are so designed as to ensure that no disorganised and *ad hoc* unions which almost always harm rather than help the cause of labour should spring up. On the other hand, the bringing into existence of well organised and truly representative bodies which might be of some service to their members is always welcomed by Government. His Highness' Government have appointed a Labour Officer who in pursuance of some provisions contained in an Award given by the Prime Minister in 1940 in a Wages Dispute in cotton textile mills in Indore is entrusted with the work of collection of family budgets and the compilation of a cost of Living Index for Indore textile labour. His work chiefly relates to the maintenance of harmonious relations between the labourers and their employers.

Commissioner of Customs, Commerce and Industries: D. C. SAHNI, M.A.

Labour Officer: S. B. KALE, B.A.

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TRAVANCORE.

During the year 1940-41, Travancore State had an industrial population of 55,613 persons in employment distributed as follows: 23,441 persons consisting of 18,522 men, 2,499 women and 2,420 children employed in 182 factories controlled by the Travancore Factories Act; 27,593 persons consisting of 6,413 males and 21,180 females in 42 cashewnut factories; and 4,579 persons consisting of 3,171 men, 30 women and 1,378 boys employed by seven factories which come under the Mines Act. The cashewnut factories, though they employ large numbers of people, do not all of them come under the Factories Act, since they use no power in their operations. There are 289 coir factories of which only 21 are controlled by the Factories Act and the persons employed in these alone are included in the figures given above. The number employed in the other 268 factories has been estimated to be about 16,000. The State has already adopted legislation for the regulation of hours and conditions in factories and in mines, for the payment of workmen's compensation, for the registration of trade unions and for the settlement of industrial disputes. The above are already in force and the necessary staff for administering the Acts has been appointed. A Payment of Wages Act was recently passed by the Travancore Legislature and will shortly become law. All the Acts which are intended to regulate labour and look to their welfare are based on the corresponding measures in British India, with the modifications necessary to make them suitable to the special conditions of Travancore. It is worthy of note that whereas the Baroda and the Indore Factory Acts permit a 60 hour week in perennial factories, the Travancore Factories Act has adopted a 54 hour week as in British India.

As a consequence of the shortage of shipping facilities caused by the outbreak of the War, the coir mats and matting industry which is the most important industry in the State, came almost to a standstill during the year 1940-41. Nearly all the factories were closed down and a very large number of workers was thrown out of work. The Government of Travancore started relief measures immediately and set about exploring markets which would afford permanent relief. The Dewan visited the distressed areas and he was able to secure substantial orders for coir goods to be supplied to the War Department of the Government of India. These measures alleviated the misery of the workers to some extent.

Twenty-eight unions in all have been registered under the Travancore Trade Unions Act. The policy of the Government is to encourage unions of industrial employees provided they work within the limits placed on them by the State Laws and create harmonious co-operation between Capital and Labour. The personnel of the Labour Department is as follows:

Director of Industries and Commissioner of Labour: C. KUMARA DAS, B.A., M.Sc. (L'pool), F.I.C. (London). He is also Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions.

Chief Inspector of Boilers and Factories: P. SITARAMA KUKILLAYA, B.Sc.

Geologist and Inspector of Mines: V. MAHADEVAN.

COCHIN.

Cochin State has a large industrial population but most of its industries are organised on a cottage basis. Of late, however, factories of the regulated type have been growing in importance. On the 16th August 1940 there were 93 regulated factories in the State employing 8,498 persons. The first Factories Act was passed in Cochin in 1907 and ever since then, the State has been following British India in the matter of labour legislation. The legislation so far adopted includes the Factories Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Payment of Wages Act, the Trade Disputes Act, the Dock Labourers Act, the Trade Unions Act, and the Maternity Benefit Act. On the 16th August 1940 there were 8 registered trade unions with a membership of 2,835. The various Acts affecting capital and labour in Cochin were being administered by different departments and there was no officer responsible for the general administration of labour subjects to whom questions affecting the relationship of employers and workmen could be directly referred. Consequently, Government have designated the Director of Industries and Commerce as Labour Commissioner and steps are being taken to put him in charge of all matters affecting labour conditions in the State.

Director of Industries and Commerce and Labour Commissioner: V. K. ACHUTHA MENON, M.A., B.Com.

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INDIAN TRAIN SERVICE.

The distances and railway fares from Bombay to the principal centres of other parts of India are as follows:—

	Miles.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Delhi, B. B. & C. I. Railway, *via* new Nagda-Muttra direct route	861	98 12 0	49 5 0
Delhi, G. I. P. Railway, *via* Agra	957	98 12 0	49 5 0
Simla, *via* Baroda, Muttra and Delhi	1,301	146 3 0	73 12 0
Calcutta, (Howrah) G. I. P., from Bombay, *via* Jubbulpore & Naini.	1,349	144 2 9	72 1 9
Calcutta, (Howrah) G. I. P., from Bombay, *via* Nagpur ..	1,223	135 12 9	67 14 9
Madras, G. I. P., from Bombay, *via* Raichur	794	100 12 0	50 5 0
Lahore, *via* Nagda, Muttra and Delhi	1,158	133 6 0	66 10 0

CIVIL AVIATION.

The development of internal air services in India was first essayed by Lord (then Sir George) Lloyd during his Governorship of Bombay (1918-23). The first air service was organised by the Government of India between Karachi and Bombay and was operated by the Royal Air Force. It was purely a Government venture and was established as a temporary and experimental measure during the fair-weather season of 1920, with the object of testing the extent to which an airmail service was likely to be used by the public. It was closed down as sufficient data as to running expenses had been collected and its continuance as a purely commercial concern was not advocated.

The general attitude of the Government of India for some time after this was that as no air services in the world had yet been run without a Government subsidy and as India had no money available for such a purpose, a general development of air services in India must await more prosperous times. The pressure of external conditions in favour of Indian aerial enterprise gradually increased. The inauguration of French and Dutch air services across India, as well as the institution of a regular weekly service between England and Karachi, and the general increase of civil aviation in all parts of the world and of visits of flyers of different nations to India, stimulated both Government and public opinion. India had become a party to the International Air Convention and under this was under a moral obligation to provide ground facilities for aircraft from other countries.

The problem of internal air services was freshly taken up by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour when Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was member of Government for that portfolio. Force of circumstances has already necessitated the appointment of a Director of Civil Aviation and the first holder of the post was Lt.-Col. F. C. (now Sir Francis) Shelmerdine, O.B.E.

Non-official members of the Assembly, under the leadership of Dr. Moonje, then an elected member, for sometime strongly pressed Government to institute a practical system for the training of young Indians in Civil Aviation. They foresaw that the development of Civil Aviation in India was only a matter of time.

The reflection of this foresight is mirrored today in the organisation of the trunk air lines of India. The aerodromes and landing grounds on the main air routes are controlled by Indian Aerodrome Officers who are responsible for their safe operation, while the flying personnel on the internal air routes is 90 per cent. Indian. On the engineering side Indians are now taking their places not only as Assistant but as Chief Ground Engineers to internal operating Companies and are already finding their way to responsible positions as Aircraft Inspectors with the Directorate of Civil Aviation.

Development of Indian Air Services.—Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was in due course obliged to reconsider the question of assisted internal aerial services in India. An arrangement was made by which the Imperial Airways' Service between Croydon and Karachi was on 30th December, 1929, extended to New Delhi, mails from and for Europe being carried to and fro each week. This conveyance of mails between New Delhi and Karachi was performed under a special arrangement, the chief point of which was that the service was conducted by the Government of India and that Imperial Airways chartered to them machines for the purpose. This meant, in effect, that the Western service of the Airways Company continued to Delhi, but that technically the service from Karachi eastwards, belonged not to them but to the Government of India. Passengers as well as mails were carried. On the expiration of the period for which the contract on these lines was arranged, the Government of India decided not to renew their charter with Imperial Airways and adopted the alternative

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course of contracting with the Delhi Flying Club to carry the weekly Karachi-Delhi air mail. Passengers were also carried by this service. This, like the earlier special arrangement with Imperial Airways, was obviously a transitional plan. It came into operation early in 1932. It filled the need of the moment pending the development of a permanent scheme. Before Sir Bhupendranath Mitra could critically develop the matter, he was succeeded in charge of the Departmental portfolio by Sir Joseph Bhore and the latter entered with enthusiasm into the problem. Its solution was largely assisted by a great deal of spade-work carried out by Col. Shelmerdine before he resigned his appointment as D.C.A. in order to take up the corresponding one in England. A scheme was worked out under the direction of Sir Joseph Bhore for the institution of a weekly air service between Karachi and Calcutta in connection with the weekly arrivals and departures of air mails conveyed by Imperial Airways Ltd., from and to England. If the Government of India had at this time taken no steps towards the organisation of a service of the kind, they would have been unable to prevent Imperial Airways or some other non-Indian concern from establishing one and the authorities in India were determined that civil aviation within India should be Indian in character, either through the development of private enterprise or through the institution of Government owned services.

The acute financial stringency following on the world depression, necessitated the abandonment of the Government Karachi-Calcutta service in 1931. Four Avro-10 aeroplanes had already been purchased for the service and they were sold, one of them being retained for the use of Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Willingdon, who had newly arrived in India on the appointment of the Earl to be Viceroy. The machine continued in Their Excellencies' service until 1934, when a new up-to-date aeroplane was purchased for their use and their old one was retained for the use of senior Government officials.

Efforts to attain the desired result were revived successfully in 1933. Arrangements were made with the British Government and Imperial Airways, Ltd., for the extension of the London-Karachi air service across India from Karachi to Singapore, as a link in the England-Australia air service. A private company called The Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd., was formed with a rupee capital and a majority of Indian Directors, in which shares are held by Imperial Airways, Ltd., hold 51% of the shares, Indian National Airways, Ltd. 25 per cent. and the Government of India 24 per cent. This Company then operated jointly with Imperial Airways a weekly service from Karachi to Singapore, where it connected with Qantas Empire Airways' weekly service from Singapore to Australia.

Indian National Airways, Ltd. was established largely through the efforts of Mr. R. E. Grant Govan, C.B.E., to participate as a shareholder in Indian Trans-Continental Airways, and to develop feeder and other internal air services in North India. They opened a bi-weekly service between Calcutta and Rangoon and a daily service between Dacca and Calcutta with prospects of extension to Assam. Under a ten year contract with the Government of India they also instituted a weekly service from Lahore to Karachi, to link with Imperial Airways London-Karachi services. The Rangoon and Dacca services from Calcutta were abandoned in 1935, owing to lack of public support.

Before all these developments, however, the first move had taken place in Western India. Through the enterprise of Tata Sons Ltd., under a ten year contract with the Government of India, a feeder service was started in 1932 between Karachi, Bombay and Madras, connecting at Karachi with the London-Karachi service. From the beginning of 1935, Imperial Airways London-Karachi service, and with it the Trans-India service to Calcutta and the feeder services Karachi-Lahore and Karachi-Bombay-Madras, were operated twice weekly. The second trans-India service was extended to Australia in 1936.

Empire Air Mail Scheme.—The initiative in this development was taken by His Majesty's Government. In September 1936 an agreement was reached with the Government of India and the Government of India simultaneously negotiated with the Government of Ceylon for the extension of the Karachi-Madras service to Colombo. The new services were inaugurated on the 28th February 1938, with four services a week each way from London to Calcutta. The frequency of the two feeder air mail services in India, *viz.*, Karachi-Madras-Colombo and Karachi-Lahore was simultaneously increased to four each service maintaining connection with the easterly and westerly flights of the main trunk service. The frequency was increased to five when the services in the Australian section were augmented at the end of July, 1938, and all first class mails to Empire participating countries were conveyed by air. The Empire Air Mail scheme was suspended in September, 1939, on the outbreak of the War with Germany, but a restricted service was maintained until June, 1940, when, on Italy's entry into the war, air mails to the United Kingdom were totally suspended. In December 1940, the possibilities of introducing a direct air link between Britain and Durban investigated and a "short circuiting" route was inspected by Major J. R. McCrindle, Deputy Director-General of the British Overseas Airways. The plans are nearly complete and on the introduction of the speed-up scheme, the time would be reduced to twelve days.

Internal air services.—In 1937 Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., established a service between Bombay and Delhi, calling at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior. At present, the service runs twice weekly during the cold weather season (October to May). Besides this Tata Sons have extended their Bombay-Trivandrum service to Trichinopoly where it connects with one of the four main services to Colombo. This service is also operated seasonally during the fine weather months. Surcharged air mails are carried on both services.

The Air Services of India Ltd., Bombay, inaugurated in November, 1937, an air service from Bombay to Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porbandar in the Kathiawar States. The

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service was terminated in 1940. The twice Weekly Bombay/Poona/Kolhapur Line was also terminated in 1940.

The Indian National Airways run two services, *viz.*, Delhi-Lahore-Karachi and Karachi-Calcutta *via* Lahore and Delhi, the former once a week, the latter twice a week, in each direction.

The K.L.M. are operating once a week between Lydda (Palestine) and Sydney (Australia).

Air Force not operating.

Instruction in Aviation.—It is satisfactory to note the speed with which young Indians have qualified themselves in almost every sphere of commercial aviation, considering the high qualifications, long and expensive training and paucity of facilities for this training in India itself. At one time it was essential for instructors to be trained in England but now it is possible for this training to be obtained in India. It must still be recognised that certain forms of advanced training are not yet available in India although Government has recently arranged a limited amount of training for specially selected pilots on the Government owned Avro X three engined aeroplane. The training of Aerodrome Officers also is now carried out in India at Karachi Air Port under the supervision of the Chief Aerodrome Officer.

Flying training is given in India through Clubs. There are ten flying clubs in all, namely:—The Bengal Flying Club (Dum Dum), Bombay Flying Club (Juhu), Delhi Flying Club (New Delhi), Karachi Aero Club (Karachi Air Port, Drigh Road), Northern India Flying Club (Lahore), United Provinces Flying Club (Cawnpore and Lucknow), Madras Flying Club (St. Thomas' Mount), Jodhpur Flying Club (Jodhpur), Hyderabad State Aero Club (Begumpet, Hyderabad), and Jaipur Flying Club (Sanganer). The first seven of these clubs are subsidised by Government.

The club movement dates from March, 1927, when as a result of the interest taken in the subject by Sir Victor Sassoon, Bt., M.L.A., it was discussed by the Indian Legislative Assembly. An encouraging atmosphere was thus created and in the same month the Aero Club of India and Burma was formed. Strong committees were then formed in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad, with the object of developing interest in the movement and in order to utilise the Government grants which were at this time proposed. The formation of four local flying clubs followed. In December, 1927, the Government of India received from Sir Victor Sassoon a letter saying that subject to a grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Aero Club for the year1928-29 and a grant of Rs. 20,000 to each club formed, he would bear any deficit between the clubs' income and expenditure until the grants became available. This offer the Government accepted and further decided that they would provide for each club an initial equipment of two aeroplanes, a spare engine and a contribution towards the cost of a hangar where no hangar was already available. The grants commenced on 1st April, 1928.

Three more clubs were started later, the Northern India, the U.P. and Madras, and seven clubs are now subsidised.

Subsidy to Flying Clubs.—It has become increasingly evident in recent years that saturation point was being reached in the entry of new pupils able to afford the cost of learning to fly at the prevailing rates. An endeavour has been made to bring about a small measure of improvement in the new scheme of subsidy to the seven clubs in British India, which came into operation on 1st April, 1939, for a period of three years. Bonuses of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 are paid cheapening the cost of flying to the individual and so tending to promote a revival of interest in private flying as a sport; the scheme is also designed to encourage the clubs to equip themselves with more modern types of training aircraft. The subsidy which is limited to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 per annum (hitherto Rs. 21,000) to each club is divided into two parts as shown below :—

(1) *Fixed Annual Subsidy.*—A fixed payment is made to each club according to the number and types of aeroplanes maintained for the use of members, on the following scale :—

No. of aeroplanes.	Class A (over 120 H.P.) Rs.	Class B (between 75-120 H. P.) Rs.	Class C (below 75 H. P.) Rs.
1	10,000	8,000	6,000
2	12,000	9,500	7,000
3	14,000	11,000	8,000
4 or more	16,000	12,500	9,000

Whereas the previous scheme provided a fixed subsidy for the maintenance of aircraft up to a limit of three, under the new scheme the number is raised to four. Aircraft are reclassified each year. The horse power is a general guide, but such factors as obsolescence of the type of aircraft and general utility for training purposes are also taken into account.

(2) *Bonus for pilots trained* :—Subject to a maximum payment of Rs. 9,000 a year for each club, a bonus of Rs. 300 is paid for each new pilot trained *ab initio* for an 'A' licence on club aircraft and Rs. 100 for each 'A' licence renewed with a minimum of five hours' flying on club aircraft (provided that the pilot does not hold a higher category of licence). From these bonuses, payments of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively are made to the pilots, as already mentioned, in the case of British subjects and the subjects of Indian States only. Bonuses at the above rates are also paid to the Jodhpur Flying Club.

In the year 1938-39, the last year of the previous subsidy scheme, it was again found that the clubs were unable to earn the maximum grants permissible under the subsidy agreements. As in previous years, this situation was met by granting a bonus on flying hours in addition to the payments made for pilots' 'A' licences issued and renewed.

Purchase of Tiger Moths.—In order to assist the clubs in modernising their equipment and to meet the need for a larger reserve of modern training aircraft in India, the purchase of seven Tiger moths has been sanctioned, one of which will be issued on loan to each of the

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seven subsidised clubs. The cost of the seven aeroplanes will amount to Rs. 1,20,000. The Tiger Moth is a type widely used by the Royal Air Force for *ab initio* training and is already in use by a number of the clubs in this country. It has the particular advantage that it is simple to repair and maintain and spare parts are readily obtainable. The aircraft will be complete with blind flying and night flying equipment for advanced training.

The Indian Gliding Association—At Brabourne Stadium, Bombay, which was established in 1931, has plans in hand for fortnightly instructional courses in gliding and soaring. The course is designed for the benefit of those who are willing to devote a holiday to learn to glide or, if already qualified pilots, to add as much as possible to the quality and quantity of their flying.

Aero Club of India and Burma—The Aero Club of India and Burma, besides being the parent club to which the flying clubs are affiliated, is also the representative in India of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain and the Automobile Association. The Aero Club also serves the private aviator in connection with customs carnets, diplomatic permits, licences for the carriage of arms and camera and maps for flights abroad.

Civil Aviation Scholarships.—(*a*) *Government of India.* Apart from the assistance given to pilots for advanced training on the Avro X, the Government gave the undermentioned scholarships :—

Pilot Instructors.—A scholarship was awarded to an Indian 'B' pilot. He was given an instructor's course with the United Provinces Flying Club and has since found employment.

Transport Pilots.—An Indian 'B' licence pilot with assistance from the Government of India has completed his training in England for employment as a First Officer by Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd.

(*b*) *Provincial Governments.*—The Government of the United Provinces has provided a sum of Rs. 5,000 for the training of 10 'A' licence pilots at half rates, of whom two will be selected to train for the commercial pilot's 'B' licence, also at half rates.

(*c*) *Private Bodies.*—The Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat Funds and Properties of Bombay have awarded financial assistance to two 'A' licence pilots for obtaining 'B' licences.

The Trustees of Sir Ratan Tata Trust of Bombay have awarded assistance amounting to Rs. 5,300 to two students for aeronautical training. One will be enabled to train for A,B,C and D ground engineer's licences in England. The other will receive training for the pilot's 'B' licence in India.

The Trustees of Sir Dorabji Tata Trust of Bombay have also awarded assistance to two students for technical training in England. One student has been given a grant of Rs. 3,000 and the other a grant of £300.

(*d*) *Public Companies.*—Two scholarships have been given by Imperial Airways, Ltd., and one by Sir Homi Mehta, Vice-Chairman of Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd., for a special course of training in England for Indian 'B' licence pilots with a view to their employment as First Officers.

Indian Pilots and Empire Air Mail.—In 1935, Imperial Airways sent an Indian 'B' licence pilot to England for advanced training with a view to his employment as a First Officer. This pilot was given further training by Government in 1938 in the Avro X Aeroplane on his return to India. He was confirmed in his appointment as a First Officer, but subsequently resigned. Pursuing the policy of training selected Indians as First Officers for the Empire air mail routes Government gave assistance in 1935 to another Indian, but he did not complete his course. In 1936 assistance was given by Government to a third Indian who has completed his training. Early in 1939 a selection was made of three Indian 'B' licence pilots for training in England. Two of these are receiving scholarships from Imperial Airways and the third from Sir Homi Mehta, Vice-Chairman of Indian Trans-Continental Airways Ltd. Imperial Airways intend to offer these pilots employment as First Officers on completion of their training.

Advanced Training of Pilots in India.—There is no training school in India for giving advanced training to commercial pilots to enable them to obtain endorsements on the 'B' licences to fly multi-engined aircraft. Since 1937, Government has placed its three engined Avro X at the disposal of selected 'B' licence pilots for this purpose. In 1937, six pilots were afforded some degree of financial assistance for the training. Owing to the success of the scheme two further schemes were sanctioned in 1938. Under the first scheme, two pilots received training on their own expense and two at half the normal flying rate. Under the second scheme, nine commercial pilots were given 5 hours flying instruction each at Government expenses. Out of these, four were again selected for further training to complete 10 hours solo in this aeroplane. This scheme was completed early in 1939.

Wireless Operators.—Three candidates for W-T Operator's licences received training at the Aeronautical Training Centre during 1938.

Eleven licences were issued in 1938, of which four were for operators holding United Kingdom licences. Four are provisional licences to enable the holders to secure the flying experience necessary for the issue of a regular licence. Of these 11 operators, nine are in employment.

Ground Engineers.—48 ground engineers obtained licences in 1938. Ten were trained by the flying clubs, 22 by the Aeronautical Training Centre, six in England and 10 by operating companies. The majority of these men have received training only up to the standard of the 'A' or 'C' categories. 23 of them have only the single 'A' or 'C' category. For the present, since the field for employment of ground engineers with these qualifications is limited, the flying clubs have been advised to restrict new entries of apprentices.

Aeronautical Technical Institute.—The Air Services of India, Limited, run the Aeronautical Technical institute at Jamnagar which has provision for training a limited number of students as ground Engineers according

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to the course prescribed for 'A' and 'C' licences and also for 'B' and 'D' licences issued by the Government of India.

Indian Air Races.—The first Indian Air-race was flown over a Delhi-Agra-Jhansi-Lucknow-Agra-Delhi course in February 1932, and was very successful. There was a similar race over approximately the same course in February 1933, when the entries were good and included two competitors who specially came out from England for the contest and the event was again completely successful.

The origin of these two races was the offer by Their Excellencies the Viceroy (the Earl of Willingdon) and the Countess of Willingdon, of a Challenge Trophy for such a race.

There was no race in 1934. One was programmed for December 1934, to be flown from Calcutta to Bombay with a halt for one night at Cawnpore. Six months' notice was given and substantial cash prizes, in addition to the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy, were offered, but only six entries were received. The Aero Club Committee in their announcement to this effect said that in their opinion the programme was too ambitious for the class of competitors who had hitherto entered, most of whom could not afford to fly to the start, race over 1,200 miles and then fly home again. They added, "Air racing, like every other form of racing, costs money and can only be encouraged by the patronage of wealthy sportsmen and in India this has been the exception rather than the rule up to now." The only funds regularly available for the purpose are the interest on one lakh of rupees given by Sir V. Sassoon to form an Irwin Flying Fund for flying sport prizes. The fund is held by a Trust the members of which are the Director of Civil Aviation and the Chairman of the Aero Club.

The club held in February, 1936, a two-day race from Madras, *via* Bombay to New Delhi. Entries were received not only from different parts of India but from abroad. The race was a great success. It was won by an Indian amateur competitor and was regarded as having contributed in an important degree to general air-mindedness in India.

All-India Air Rally.—On the 5th and 6th December 1938, an All-India Rally was held at Karachi on the occasion of opening of the newly constructed Air Port Building. His Excellency the Governor of Sind performed the opening ceremony and gave away the prizes to the winners.

All flying clubs in India affiliated to the Aero Club of India and Burma participated. The Viceroy's Cup given for the best aggregate results obtained by one of the competing clubs was won by the Karachi Aero Club. The Sir Victor Sassoon Challenge Trophy given for the best all round progress during the year was awarded to the Karachi Aero Club.

International Flights.—In 1938 there were 21 international flights to, from or across India by non-Indian Aircraft and one flight to India by an Indian Aircraft.

Two Royal Air Force aeroplanes succeeded in flying non-stop from Ismailia (Egypt) to Darwin (Australia), a distance of 7,126 miles, which was flown in just over 48 hours at an average speed of 149 miles per hour. A third machine landed owing to lack of fuel only a few hundred miles short of its destination. These flights were aided by the aeronautical wireless and meteorological services in India.

A non-stop flight in an Arado light aeroplane from Benghazi (Tripoli) to Gaya was made at the beginning of January by the German pilots, Lieutenants Pulkowski and Jennet. The distance covered was approximately 4,000 miles and the feat was claimed to be a record for light aeroplanes. Lieutenant Pulkowski unfortunately met his death in an accident to the aeroplane at Madras.

Two French military aeroplanes crossed India in January, 1939, on their way to Indo-China.

Record flights were made in March, 1938, by Flying Officer A. E. Clouston and Mr. V. Ricketts from England to New Zealand and back, and in April 1938 by Mr. H. F. Broadbent from Australia to England.

Flying by Private Owners.—While no flights by Indian private owners were noteworthy from a record-breaking point of view, three of them deserve mention. A private owner in a two-seater Hornet Moth flew with a passenger from Calcutta to Batavia and back. Inclusive of two days' sight-seeing in Batavia and a day's halt at Singapore, only 14 days were spent on the round journey. The same return trip by boat takes about one month.

The second flight was from Lahore to Srinagar and back. The pilot claimed to be the first private owner to take a single engined aeroplane into Kashmir. In order to get above the clouds over the Pir Panjal Range he found it necessary to fly as high as 19,000 feet.

A third private owner flew his two-seater Miles Hawk on a business trip from North Bihar to Rangoon and back. His flying time to Rangoon was 8½ hours as against 4 days by train and boat. He stated that his actual expenses in fuel worked out to Rs. 130 for the double journey. As he and his passenger shared the expenses it cost them Rs. 65 each as against a fare by train and boat of Rs. 450.

The number of registered privately-owned aircraft on the 31st December, 1938, was 65, as against 64 on the same date in the previous year. All except ten were of British design and manufacture. Twenty were owned by Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

Ground Organisation.—An additional Rs. 10.82 lakhs was made available for Civil Aviation Capital Works by the decision that capital expenditure on wireless works, which had been included originally in the Civil Aviation Works Programme, should be borne by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The total amount provided for expenditure under this head in India now stands at Rs. 87.93 lakhs (£659,475). The expenditure during 1938-39 amounted to Rs. 19,60,000 (£147,000), making the total expenditure to the end of that year Rs. 69,21,000 (£519,100).

Night Lighting Equipment.—The lighting installations are continuing to give excellent service and to be used with increasing frequency. At Karachi for example, the number of arrivals and departures between sunset and sunrise on

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regular air services increased from 163 in 1937 to 743 in 1938. Revenue from the extra fees charged for night landings at all lighted aerodromes amounted to Rs. 3,581 in 1938 as against Rs. 3,041 in 1937. The value of the free facilities given to air mail contractors in respect of such fees was Rs. 4,653 and Rs. 2,643 respectively. The Electrical and Mechanical staff which is responsible for operation and maintenance is being recruited up to full strength and the entire work of maintaining ground lighting installations is undertaken departmentally. With the exception of temporary breakdowns of new beacons recently installed at Larkhana and Nawabshaw on the Karachi Lahore route, there have been no instances of failure of lighting equipment.

Several improvements have been made to lighting systems. At Dum Dum and Allahabad flood-lights have been resited to conform with other improvements effected to the aerodrome approaches. At Delhi, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Bombay and Hyderabad (Sind) the substitution of red for orange boundary lights on sections of the aerodrome boundary which are unfavourable for take-off and landing has been completed.

Arrangements have been made with the Chief Inspector of Lighthouses for trials to be made at Karachi to determine the effectiveness of the Manora marine light as an air beacon. Karachi Airport is already provided with a location beacon of Neon type which affords guidance to pilots within a range of 25 miles, when they may be flying at a height above the beam of the Manora light.

On the Karachi-Jacobabad route, the ground lighting installations at Jacobabad and Pad Idan have been completed and the airway beacons at Nawabshah and Larkhana are operating regularly. Indian National Airways have found these beacons very useful during the short days of the cold weather season when early departures and late arrivals at Karachi have necessitated a certain amount of night flying. Lighting equipment on the Karachi-Bombay route is in process of installation.

Experiments with wind and landing direction indicators.—Experiments are being continued to determine the most satisfactory form of wind indicator and landing direction indicator for night as well as for day use under the particular conditions experienced in this country.

Aerodrome and route traffic control.—The efficiency of the system of aerodrome and route traffic control has in the past been handicapped by the shortage of aerodrome staff, the lack of training of recently recruited staff and the incomplete state of the communication system.

On the Trans-India route the ground services are now staffed to provide a 24-hour watch when required, whilst the developments which have taken place in wireless and meteorological facilities and the progressive improvement in methods have raised the efficiency of the organisation very considerably. The training school at Karachi is now actively at work and the staff side of the new aerodrome organisation is now in a position to obtain the specialised technical knowledge as well as the practical experience which the duties require.

Trans-India Seaplane Route Organisation.—An inspection of the organisation of the seaplane route from England to Singapore to assist in reaching a decision on all outstanding problems was carried out early in 1939 by Lt.-Commander A. J. Tillard of the Air Ministry. Consultations were held with the Director of Civil Aviation and Lt.-Commander Tillard's report is now being considered by the Air Ministry.

It was decided after consideration of all the data and experience collected in the last two years that there is no suitable alternative to Raj Samand. Arrangements for the permanent organisation of this station are being discussed with the Udaipur Darbar.

The lighting of the Calcutta seaplane port for night operation has been completed. Schemes for night lighting at Allahabad, Gwalior and Raj Samand have been drawn up. Hitherto lighting facilities had been provided only at Karachi seaplane port.

During the cold weather months, December to February, some difficulty was experienced in connection with early departures and late arrivals of flying boats at Calcutta owing to the prevalence of morning and evening fog on the river. Arrangements were therefore made with the Director General of Observatories to station a current weather observer at Bally Reach to give immediate warning of fog formation. This precaution proved effective in keeping pilots informed of the possibility of dangerous conditions developing.

The problem still remains of finding an alternative alighting place so much less subject to influence of fog conditions that it can be relied upon to serve as an emergency base at times when Bally Reach is fog-bound. Further action in this direction will be taken in conjunction with the Air Ministry. At the request of the Air Ministry investigations have been made with regard to the selection of a permanent shore site at Bally Reach.

Wireless Services.—The aeronautical wireless service now comprises eleven stations, namely :—Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, Chittagong, Delhi, Gaya, Hyderabad (Deccan), Jodhpur, Karachi and Madras. In addition, there are three stations at Gwalior, Raj Samand and Jiwani which at present are operated by Imperial Airways, Ltd., on behalf of the Air Ministry.

The installation of new wireless equipment is still in progress both on the Trans-India route and the South India route and the process of improvement will be carried several steps further by the programme of new works sanctioned. When it is completed it is expected that the full development of the present wireless programme will be reached and a sufficient number of operators will have been trained to provide the full hours of watch demanded. A 24-hour service is now being given at D. F. stations on the Trans-India route, but for the present, except at Karachi, the short and medium wave installations at the aerodromes will not usually be manned for more than 18 hours daily.

On the South India route the aeronautical wireless service between Karachi and Bombay, on the standard aviation wave length of 900

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metres, is regularly used by Tata's aircraft. To relieve congestion at Karachi it is intended to adopt a wave length of 850 metres for the South India route as soon as a second medium wave transmitter and receiver have been installed there.

South of Bombay a wireless service for aviation is at present operated on the shipping wave length of 600 metres of Madras and Colombo pending the completion of aeronautical stations at these places. Tata's aircraft operating on this section of the route are not at present equipped with wireless and the traffic consists of point-to-point messages.

Experiments are being conducted by Tata's with intermediate frequency radio-telephone apparatus installed in one of their Waco machines with the object of determining the relative advantages of the intermediate and medium wave channels for communication by radio-telephony.

Meteorological Services—Further improvements were effected by the India Meteorological Department in the Meteorological arrangements for aviation. New double-flight pilot ballon observatories were established at Raj Samand and Gwalior to meet the requirements of the flying boat service. The pilot balloon and current weather observatory at Gwadur was transferred to Jiwani; the pilot balloon and current weather observatories at Allahabad and Alipore (Calcutta) were moved to the aerodromes; and a temporary observer was posted at the seaplane base at Calcutta for the issue of special reports, particularly regarding visibility for the benefit of the flying boat service. On the Karachi-Colombo route, the observatories at Bhuj, Malegaon and Hyderabad (Begumpet) began taking regular afternoon pilot balloon observations and arrangements were made for an additional pilot balloon ascent at Ahmedabad in the early morning. The observatory at Bangalore also commenced an additional daily pilot balloon observation in the afternoon.

A new aviation section has been set up at the Upper Air Office, Agra, which will be later transferred with the upper Air Office to Delhi. This aviation section will be responsible for the organisation of the meteorological service on air routes, and, when transferred to Delhi, will maintain liaison with the Civil Aviation Department.

The international codes have been adopted for all current weather reports, including reports of dangerous phenomena and improvement thereof. New editions of the pamphlet on meteorological organisation for airmen and of the Aviation Weather Codes (Pocket Card) were issued.

On the Trans-India air route, the routine arrangements for the issue of forecasts, upper wind and current weather reports by W/T to all main aerodromes and to aircraft in flight were continued. Airmen are able to refer to the latest report on Weather Notice Boards at aerodromes or to get reports by W/T while in the air at routine times and at other times on requisition. On other routes weather reports are prepared by the Meteorological Office to suit the time-table and needs of the air services.

Arrangements have been made for the routine distribution of pilot balloon and current weather reports along the Karachi-Colombo route and the system is working satisfactorily.

Legislation, Rules, etc.—The Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, was further amended by the Indian Aircraft (Amendment) Act, 1938. The latter empowers the Central Government to take measures for the sanitary control of air navigation in emergencies.

The draft of the Public Health (Aircraft) Rules which are based on the International Sanitary Convention for Air Navigation, with modifications to suit conditions in India, has reached a final form and the Rules will be promulgated shortly.

International Commission for Air Navigation.—India was represented at the 26th Session of the International Commission for Air Navigation, held at the Hague during May and June 1938, by Mr. J. A. Shillidy, C.S.I., I.C.S. (retd.).

Aeronautical Maps.—The preparation of a series of aeronautical maps for India on the scale of 1/1,000,000 has been undertaken by the Survey of India. Hitherto, there have been two series of general maps on this scale, namely the "Carte Internationale" series and the "India and Adjacent Countries" series. In order to facilitate the work of keeping the maps up-to-date, it has been decided to concentrate in future on one series only. The "Carte Internationale" has been selected and this will be the basis of the new aeronautical maps. As an essential first step the map sheets are being completely revised and reprinted in turn. As each sheet is completed a special edition will be prepared on which will be surprinted air information conforming so far as possible with the recommendations for the International Local Aeronautical Map of Annexe F of the International Convention.

The Aeronautical information comprises details of aerodromes and landing grounds, wireless and meteorological facilities, obstructions to air navigation such as high factory chimneys and power lines, air and marine lights, prohibited areas, etc.

Accidents.—A total of 24 notifiable accidents occurred in the calendar year 1938, all of which were flying accidents. The corresponding totals for 1936 and 1937 were respectively : 1936, 30 (all flying accidents); 1937,18 (15 flying accidents).

Aircraft Manufacture.—The demand for aircraft caused by the war has led to the exploration of possibilities of aircraft manufacture in India and it is learnt that at least two Indian industrial concerns are interested in the project. Discussions have been going on in that behalf between Mr. Walchand Hirachand, a Bombay industrialist, and the Government of India, and plans for establishing a factory in Bangalore are understood to have reached a very advanced stage. The choice of Bangalore has been prompted by the availability of cheap electricity and high grade steel from the Bhadravathi Iron and Steel Works. The scheme will be financed entirely through a Joint Stock Company. The Government of India, it is understood, have promised to assist the new Company to get the required machinery and have also agreed to purchase, in the first instance, 50 planes a year from them.

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Air Routes.

A. *Trans-Continental Air Routes Across India.*—Air services operating from Europe to and across India to the East were as follows:—

(1) Imperial Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways Limited.

Until September, 1939, the two companies abovementioned now operate five services each way per week between India and England. Of these, three services were operated by Imperial Airways Limited with 'C' Class Flying Boats between Southampton and Sydney. The other two were operated jointly by Imperial Airways and Indian Trans-Continental Airways Limited between England and Calcutta. The England-Australia air service was suspended in June, 1940, on Italy's entry into the war, but a weekly service was established between South Africa and Australia *via* Egypt. A Government *communique* from Simla, issued on July 11, 1940, announced that arrangements had been made for the transmission of mails by air to the United Kingdom and European countries with which communication was still maintained, by the Sydney-Durban service up to Durban and by sea the rest of the way. The first west bound service to carry mails for the United Kingdom and Europe was expected to leave India by the beginning of the third week of July, 1940.

(2) K.L.M. and Air France.

K.L.M. (Dutch) operated a regular service thrice per week from Amsterdam to Bandoeng, and Air France once weekly from Paris to Hanoi. Both the services operated to a 2½ day schedule from Europe to Karachi and their route across India was from Karachi *via* Jodhpur and Allahabad to Calcutta. K.L.M. are operating a weekly service between Lydda (Palestine) and Sydney (Australia), while the Air France are not now operating.

B. *Indian Air Services*:—There are three companies operating scheduled air lines in India. They are:—

(1) *Tata Air Lines, Bombay*, commenced operating a weekly air mail service between Karachi and Madras in 1932, connecting at Karachi with Imperial Airways' service. The service was duplicated from January 1935.

With the introduction of the Empire Air Mail Scheme the service was extended to Colombo and increased in frequency to four times per week. The frequency was further increased to five times per week from the end of July 1938, but is now again reduced to four. The route is from Karachi *via* Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly to Colombo. In 1935, Tata Sons established a weekly service to Trivandrum from Bombay *via* Goa and Cannanore connecting at Bombay with one of the Karachi-Madras services. This service has since been extended from Trivandrum to Trichinopoly connecting there with one of the Karachi-Colombo services. From November 1937, the Company began a bi-weekly service from Bombay *via* Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior to Delhi. The Bombay-Trivandrum-Trichinopoly and the Bombay-Delhi services are operated only during the fair season (October to April). Passengers, freight and mails are carried on all these services.

(2) *Indian National Airways Limited, New Delhi.*—This company began operations in December 1934 and now run the following services:—Delhi-Lahore-Karachi, every Tuesday: Karachi-Calcutta, *via* Lahore and Delhi, Sundays and Mondays; Calcutta-Karachi, *via* Delhi and Lahore, Thursdays and Fridays.

They are the principal agents in India for the British Overseas Airways Corporation and Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd., and maintain a fleet of large and small aircraft for charters.

(3) *Air Services of India, Limited, Bombay.*—This company was formed during 1936 and opened a regular service from Bombay to the Kathiawar States in November 1937. The service has now been suspended.

Calcutta-Hongkong Air Service.

On January 18, 1941, The Chinese National Aviation Corporation sent a machine on the first trial trip to India. The Corporation's representatives are now negotiating to establish a regular service between Calcutta and Hongkong. When this service is established, passengers from Calcutta will reach either Hongkong or Chungking in one day.

India-Japan Air Link.

Arrangements are also being made to accelerate the air link between India and Japan. By transporting air mails *via* Bangkok and thence by the Thailand-Japan-Manchukuo Air mail service it is hoped to cover the distance in about a week. The use of this route ensures a thorough air mail link between Indi : and Japan or Manchukuo.

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THE SUEZ CANAL.

Opened formally in 1869, the Suez Canal constitutes an artificial waterway about 105 miles long, linking Port Said on the Mediterranean with Suez on the Red Sea. The Canal shortens the route from England to Calcutta and Bombay by 3,660 and 4,500 miles respectively, also, of course, substantially reducing the distance to Australia. Using the Canal, the Mediterranean fleet could reach the Singapore base in less than three weeks. The alternative route round the Cape lengthens Britain's lines of communications by about 4,000 miles.

Control and Finance.

The Suez Canal is controlled by a company, whose property, valued in the market at £120,000,000, (before the war) passes to the Egyptian Government when the concession expires on November 17, 1968. This is of course in default of other arrangements. The British Government owns 44 per cent. of the shares, thanks to Disraeli's celebrated coup in 1875 when for £4,000,000 he bought the majority of the bankrupt Khedive's holdings. The shares before the war were valued at £84,000,000 and the profits amounted to about £3,500,000 a year. Most of the remaining shares are held in France, but not by the French Government, which does not own a share. The Board comprises 21 Frenchmen, 10 Britishers, a Dutchman and an Egyptian. Only three of the British directors represent the British Government; the remaining seven represent British shipping and commercial interests. Incidentally, nearly 60 per cent. of the total tonnage passing through the Canal is British. The enterprise is managed in Egypt.

Development.

Since the Great War, the work of widening, deepening and straightening the Canal has been taken in hand with redoubled vigour. Operations are directed from Ismailia. When the Canal was opened in 1869, the width was 72 feet and the depth about 26 feet 2 inches. The declared policy of the Canal Company in regard to the deepening of the Canal is to offer a slightly greater depth of water than that available in ports east of Suez. It is claimed that, with the exception of Sydney, there is no Eastern port which at low tide has a greater depth of water than that now provided in the Canal throughout the full length of nearly 105 miles. Today, the Canal is on an average, 45 feet deep and 70 yards broad. It can be traversed in just under thirteen hours. About 15 ships can pass in the 24 hours. One ship has, however, still to tie up to let a second pass, though there is plenty of room for both. The biggest vessel yet to navigate "The Cut" was of 27,000 tons.

Neutrality.

Absolute neutrality is the law of the Company, guaranteed by an international Convention of 29th October, 1888. The provisions of the Convention are that subject only to exercise of the right of the legitimate self-defence and to action to injure the safety of the canal there can be no restriction, provided that the rules are observed, on the free use of the Canal. On two occasions in the past the Canal has been closed and on a third the question of free use was raised. The first was in 1882, six years before the signature of the Conventions when during the revolt of Arabi Pasha against the Khedive of Egypt, the safety of the Canal was thought to be imperilled. During the Spanish-American war of 1898 the attempt of the Spanish Fleet to call at Suez on its way through the Canal was frustrated by the Canal authorities in accordance with the provisions of Article IV of the Convention. The third occasion on which the Canal was closed was during the Great War when free access and transit was stopped for a short period during which the Egyptian territory and the safety of the Canal were actually endangered by the advance of the Turkish Forces."

Since Italy entered the present war, several bombing attacks have been made on the Canal

No traffic or revenue statistics of the Suez Canal for 1940 are, of course, available, nor can any be had for the duration of the War The latest figures available are those for 1939. (*See Indian Year Book 1940-41.*)

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Travel in India.

Thirty years ago, a tour in India was possible only to the wealthy, the leisured and those who had friends in the country. The cost of the journey was very high, the methods of transportation were very slow; and the facilities for travel were so indifferent that he was a bold man who consigned himself to the mercies of the country without a sheaf of letters of introduction. Nowadays travel in India is easy and is no more expensive than travel in other countries. The Indian railways provide facilities on the trunk lines which eliminate at any rate reduce changes to a minimum and the Indian Hotels have improved very considerably in the last few years.

The traveller to India has a choice of many ports by which he may enter. To the majority of visitors from Europe and the West, Bombay provides their first glimpse of India, while others enter by Calcutta, Madras and Karachi and *via* Colombo.

Owing to its geographical position Bombay is known as the Gateway of India through which for more than a century, the import and export trade of India has largely passed. Ash-purple against the dawn, the spurs of the Western Ghats, thrones of mystery, stand sentinel about the inner sanctuary of Bombay Harbour. Among and above these mountain heights Wellington fought the battles which earned for him his early military greatness. Every schoolboy knows the story of the Mahratta campaigns; they are but one—the Mahrattas —of the races within races that populate this vast country where two hundred and twenty-two different vernaculars are spoken. There is never an end to the land of India. You will find life in its most up-to-date form and next to it the customs and habits of a nation which have not changed for hundreds of years. Life will surge past you in a picturesque procession. You will hear a medley of strange sounds—the tinkle of the temple bells, the throb of the drum, the chant of the 'muezzin' announcing that God is Almighty and Mohammed is his Prophet, the song of the Sharma, the cry of the wild beast in the jungle. The tropical sun blazing like a ball of molten gold in a turquoise sky, the silver moon sailing across the purple vault of heaven will awaken in you feelings which you have never known before. If the visitor seeks variety and picturesqueness, there is no region in all the world so full of vivid colour, of populous cities, of buildings designed by master architects of bygone days, of diverse races, of absorbing subjects for study and observation such as the customs, religions philosophy and art of one of the oldest civilisations.

To the true lover of nature, the botanist and the naturalist, India can offer every charm in forest, mountain, valley, cultivated plain, and wild waste.

To the sportsman, it can furnish sport such as few countries can give; the tiger in the forest, the great mahseer in many rivers, the wily snipe on the jheels, the strong winged duck, the jinking pig and many another kind.

To the mountaineer, the Himalayas offer the highest mountains in the world and some of the few famous peaks which are still unclimbed.

To the statesman, businessman or politician who seeks rest and change without idleness, India presents a sense of busy administration, a nation in the making and an experiment such as has never before been tried.

Bombay itself is cosmopolitan like many of the world's great ports and in it you will find jostling each other in the streets representatives of half the races of mankind. The Towers of Silence and the Caves of Elephanta are among the sights to be seen. Elephanta is one of those delightful islands which are freely scattered upon the waters over which Bombay reigns as Queen.

But Bombay is a gateway and through it many interesting trips await the visitor and northwards to Delhi he has the choice of two routes either by the G. I. P. Railway *via* the Ellora and Ajanta Caves, Sanchi, Gwalior, Agra and Muttra or by the B. B. & C. I. Railway *via* Baroda and through Rajputana with its famous cities of Mount Abu, Udaipur, Ajmer and Jaipur to Agra and Muttra. If you decide to go by the G. I. P. Railway route, you will find at Ajanta frescoes which rival many of the old frescoes found in Europe while at Ellora are the most wonderful caves in the world, mountains cut into colossal sanctuaries. You will be able to compare the work of the Buddhists, the Jains and the Brahmins and learn more of Indian mythology than many hours of study will give you. At Sanchi are Buddhist buildings dating back to 150 B.C. The stone carvings are remarkable and are well worth a visit. As you proceed further north, Gwalior is reached. The great Fort of Gwalior has been described by Fergusson as "the most remarkable and interesting example of a Hindu palace of an early age in India." Seventy miles further on lies Agra and of all the romantic cities of India, Agra must surely come first for it contains that crowning glory in marble, the **Taj Mahal.** Generations have come and gone since that far day when that most splendid of emperors Shahjehan bowed his head before his wife's coffin in the vault of the finished Taj. The building is better known than any other in the world. Visit it by moonlight and later by daylight if you must. By moonlight its seduction is irresistible. Sit on the steps by the entrance gate and watch the moon drift above the trees and the ring of silver light stealing round the base of the dome and creeping gently upwards to the pinnacle. See it also in the fading evening light when amber and rose and gold, the sun sinks in the west behind the crenelated ramparts of Agra Fort. If you must visit it in the broad light of noonday then forget the first view from the gateway and wander awhile about the gardens where

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you will find exquisite glimpses of snowy structures so light and graceful that they seem to rest on air; of buoyant cupola and climbing campanile. Here is grandeur as well as beauty.

The Taj Mahal, however, is only one of the many interesting sights of Agra, and its Fort, Itmad-ud-Daulah's Tomb, Akbar's Tomb, 5 miles from Agra, and Fatehpur Sikri, the deserted city of Akbar about 23 miles distant are all well worth a visit. No other fortress in the world presents so great an appearance of knightly splendour, of proud and noble dignity or, with a more sovereign grace, crowns its red bastions with so wonderous a collection of palaces, mosques, halls of state, baths, kiosques, balconies and terraces as Agra Fort, a mile and a half in circumference, with walls 70 feet high faced with red sandstone. The vigorous style of decorative architecture that Akbar introduced into his red sandstone palaces was embellished by his grandson Shah Jahan who was largely responsible for the delicate inlay work and the low reliefs in white marble. There are no buildings to equal these except those found in the Palace in Delhi Fort which Shah Jahan built when he transferrred his headquarters to Delhi. Akbar's vigorous but supremely attractive style appears at its best in Fatehpur Sikri which he built in his joy at the realisation of his fondest hopes when his son Jahangir was born.

There in the year 1569 A.D. on a lonely eminence, Akbar founded his city and there began to rise as if by magic those great battlemented walls, the magnificent palaces and courtyards, the great mosque and the other superb specimens of the skill of the Moghul stone-masons which stand to this day a source of endless wonder and admiration to visitors.

The traveller moves northward past Muttra and Brindaban, famous places of Hindu pilgrimage due to their association with the birth and early life of Lord Krishna, until Delhi is reached. **Delhi**, the capital of India, in days gone by and now the Imperial Capital of India, has no rival in greatness, as all men know that he who holds Delhi holds India. Here the visitor will find much that will interest and enthrall him. Here he can trace the growth and fall of dynasty after dynasty, here he will find some of the best examples of the work of the Moghal Period at its zenith as he wanders with muffled feet in the great courtyard of the largest mosque in India, the Juma Masjid, or in Shahjahanabad, the Fort and Palace of Shahjahan whose halls rival those of the palace in Agra Fort with their delicate inlay work in marble and their gardens. Here are crumbling memorials of the Mutiny, Hindu Rao's house, the Kashmir Gate beneath which some still salute dead Home and Salkhed as they pass, the tree encumbered sites of redoubt and battery, Nicholson's grave, Asoka's pillar, the site of the great Durbar.

Kutab, the first of the so-called seven cities of Delhi with its Kutab Minar, 238 feet in height, erected in the 12th century A.D. of red and cream sandstone overlooks the plain where many of the pages of history were written. The Kutab Minar, tapering from the base to e summit, is divided by five corbelled balconies hile on the fluting is carved an intricate design in which are introduced verses from the Koran. In the main courtyard stands the famous pillar of solid wrought iron devoid of rust and dating back to about 400 A.D. Visitors to Delhi should not miss seeing the Kutab for it is unique in India.

New Delhi, the eighth city of Delhi, is worthy to rank with its seven predecessors, Kutab, Siri, Tughlakabad, Jahanabad, Firozabad, Puarana Qila and Shahjahanabad, the present day Delhi. Here you find an example of town planning carried out by some of the leading architects and engineers in the world on a site where they could start with a free hand.

If you decide to take the route northwards from Bombay *via* Rajputana, then you will see another but equally interesting side of India. Rajputana, the land of chivalry, attracts the visitor as few places do. Alone at **Udaipur** is there, in its perfection, the fairy palace of one's childhood, just such a long cataract of marble terraces and halls falling into the waters of a mountain encircled lake, as the illustrator of an Andrew Lang fairy book delights to draw.

Mount Abu, the Rajput Olympus, combines the delights of a hill station with one of the historic homes of the gods. The Dilwara Temples, the masterpiece of Jain architecture, contain some of the finest carvings in India. Forests of marble columns, carved and polished till they resemble Chinese ivories, are linked by flying arches that twist and twine from pillar to pillar like exquisite creepers, softening outlines and producing the effect of a symphony of graceful movement.

Northwards from Delhi is the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province whence most of the recruits for the Indian Army come. Here you will find Amritsar, the home of the Sikhs, Lahore, one of the most ancient and famous cities of India, the Khyber Pass, the historic gateway into India from the North, the flourishing cities of the Canal Colonies which have risen up since British Engineers have harnessed the waters of the Punjab "the Land of the Five Rivers" which formerly ran to waste and many another city. Through the Punjab also you will travel to reach Kashmir, famous since the days of the Moghul Emperors.

The glory of Amritsar is the Darbar Sahib (the Golden Temple). The pavements of the sacred tank are all of marble from Jaipur and the tank itself contains a sheet of water 510 feet square. In the midst approached by a marble causeway, rises the Golden Temple, nearly cubical in form and decorated with wonderful richness.

Lahore grew in importance with the dawn of Moghul supremacy when Babar, the founder of that dynasty, made it a place of Royal Residence, reminiscences of which are to be found to-day in the pleasure gardens, tombs, mosques and pavillions of Moghul architectural beauty which have won undying fame for that dynasty here and elsewhere in India.

Khyber Pass, the great natural highway into India through the almost impregnable mountain barrier of the North-West Frontier, is rich in historical association and has from time immemorial been the route by which conquering

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hosts have passed into India to disturb the peace of her people and continually alter their destiny. It is still the great trading route between India and the Central Asian States. On Tuesdays and Fridays when the continual string of caravans of great shaggy camels laden with merchandise, accompanied by stern, strong and picturesquely dressed men with their women and children from Central Asia are moving to and from Afghanistan, the pass presents a most interesting and unique sight.

Kashmir, described by poets as "an emerald set in pearls" is a land of rich forests and upland pastures, of slow flowing rivers and glittering mountain torrents, ringed with an almost unbroken girdle of mountain snow-capped all the year. If you can imagine Venice set in the heart of Switzerland, that is Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir. Life is good as you glide along the face of the lakes in a houseboat when the lotus flower is out and the banks are one mass of colour with the snow-capped mountains in the background. When days are warm on the lakes, a trip can be made up the valleys and you can live in Arcady and see the bear in his native haunts and the mountain does on the hill tops.

For those who have arrived at Delhi *via* Bombay an interesting return trip can be made *via* Benares and Calcutta. Many visitors, however, enter India *via* Calcutta and from here also many interesting tours can be made.

Calcutta, one of the first trading ports of the British East India Company in India, was founded by Job Charnock; it is now the second largest city in the Empire. Its public buildings, the Indian museum, the Fort, the Jain Temple, the Hindu bathing ghats along the river front, the Hindu shrines, are all worthy of attention.

Before winding your way towards Delhi trips should be made to Darjeeling to see the roof of the world and Mount Everest, the highest mountain and to Puri, the home of the famous temple of Jagannath. The ambition of every visitor to Darjeeling is to see Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, and, in order to do so they must travel some 7 miles away, past Ghoom station to Tiger's Hill (8,514 ft.) as from Darjeeling the mountain is not visible. The best time to see sunrise on Mount Everest is in the early Spring or late Autumn. Then at the end you will find a view unequalled in any other part of the world. Twelve peaks over 20,000 feet with the awe-inspiring Kanchanjunga in the centre are spread out before you.

Puri also is an easy run from Calcutta. There in front of the gate of the temple is the famous black marble pillar, one of the most beautifully worked things in India with a tiny figure of the Dawn on its capitol. Incongruous as it may seem, in Puri all caste vanishes. The significance of this can be understood only by those who know India. Once a year the image of Vishnu is carried in procession upon the famous Jagannath cars to the Garden Temple. These cars, 45 feet high, standing on solid wooden wheels, seven feet in diameter, are dragged along by the devotees.

Twenty miles north of Puri, along the sea coast, or 54 miles by motor road stands the Black Pagoda at Konarak, the temple of the Sun God Surya.

On the road to Delhi, the visitor will travel through the Gangetic plain, one of the most fruitful areas of India. Here he will find cities sacred to the Hindus such as Budh Gaya and Benares, cities intimately connected with the mutiny like Lucknow and Cawnpore and other flourishing cities.

Budh Gaya is one of the most famous and most interesting of all the sacred sites of the Buddhists for it is the scene of the "Great Renunciation" and the Enlightenment of Gautama afterward named Buddha. It marks the site of his long penance and his final victory over worldly desire.

Benares is reputed to be the oldest city in India, but there is no authentic record how old it is except that it is mentioned in those two great Hindu epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, which deal with events long before the Christian era. Benares is, however, one of the most holy cities in India for the Hindu, and its spiritual significance is shown in the quotation: "Happy is the Hindu who dies in Benares, for he is transported at once to Siva's Himalayan Paradise on Mount Kailasa, north of Lake Manasa, where the great three-eyed ascetic seeing the past, the present and the future, sits in profound meditation."

Benares rests on the banks of the Ganges and floating down the river in a boat the sight of Aurangzeb's Mosque and the many picturesque temples and ghats recalls to one's imagination through the dim vistas of time the endless processions of devout people wending their way down the narrow lanes to the temples with fragrant garlands to hang round the necks of the gods or to wreathe in solemn devotion the emblem of Siva's divinity.

About 4 to 5 miles away from Benares lies Sarnath where Buddha preached his first sermon after obtaining divine wisdom at Gaya and in the adjoining Deer Park is a Museum of Archæology of vivid interest.

Lucknow is a city hallowed by memories of a grim struggle, of heroic deeds and noble sacrifice; its appeal to the Westerner is influenced by its historical connections, its beautiful buildings and the mysterious glamour so closely associated with the East. Legend connects the founding of the city with Lakshmana, son of King Dasaratha of Ayodhya and brother of Rama, the mythical hero of the Ramayana, the epic poem of the Hindus: but Lakshmanpur or Lucknow as it is now called was at its greatest under the five Kings of Oudh (1732-1856).

All visitors wend their way to the Residency and pay homage to the gallant band who held it during the Mutiny against terrific odds until relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. The deeds of Lawrence who was in command until he was killed and of Havelock who made his historic but unsuccessful attempt to rescue the garrison and was himself besieged are well-known.

Cawnpore is one of the most important industrial cities of India and here you will find up-to-date factories, a symbol of the West

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with the teeming bazaars where business is still carried on as it has been done for generations.

Northern and Central India is, however, not the only interesting part of India and the South can show you sights unlike those in any other part of the World. South India is a land of temples, full of the most wonderful carving while Mysore, one of the most progressive Indian States, can show you fine buildings, falls higher than Niagara and wonderful scenery.

Madras is the capital of the Madras Presidency and the third largest town in India, and the Presidency includes that part of India, which was one of the first in which English and other foreign nations settled. The visitor will still find in the large houses belonging to the merchant Princes with their far spreading compounds, in the conveyances still used by the local inhabitants and in the scenery, which is the India of the old picture books, traces of what India used to be when first the English settled there.

Mysore commemorates in its name the destruction of Mahashasura, a minotaur or buffalo headed monster by Chamundi, the form under which the consort of Siva is worshipped as the tutelary goddess of the ruling family. Mysore State is a picturesque land of mountain and forest presenting the most diversified and beautiful scenery. The Capital which bears the same name as the state is a city with many fine buildings and a visitor to India who wishes to see the working of an up-to-date Indian States situated among wonderful scenery cannot do better than visit Mysore. Elephants range throughout the southern forests and from time to time keddah operations are undertaken when wild elephants are captured in stockades. Tigers, leopards and bears are numerous and bison are found in certain forests. The famous Gersoppa Falls present one of the most beautiful sights of wild untarnished nature to be found in India. Many of the temples contain examples of the finest carving, and Seringapatam famous as the capital of Tippu Sultan and about nine miles from Mysore is well worth a visit. For those who are travelling from Bombay to Colombo an interesting trip can be arranged *via* Mysore.

At **Madura** and Trichinopoly will be found examples of some of the best and most interesting work in South India.

Madura has been aptly described by European scholars as the "Athens of South India" and from time immemorial has been the abode of South Indian culture in all its aspects.

It contains one of the finest and largest temples in South India and unlike many other temples the tourist is allowed to wander without restrictions over most of it. Near Shiva's shrine and in the hall of Mantapam of a Thousand Pillars can be seen some of the finest carving in stone in all the world. The workmanship is so fine, the chiselling so delicate that one is lost in silent admiration as one looks at the representations of the Hindu Pantheon and at the graceful figures of men, women and animals.

Trichinopoly is noted for its rock temple and about three miles away is Srirangam with its famous temple which is claimed as the earthly abode of Vishnu the Lord of Creation.

Travancore, the most beautiful and fertile region in all southern India has many charms to offer the traveller within its domains. It has scenery ranging from a countryside of lakes, creeks and canals, to low hills, undulating land, rice fields and forests of cocoanut and areca palms, with a heavy undergrowth of pepper vines and tapioca. The dominant note in Travancore is one of luxuriance in vegetation. It has a wonderful highland zone with mountains touching heights of from 5,000 feet to over 8,000 feet, and hills covered with the densest of virgin jungle, the home of great herds of wild elephants and bison, tiger, bear, black panther and wild boar, and where lies the lovely Periyar Lake over which one may cruise in comfort and see wild life in its natural habitat.

Trivandrum, the capital, is also accessible by well-kept roads from British India, and is connected by air with Bombay, Madras and Colombo, except during the monsoon.

About seven miles south of Trivandrum is Kovalam, a pleasant seaside resort with good facilities for bathing. Cape Comorin, the Land's End of India, is the southernmost point of Travancore, where the sunrise and sunset are magnificent sights. It is a sacred spot to Hindus and a place of pilgrimage as the reputed abode of Kanyakumari, the virgin Goddess to whom the temple there is dedicated.

North of Trivandrum is the ancient town of Quilon and to the north of this, a pleasant trip by boat along delightful backwaters or by car along a good motor road, is the busy sea-port of Alleppey.

No one visiting India should miss the opportunity of seeing **Burma** for it is a country of extraordinary charm, a country of contrasts. Whatever be your hobby, whatever be your interest, be it sport, history, ethnology or botany, or should you be merely fond of beautiful scenery you will find a greater variety in Burma than in probably any other country. You can see huge snowy ranges and alps spangled with rhododendrons and flowers unknown to science. You can find magnificent jungles almost impenetrable to man, bordering rushing torrents, or yet against you can see emerald green paddy fields and great winding rivers in the plains. Should you be adventurous and seek the wilder regions, you will find great gaps in the frontier unvisited by civilised men and peopled by head hunters, Chins, Nagas and the fierce Black Lisu. Yet you will also find civilisation in the big cities like Rangoon and Maymyo. Rangoon, the capital, is of special interest in that it possesses the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the Sacred Golden Pagoda visited by more pilgrims than any other Buddhist Temple in Indo-China.

This short account of India is not intended to be comprehensive and does not even mention many of the interesting places to be visited, but it is hoped that it will give some indication of the wonderful pageantry, the magnificent buildings of an older age, the sport, and the many things of interest which India and India alone can offer.

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December, January and February are the most pleasant months for a visit to India. The days are pleasantly cool and except on the seaboard the nights are cold. India speaking broadly has no winter except in the far north. It is a land of sunshine and colour. But the traveller arriving before November or staying in the country beyond the month of March must expect to find the tropical sun asserting its sway unless he wends his way to fair Kashmir or to one of the hill stations of India; Simla, the summer capital of India, Darjeeling the delightful or one of the many others situated among the hills of India.

Standard Tours.

The planning of an itinerary for an Indian or Burman tour will depend upon the port of arrival, the port of departure, personal desires of the party and the time available. Any of the leading tourist agencies such as Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., the American Express Co., Cox's & King's (Agents) Ltd., Army & Navy Stores, Grindlay & Co., Messrs. Jeena & Co., Bombay, etc., and the Publicity Officers of all the more important Railways. Many of the leading tourist companies will also arrange for inclusive and conducted tours. There are certain places, which are very well-known such as Delhi, Agra, Benares, Darjeeling, Jaipur, the Khyber Pass, Kashmir and Mysore, but there are innumerable other places almost as well-known containing sights which cannot be equalled in other parts of the world. Puri, Lucknow, Amritsar, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Gwalior, Ellora and Ajanta Caves and Madura are a few of them while in Burma, Mandalay and, the famous old cities of Ava and Amarpura nearby are well worth a visit.

HOTELS IN INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON

AGRA.—Cecil, Imperial, Empress, Lawries.

AMRITSAR.—The Amritsar.

AURANGABAD.—State Railway Hotel.

BANGALORE.—The West End, Lavender's, Central.

BENARES.—Clarke's, Cecil, Civil.

BOMBAY.—The Taj Mahal, Green's, Majestic, Ritz, Grand, Pyrkes, Apollo.

CALCUTTA.—Grand, Great Eastern, Spence's, Continental.

CAPE COMORIN.—The Cape Hotel.

CAWNPORE.—Berkeley House, Bellevue Hotel.

COONOOR.—Hill Grove, Hampton.

DARJEELING.—Bellevue, Mount Everest, Alice Villa and Carlton, New Elgin.

DELHI.—Imperial (New Delhi), Maidens, Cecil, Swiss Marina, York, Woodlands.

ERNAKULAM.—Malabar Hotel.

GWALIOR.—Hotel de Gwalior.

HYDERABAD (Dn.), AND SECUNDERABAD.—Perey's, Montgomery's, Viccajee's, John's.

JAIPUR.—Jaipur, New Kaiser-i-Hind.

JODHPUR.—The State Hotel.

KALIMPONG.—Himalayan.

KARACHI.—Killarney, Bristol, Carlton, Central, North Western Stanyon's.

KURSEONG.—Woodhill.

LAHORE.—Falettis, Nedous, Sunny View, Braganza's.

LUCKNOW.—Carlton, Royal, Burlington.

MADRAS.—Connemara, Spencers, Bosotto.

MOUNT ABU.—The "Rajputana Hotel."

MUSSOORIE.—Charleville, Hakman's, Savoy.

MUTTRA.—Royal.

MYSORE.—Metropole, Savoy, Carlton.

NAINITAL.—Metropole, Royal.

OOTACAMUND.—Ooty Club, Savoy, Willingdon House, Cecil, Firgrove.

PESHAWAR.—Dean's.

PURI.—B. N. Railway, The "Lodge."

RANCHI.—B. N. R. Hotel, Claytons, Silver Oaks.

SHILLONG.—Pinewood, Ferndale, Stonylands, Hermitage.

SIMLA.—Cecil, Clarke's, Corstorphans, Grand, Metropole, Central.

SRINAGAR (Kashmir).—Nedous.

TRIVANDRUM.—Mascot.

UDAIPUR.—Udaipur Hotel, Lake View Hotel.

WALTAIR.—Sea View, Beach, Grand.

Burma.

RANGOON.—Allandale, Minto Mansions, Royal Strand.

Ceylon.

BANDARAWELA.—Bandarawela, Camp View.

COLOMBO.—Bristol, Galle Face, Grand Oriental.

GALLE.—New Oriental, Sydney.

HATTON.—Adam's Peak.

KANDY.—Queen's, Suisse.

NUWARA ELIYA.—Carlton, Grand, Grosvedor, Maryhil, St. Andrew's.

MOUNT LAVINIA.—Grand.

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ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY.

Afghanistan.—115, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

Belgium.—9, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill.

Brazil.—Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.

China.—Rajjab Mahal, 127, No. 1, New Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay.

Cuba.—Petite Fleur, Ranade Road, Dadar, Bombay.

Czechoslovakia.—Patel House, Wodehouse Road, Colaba.

Denmark.—Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.

Egypt.—Cambata Building, Churchgate Reclamation.

Finland.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

France.—11, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

Germany.—German interests are looked after by the Consul Genl. for Switzerland at Bombay.

Greece.—21, Ravelin Street, Fort.

Hungary.—Hungarian interests are looked after by the Consul for Sweden at Bombay.

Iran.—Warden Bungalow, opp. P. O., Colaba.

Iraq.—" Panorama " 203, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

Italy.—Italian interests are looked after by the Consul for Spain at Bombay.

Japan.—United India Life Bldg., Sir Phrozishah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

Latvia.—Vacant.

Luxemburg.—Haroon House, 1st Floor, Bazar Gate Street, Behind New Reserve Bank Building.

Monaco.—Mohomed Building, 39, Pydhoni Road, Khadak, Bombay 9.

Netherlands.—314, Hornby Road, Fort.

Nicaragua.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Norway.—Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate.

Poland.—" Rugby House", 39, Nepean Sea Road.

Portugal.—17, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

Roumania.—Roumanian interests are looked after by the Consul for Sweden at Bombay.

Spain.—Oceana, Marine Drive, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

Sweden.—Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.

Switzerland.—Maneckjee Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road.

Thailand (Siam).—C/o Wallace & Company, Wallace Street, Fort.

Turkey.—Afghan Consul looks after Turkish interests.

United States of America.—Bombay Mutual Life Building, Hornby Road.

States having Consulates in Calcutta but not in Bombay.

Argentine Republic.—5, Fairlie Place (c/o Hoare Miller & Co.)

Bolivia.—Wellesley House, Wellesley Place.

Columbia.—Y. M. C. A, Chowringhee Road (Temporarily).

Dominican Republic.—102 and 104, Savabazar Street.

Ecuador.—6, Lyons Range (c/o Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co.)

Estonia.—Mousell & Co., Mercantile Buildings, Lal Bazar.

Hayti.—36, Galstaun Mansions, Park Street.

Panama.—9, Esplanade Mansions.

Peru.—36, Galstaun Mansions, Park Street.

Thailand.—Gillander House, 8, Clive Street.

Turkey.—C/o Mousell & Co., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazar.

Venezuela.—6, Ghokale Road.

N.B.—There are at present no Consuls for Costa Rica, Liberia, Salvador and Mexico at Calcutta. The Consulates for Guatemala and Chile have been abolished.

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Foreign Consular Officers in India.

Corrected up to 20th January 1941.

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Afghanistan.		
Monsieur Muhammad Shafi Khan	Consul-General	Delhi.
Monsieur Mohammed Chouaib Khan	Consul	Bombay.
Monsieur Muhammad Akbar Khan	Do.	Karachi.
Argentine Republic.		
G. I. Maitland Heriot	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Belgium.		
Monsieur M. Goosse	Consul-General	Bombay.
Monsieur R. H. Gerard	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*A. T. O. Deas (Acting)	Consul	Karachi.
Col. D. M. Reid, O.B.E., M.C.	Do.	Madras.
*R. Beruck (on leave)	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Bolivia.		
*B. Matthews	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Brazil.		
Vacant	Consul	Bombay.
Monsieur Jaime N. Heredia (in charge of the Consulate)	Vice-Consul	Do.
Senhor Sylvio Mourao Camarinha	Consul	Calcutta.
*Monsieur H. V. Simmons (on leave)	Vice-Consul	Do.
Monsieur F. de M. Braganca (Acting)	Do.	Do.
China.		
Huang Chah-Chin	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Chen I. Yuan	Vice-Consul	Do.
Chang Wen Ch'i	Do.	Do.
Yap Chung Chien	Chancellor	Do.
Tsiang Chia Tung	Consul	Bombay.
Shen Ping-Kwang	Chancellor	Do.
Colombia.		
*H. Aldridge	Consul	Calcutta.
Cuba.		
Monsieur F. Bonachea (on leave)	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*Monsieur F. de M. Braganca (Acting)	Do.	Do.
*Monsieur W. F. Pais	Consul	Bombay.
Czechoslovakia.		
Monsieur Ladislav Urban	Consul	Bombay.
*G. S. Mahomed	Consular Agent	Do.
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
*J. J. Walmsley	Do.	Karachi.
Denmark.		
*Monsieur B. A. Thorstenson	Consul	Bombay.
*A. N. Wardley	Do.	Calcutta.
*A. Hansen	Do.	Calicut.
*K. Moller	Do.	Madras.
*G. C. H. Kent	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
*E. J. McNulty	Do.	Karachi.

*Honorary.

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Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Dominican Republic.		
*R. N. Roy	Consul	Calcutta.
Vacant	Vice-Consul	Do.
Ecuador.		
*L. W. Balcombe	Consul	Calcutta.
Egypt.		
Monsieur Ahmad Gabr	Royal-Consul	Bombay.
Monsieur Ahmed Choukry	Vice-Consul	Do.
Estonia.		
F. L. Gresham	Ag. Consul	Calcutta.
Finland.		
*C. W. H. P. Waud	Ag. Consul	Bombay.
*A. Booker	Do.	Calcutta.
*R. G. S. Thomson	Ag. Vice-Consul	Madras.
France.		
Monsieur E. Didot (Acting)	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Vacant	Consul	Do.
Monsieur E. Vanura (Acting)	Do.	Bombay.
Vacant	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
*J. A. Oliver	Consular Agent	Chittagong.
*T. C. Beaumont	Do.	Karachi.
*Monsieur M. Salzani	Do.	Madras.
*P. E. Pitcairn (on leave)	Do.	Cochin (Br.).
H. Harper	Do.	Do.
Germany.		
Consul-in-charge of the Consulate General for Switzerland at Bombay is in charge of the interests of German Consulates in India.		
Greece.		
*Monsieur M. Presvelos	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*Monsieur G. Georgiadi	Deputy Consul	Do.
*P. N. Philon	Consul	Bombay.
*Colonel H. J. Mahon, C.I.E., V.D.	Do.	Karachi.
J. Humphrey, O.B.E.	Deputy Consul	Do.
*N. N. Pantazopulos	Do.	Bombay.
Hayti.		
Monsieur F. de M. Braganca	Consul	Calcutta.
Hungary.		
*K. J. Nicolson	Consul	Calcutta (Also in charge of Consulate for Hungary at Madras).
*Monsieur Akos Milko	Do.	Bombay.
Vacant	Do.	Madras.

* Honorary.

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Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Iran.		
Monsieur Mehdi Forouber (Acting)	Consul-General	Delhi.
Vacant	Consul	Do.
Vacant	Do.	Bombay.
Vacant	Do.	Calcutta.
Monsieur Ebrahim Bavandi	Do.	Karachi.
Vacant	Do.	Madras.
Monsieur Abbas Rafaat	Do.	Quetta.
Iraq.		
Saiyid Abdul Illah Hafidh	Consul-General	Bombay.
Saiyid Mohiddin Mumayiz	Vice-Consul	Do.
Shaikh Kadhim Al Dojaily	Consul	Karachi.
Italy.		
Italian interests are looked after by the Consul for Spain at Bombay.		
Italian interests are looked after by the Consul for Brazil at Calcutta.		
Japan.		
K. Okazaki	Consul-General	Calcutta.
I. Yamaguchi	Consul	Bombay.
S. Moto	Do.	Calcutta.
M. Yamashita	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
R. Tsurumi	Do.	Karachi.
S. Iida	Do.	Calcutta.
Latvia.		
*Lt.-Col. W. H. Hammond	Consul	Bombay.
Vacant	Do.	Madras.
Liberia.		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Luxemburg.		
*Monsieur Alphonse Als (on leave)	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
R. C. L. Van Damme (Acting)	Do.	Do.
Monaco.		
* Khan Bahadur H. S. Mahomed	Consul	Bombay.
Nepal.		
Prakhyat Trishakti Patta, Pravala Gorkha Dakshina Bahu, Colonel Daman Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana, B.A., C.B.E.	Consul-General	Delhi.
Netherlands.		
Monsieur A. Merens	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*G. Velthorst (on leave)	Consul	Bombay.
Monsieur G. H. Heintzen (Acting)	Do.	Do.
*C. E. van Aken	Do.	Calcutta.
*A. D. Charles	Do.	Madras.
*Mons. C. Vaegeli	Do.	Karachi.
Nicaragua.		
*C. H. A. R. Hardcastle (on leave)	Consul	Bombay.
*C. W. H. P. Waud (Acting)	Do.	Do.
Vacant	Do.	Calcutta.

* Honorary.

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Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Norway.		
*Monsieur G. Löchen (on leave)	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Monsieur S. Gylseth (Acting)	Do.	Do.
*Torleif Ahlsand	Consul	Bombay.
*W. T. Williams	Do.	Madras.
Vacant	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
A. T. O. Deas	Do.	Karachi.
Vacant	Do.	Calcutta.
Peru.		
Monsieur A. S. Cerro (on leave)	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Monsieur F. de M. Braganca (Acting)	Do.	Do.
Vacant	Consul	Do.
Poland.		
Dr. Eugene Banasinski	Consul-General	Bombay.
Dr. Tadeusz Lisiecki	Vice-Consul	Do.
Portugal.		
*Monsieur A. P. J. Fernandes	Acting Consul-General	Bombay.
*G. C. Moses	Consul	Calcutta.
*Rev. Alberto Lopes	Do.	Madras.
*Dr. J. T. Alfonso	Vice-Consul	Karachi.
Roumania.		
*Major S. A. Paymaster	Consul	Bombay.
Salvador.		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Spain.		
Senor Don Gonzalo S. de Erice Y O'Shea	Consul	Bombay.
*Dr. D. S. Fraser	Vice-Consul	Do.
Vacant	Do.	Calcutta.
*W. Young	Do.	Karachi.
Vacant	Do.	Madras.
Sweden.		
O. C. G. Lundquist	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*S. O. Sundgren	Consul	Bombay.
*C. G. Hylten-Cavallius (on leave till 1-9-41)	Do.	Karachi.
*W. D. Ross (Acting)	Do.	Do.
*B. O. Ellis	Do.	Madras.
Switzerland.		
Dr. H. A. Sonderegger (in-charge of the Consulate-General).	Consul	Bombay.
Monsieur Ernest Flury	Do.	Calcutta.
*Monsieur C. Voegeli	Consular Agent	Karachi.
*Monsieur F. Hofmann	Do.	Madras.
Thailand (Siam.)		
*T. S. Gladstone	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*J. M. B. Gibbons	Consul	Bombay.

* Honorary.

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Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Turkey.		
*Monsieur L. C. Mousell (on leave)	Consul	Calcutta.
E. A. Laugham (Acting)	Do.	Do.
United States of America.		
Thomas M. Wilson	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Clayton Lane	Consul	Do.
Howard Donovan	Do.	Bombay.
Clarence E. Macy	Do.	Karachi.
Curtis C. Jordan	Do.	Madras.
G. Wallace La Rue	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
Nicholas Feld	Do.	Madras.
James Lampton Berry	Do.	Calcutta.
R. W. Byrd	Do.	Do.
N. S. Haselton	Do.	Do.
Venezuela.		
*H. Aldridge	Consul	Calcutta.

* Honorary.

Hill Stations.

In India especially during the months of April and May, and at Christmas time, everybody tries as much as possible to take a holiday in the hills. Being anything from 2,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea and difficult of access for motor traffic, the hill stations are delightfully cool and peaceful. Here one can usually ride, walk, play tennis and golf, or simply laze in beautiful surroundings and forget all about the rials of work and prickly heat. These are the principal hill stations in alphabetical order:—

Darjeeling. (8,000 ft.)—From Darjeeling the highest mountain peaks in the world can be seen. The temperature averages 2° above that of London all the year round; that is, it neither exceeds 80° in summer nor falls below 30° in winter. Darjeeling is the summer seat of the Government of Bengal. To reach it, the traveller must start from Calcutta by taking train to Siliguri, a journey of 10 hours. From Siliguri the journey is completed either by motor in about 3 hours or hill railway in about 6 hours. The principal hotels in Darjeeling are the Mount Everest, the Bellevue, and the Windmare Hotel

Kangra Valley.—The Kangra Valley is situated about 100 miles east-north-east of Lahore at the foot of the Dhaula Dhar Range of the Himalayas. There are magnificent landscapes and many historic temples and buildings. The visitor must take train from Lahore to Pathankot where he changes over the newly-opened narrow-gauge railway running between Pathankot and Jogindarnagar in Mandi State. Places to stay at are Dalhousie, Dharmsala and Kangra. The best hotels at Dalhousie are Stiffle's Grand View and the Arraumoor; and at Dharmsala the Switzes's.

Kashmir.—Perhaps the most famous beauty spot in the world can be reached by taking train (either G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I.) from Bombay to Rawalpindi or Jammu (Tawi)—about 48 hours—whence the remainder of the journey to Srinagar, Capital City of Kashmir, about 200 miles by either route, is accomplished by motor. Maximum temperature of the place is 80° Fahr. and the average height of the Valley is about 6,000 ft., and it is entirely surrounded by the snow-covered lofty, outer-ranges of the Karakoram and the Himalayas. Visitors usually stay at Srinagar, Gulmarg and Pahalgam in boarding-houses, in bungalows rented through agencies or one can hire a houseboat, which can always be available, and live on river Jhelum, Nagin-bagh lake, Nasimbagh, Gagribal, Chinarbagh, Shadipora, Sumbal or Ganderbal. At Gulmarg Nedou's is the only Hotel but boarding-houses are also available besides a sufficiently large number of well furnished wooden huts. People also live in tents as at Pahalgam, Sonamarg and Kukarnag or when on trekking Trout Fishing and shooting.

Kodaikanal. (7,000 ft).—Regarded by many as the most beautiful of South India's hill stations, is situated on the precipitous southern side of the Palni Hills overlooking the plains. Reached by metre-gauge from Madras to Kodaikanal Road and thence by a 4 hours' motor run. The Carlton, the Golf Link and Lake View are the principal hotels. There are also boarding houses.

Matheran. (2,500 ft).—The nearest hill station to Bombay, ideal for walkers and anybody wanting rest and quiet. Reached by taking train from Victoria Terminus, Bombay to Neral (about 1½ hours) whence Matheran may be reached by hill railway (2 hours) or by pony, rickshaw, or on foot by a good walker. The best hotels are the S. Lord's Central, Lord Dave Hindu and the Rugby.

Mahableshwar. (4,500 ft.)—Until recently, when expenditure had to be cut down, the summer seat of the Government of Bombay. Those who do not motor the whole way from Bombay, a distance of about 180 miles, usually take train to Poona and then hire a car from

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Poona to Mahableshwar. Mahableshwar is noted for its delightful vegetation: orchids and lilies bloom in April and May. Hotels:—Frederick, Hotel de Russe, Race View.

Mount Abu. (4,500 ft.)—An ideal place for combining the pleasures of a mountaineering holiday with the interests of an archæological excursion. Reached by B. B. & C. I. trains to Ahmedabad, thence by metre-gauge to Abu Road, whence the journey is completed by car. The Rajputana Hotel is recommended. There is also a Dak Bungalow containing four furnished rooms, permission to use which must be obtained from the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Mount Abu. There are excellent golf links and arrangements have been completed to electrify the station.

Murree. (7,000 ft.)—The summer headquarters of the Northern Command. Magnificent views and walks. Visitors take train to Rawalpindi whence they complete the remaining 37 miles by car. The principal hotels are the Cecil, the Viewforth, and the Brightlands.

Mussoorie. (7,500 ft.)—Much frequented on account of its exceptionally fine climate. Reached from Bombay by G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. trains to Dehra Dun, a journey of 35 hours, where it is necessary to change over to motor which reaches Mussoorie about two hours later. The leading hotels are the Charleville, Hackman's, and the Savoy.

Naini Tal. (6,500 ft.)—Is the summer residence of the Governor of the United Provinces. From Bombay there are two ways of getting there. The first is to take either G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. train to Muttra, thence by metre-gauge to Kathgodam, and thence by motor (2 hours). The second route which takes about 5 hours longer is to take G. I. P. train to Lucknow and then change over to the metre-gauge railway. The Manor House, Metropole and Royal are the best hotels.

Ootacamund.—Familiarly known as Ooty is situated on the famous Nilgiri Hills at an altitude of 7,500 feet. The mean average of temperature for the year from sunrise to sunset is 57.33 degrees. Ootacamund is the administrative centre of the District and the seat of the Government of Madras for six months of the year from April to September. Reached either by taking train to Mysore (40 hours from Bombay) and then changing to motor-car for five hours, or by taking train to Mettupalayam *Via* Madras and thence by hill railway of Ootacamund. The principal hotels are the Savoy, Westward Ho and Cecil.

Pachmarhi. (3,500 ft.)—Situated on a plateau in the Mahadeo Hills of Satpura Range, is the summer quarters of the Government of the Central Provinces. A delightful hot-weather health resort. Reached by G.I.P. railway to Pipariya *Via* Jubbulpore, and a two hours' motor journey. The best hotel is the Pachmarhi Hotel.

Simla.—The summer headquarters of the Government of India (Central Government) and the Government of the Punjab, the Army Headquarters and the Royal Navy, is situated on several small spurs of the lower Himalayas at a mean elevation of 7,100 feet above sea-level. The Governor-General and C.-in-C. are in residence in Simla from May to October every year.

From the beginning of October to about the middle of December, Simla enjoys the best climate in the world and throughout the year it is very equable there being a variation of about 10 degrees between night and day temperatures. The mean rainfall approximates 64 inches. Mean maximum temperature 69 degrees, mean minimum 50 degrees. Kalka, which is 2,100 feet above sea-level, is the terminus for the broad-guage railway system and from thence onwards the metre-guage takes its place, meandering to Simla through over 100 tunnels. For those who prefer a more luxurious mode of travel, rail motors are run by the railway and en route the scenery is superb. At Kalka motor cars are available for those who would prefer to travel by road and the journey is completed within 3½ hours.

There are several excellent hotels in Simla, the Cecil, Corstorphans, Clarkes Grand and for orthodox Indians, Hindu, Muslim and Royal. In Mashobra, 7 miles out of Simla, there are the Gables and Wild Flower Hotels. Boarding houses are in the minority, the best known are Talbot House, Waverley and Glenarm. The Y.W.C.A. and the Y.M.C.A. are open for the greater portion of the year.

There is a very good road into the interior and hikers to Narkunda, Kotgarh and Rampur Bushahr are lodged in rest-houses that line the road. From Simla there are 2 routes to Mussoorie a distance of 145 miles and little difficulty is experienced for accommodation *en route*; permission to occupy Dak bunglows and the Forest Rest House must be obtained from the officials concerned.

It is also possible to fly from Delhi to Ambala entrain, there or motor into Simla. The scenery in these parts is magnificent.

CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Owing to their immensity and the time and cost involved in undertaking expeditions into the Himalayas a great deal of mountaineering and exploration remains to be done in the world's highest mountain range. There are over fifty summits of 25,000 ft. and of these only two, Kamet (25,447 ft.) and Nanda Devi (25,660 ft.) have been scaled, whilst there are innumerable lesser summits of such formidable difficulty, owing to the comparatively recent geological formation of the range, that judged by modern mountaineering standards the majority are inaccessible. The highest peak is Mount Everest, which by latest measurements is 29,141 ft. Next come Kanchenjunga and K2, both about 28,150 ft., though which is the higher of the two is not certain.

Pioneer Climbers.—Mountaineering in the Himalayas began some eighty years ago when surveyors crossed high passes and scaled peaks in the course of their work. Among these pioneers must be mentioned the Schlagintweit brothers, who in 1855 reached a height of 22,329 ft. on the Eastern Ibi Gamin, one of the subsidiary peaks of Kamet, whilst I. S. Pocock of the Survey of India set up a plane table at 22,040 ft. in the same district. Another notable early explorer was the famous botanist Sir Joseph Hooker who, in 1849, explored the Sikkim valleys of Kanchenjunga and

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made attempts to climb Kangchenjau, 22,700 ft. and Pauhunri, 23,180 ft. Some remarkable explorations were also carried out by the Pandits of the Survey of India. Among these men was Babu Sarat Chandra Das who traversed the Jonsong La, 20,200 ft.

Later in the nineteenth century came Lord Conway who, in 1892, made explorations in the Karakoram Himalayas, particularly in the region of the Baltoro Glacier, the greatest of Himalayan glaciers, and climbed a peak of 23,000 ft. Sir Francis Younghusband also made explorations in the Karakorams and accomplished the first crossing of the Karakoram Pass. The Duke of the Abruzzi also made a number of expeditions into this range and reached a height of 25,000 ft. on the Bride Peak. Mountaineering developed rapidly in the "nineties", and a bold attempt was made by A. F. Mummery, Professor N. Collie and Brigadier-General the Hon. C. G. Bruce to climb Nanga Parbat. In a final attempt on the mountain Mummery and his two Gurkhas were lost. In 1899 D. W. Freshfield made the first circuit of Kanchenjunga and explored the Nepal side of the mountain.

A New Phase.—Meanwhile, thanks to Brigadier-General Bruce, Gurkhas, and later Sherpas and Bhotias were trained for mountaineering and, with the advent of first-class porterage, Himalayan mountaineering entered on a new phase. Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman made a number of expeditions into the Karakorams and W.W. Graham made a number of remarkable ascents, with Swiss guides, including an ascent of Kabru, 24,000 ft., which has been the subject of much controversy. Kabru was later attempted by two Norwegians, Messrs. Rubenstein and Monrad Aas, who got within a few feet of that top.

The present century opened with a number of remarkable ascents by Dr. A. M. Kellas, who died during the 1921 Everest expedition. He climbed several great peaks including Kangchenjau, Pauhunri and Chomiomo and made expeditions to the Central Himalayas where, with Colonel H. T. Morshead he reached in 1920 an altitude of 23,500 ft. on Kamet.

In 1907 Brigadier-General Bruce, Dr. T. G. Longstaff and A. L. Mumm explored the Garhwal, Himalayas and reconnoitred Kamet. After this Longstaff, with the Swiss guides Alexis and Henri Brocherel, ascended Trisul, 23,406 ft. which, until the Jonsong Peak, 24,344 ft., was climbed in 1930 remained the highest summit reached. In 1911 and 1912 attempts were made to climb Kamet by C. F. Meade and his Swiss guides and a height of 23,500 ft. was gained. Captain Morris Slingby also attempted Kamet at this time.

Attempts on Kanchenjunga.—The first attempt on Kanchenjunga was made in 1905 but ended in disaster, Lieut. Pache and three porters being killed by an avalanche. The second attempt in 1929 was made by a solitary American, E. F. Farmer, who lost his life. In the same year a determined attempt was made by a party of Bavarian Mountaineers led by Paul Bauer. A height of over 24,000 ft. was reached on the north-east spur before bad weather forced the party to retreat.

In 1930 a fourth attempt was made by an International expedition led by Professor G. Dyhrenfurth. The party attempted the mountain from the Nepal side, but were repulsed by an ice avalanche which killed one of the porters. Subsequently, they ascended a number of peaks including the Ramthang Peak, 23,200 ft. and the Jonsong Peak 24,344 ft.

The fifth attempt in 1931 was made by Bauer and his party, but failed at a slightly greater elevation than was attained in 1929. One of the party H. Schaller and a porter were killed by a fall during the expedition.

In the summer of 1931 a party of young British climbers led by Mr. F. S. Smythe succeeded in reaching the summit of **Mount Kamet** (25,447 ft.), the first peak over 25,000 ft. to be climbed.

Mount Everest.—There have been six Expeditions to Mount Everest of which those in 1921 and 1935 were reconnaissances and those in 1922, 1924, 1933, 1936 and 1938 attempts to reach the summit.

The preliminary expedition for the reconnaissance of the approaches to Mt. Everest carried out its work in the most complete manner under the leadership of Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard-Bury. The approaches to Mt. Everest on all its northern faces were thoroughly examined, and relations were established with the local authorities. On the information and experience of the reconnaissance expedition the second expedition to Everest was organised and set off the following year under the leadership of Brig.-Gen. the Hon. C. G. Bruce. Capt. G. I. Finch and Capt. J. G. Bruce succeeded with the help of oxygen in reaching the height of 27,300 ft. During this expedition seven men were killed when an avalanche swept them over an ice cliff some 60 feet high.

The 1924 expedition was again commanded by Brig.-Gen. Bruce. But owing to his ill health Lt.-Colonel E. F. Norton took on the command. Lt.-Col. E. F. Norton and Dr. T. H. Somervell reached a height of 28,100 feet. Then a final attempt was made by G. L. Mallory and A. C. Irvine. They were assisted by a supporting party consisting of N. E. Odell and J. de V. Hazard. On June 6th they left the 25,000 feet camp with three porters who carried loads for them up to 26,800 ft. On June 8th they left camp for their attempt and were never seen again. On June 10th for the third time Odell climbed up to the 26,800 feet camp but could find no sign of Mallory and Irvine, and communicating with Norton evacuated the mountain.

The expedition of 1933 followed a successful effort by Lt.-Col. J. L. R. Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim, to obtain the permission of the Tibetan Government for a further attempt to climb the mountain. An **Everest Committee** was formed under the aegis of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club, and Mr. Hugh Ruttledge, formerly of the I.C.S., accepted its invitation to take charge of an expedition. Included in it as members were Mr. F.S. Smythe, leader of the successful Kamet Expedition of 1931, and Capt. E. St. J. Birnie, E. E. Shipton and Dr. C. R. Greene who climbed with Mr. Smythe in 1931. The Expedition reached Calcutta in February and forthwith proceeded to its main task.

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The 1933 expedition established its base in the Rongbuk Valley on April 17th and on April 21st. Camp I was established. Thenceforward the expedition was dogged by exceptionally bad pre-monsoon weather which greatly hindered the establishment of camps and made the ascent to the North Col. 23,000 ft. prolonged and arduous work. Camp IV, 22,800 ft. was not established until the middle of May after a 40 feet ice wall on the North Col. slopes had been climbed. The expedition was equipped with wireless which enabled weather reports to be received from the meteorological authorities at Alipore. One installation was at Darjeeling, one at the base camp and a third at Camp III, 21,000 ft. Camp III was linked to the North Col. by field telephone so that messages could be received up to 23,000 ft. from the plains of India in a short space of time.

Owing to a series of blizzards and high winds Camp V was not established until May 22nd. But it was pitched at 25,500 ft. several hundred feet higher than previously. The party was then cut off for three days by a furious blizzard and eventually had to retreat to Camp IV. The Camp was re-established on May 28th and on May 29th. Wyn Harris, L. Wager and J. L. Longland continued the ascent and finally pitched Camp VI at 27,400 ft., 600 ft. higher than in 1924, after a magnificent effort on the part of the porters. Longland then brought the porters down but had a terrible time in a blizzard and only by exercising great mountaineering skill steered them down to Camp V. The following morning Wyn Harris and Wager made a reconnaissance of the route to the summit and failing to discover a route along the crest of the north-east ridge finally followed the same route as Norton in 1924. They were stopped by dangerous conditions at 28,100 ft. and returned to Camp VI where they met Shipton and Smythe who had come up from Camp V, after which they descended to Camp V. The following morning Shipton and Smythe were unable to leave Camp VI owing to a high wind but on June 1st they made their attempt on the summit.

An hour and a half after leaving the Camp Shipton had to return owing to some internal trouble. Smythe carried on alone and reached approximately the same point as Wyn Harris and Wager before he was forced to retreat owing to the deep powdery snow resting on the steep slabs. Shipton descended to Camp V the same day in very bad weather and Smythe spent a third night at Camp VI descending to Camp IV next day in a blizzard. Owing to frostbites, strained hearts, and high altitude deterioration the party had to retire to the base camp. A week later they returned to Camp III to make another attempt. Owing, however, to the breaking of the monsoon this had to be abandoned and the expedition returned to Darjeeling.

An extraordinary attempt to climb Everest was made in 1934 by Maurice Wilson, a young airman. Having penetrated Tibet in disguise he marched to Everest and with a few porters succeeded in reaching 21,000 feet. He then went on alone and nothing more was heard of him, until his body was discovered near the site of Camp III, 21,000 feet, by Mr. E. E. Shipton's party in 1935.

Early in 1935 the Tibetan Government granted permission for a further attempt to take place from June 1935 to June 1936 inclusive.

As there was no time to organise an attempt on the summit it was decided to send out a small party under the leadership of Mr. E. E. Shipton. This had as its objects: Collection of data as to monsoon snow and weather conditions; examination of alternative routes from the west, the trying out of new men for the summit attempt; physiological observations; a stereophotogrammetric survey; examination of ice formations on the North Col.

This expedition proved that Everest cannot be ascended during the monsoon and that the only hope of an ascent is during the period immediately before the monsoon.

Conditions during the monsoon are extremely dangerous and the party had a narrow escape from an enormous avalanche that fell from the slopes of the North Col.

During the course of this reconnaissance two dozen peaks over 20,000 feet high were ascended.

The 1936 expedition was led by Mr. Hugh Ruttledge and included three of the 1933 climbers Messrs. Shipton, Smythe and Wyn Harris, and one of the 1933 Signals Officers Lieut. Smith Windham. It encountered exceptionally bad weather and unusual conditions. Before the monsoon, snowstorms rendered the mountain unclimbable and the usual pre-monsoon north-west wind was lacking to clear the snow away. However, Camp IV on the North Col. was established to schedule and the party were in position to attack the summit when the weather broke and two feet of snow forced them to retreat down the dangerous slopes of the North Col. To cap their discomfiture the monsoon arrived on the exceptionally early date of May 24th. Two attempts were made to re-open the route to the North Col. but on both occasions the party were in great danger and the attempt had to be abandoned when Shipton and Wyn Harris were carried down by an avalanche and nearly lost their lives. Subsequently reconnaissance parties ascended the main Rongbuk glacier and examined the west side of the North Col. which, in spite of Mallory's unfavourable verdict, was found to be not only practicable but less dangerous in monsoon conditions than the east side.

The 1938 expedition consisted of seven climbers, H. W. Tilman, E. E. Shipton, F. S. Smythe, N. E. Odell, Dr. C. B. M. Warren, P. Lloyd and Capt. P. R. Oliver and was led by Mr. Tilman. It was considerably smaller than previous expeditions owing to economic reasons and because experience has shown that the small light expedition has as good and perhaps better chance of achieving its object than a large cumbersome expedition rendered comparatively immobile by its transport and tied down to a fixed plan. Though the expedition failed to reach the summit of Mount Everest it fully justified these beliefs and cost only £2,500 as against the £10,000 or more of previous Everest expeditions.

The expedition reached Rongbuk on April 6th and established Camp 3 on April 26th. Wind and cold made further advance impossible

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and the party descended to the Kharta valley for a rest and to recuperate from influenza, chills and sore throats. They returned in the middle of May during the commencement of the monsoon which broke on the unprecedented date of May 5th, one month to six weeks earlier than usual. The route up the North Col was forced in dangerous snow conditions and the party had a narrow escape from an avalanche. Camp 4 was established on May 24th but snowstorms drove the party down. It was then decided to regain the North Col from the west *via* the Main Rongbuk Glacier and Camp 4 was re-established after a difficult ice climb on June 5th. On June 8th Camp 6 was established by Shipton and Smythe with seven porters and the following day an attempt was made to reach the summit. Conditions, however, proved impossible owing to deep monsoon snow, and the party was forced to retreat after reaching a height of 27,300 ft. A further attempt by Tilman and Lloyd on June 11th met with no more success and the expedition had to be abandoned.

Aerial Expedition.—An interesting side to the exploration of Everest was an aerial expedition undertaken in 1933 for the purpose of photographing the mountain from the air. This venture was financed by Lady Houston. Major L. V. S. Blacker, formerly of the Guides, was its leader and in charge of its survey work, Lord Clydesdale chief pilot, Flt. Lt. A. McIntyre second pilot and Major P. T. Etherton, its London manager. Two specially equipped aeroplanes, adaptations of the well-known Wapiti, were provided. A special point in their equipment was the provision of compressed oxygen for supply through gas masks to the aviators at high altitudes. The expedition was not permitted to fly across the Tibetan frontier, so as to circle Mt. Everest, but both machines successfully flew over the peak and several good photographs were taken of it. By permission of the Nepal Government a line of flight from Purnea, the base of the expedition, across Nepal territory to Mt. Everest, was taken and along this good survey photographs as the somewhat poor visibility at the time of the flight, in April permitted.

An interesting mountainflight of which details were published in 1933 was one from Risalpur to Gilgit and back, undertaken by the R. A. F. at Risalpur in the course of its routine duties in October, 1932. The expedition was commanded by F. Lt. Isaac and was made by five of the machines ordinarily in use by the Force. The distance from Risalpur by way of the Indus Valley and past Nanga Parbat to Gilgit is 286 miles. It was covered in 2 hrs. 20 mins. on the outward flight and in 2 hrs. 5 mins. on the return journey. From Gilgit the machines further proceeded upon flights over the Hunza, Nagar and Rakjot areas. Brilliant photographs of Nanga Parbat and Rakaposhi, as well as of other places of importance or interest, were taken. Such flights are now frequently made by the R.A.F.

The year 1932 saw a well organised expedition to **Mount Nanga Parbat**. It was conducted by Dr. Merkl, of Munich, and included Lt. R. N. Frier, of the Gilgit Scouts, who acted as transport officer, an American Mr. Rand Herron and Miss E. Knowlton, of Boston, U.S.A. Several determined attempts to reach the summit of the mountain in August were brought to an end by the break-up of the weather before they attained success.

The Disaster of 1934.—In 1934 Herr Merkl returned to the attack with an even stronger party, which included a number of well-known German and Austrian mountaineers and Captains Frier and Sangster of the Indian Army as transport officers. Fatality early overtook the expedition, Herr Drexel dying of pneumonia. Owing to various delays, Camp IV was not established until the end of June. The party then proceeded to rush to the peak leaving only skeleton camps behind. Finally, after a height of 25,600 feet had been reached, and Camp VIII established at 24,800 feet, a terrible blizzard broke. The party retreated, but owing to the storm and ill-equipped camps retreat became a route during which no fewer than nine lives were lost, Herren Merkl, Welzenbach and Wieland and six Darjeeling porters—men who had accompanied the 1933 Everest Expedition. Of the Europeans only the two Austrians Herren Schneider and Aschenbrenner escaped whilst of the surviving porters, all of whom were frostbitten, one or two spent a week without food or shelter.

In May 1937, another attempt was made to climb **Nanga Parbat** by a German expedition, headed by Dr. Wien. News reached Simla on June 20 that disaster had overtaken the expedition and subsequently it was learned that the entire party of climbers with the exception of one survivor, Dr. Luft, had perished. Eight of the nine members of the expedition were killed along with nine Sherpa porters. Mountaineering experts are of the opinion that the season was not very propitious for the ascent of the peak, which is considered to be more accessible in the autumn.

A further German attempt to climb Nanga Parbat was made in 1938 under the leadership of Dr. Paul Bauer. During the second half of July the party succeeding in reaching a height of over 23,000 ft. but were forced to retreat by bad weather. During the climb the bodies of Herr Willy Merkl and the porter Gay Lay, who perished in 1934 were discovered.

In 1939 another German expedition led by Herr Peter Aufshnaiter explored the Diamirai flank of Nanga Parbat.

Another expedition to the Karakorams took place in 1934 under the leadership of Dr. G. Dyhrenfurth. All four peaks of "Queen Mary" were climbed. The highest of these has been triangulated as 24,350 feet, but the party, state it to be more than 1,000 feet higher.

In 1934 Messrs. E. E. Shipton and H. W. Tilman, by a magnificent piece of exploration and mountaineering, succeeded in penetrating the hitherto impracticable Rishi Ganga to the glacier basin of **Nanda Devi**, thereby solving a problem that had exercised the minds of Himalayan mountaineers for many years and completing the work of pioneers such as Dr. T. G. Longstaff and Mr. Hugh Ruttledge. Messrs. Shipton and Tilman also crossed from Badrinath to Gangotri *via* the Satopanth Pass and explored the head of the Gangotri glacier. Profiting by the

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discovery of the route to the Nanda Devi basin an Anglo-American party, the leader of which was Mr. H W. Tilman, successfully scaled Nanda Devi *via* its south-west ridge, Messrs. H. W. Tilman and N. E. Odell being the climbers to reach the summit. This expedition was remarkable in that owing to the sickness of the porters the climbers had to carry their own camps up the mountain. This is the finest and most difficult peak yet climbed in the Himalayas.

In 1939 the first **Polish expedition** to visit the Himalayas succeeded in making the ascent of the East Peak of Nanda Devi. Unfortunately an accident led to the death of M. M. A. Karpinski and S. Bernadzikiewicz on Trisul above the Milam Glacier.

Lt.-Col. C. F. Stoehr, R.E., and Lt. D. M. Burn, R.E., lost their lives on 12th August 1932, while climbing on Panjtarni, near Pahigam in Kashmir.

In 1935 an attempt to scale Peak 36,25,400 feet, in the western Karakorams was made by Lieut. J. Waller, Lieut. J. Hunt, Dr. J. S. Carslaw and W. R. Brotherhood, R.A.F. A series of blizzards were experienced but the party reached a height estimated as 24,500 feet. There is no great difficulty between this point and the summit.

In the Autumn of 1935 the summit of Kabru was reached by Mr C. R. Cooke who was accompanied to the foot of the final rocks by Mr. G. Schoberth who was forced to give up owing to a high altitude, cough and the risk of frostbite. This ascent was made on November 18th, an unusually late date and is of great interest as proving that high Himalayan peaks can be climbed in early winter at least.

The 1936 French expedition to the Karakorams, like the Everest expedition, encountered very bad weather and accomplished little.

After Nanda Devi the most remarkable ascent of 1936 was that of Siniolchu, a peak once designated as the "embodiment of inaccessibility", in the Kanchenjunga range. This was made by a small German party under the leadership of Herr Paul Bauer. Siniolchu is one of the most beautiful peaks in the Himalayas.

In 1939, a party of Munich mountaineers, consisting of Herren Grob, Paidar and Schmaderer, made the first ascent of the Tent Peak in the Kangchenjunga range and attempted the Twins Peak but were defeated by bad weather.

Other ascents in Sikkim were made by Mr. Marco Pallis's party who attempted Simvu unsuccessfully and by Mr. C. R. Cooke and Mr. F. Spencer Chapman who ascended several peaks of over 20,000 feet including the Fluted Peak.

During the summer of 1937 a number of peaks were climbed, the most notable being Chomolhari 23.997 ft. by Mr. F. Spencer Chapman with one porter, and the Mana Peak 23.860 ft. by Captain P. R. Oliver and Mr. F. S. Smythe, The latter completing the ascent alone as Capt. Oliver was insufficiently acclimatised. Three other peaks of 21.400 ft., 21,500 ft. and 22,481 ft. were also climbed by Messrs. Oliver and Smythe and attempts made on Nilkanta and Dunagiri which were frustrated by bad weather. They also explored a remarkable plateau above the Banke Glacier, discovered in May 1937 by Lieut .R. A. Gardiner of the Survey of India. In addition, Mr. Smythe with three Tibetan porters climbed seven peaks of the Zaskar Range among them the very difficult peak of Nilgiri Parbat, 21,264 ft. During this expedition Mr. Smythe came upon some remarkable tracks in the snow which the Tibetan porters believed were made by a Mirka or Abominable Snow Man. These tracks were afterwards identified as bear tracks by the Natural History authorities in London. It is believed that there is now enough evidence to explain this strange legend of the Himalayas.

Garhwal was visited in 1939 by a Swiss expedition led by M. Andre Roch and two fine peaks were scaled, Dunagiri and the Wedge Peak.

In 1938 Mr. C. S. Houston led an expedition to the Karakoram during the course of which a bold and determined attempt was made to climb K2, 28,150 ft. After failure to obtain a footing on the N. W. ridge, the party, which included several veteran Sherpa porters, ascended the N. E. ridge to a height of 26,000 ft.

A further attempt on K2 was made by an American party in 1939 but ended in disaster, Mr. Dudley Wolfe, and three Sherpa porters losing their lives in stormy weather high up the mountain.

Another expedition to the Karakorams was that undertaken by Capt. J. B. Harrison, Lieut. J. O. M. Roberts, Mr. R. A. Hodgkin, Dr. T. Graham Brown and Lieut. J. Waller together with Dr. G. A. J. Teasdale and Dr. Elizabeth Teasdale. The principal objective was Masherbrum, 25,660 ft. After establishing Camp 7 at 24,600 ft. Harrison and Hodgkin reached a height of about 25,000 ft. before being forced to retreat by bad weather. In descending to Camp 6 they were overtaken by a blizzard and forced to spend a night in the open as the result of which they were seriously frostbitten. The devotion of the Sherpa porters prevented a more serious disaster.

Further exploration of the Badrinath, Kedarnath ranges at the sources of the Ganges as well as various ascents was made by a German expedition under the leadership of Dr. R. Schwarzgruber in the autumn of 1938.

The Survey of India are now very active and much work has been accomplished during the re-survey of Garhwal and Kumaon under the direction of Major Gordon Osmaston, whilst several thousand square miles of country have been mapped by Messrs. Shipton and Tilman during their expeditions to the Shaksgam in 1937 by Mr. Shipton during his expedition to the Kara Koram in 1939.

The Himalayan Club was founded on 17th February 1928, at New Delhi with the object of encouraging and assisting Himalayan travel and exploration, and extending knowledge of the Himalayas through science, art, literature and sport. The initiation of this Club was due to the late Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Secretary, Commerce Department of the Government of India, and to Major Kenneth Mason, M.C., R.E., Assistant Surveyor-Gen eral.

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Freemasonry in India.

In 1728 a dispensation was granted by the Grand Lodge of England to Geo. Pomfret, Esq., authorising him to "open a new Lodge in Bengal." Of his personage nothing further is known but under Capt. Farwinter, who in the following year succeeded him as Provincial Grand Master of India, a Lodge was established in 1730, which in the Engraved Lists is distinguished by the arms of the East India Company, and is described as "No. 72 at Bengal in the East Indies." The next Provincial Grand Masters were James Dawson and Zech. Gee, who held office in 1740; after whom came the Hon. Roger Drake, appointed 10th April 1755. The last named was Governor of Calcutta at the time of the attack made on the settlement by Surajah Dowlah in 1756. Drake missed the horrors of the Black Hole by escaping and was accused of deserting his post, but, though present at the retaking of Calcutta by Admiral Watson and Clive, it is improbable that he resumed the duties of his masonic office after the calamity that befell the settlement.

The minutes of the Grand Lodge inform us that William Mackett, Provincial Grand Master of Calcutta, was present at the meeting of that body, November 17, 1760, and we learn on the same authority that at the request of the "Lodges in the East Indies" Mr. Cullin Smith was appointed P. G. M. in 1762. At this period it was the custom in Bengal "to elect the Provincial Grand Master annually by the majority of the votes of the members present, from amongst those who passed through the different offices of the (Prov.) Grand Lodge and who had served as Dep. Prov. Grand Master." This annual election as soon as notified to the Grand Lodge of England was confirmed by the Grand Master without its being thought an infringement of his prerogative. In accordance with this practice, Samuel Middleton was elected (P. G. M. circa) in 1767; but in passing it may be briefly observed that a few years previously a kind of roving commission was granted by Earl Ferrars in 1762-64 to John Bluvitt, Commander of the "Admiral Watson," Indiaman "for East India where no other Provincial Lodge is to be found." Middleton's election was confirmed October 31st, 1768, and, as the dispensation forwarded by the Grand Secretary was looked upon as abrogating the practice of annual elections, he accordingly held the office of D. G. M. Unfortunately the records of the P. G. L. date back only to 1774, and thus much valuable information is lost to us. This Grand Lodge continued working until 1792 when it ceased to meet. It seems that the officers were selected from only two Lodges much to the dissatisfaction of the other Lodges, and resulted in most of the dissatisfied bodies seceding and attaching themselves to the Athol or Ancient Grand Lodge. In 1813 at the Union both the Ancients and Moderns of Calcutta combined and gave their allegiance to the **United Grand Lodge of England** and have since been working peaceably under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which was revived in that year and in 1840 created a District Grand Lodge

Madras.—The earliest Lodge in Southern India (No. 222) was established in Madras in 1752. Three others were also established about 1766. In 1767 Capt. Edmund Pascal was appointed P. G. M. for Madras and its Dependencies and in the following year another Lodge was established at Fort St. George. In 1768 the Athol (or Ancients) invaded this District and in 1781 established a Provincial Grand Lodge and both these Provincial Grand Bodies continued working peaceably side by until the Union. Indeed, though not generally known, these two Grand Bodies made an attempt at coalition long before any such movement was made by their parent bodies, the Grand Lodge of England, and the Ancient Grand Lodge, and Malden in his History of Freemasonry in Madras states that in a great measure they succeeded. At the Union in 1813 all the bodies in Madras gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge. One event worthy of note was the initiation in 1774 at Trichinopoly of the eldest son of the Nawab of Arcot, Umdat-ul-Umra, who in his reply to the congratulations of the Grand Lodge of England stated "he considered the title of English Mason as one of the most honourable that he possessed." This document is now stored in the archives of the United Grand Lodge.

Bombay.—Two Lodges were established in this Presidency during the 18th century, Nos. 234 at Bombay in 1758 and 569 in Surat in 1798, both of which were carried on the lists until the Union when they disappeared. A Provincial Grand Master, James Todd, was appointed but there is no record that he exercised his functions and his name drops out of the Freemasons' Calendar in 1799. In 1801 an Athol Warrant was granted (No. 322) to the 78th foot which was engaged in the Maratha War under Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1818 Lord Moria was asked to constitute a Lodge to be known by the name of St. Andrew by eight Masons residing there and also to grant a dispensation for holding a Provincial Grand Lodge for the purpose of making the Hon. Mountstuart a Mason, he having expressed a wish to that effect. The Petitioners further requested "that his name might be inserted in the body of the warrant, authorising them to instal him after being duly passed and raised a Deputy Grand Master of the Deccan" Of the reply to this application no copy has been preserved. Lodge Benevolence was established in Bombay in 1822.

In 1823 a Military Lodge "Orion-in-the-West" was formed in the Bombay Artillery and installed at Poona as No. 15 of the Coast of Coromandel. It seems from Lane's records that in 1830 it was discovered that this Lodge was not on the records of the United Grand Lodge of England. A Warrant was subsequently issued bearing date 19th July 1833. According to the early proceedings of this Lodge, members were examined in the Third Degree and passed to the chair in the Fourth Degree for which a fee of three gold mohurs was charged. In the following year a second Lodge was established at Poona by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which however left no

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trace of its existence. In 1825 the civilian element of "Orion" seceded and formed the "Lodge of Hope" also at Poona No. 802.

Here "Orion" unrecognized at home, aided in the secession of some of its members, who obtained a warrant, on the recommendation of the Parent Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England. Two years later it was discovered that no notification of the existence of "Orion-in-the-West" had reached England, nor had any fees been received, although these including quarterages had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge, Coast of Coromandel. It was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel had exceeded his powers. Ultimately a new warrant No. 598 was granted as already stated in 1833. Lodge "Perseverance" was started in Bombay No. 818 in 1828. Up to this time the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in India had not been invaded; but in 1836 Dr. James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of **Scotland** P.G.M. of Western India and its Dependencies. No Provincial Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1838. A second Scottish Province of Eastern India was started which on the retirement of the Marquis of Tweedale was absorbed within the jurisdiction of Dr. Burnes, who in 1846 became Provincial Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but with the proviso, that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidencies. Burnes may be best described as being in 1836 in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium" for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Scottish Masonry. But the times were propitious. There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevalier Burnes, whom nature had endowed with all the qualities requisite for Masonic Administration, soon got to work and presented such attractions to **Scottish Freemasonry** that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell into abeyance, in order to give support to Lodges newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In one case, indeed, a Lodge "Perseverance" under England went over bodily to Scotland, with its name, jewels furniture, and belongings, and the charge was accepted by Scotland. This Lodge still exists in Bombay and now bears No. 338 on the Register of Scotland.

From this period, therefore, Scottish Masonry flourished, and English Masonry declined until the year 1848 when a Lodge St. George No. 549 on the Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Bombay, and for some years was the solitary representative of English Masonry in the Province. In 1844 Burnes established a Lodge "Rising Star" at Bombay for the **admission of Indian gentlemen** the result of which is seen at the present day. Thus the seed planted at Trichinopoly in 1774 by the initiation of Umdat-ul-Umra has borne fruit, resulting in the initiation of thousands of Indian gentlemen of all castes and creeds, and which has gone far to establishing that mutual trust between West and East, a distinguishing characteristic of Speculative Freemasonry. A Provincial Grand Lodge was re-established in Bombay in 1860, and converted into a District Grand Lodge in 1861.

The Grand Lodge of England.—All three Constitutions of the United Kingdom, the United Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Scotland hold jurisdiction in India. By far the largest is the first, the next largest is the third and the number of Lodges under Ireland is as yet small. The Grand Lodge of England divides its rule under Five District Grand Masters independent of each other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed.

Bengal.

74 Lodges. Rt. Wor. Bro. A. Barr Pollock, P.G.D., District Grand Master Dy. D.G.M. F. W. Hockenhull, M.L.A., P.G.D. Asst. D.G.Ms., K.C.De, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Rtd.), P.A.G.D.C., and Hon., Mr. Justice F. G. Rowland, I.C.S.

Madras.

35 Lodges. Dis. G.M., Rt. Wor. Bro. G. T. Boag, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., P.G.D.; Dy. D.G.M., V. W. Bro. Dewan Bahadur P.M. Sivangnana Mudaliar, P. Dy. G. Regr.

Punjab.

34 Lodges. Rt. Wor. Bro. Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Lahore, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., M. A., District Grand Master; Wor. Bro. C. C. Garbett, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., Deputy Dt. Grand Master.

Burma.

20 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. W. H. Chance, V.D., District Grand Master, The Hon'ble Sir Mya Bu., Kt., Dy. D. G. M.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1941-42.

Rt. Wor. Bro.	His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., T.D.	Dist Grand Master.
,, ,, ,,	W. A. C. Bromham	D.D.G.M.
Wor. Bro.	Sohrab R. Davar..	Asst. D.G.M.
,, ,,	J. Humphery, O.B.E.	Asst. D.G.M.
,, ,,	Dr. R. N. Cooper	D.S.G.W.
,, ,,	W. M. Martin	D.J.G.W.
,, ,,	P. P. Kapadia, O.B.E.	D.G. Chap.
,, ,,	H. Townend	D.G. Chap.
,, ,,	H. Glover	D.G. Treasurer.
,, ,,	M. A. Vakil	D.G. Reg.

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LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1941-42—*contd.*

Wor. Bro.	Geo. Barnes	P.B. of G.P.
,, ,,	Khan Bahadur Palanji N. Daver, J.P.	D.G. Secretary.
,, ,,	E. W. Fairbrass	D.G.D. of C.
,, ,,	A. C. Bottomley	D.S.G.D.
,, ,,	H. C. Towers	D.S.G.D.
,, ,,	L. D. Korde	D.S.G.D.
,, ,,	A. G. H. Fox	D.J.G.D.
,, ,,	E. M. Bahadurji	D.J.G.D.
,, ,,	Capt. Khan Bahadur S. R. Mody	D.J.G.D.
,, ,,	Capt. D. Chisholm	D.G. Swd. Br.
,, ,,	C. M. Cock	D.D.G.D. of C.
,, ,,	A. M. Razell	D.G. Supdt. of W.
,, ,,	P. R. Dalvie	D.A.G.D. of C.
,, ,,	J. E. Howard	D.A.G.D. of C.
,, ,,	M. J. Antia	D.A.G.D. of C.
,, ,,	Rao Saheb R. D. Saranjame	D.A.G.D. of C.
,, ,,	Wg. Commdr. Sutton Jones	D.G. St. Br.
,, ,,	Dr. S. M. Khambatta	D.G. St. Br.
,, ,,	H. Padgett	D.G. Org.
,, ,,	Capt. B. R. Bingley	D.A.G. Secy.
,, ,,	S. W. Little	D.G. Pur.
,, ,,	Khan Saheb M. H. Moledina	D.A.G. Pur.
,, ,,	A. Cummings, M.B.E.	D.G. Stewd.
,, ,,	Hiranand Kundanmak	D.G. Stewd.
,, ,,	D. K. Panday	D.G. Stewd.
,, ,,	Capt. W. Patterson	D.G. Stewd.
,, ,,	H. Assaram	D.G. Stewd.
,, ,,	R. M. Raja	D.G. Stewd.
,, ,,	W. H. Perkins	D. G. Tyler.

LIST OF LODGES WORKING UNDER THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY

		Number.	Place.
1.	Orion in the West	415	Poona.
2.	St. George	549	Bombay.
3.	Concord	757	Bombay.
4.	Union	767	Karachi.
5.	Industry	873	Hyderabad, Sind.
6.	Truth	944	Bombay.
7.	Alexandra	1065	Jubbulpore.
8.	Emulation	1100	Bombay.
9.	Corinth	1122	Nagpur.
10.	Eastern Star	1189	Bombay.
11.	Friendship & Harmony	1270	Igatpuri.
12.	Cyrus	1359	Bombay.
13.	Sukkur	1508	Sukkur.
14.	Berar	1649	Amraoti.
15.	Aryan	1709	Bombay.
16.	Excelsior in Khandesh	1738	Bhusawal.
17.	Hiram of Past Masters	1784	Bombay.
18.	Malwa	1994	Mhow.
19.	Justice	2145	Abu Road.
20.	Tyrrell Leith	2162	Baroda.

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LIST OF LODGES WORKING UNDER THE DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY.—*Contd.*

		Number.	Place.
21.	Friendship	2307	Ajmer.
22.	Royal Connaught	2377	Ahmednagar.
23.	Faith	2438	Keamari.
24.	Dharwar	2527	Dharwar.
25.	Khan Bahadur B. Rajkotwala	2531	Karachi.
26.	St. Andrew	500	Kamptee.
27.	Kathiawar	2787	Rajkote.
28.	Rajputana	2800	Mount Abu.
29.	Research	3184	Bombay.
30.	Light of the Craft	3265	Jubbulpore.
31.	Sir Lawrence Jenkins	3275	Bombay.
32.	Burnett	3284	Poona.
33.	Ubique in the East	3338	Kirkee.
34.	Bhore Ghaut	3465	Bombay.
35.	Central India	3467	Indore.
36.	Chhatisgarh	3507	Raipur.
37.	Army & Navy	3651	Bombay.
38.	Deolali	3710	Deolali.
39.	Heart of India	3760	Bilaspur.
40.	Gymkhana	3796	Bombay.
41.	Haig-Brown	3829	Bombay.
42.	Universal Brotherhood	3835	Bombay.
43.	Light in Arabia	3870	Aden.
44.	Knight	3918	Deolali.
45.	Scinde	4284	Karachi.
46.	Indus	4325	Karachi.
47.	Leslie Wilson	4880	Poona.
48.	Cornwallis	5062	Bombay.
49.	Dawn of Peace	5260	Lonavla.
50.	Justice and Peace	5442	Bombay.
51.	Reginald Spence	5514	Bombay.
52.	Vishvanath	5716	Bombay.
53.	Morning Star	5831	Bombay.

Officers of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal for the year 1940-41.

District Grand Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. A. Barr-Pollock, P.G.D.

Deputy District Grand Master, Wor. Bro. F. W. Hockenhull, M.L.A., P.G.D.

Assistant ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, K. C. De, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.) P.A.G.D.C.

,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Hon. Mr. Justice F. G. Rowland, I.C.S., P. A. G. Registrar.

Senior Grand Warden	W. Br.	W. J. Herridge.
Junior Grand Warden	,,	H. H. The Nawab of Rampur.
Grand Chaplain	,,	Rev. A. W. T. Nestor.
Grand Chaplain	,,	Rev. S. J. Matthews.
Grand Treasurer	,,	E. T. Cordwell.
Grand Registrar	,,	S. N. Banerjee, Bar-at-Law.
President of the Board	,,	S. W. Redclift, M.B.E.
Grand Secretary	,,	Guy D. Robinson.
Grand Director of Ceremonies	,,	H. Evans.
Senior Grand Deacon	,,	Lieut. G. C. R. Gant, M.E.S.
Senior Grand Deacon	,,	S. Catterall.
Senior Grand Deacon	,,	Nikhil R. Mukerji.
Senior Grand Deacon	,,	L. R. Fawcus, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Junior Grand Deacon	,,	Jagdamba Prasad, R.S.
Junior Grand Deacon	,,	F. G. Price.
Junior Grand Deacon	,,	L. F. Paget.
Junior Grand Deacon	,,	Major D. Mc. D. Fraser, I.M.S.
Grand Sword Bearer	,,	Lieut. J. B. F. Henfrey, R.I.N.R.
Grand Supdt. of Works	,,	H. P. Bhaumik, O.B.E.
Deputy Grand Dir. of Cerms.	,,	Major Geo. McIntosh, E.D.
Asst. Grand Dir. of Cerms.	,,	Major F. W. M. Duplock.
Asst. Grand Dir. of Cerms.	,,	F. C. Kidd.
Asst. Grand Dir. of Cerms.	,,	A. Robertson.
Asst. Grand Dir. of Cerms.	,,	A. F. Macfarlane.

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Officers of the District Grand Lodge of Bengal for the year 1940-41.—Contd.

Asst. Grand Dir. of Cerms.	W. Br.	J. C. Powell-Price.
Asst. Grand Dir. of Cerms.	,,	S. N. Soonee.
Deputy Grand Sword Bearer	,,	Tom King.
Grand Standard Bearer	,,	A. Clark.
Grand Standard Bearer	,,	C. E. Clarke.
Asst. Grand Standard Bearer	,,	T. S. Rustomjee.
Grand Organist	,,	G. A. Oates.
Asst. Grand Secretary	,,	G. C. B. Heysham.
Grand Pursuivant	,,	T. Osborne.
Asst. Grand Pursuivant	,,	N. Laharry
Grand Tyler	,,	C. A. Ward.
Grand Steward (Chairman)	,,	D. R. Goldup.
Grand Steward	,,	W. S. Houghton.
Grand Steward	,,	M. D. Darbari.
Grand Steward	,,	G. A. F. Bramston.
Grand Steward	,,	A. Brown.
Grand Steward	,,	Capt. W. C. Ne'Roy.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland exercises its rule through a Grand Master of All Scottish Freemasonry in India, who is nominated by the Lodges under the jurisdiction subject to confirmation by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cecil Patrick Blackwell, Kt., M.B.E. the present incumbent of the office, and controls 70 Lodges. Under him the several districts are in charge of the following Grand Superintendents:—

Major A. G. Campbell, G. Supdt., Northern India.

N. Iredale, G. Supdt., Central India.

J. Dundas, G. Supdt., Southern India.

Dr. B. N. C. Roy, G. Supdt., Eastern India.

I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., C.I.E., G. Supdt., Sind.

The Grand Secretary is R.W. Bro. Khan Bahadur J. C. Mistree, J.P., 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland granted a warrant to establish a Lodge at Kurnal in 1837, but it was short lived. An attempt was made in 1869 to establish a Lodge in Bombay, but on the representation of the Grand Secretary of England, to the Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland that it would be objectionable to create a third masonic jurisdiction in the Provinces there being two already, *viz.*, English and Scottish the Grand Lodge of Ireland declined to grant the warrant. In 1911, however, a warrant was sanctioned for the establishment of Lodge "St. Patrick" and since that year three other Lodges have sprung into being, one of which is now defunct.

The Irish Constitution is governed in India by a Grand Inspector for India who is Rt. Wor. Bro. Mr. Justice Munroe of the Lahore High Court. He has two Asst. Grand Inspectors, one for the Bombay Presidency, who is Wor. Bro. A. Finan, and one for Bengal who is Wor. Bro. E. O. Rees.

Eleven Lodges are working in India at the following places:

Bombay.

Nos. 319, 419, 648.

Calcutta.

Nos. 263, 382, 464, 465, 490 and 567.

Lahore.

No. 19.

Simla.

No. 458.

Royal Arch Masonry.—Under England the District Grand Master in any District is nearly always created also Grand Superintendent, who generally appoints his Deputy as Second and another Companion as Third Principal.

Under Ireland there is no local jurisdiction and under Scotland the office is elective subject to confirmation.

The English five Districts are constituted as under:—

Bengal.

31 Chapters. Grand Supdt. Most Ex. Comp. A. Barr-Pollock.

Madras.

20 Chapters. Grand Supdt. Most Excellent Comp. G. T. Boag, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Bombay.

27 Chapters. M.Comp. Ex. W. A. C. Bromham, Grand Superintendent.

Punjab.

22 Chapters. Most Ex. Comp. Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Lahore, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., M.A., D.D., Grand Superintendent.

Burma.

7 Chapters. Most Ex. Comp. W. H. Chance, V.D., Grand Superintendent.

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Royal Arch Masonry under Scotland has a separate constitution to Craft Freemasonry. The District Grand Chapter of India is at present ruled by M. E. Camp. Sir Shapoorjee B. Billimoria, Kt., M.B.E., J.P., under whom there are 32 Chapters in India. The Grand Secretary of All Scottish Freemasonry in India is also District Grand Scribe E. of Scottish R. A. Masonry.

There is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta.

Mark Masonry.—Under England, Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales, and divided into separate Districts; but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand Mark Master.

Bengal.

22 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. A. Barr-Pollock, District Grand Master.

Bombay.

18 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. W. A. C. Bromham, P.G.D., District Grand Master.

Madras.

16 Lodges. Rt. Wor. Bro. George Townsend Boag, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., District Grand Master.

Punjab.

12 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Lahore, C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., M.A., D.D., District Grand Master.

Burma.

5 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. W. H. Chance, V.D., District Grand Master.

The Mark degree is incorporated with the Royal Arch degree in Irish Chapters. The Mark degree is worked in some S. C. Lodges, but essentially in R. A. Chapters, in which the Excellent, R.A.M. and other degrees can be obtained. S. C. Chapters insist upon candidates being Mark Master Masons before exaltation. The Mark degree in Scottish Craft Lodges is conferred by the Rt. Wor. Master as the S. C. Craft does not recognise the ceremony of Rt. W. Mark Master. This is confined strictly to Chapters. Each Chapter has a Lodge of M. M. M. working under its charter. Separate charters for Mark Lodges are only issued by the G. Chapter of Scotland.

Royal Ark Mariner.—The Royal Ark Mariner degree is worked in the English Constitution by lodge attached to Mark lodges. Its ruler is the District Grand Mark Master and only Mark Master Masons can take this degree.

There are 10 R. A. M. Lodges under Bengal. 5 under Bombay, 4 under Madras and 4 under Punjab.

Other Degrees.—There are many side degrees worked in India, of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, no degree higher than the 18° is worked in India under England, but under Scotland the 30° is worked. The Knight Templar Degree is also worked in several places under both English and Scottish jurisdiction. There are fourteen 18th Degree Chapters working in India.

The Red Cross of Constantine has two Conclaves working in India. With them are worked the degrees of K.H.S. and Kt. of St. John. They are governed by the Grand Council in England direct.

The Conclaves working in India are:—

No. 43 Bombay and No. 160, Simla.

The Order of the Secret Monitor has 7 conclaves under Bombay and 7 under Madras.

Benevolent Associations.—Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educational provision for the children of Masons and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances.

All information will be given to persons entitled by the District Grand Secretary in each District. The names and addresses of **District Grand Secretaries** are given below:—

D. G. S., Bengal.

Guy D. Robinson, P. D. G. W. (Bombay). 19, Park Street, Calcutta.

D. G. S., Bombay.

Khan Bahadur Palanji N. Davar, P.A.G.R., P.D.G.W., Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

D. G. S., Burma, E.C.

E. Meyer, P. G. Deacon, (Eng.), Rangoon.

D. G. S., Madras.

Rao Bahadur S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Charl, P. G. D. Freemasons' Hall, Egmore, Madras.

D. G. S., Punjab.

G. Reeves Brown, P.A.G.D. of C. (Eng.), Freemasons' Hall, Lahore.

Scottish Constitution.—It has two Benevolent Funds known as, (1) Scottish Masonic Fund of Benevolence (India), and (2) Scottish Masonic Benevolent Association in India. For information regarding the Benevolent Funds application should be made to Khan Bahadur Jehangeer C. Mistree, J.P., 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Office-Bearers of the Grand Lodge A. S. F. I. for the year 1940-41:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. Blackwell, Kt., M.B.E.	Grand Master.
H. Royal, M.B.E., V.D., J.P., P.M. 338	Depute Grand Master.
Sir Shapoorjee B. Billimoria, Kt., M.B.E., J.P., P.M. 800 and in 1041	Subs. Grand Master.
Major A. G. Campbell, P.M. 1296 and in 1068	G. Supdt., Northern India.
N. Iredale, P.M. 783 in 828	G. Supdt., Central India.
J. Dundas, P.M. 1068 and 1342	G. Supdt., Southern India.
Dr. B. N. C. Roy, P.M. 371	G. Supdt., Eastern India.
I. H. Taunton, I.C.S., P.M. 1041	G. Supdt., Sind.
Sudhindra Nath Bose, P.M. 404	Senior Grand Warden.
Diwan Bahadur D. Srirama Sastri, M.L., P.M. 1065	Senior Grand Warden.
J. D. Barclay, P.M. 1066	Senior Grand Warden.
H. M. Bull, P.M. 1101	Senior Grand Warden.
Sir Jehangirshah C. Coyajee, Kt., R.W.M. 342	Junior Grand Warden.
R. D. Lemmon, P.M. 474	Junior Grand Warden.
J. V. Everitt, P.M. 568	Junior Grand Warden.
Rai Bahadur R. P. Varma, P.M. 614	Junior Grand Warden.
Khan Bahadur J. C. Mistree, J.P., P.M. 506 and in 1041	Grand Secretary.
S. H. L. Batliwalla, P.M. 475 and in 1363	Grand Treasurer.
Revd. H. Ball, P.M. 363	Grand Chaplain.
Eng. Capt. G. L. Annett, R.I.N., J.P., P.M. 828 and in 1041	Grand Chaplain.
A. Brims, P.M. 1131	Grand Chaplain.
Rao Bahadur R. N. Tawde, I.S.O., J.P., P.M. 1298	Grand Chaplain.
Dr. S. C. Basak, D.L., P.M. 371	Senior Grand Deacon.
Anubhai B. Dalal, P.M. 563	Senior Grand Deacon.
Edaljee S. Captain, P.M. 611	Senior Grand Deacon.
F. Blick, P.M. 634	Senior Grand Deacon.
Khan Mohd. Ismail Kakezai, P.M. 1064	Senior Grand Deacon.
H. Llewellyn, P.M. 1068	Senior Grand Deacon.
Rao Saheb R. N. Nayampalli, P.M. 1388	Senior Grand Deacon.
A. M. Davidson, P.M. 337 and in 1342	Junior Grand Deacon.
Dr. J. E. Frenchman, P.M. 343	Junior Grand Deacon.
Ganga Bishen B. Kapur, P.M. 485	Junior Grand Deacon.
Sorabji Eruchshaw, P.M. 742	Junior Grand Deacon.
H. Chamberlain, J.P., P.M. 828	Junior Grand Deacon.
J. Lambeth, P.M. 1208	Junior Grand Deacon.
Major T. P. Jones, P.M. 1296	Junior Grand Deacon.
W. R. G. Brew, P.M. 338 and in 828	Grand Director of Cer.
Dr. S. J. Meher-Homji, P.M. 342 and in 584	Asst. Grand Dir. of Cer.
Amin Ahmed, M.B.E., P.M. 404	Asst. Grand Dir. of Cer.
Dr. R. D. P. Mody, P.M. 800	Asst. Grand Dir. of Cer.
A. W. Chick, P.M. 1031 and in 1163	Asst. Grand Dir. of Cer.
Shiavax P. Dastur, P.M. 1064, R.W.M. 1233.	Asst. Grand Dir. of Cer.
Norman Mill, P.M. 1279	Asst. Grand Dir. of Cer.
C. F. Baggaley, P.M. 1324	Asst. Grand Dir. of Cer.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. C. Mitter, P.M. 371	Grand Architect.
C. L. Wambeek, P.M. 611	Asst. Grand Architect.
M. H. Moledina, P.M. 702 and in 343	Asst. Grand Architect.
Dr. G. Rama Iyangar, P.M. 1065	Asst. Grand Architect.
D. C. Mazumdar, P.M. 1101	Asst. Grand Architect.
P. M. Balasubramanyam, P.M. 1148	Asst. Grand Architect.
N. E. Baria, P.M. 1298	Asst. Grand Architect.
Dr. H. F. Pavri, P.M. 1366 and in 702 and 1298	Asst. Grand Architect.
A. F. Manning, P.M. 568	Grand Jeweller.
Dr. Jehangir C. Dhanbhoora, P.M. 584 and in 342	Asst. Grand Jeweller.
Rai Sahib A. K. Sunderasa Aiyar, P.M. 661, 831 and in 1148	Asst. Grand Jeweller.
Syed Mohmamed Muzuffer, P.M. 787	Asst. Grand Jeweller.
Lovji F. Shroff, P.M. 1069	Asst. Grand Jeweller.
M. D. Dixon, P.M. 1205	Asst. Grand Jeweller.
B. S. Dodsankarappa, P.M. 1290	Asst. Grand Jeweller.
Jal D. Chinoy, P.M. 1297	Asst. Grand Jeweller.
J. H. Kjelgaard, P.M. 813	Grand Bible Bearer.
G. F. Hardwick, P.M. 1031	Grand Bible Bearer.
Darashaw A. Dhanbhoora, P.M. 584	Grand Zend Avesta Bearer.
E. H. Atmaramshaw, P.M. 1233	Grand Zend Avesta Bearer.
Fida Ali Allibhoy, R.W.M. 691	Grand Koran Bearer.
Sajid Ali Khan, R.W.M. 1395	Grand Koran Bearer.
Monmotho Nath Dutt, P.M. 404 and in 371	Grand Gita Bearer.
C. Rajagopala Aiyar, M.B.E., R.W.M. 661 and in 831	Grand Gita Bearer.
Shivlal T. Sharma, P.M. 563	Grand Bard.
B. K. Dalvi, P.M. 742	Grand Bard.
T. S. Swaminathan, I.C.S., R.W.M. 1108	Grand Bard.
A. W. Taylor, R.W.M. 1205	Grand Bard.
H. J. L. Murdoch, P.M. 1279	Grand Bard.

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Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A. S. F. I. for the year 1940-41.—*Contd.*

E. K. Palia, R.W.M. 1290	Grand Bard.
W. G. Herringshaw, P.M. 1342 and in 1090	Grand Bard.
Lt. T. H. Symonds, R.W.M. 1296	Grand Sword Bearer.
Khursetji J. Kapadia, P.M. 587, R.W.M.506	Asst. Grand Sword Bearer.
Ram Chandra Airun, P.M. 594	Asst. Grand Sword Bearer.
J. Routledge, P.M. 1127	Asst. Grand Sword Bearer.
S. Venkata Ram, P.M. 1148	Asst. Grand Sword Bearer.
P. M. Sundaram P.M. 1163 and in 1031	Asst. Grand Sword Bearer.
T. Cathro, P.M. 1208	Asst. Grand Sword Bearer.
N. D. Adenwalla, P.M.1388 and in 475	Asst. Grand Sword Bearer.
A. W. Ottignon, P.M. 474	Grand Dir. of Music.
S. T. Reader, R.W.M. 735	Asst. Grand Dir. of Music.
B. A. J. Dunlop, R.W.M.756	Asst. Grand Dir. of Music.
Lt H. W. Herbert, P.M. 1031	Asst. Grand Dir. of Music.
Lt. E. H. Gillson, M.B.E., R.W.M. 1090	Asst. Grand Dir. of Music.
E. H. B. Heysham, R.W.M. 1127	Asst. Grand Dir. of Music.
H. L. Prichard, R.W.M. 1256	Asst. Grand Dir. of Music.
K. J. Antia, M.P. 1298	Grand Organist.
C. W. Warrington, J.P., R.W.M. 828	Grand Standard Bearer.
Major J. F. Peart, R.W.M. 526	Asst. Grand Stand. Bearer.
S. H. Madon. P.M. 475	Asst. Grand Stand. Bearer.
U. V. Inamdar, R.W.M. 783	Asst. Grand Stand. Bearer.
P. Subbarao, R. W.M. 957	Asst. Grand Stand. Bearer.
N. A. Daruwala, R.W.M. 1069	Asst. Grand Stand. Bearer.
J. Simon, R.W.M. 1131	Asst. Grand Stand. Bearer.
A. D. Dysart, P.M. 1208	Asst. Grand Stand. Bearer.
S. J. Trombaywalla, P.M. 1363	Grand Marshal.
Major S. R. Bamji, J.P., P.M. 1363	Asst. Grand Marshal.
A. Hague, R.W.M. 338	Asst. Grand Marshal.
Rustomji S. Patel, R.W.M. 389	Asst. Grand Marshal.
P. E. K. Eley, R.W.M. 568	Asst. Grand Marshal.
Haiderali E. Haveliwala, R.W. M. 584	Asst. Grand Marshal.
J. A. Instance, R.W.M. 813	Asst Grand Marshal.
D. W. James, R.W.M. 1068	Asst. Grand Marshal.
W. Bell, R.W.M. 1342	Grand Inner Guard.
E. A. Nadirshah J.P., R.W.M. 1041 and 702	Asst. Grand Inner Guard.
L. R. Standard, R.W.M. 474	Asst. Grand Inner Guard.
N. Coombs, R.W.M. 490	Asst. Grand Inner Guard.
Shantilal P. Shah, R.W.M. 563	Asst. Grand Inner Guard.
Dwijendra Nath Sanyal, R.W.M. 644	Asst. Grand Inner Guard.
Jehanbux M. Sethna, R.W.M. 800	Asst. Grand Inner Guard.
M. M. A Navas, R.W.M. 1148	Asst. Grand Inner Guard.
Rai Bahadur P. C. Mehra, R.W.M. 1281	President of G. Stewards.
Sitaram Banerjee, R.W.M. 371	President of G. Stewards.
Dr. Bankat Chandra, R.W.M. 569	President of G. Stewards.
F. Ashton, R.W.M. 634	President of G. Stewards.
Moinuddin A. Khan, R.W.M. 1163	President of G. Stewards.
D. Reid, R.W.M. 1208	President of G. Stewards.
W. R. Tennant, R.W.M. 1324	President of G. Stewards.
Major A. White, R.W.M. 1364	Vice-Presdt. of G. Stewds.
J. W. Murdoch, R.W.M. 337	Vice-Presdt. of G. Stewds.
Comal S. Rangaswami, R.W.M. 404	Vice-Presdt. of G. Stewds.
J. P.deVos, R.W.M. 611	Vice-Presdt. of G. Stewds.
Dr. Mohamed I. Shaikh, R.W.M. 1064	Vice-Presdt. of G. Stewds.
Rustomji N. Bharucha, R.W.M. 1297	Vice-Presdt. of G. Stewds.
Dr. Syed Zarif Husain, R.W.M. 1384	Vice-Presdt. of G. Stewds.
J. N. Balsara, R.W.M. 1388 and in 800	Grand Tyler.
W. H. Perkins, P.M. 702	

GRAND STEWARDS.

Douglas O. Capstick	337	Dr. Framroze C. Thanawalla	506
D. G. Moulton	338	Anand Shankar Rao Chitnevis	526
Burjor S. Sanjana	342	Gopaldas P. Parikh	563
F. N. Meakin	363	R. E. Cooke	568
Manmatha Nath Ray	371	Rai Hukam Chand	569
Sant Ram	389	Jamshedji E. Kutar	584
Pannalal Mitter	404	Abdul Tyeb E. Maskati	587
James T. Bathgate	474	Bishan Swarup Gupta	594
Shavakshaw Sorabji	475	W. E. Jarvis	611
Sirdar Santokhsingh Narainsingh	485	Walter Hughes	634
J. S. Polson	490	Hyder Husain	644

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Grand Stewards.—*contd.*

Lakshimi Dass	661	Percival Gateward	1128
W. F. N. Watson	691	I. Boardman	1131
N. S. Raja Gopala Iyer	702	B. M. Yousuf Sait Faiz	1147
J. T. Wheatley	735	Dr. M. S. Nata Rajan	1163
M. H. Variava	742	Ronald Cook	1205
Dwaraka Prashad	756	Douglas W. Gold	1203
Kenneth A. Bocker	783	Rustomji N. Talati	1238
Nawab M. Faiyazuddin Khan	787	J. W. Lyon	1256
Dorab K. Panday	800	Jack Moore	1279
H. J. Pentland	813	Muni Lal Mehra	1281
W. S. Rutheford	828	N. D. Manackjee	1290
Khan Bahadur Saikh Bashiruddin	831	Major F. Shearburn	1296
A. Warburton	909	Dr. D. S. Laud	1297
John Jackson	928	Framroz D. Mehta	1298
Harish Chandra Raje	957	E. Gray	1324
E. Daw, M.B.E.	1031	A. M. Campbell	1342
C. H. Reynolds	1041	J. A. Taraporevala	1363
D. V. S. Gajapathy Raju	1065	Prem Chand Bhasin	1364
E. Haworth	1066	Major P. M. Petigara	1366
W. S. Goode	1068	Sahibzada Abdul Jalil Khan	1384
Nadir D. Driver	1069	Jack Shellim	1388
G. R. Garde	1101	Syed Mohammad Munir	1395

Daughter Lodges working under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India:—

Number of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE.		Number of Lodge.	NAME OF LODGE.	
337	Hope	Karachi.	909	Cataract	Gokak Falls.
338	Perseverance	Bombay.	928	Heather	Munnar.
342	Rising Star of W. I.	Bombay.	957	Coronation	Khandwa.
343	St. Andrews in the East	Poona.	1031	Elysium	Simla.
363	Victoria	Belgaum.	1041	Imperial Brotherhood	Bombay.
371	St. David in the East	Calcutta.	1064	Sir Charles Napier	Hyderabad, Sind.
389	St. Paul	Mhow.	1055	Nicopolis	Vizianagaram.
404	St. Thomas in the East	Calcutta.	1066	Forman	Bombay.
474	Endeavour	Calcutta.	1068	St. Andrew	Lahore.
475	Barton	Lonavla.	1069	Beaman	Bombay.
485	Harmony	Karachi.	1090	Gibbs	Bangalore.
490	Caledonia	Bombay.	1101	Scindia	Gwallor.
506	Rising Sun	Bombay.	1108	Godavery	Rajahmundry.
526	Rajputana	Neemuch.	1127	St. James in the East	Calcutta.
563	Salem	Ahmedabad.	1131	Calcutta Kilwinning	Calcutta.
568	Southern Cross	Oorgaum.	1148	Asoka	Madras.
569	Morland	Hyderabad (Dn.).	1163	Imperial	New Delhi.
584	Hamilton	Surat.	1205	Doric	Calcutta.
587	Islam	Bombay.	1208	Universal Peace	Barrackpore.
594	Kindred Hope	Nasirabad.	1233	Temperance & Benevolence.	Karachi.
611	Bonnie Doon	Colombo.	1256	Black Mountain	Rawalpindi & Murree.
634	Hope & Sincerity	Ahmedabad.	1279	Wallace	Kanchrapara.
644	Independence	Lucknow.	1281	Universal Brotherhood	Amritsar.
661	Caledonia	Meerut.	1290	Star of the South	Bangalore.
691	Bolan	Quetta.	1296	Wilson	Bannu.
702	Level	Kirkee.	1297	Jennings	Bombay.
735	Hubli	Hubli.	1298	Bharat	Bombay.
742	Royal Jubilee	Sholapur.	1324	Masjid-i-Suleman.	Maidani Naftun, (Iran).
756	Ekram	Secunderabad.	1342	Madras	Madras.
783	Charity	Bandikui.	1363	Sohrab Bharoocha	Bombay.
787	Hyderabad	Hyderabad (Dn.).	1364	Murree	Murree & Rawalpindi.
800	Zoroaster	Bombay.	1366	K. R. Cama	Bombay.
813	Albyn	Calcutta.	1384	Afghan	Rampur.
828	The Scots	Bombay.	1388	Mother India	Bombay.
881	Clair	Meerut.	1395	Raza	Aligarh.

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Scientific Surveys.

Zoological Survey of India.—It was established in 1916, when the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum was converted into a Survey on a basis similar to that of the Geological and Botanical Surveys. The Indian Museum itself dates back to 1875, and at the outset the Zoological and Anthropological collections consisted almost entirely of material handed over by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, whose members had been accumulating systematic collections since 1814. Organised zoological investigation in India has thus been in continuous progress for nearly 126 years. From the foundation of the Museum in 1875 to the time when the Zoological and Anthropological Section was established as a separate Survey, the Curator (or as he was subsequently termed the Superintendent) of the Indian Museum has been a zoologist, and among the officers who have held the appointment have been such well-known members as Anderson, Wood-Mason, Alcock and Annandale.

The Survey is unique in that all its officers are Indians. The main functions of the Survey are to investigate the fauna of India and to arrange and preserve the section in the Zoological and Anthropological galleries of the Indian Museum. In addition the Survey issues two series of publications upon Zoological research, namely *The Records* and *The Memoirs* of the Indian Museum and an Anthropological work entitled "Anthropological Bulletins from the Zoological Survey of India."

Botanical Survey.—The Botanical Survey department of the Government of India was under the control of a Director. The Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta was *ex-officio* Director. The Director having retired since December 3, 1939, the Department is awaiting some reorganisation. The duties of the Director are distributed amongst (*i*) Dr. K. P. Biswas, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E., Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta; (*ii*) Mr. S. C. Sen, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.A. (Cantab.), A.M.I. Chem. E., Offg. Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal and Principal Quinine Officer of the Government of India; and (*iii*) Mr. S. N. Bal, M.Sc., Ph. C., Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum. There is a staff at headquarters of one officer for systematic work and at the Indian Museum a Curator who is engaged in the development and maintenance of the Industrial Section. The Director held administrative charge of the Government of India's cinchona distribution in India.

The existence of the Botanical Survey, like that of the Geological Survey, has both a cultural and an economic justification. On general grounds it is obvious that a progressive Government should acquaint itself with the vegetable resources of the area it administers, and although apart from the cinchona operations, the activities of the Survey cannot be said to have much immediate economic applicability—consisting as they do of investigations and researches into the systematics, limnology, distribution of plants, ecology and economic botany of plant life—the work accomplished in pure and applied botany at the Royal Botanic Garden during the last century and a half has exercised a profound and far-reaching influence upon the development of Agricultural Science and Forestry in India. The irreplaceable dried plant materials obtained by botanical explorations and preserved for more than one hundred and fifty years at the Herbarium of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta, and several thousands of indigenous and exotic trees, shrubs and herbs cultivated in the open, prove to be most useful in dealing with such questions of considerable State-importance as naturalisation of useful plants, introduction of new vegetable products into the country, the adaption of raw produce to the requirements of manufacturing industry, land utilisation, preservation of rural areas, provision of national parks, drainage, sanitation and public health.

Survey of India.—The first authoritative map of India was published by D'Anville in 1752, when the exploration of the then unknown India was still largely in French hands. It had been compiled from routes of solitary travellers and rough chart of the coast.

The Survey of India may be said to have been founded in 1767—ten years after the battle of Plassey—when Lord Clive formally appointed Major James Rennell the first Surveyor General of Bengal, at that time the most important of the East India Company's possessions, though there were earlier settlements in Madras and Bombay.

Rennell's maps were originally military reconnaissances and latterly chained surveys based on astronomically fixed points, and do not pretend to the accuracy of modern maps of India based on the rigid system of triangulation commenced at Madras in 1802 and since extended over and beyond India. Even now, however, the *relative* accuracy of these old maps makes them valuable in legal disputes, as for instance in proving that the holding of a Bengal landowner was a river area at the time of the Permanent Settlement of 1793, so that he is debarred from its benefits.

From these beginnings, this department has gradually become primarily responsible for all topographical surveys, explorations and the maintenance of geographical maps of the greater part of Southern Asia, and also for geodetic work.

Geodesy means the investigation of the size, shape and structure of the earth, and the geodetic work of the department consists of primary (or geodetic) triangulation, latitude, longitude and gravity determinations. From these the exact "figure" of the earth is obtained, whereby points fixed by triangulation can be accurately located on its curved surface. This system of fixed points holds together all topographical and revenue surveys, and the existence of such a system from the early days of the department has obviated the embarrassments caused in other countries where isolated topographical surveys have been started without a rigid framework, with the inevitable result that they could not be fitted together.

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A geodetic framework is, therefore, essential in any large survey, but there are a number of other activities, all of them ultimately utilitarian which can be suitably combined with its execution, and the following are some of those which are carried out in India:

Precise levelling for the determination of heights;

Tidal predictions and publication of Tide Tables for thirty-one ports between Suez and Singapore.

The Magnetic survey;

Observation of the direction and force of gravity;

Astronomical observations to determine latitude, longitude and time;

Seismographic and meteorological observations at Dehra Dun.

Indian geodesy has disclosed widespread anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust, which have recently led to a reconsideration of the whole theory of isostasy.

Topographical Surveys.—In the past this department used to carry out the large scale revenue surveys for most of India, and was still conducting this work for Central and Eastern India and Burma in 1905.

Though revenue survey is primarily a record of individual property boundaries and is unconcerned with the surface features, ground levels and exact geographical position essential to a topographical survey, it was on the whole found economical to carry out both surveys together.

By 1905, however, all the Provinces had taken over the revenue surveys, for which they had always paid, and the Survey of India was enabled to concentrate its energies on a complete new series of modern topographical maps in several colours on the 1-inch to 1-mile scale as recommended by a commission which sat at that time to consider the existing maps of India.

This new series had been rendered necessary by the natural demand for more detailed information to be shown on maps, especially as regards the portrayal of hill features by contours, proper classification of communications and—more recently—air traffic requirements.

It was intended that this 1905 survey should be completed in twenty-five years, and then revised periodically every thirty years. Owing, however, to the Great War, and more recent retrenchments, only about three-fourths of the programme had been completed by 1940, in spite of the reduction of scale for the less important areas.

Although new surveys are carried out every year, covering from thirty to sixty thousand square miles—an area roughly that of England—the maps of a large part of the country are still over 50 years old, printed mostly in black only, and have hill features shown by roughly sketched form lines or hachures; such changes in town sites, canals and communications as have been embodied in them have not been surveyed on the ground but are entered from data gathered from outside sources.

Out of a total of 1,623,015 square miles, which is the Survey programme of India 1,199,340 square miles have now been surveyed, and it is hoped that the remaining area will be done in about 12 years' time.

While some of these unsurveyed places are in remote tracts like the Naga hills of Assam and the high Himalayas, most are accessible. Large areas in Central Burma, Eastern Bengal, North Bihar, South Bombay, Gujrat, Sind and Western Rajputana have yet to be mapped on modern lines.

The work is now being done by 8 parties distributed all over India, although their operations have been restricted since the outbreak of war.

On the separation of Burma from India on, 1st April 1937, the Burma Survey Party of Survey of India, has been placed on foreign service conditions under the Government of Burma. Technical and administrative control is, however, still exercised by the Surveyor General of India. The activities of the Survey of India have gone beyond the borders of India in the past. Nepal, for instance, was surveyed and mapped at the request of the local authorities in 1927.

Large Scale Surveys.—Surveys and records of international, state and provincial boundaries have always formed an important item of topographical work, and in recent years numerous Guide Maps have been published of important cities and military stations where the 1-inch to 1-mile scale is inadequate.

Miscellaneous.—While expending on topographical and geodetic work all funds allotted by Imperial Revenues, the department is prepared to undertake or aid local surveys, on payment by those concerned, such as

Forest and cantonment surveys;

Riverain, irrigation, railway and city surveys;

Surveys of tea gardens and mining areas, with such control levelling as is necessary for these operations.

Administrative assistance is also given, and executive officers lent, in aid of the revenue surveys of various Provinces and States.

The Printing Offices at Calcutta and Dehra Dun are always at the disposal of other Government departments, and the public, for such work as the printing of special maps, illustration for Reports and all diagrams for patents.

The Mathematical Instrument Office of this department assists all Government departments, as well as non-officials, by maintaining up-to-date instrumental and optical equipment and by manufacturing and repairing instruments which would otherwise have to be replaced from abroad.

Military Requirements and Air Survey.—The department is also responsible for all survey operations required by the army, and is in a position to meet the rapidly increasing complexity of modern military requirements, especially in air survey.

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In view of its high military importance, air survey work for civil purposes is receiving all possible assistance, and continuous research is being carried on in the latest methods of mapping from photographs taken from the ground and in the air.

The flying and photography for air mapping done by this department are at present carried out by the Royal Air Force or the Indian Air Survey Company, a commercial firm with headquarters at Dum Dum.

Administration is in the hands of the Surveyor General under the Education, Health and Lands Department of the Government of India.

The Headquarters Office is at Delhi under the Assistant Surveyor General, and there are four Directors, one for the Map Publication and other technical offices at Calcutta, and three for three of the five Survey of India Circles into which the country is divided; the other two Circle areas (covering Burma and South India) are administered personally by the Surveyor General.

Of the three Circle Directors, one also, administers the Geodetic Branch at Dehra Dun in addition to his topographical survey Circle.

Any enquiries regarding surveys, maps or publications may be addressed either to the Headquarters Office or to the Survey Director or Independent Party concerned, whose addresses are Director, Map Publication, Calcutta; Director, Geodetic Branch, Dehra Dun; Director, Frontier Circle, Simla; Director, Eastern Circle, Dehra Dun; Officer in charge No. 6 (South India) Party, Bangalore; and Officer-in-Charge Burma Survey party, Survey of India, Maymyo.

Indian Science Congress:—The Indian science Congress was founded in 1914 largely through the efforts of Prof. P. S. Macmahon and Dr. J. L. Simonsen. These two gentlemen worked jointly as Honorary General Secretaries of the Congress till 1921. The general administrative work of the Office of the Congress was under the management of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal till 1939. The Association at present has a permanent staff of its own and an office to administer its own affairs. The objects are (1) to encourage research and to make the results generally known among science workers in India, (2) to give opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship and thus to overcome to some extent one of the chief drawbacks in the life of workers in science in India, (3) to promote public interest in science; for this end the Congress is held at different centres annually.

The Congress meets in January each year in one of the principal cities. The proceedings last for six days. The Head of the Local Government usually becomes Patron of the Congress and the session is opened by a Presidential Address delivered by the President for the year. The President is chosen annually, the different sections being usually represented in turn. The sections are (1) Mathematics and Statistics, (2) Physics, (3) Chemistry, (4) Geology, (5) Geography and Geodesy, (6) Botany, (7) Zoology, (8) Entomology, (9) Anthropology, (10) Medical and Veterinary Research, (11) Agriculture, (12) Physiology, (13) Psychology and Educational Science, (14) Engineering; when the Sections meet separately, each section is presided over by its own President also chosen annually. The mornings are devoted to the reading and discussion of the papers. Special discussions and symposia are held in the mornings or in the afternoons during the Session. Social functions and visits to places of scientific and industrial interest are arranged in the afternoons by the Local Reception Committee which is formed at the venue of the Congress to arrange for the work of the Session. Popular Lectures by eminent scientists and specialists are delivered in the evenings for the general public and form an important and attractive feature of the programme.

General Secretaries.—Prof. S. K. Mitra, M.B.E., D.Sc., F.N.I., University College of Science, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta; P. Parija, M.A., F.N.I., I.E.S., Principal, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.

The Indian Research Fund Association.—This Association was constituted in 1911 with a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. The Association can claim to be amongst the pioneers in organised medical research on a large scale and its work has been widely appreciated in other countries.

The control and management of the Association are vested in a Governing Body, the President of which is the Member-in-charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India. This body is assisted by a Scientific Advisory Board of which not less than three members have seats on the Governing Body. The Director-General, Indian Medical Service, is the Chairman of the Board and the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India is the Honorary Secretary of the Board and of the Governing Body. Membership of the Association is open to non-officials. Every donor of Rs. 5,000 is entitled to become a permanent life member, while every subscriber of Rs. 100 per annum can be a temporary member.

The original Governing Body of the Association was, until 1929, composed exclusively of officials, but in that year the Raja of Parlakimedi made a donation of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Association and was appointed a life member. In the same year the Government of India, after taking into consideration the question of liberalising the constitution of the Governing Body, decided to enlarge that Body by including three representatives of the Indian Legislature, two representatives of Medical Faculties of Universities incorporated by law in India and one eminent non-medical scientist to be nominated by the Governor-General. As a result of further representations from the Universities and the Legislature, this Body was again enlarged in 1933 by the addition of a third representative of the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities, whilst it was decided that the non-medical scientist should in future be elected by the Indian Science Congress Association.

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A Recruitment and Appointments Board has been formed from amongst the members of the Governing Body of the Association to select and recommend officers for appointment in the Medical Research Department and the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

In order to ensure the closest co-operation between workers and to prevent overlapping of efforts, an annual conference of medical research workers and administrative heads of Medical and Public Health Departments used to be convened under the auspices of the Association upto 1938. In that year it was decided that the Conference should be held biennially in future. No Conference will, however, be held in 1940, nor is one to be held in 1941 on account of the war. At this conference free discussions are held on the work accomplished and on proposals for future work. The results of the discussions enabled the members of the Scientific Advisory Board to make their recommendations for the programme for the following year. The Board is assisted by Advisory Committees consisting of Research workers on cholera, malaria, maternal mortality, nutrition, plague, leprosy and tuberculosis, who examine the proposals for research work and make recommendations to the Scientific Advisory Board.

The results of researches carried out under the auspices of the Association are published in the "Indian Journal of Medical Research" and its "Memoirs" and the "Journal of the Malaria Institute of India," all of which are issued under the authority of the Association and have now a firmly established position in the scientific world. These publications are obtainable from Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., 3, Esplanade East, Calcutta, on payment.

Since the inception of the Association a great number of enquiries have been carried out and from small beginnings great expansion of its activities has taken place. Enquiries which have been, or are, in progress include investigations on cholera, bacteriophage, malaria, nutrition, leprosy, plague, vaccines, tuberculosis, pharmacology, indigenous drugs, maternal mortality, helminthology, medical mycology, dracontiasis and filariasis, protozoal parasites, cancer, epidemic dropsy, kala-azar, blood culture and dried blood plasma, sandfly fever, typhus, bacillary dysentery, snake venoms, fluorosis.

Besides financing investigations which are conducted by workers in its direct employment, the Association gives grants-in-aid to institutions and also to outside workers. The expenditure for the last few years has amounted to between seven and eight lakhs of rupees per annum. The Association has been supporting the Malaria Institute of India, which now enjoys international recognition. As a part of the activities of this organisation and in commemoration of Sir Ronald Ross's intimate association with India, an experimental malaria station was opened in Karnal in January, 1927, and named the "Ross Field Experimental Station for Malaria." This was transferred to Delhi on 1st March, 1939. Besides carrying out experiments in connection with the prevention of malaria, annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are shown the latest methods for dealing with the malaria problem. The Public Health Section of the Institute has been taken over by Government since April, 1940.

The Association maintains the Nutrition Laboratories at Coonoor. The laboratories carry out investigations which have a direct bearing on the problem of nutrition in India. The diet surveys undertaken by the laboratories have provided very valuable information as to food requirements. The publication of Health Bulletin No. 23 'The Nutritive value of Indian Foods and planning of satisfactory diets' has made available to the public useful knowledge about Indian foodstuffs. Besides carrying out experiments in nutrition, annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are trained in the problems of nutrition. The Coonoor laboratories undertake the task of collaboration in the nutrition work of the League of Nations and act as a liaison laboratory for the Far Eastern countries. The nutrition advisory committee of the Association has been recognised by the Government of India as the National Advisory nutrition committee for India.

Research work at the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, brought to light the high value of dried amla powder as an anti-scorbutic. As a result of this and at the request of the Medical Store Depot, the Association's laboratories at Coonoor have undertaken the manufacture if large quantities of amla powder for army purposes.

Geological Survey.—The Geological Survey of India is one of the oldest Geological Surveys of the world. It was initiated in 1945 with a view to making a geological examination of the coal formations of India in order to provide accurate information on the mode of occurrence of the coal seams and thus enable mining operations for the extraction of coal to be conducted with knowledge and confidence. By 1857, the activities of the Geological Survey of India included a systematic geological survey of the whole of India as well as special investigations in connection with mineral deposits. The gazetted cadre of the Department at present consists of a Director, 4 Superintending Geologists, 15 Geologists, 1 Chemist, 1 Assistant Chemist and 15 Assistant Geologists.

The primary function of the Geological Survey of India is to investigate and estimate the mineral resources of the country. The fundamental work underlying such investigations is a thorough comprehension of the geological structure of the country and for this purpose a systematic field geological survey is undertaken and geological maps are prepared. From the data thus obtained, it is possible almost automatically to locate the possible sources of mineral wealth. A considerable portion of the mineral wealth of India has been discovered direct by the Department while of the remainder (excluding Mysore which maintains its own Geological Department) the discoveries have been in a large measure rendered possible by the work of the Department.

The regular field work of the Department is supplemented by work at headquarters involving the study of specimens, completion of field maps and the writing of reports. The results of minerological and petrographical study often require confirmation by chemical investigation.

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For this purpose a chemical laboratory has been provided in which specimens of minerals, ores and rocks sent in by the public for determination are also examined. As a rule it is not possible to make quantitative determinations, but specimens are identified in return for the name of the precise locality from which they have been obtained and this information is kept confidential if so desired. After study, the specimens collected in the field are stored in the Indian Museum for future reference, to which the public (including students) have access. In all branches of Geological work, it is necessary to compare new results with those previously obtained both in India and abroad and for the purpose a Library is maintained in the Department. This Library is open to those who wish to consult geological and mining publications.

The results of the investigations and researches of the Department are published in three series of publications. These are—(*a*) Memoirs which are devoted to the more complete surveys, dealing either with a particular region or with a particular mineral; (*b*) Records which consist of shorter papers on stratigraphical, mineralogical, petrological or palæontological subjects, including Bulletins on minerals of economic importance; (*c*) Palæontologia Indica containing the result of palæontological work with numerous illustrative plates.

The advice of the Geological Survey of India is obtained by the Central Government on all questions of mineral policy.

The functions of the Geological Survey of India are not confined to the investigation and estimation of mineral resources. The Department is prepared to advise and is frequently consulted on problems of water-supply, sites for storage dams and reservoirs, location of tunnels and bridge foundations, stability of hillsides, suitability of stone for building and road metal and other engineering aspects of geology. The Department has also been paying considerable attention in recent years to questions of earthquake danger, flood control and drainage on the one hand and the smelting of iron-ore, cement manufacture and the generation of electricity from coal on the other hand. It also undertakes to present collections of minerals, rocks and fossils to schools and colleges and to give lectures to students and at times to the public with a view to popularising the study of geology.

The chief aim of the Geological Survey is the development of the mineral resources of India. As mineral development is a Provincial subject under the new constitution, the work of the survey is done largely for the benefit of the Provinces. Every year before the programme of the field surveys is made, each Provincial Government is asked whether any geological investigations, mineral survey or engineering enquiry is desired in the Province during the regular field season. When any such work has to be done, it is included in the programme of work and is carried out as a normal work of the Department without any charge. But if any special problem has to be dealt with which does not come under the regular operations of the Department, *e.g.*, a mineral survey of a particular area or an enquiry connected with a great engineering project, a charge is made for the services of the officer deputed for such work.

Director.—Dr. Cyril S. Fox, D.Sc., M.I. Min.E., F.G.S.

PROVING OF WILLS.

In British India if a person has been appointed executor of the will of a deceased person, it is always advisable to prove the will as early as possible. If the will is in a vernacular it has to be officially translated into English. A petition is then prepared praying for the grant of probate of the will. All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be annexed to the petition. The values of immovable properties are usually assessed at 16⅔ years, purchase on the nett Municipal assessment, in the absence of a report from a competent architect.

Scale of probate duty:—

Up to Rs. 1,000—Nil.

For the next Rs. 9,000 (*i.e.* up to Rs. 10,000), 2%; for the next Rs. 40,000 (*i.e.* up to Rs. 50,000) 3%; for the next Rs. 50,000 (*i.e.* up to Rs. 1,00,000) 4%; for the next Rs. 1,00,000 (*i.e.* up to Rs. 2,00,000) 4½%; for the next Rs. 50,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 2,50,000) 5%; for the next Rs. 50,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 3,00,000) 5½%; for the next Rs. 1,00,000 (*i.e.* up to Rs. 4,00,000) 6%; for the next Rs. 1,00,000 (*i.e.* up to Rs. 5,00,000) 6½%; for amounts exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 (or the portion over Rs. 5,00,000) 7%.

In determining the amount of the value of the estate for the purposes of probate duty the following items are allowed to be deducted:

1. Debts left by the deceased including mortgage encumbrances.
2. The amount of funeral expenses.
3. Property held by the deceased in trust and not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest.

The particulars of all these items have to be stated in a separate schedule. It is the practice of the High Court to send a copy of these schedules to the Revenue authorities and if the properties particularly immovable properties, have not been properly valued, the Revenue department require the petition to be amended accordingly. In certain cases the Court requires citations to be published and served on such persons as the Court thinks are interested in the question of the grant of probate. If no objection is lodged by any person so interested within 14 days after the publication or service of citation and if the will is shown to have been properly executed probate is ordered to be granted.

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Earthquakes.

Physical divisions of India and their relation to Earthquakes.—The Indian continent is divided geologically and therefore physiographically into three distinct and well-defined units. The northernmost unit consisting of sedimentary and crystalline rocks comprises the great mountain ranges of the Himalayas that were upraised, geologically speaking, in comparatively recent times, and are believed to be still undergoing elevation. They constitute India's most unstable region and are therefore the seat of the most violent earthquakes. The north-south running mountains of Burma are components of the same mountain system, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands being their southern continuation, and Burma likewise pays the same penalty for their instability.

The southward push of these mountains caused a sinking of the Himalayan foreland—the region of the Indo-Gangetic basin, now filled with alluvium. This constitutes the second unit, and on account of its proximity to the restless mountains in the north, it shares, though in a lesser degree, the effects of the Himalayan earthquakes. But it also makes its own independent contribution of such catastrophies, as we know from our recent experience of the Bihar earthquake (January 1934).

The triangular portion of the Peninsula proper constitutes a stable landmass—a Horst—as the geologists call it—and is the third and most stable region in India, being comparatively free from severe earthquakes. Only one earthquake which did any considerable damage has been recorded from this region (April 1843). From the apex of the Peninsula to Madras, however, runs a region of minor shocks, probably connected with some dislocation in the earth's crust, though there is no direct evidence of this. These three units, then, constitute regions of decreasing intensity of earthquakes as we travel from north to south. They are indicated on the accompanying map, which is essentially the same as the one prepared by Mr. W. D. West of the Geological Survey of India.

Causes.—It will be unnecessary to go into the origin of the individual earthquakes, but a few remarks on the main causes of these phenomena will be illuminating. While minor earthquakes may be due to volcanic activity, the major ones are almost invariably the result of movement along dislocations in the earth's crust or "faults" as the geologists call them, and thrust planes. In the case of thrust planes certain sets of rocks override others, instead of being merely dislocated. The epicentre, that is the place of maximum intensity, frequently coincides with these faults or thrust planes, which proves that a close relationship exists between earthquakes and the dislocations. A number of important faults run close to the southern edge of the Himalayas and the Himalayan foot is therefore a very unstable region. A similar fault runs along the foot of the Shan Plateau in Burma while the Kyaukkyan fault runs north and south in the Northern Shan States, and has probably given rise to earthquakes. It may, however, be pointed out that it is only such 'faults' as are still active that give rise to earthquakes. Thus the faults in the Peninsular area appear to be inert and therefore few earthquakes occur there. Although the immediate cause of the shocks may be movement along a fault or faults, the ultimate cause is often the rapid denudation of steep ranges, which upsets the equilibrium of the earth (Kangra, 1905) in the readjustment of which these movements occur. There is, however, no consensus of opinion on this point for in Norway, where the steep mountain ranges are subject to rapid denudation, there are no earthquakes. The cause may be more deep-seated as, for example differential cooling and contraction of the earth's interior. The same result is achieved by the slipping of large alluvial masses in deltaic areas or their uplift owing to tectonic forces (Rangoon Dec. 1927). The regions where mountain ranges, take sharp bends, being highly folded, are naturally areas of pent up strains seeking relief and are therefore zones of great danger. The violent Quetta earthquake of 1935 and the earlier ones of Mach and Sharigh (1931) were of this nature, for these places lie near sharp bends in the Suleiman, Bugti or Kirthar ranges.

Frequently more than one cause contributes to these earthquakes and the results are then even more disastrous.

Factors Controlling Damage and Loss of Life.—The intensity of the earthquake is not the only factor upon which the extent of damage and loss of life depends. Much depends upon the time of shock, the nature of the buildings, the habits of the people, etc. Thus the amount of damage done is often greater in India, where *pucca* houses are more common, than in Burma, where houses are mostly wooden, though the latter may suffer more from fire, as happened in the case of the Pegu earthquake (5th May, 1930).

The time at which the earthquake occurs makes a considerable difference to loss of life, for an earthquake occurring at night takes people unawares. (Kangra, 20,000 lives lost; Quetta, toll of life 25,000). Had the Bihar earthquake, in which 10,000 lives were lost, occurred at night the toll of life would have been unthinkable. Dr. A. M. Heron, Director, Geological Survey, makes certain observations in the case of the Baluchistan earthquake of 1909. He remarks that certain communities suffered more heavily than others because more of their number slept indoors and, being better off, lived in two storied houses, which naturally suffered more damage. The fact to be emphasised is that the loss of life, etc., does not entirely depend upon the severity of the shock, but upon the time of occurrence and various other factors.

Sources of Information.—Very little is known of the Indian earthquakes previous to the year 892 A.D. and accounts of the earlier of the recorded earthquakes are necessarily incomplete. T. Oldham has recorded the different sources of information of the earlier Indian earthquakes in his catalogue. Among the works in which records of Indian earthquakes later than 892 A.D. occur are the *Tárikhul Khulafá* (History of the Caliphs), the *Alkámil-fi-l Tárikh* by

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Ibnulathír—a historical work of the Arabians, the *Mir-át-ul-'Alam*, an unpublished work in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, *Badáoní* (Bibliotheca Indica), Bábar's memoirs, Khátí Khán's *Muntakhab ullabáb*, etc. Much information is gleaned from the Journals of the *Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal*, the *Philosophical Transactions*, etc. Accounts of the later earthquakes appear in detail in the records and memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, from which much of the information here given is drawn.

Historical Review.—The chronological occurrence of the more important earthquakes may now be given.

The earliest earthquake authentically recorded in India took place about the close of the year 893 A.D. or early in 894 A.D., when Daibul or Daipul, an important town on the coast of the Indian Ocean was severely shaken and about 150,000 persons lost their lives. As noted by Oldham a record of this earthquake appears both in the *Tárikhul Khulafá* (History of the Caliphs) and in *Alkámil-fi-l Tárikh*. According to him both these works mention the month of Shawwál (Hijra 280) as the date of occurrence. Since the month of Shawwal commenced 90 days before the 13th of March 894 A.D. that is the 14th December 893, the date of this earthquake is fixed by Oldham about the close of A.D. 893 or early 894 A.D.

6th July 1505.—This earthquake affected Afghanistan and Northern India. It is recorded that great fissures appeared in many parts and there were extensive landslips causing much damage and loss of life. In one day as many as thirty-three shocks were felt and continued for a whole month. Oldham mentions that this earthquake is recorded in the *Mir-át-ul-'Alam*, an unpublished work in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, in *Badáoní* (Bibliotheca Indica Vol. I, p. 319) in the Memoirs of Bábar (Erskines edition, p. 170) in *Firishtah* (Lucknow edition, p. 183) and its date is therefore authentically recorded.

The Province of Kashmir was shaken by an earthquake in 1552, but no details are available.

Several earthquakes of less intensity took place between the years 1618 and 1664. On the 26th of May, 1618, Bombay experienced an earthquake in which nearly two thousand lives were lost. The accompanying hurricane resulted in the destruction of several vessels. Lakhugar in Assam suffered an earthquake on the 7th February 1663. Shocks were felt in certain parts of eastern Bengal for a period of thirty-two days during the year 1668.

The next earthquake of great intensity which affected India occurred in 1668, between the dates 2nd—11th May. Its effect was so serious that Samáji or Samáwáni—a town of 30,000 inhabitants sank into the ground. A record of this appears in the *Ma'asir-i' A'lamgiri* (Edit. Bibl. Indica, p. 74).

Following this terrible catastrophe there was a period of comparative quiescence of about 50 years. Upper India was however shaken by an earthquake on the '14 Muharam of Aurangzib's 12th year' (Mir-át-ul-'Alam, an unpublished work of Bakhtiwar Khan) that is, the 4th of June 1669. This earthquake was accompanied by a big shower of meteors, which, it is reported, falling into a lake caused its waters to overflow!

Kashmir and Attock were affected by shocks on 22nd June 1669 and 23rd June 1669 respectively, but not much damage appears to have been done.

A severe earthquake shook Delhi on Friday, the 17th of July 1720, at about mid-day and was accompanied by considerable damage to the fortress, Fatehpur Mosque and other property, as well as loss of life. It is reported that comparatively severe shocks continued for more than a month, so much so that the population of Delhi had to sleep out of doors during this period!

A violent earthquake accompanied by a hurricane of great intensity occurred in Calcutta and the delta of the Ganges in October 1737. It is reported that 20,000 craft plying on the Ganges were cast away, the steeple of a church sank completely into the ground, and 300,000 people lost their lives. It is further reported that 60 ton barques were blown two leagues up the river!

Bengal, Burma and the Arakan coast were affected on 2nd April 1762. In fact it is reported that the emergence of the Arakan coast from the sea is due to this earthquake, but that is an obvious exaggeration, though partial elevation of the coastal strip probably occurred. It is stated that oysters were found attached to rocks forty feet above ground level. Near Chittagong 60 square miles of land sank permanently under water.

Several shocks of varying intensity occurred in different parts of India—Calcutta, Kashmir, Ongole and the upper reaches of the Ganges between 13th July 1762 and 22nd May 1803, but they were not of much importance.

A violent earthquake took place on 1st Sept. 1803, affecting Mathura, Calcutta, Garhwal, Kumaon and Delhi. At Mathura the domes of several mosques erected by Ghazi Khan sank into the ground. Several villages were swallowed up in Garhwal.

This earthquake is noted for the fact that the upper portion of the famous Qutab Minar fell as a result of it, though it is stated that the Minar was also struck by lightning.

16th June 1819.—This was one of the worst earthquakes experienced in India. Its effect was the severest in Cutch, the chief town of which—Bhuj—was completely ruined and 2,000 persons perished. Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Poona were all affected.

In the western region of Cutch the town of Sindree and the neighbouring area was submerged as a result of tidal waves. A tract 15 miles wide was raised in front of a branch of the Indus and the river had to cut a fresh channel across it. This ridge is known to the local inhabitants as Allah Band, or God's Embankment.

One very severe shock followed by minor ones occurred on 29th October 1826 and resulted in several houses falling in Khatmandu and Patan, in Nepal.

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1827 *Sept.* (*before* 26*th Sept.* 1827).—The fort of Kolitaran, near Lahore, was destroyed and about 1,000 persons lost their lives. It is stated that a hill falling into the river Ravi resulted in extensive floods.

6th June 1828.—There is record of at least eighty earthquakes affecting the Indian region between the aforementioned date and the year 1839, but of these only two are worth mention, namely, the one that shook the vale of Kashmir on 6th June 1828 and the other that affected Nepal and the eastern and central region, Northern India. In Kashmir alone over a thousand persons lost their lives and for at least two months following the earthquake the number of shocks was as high as one to two hundred per day!

26th August 1833.—Felt in Khatmandu (Nepal) and North Bihar. In Khatmandu alone 100 houses were levelled to the ground and a similar fate overtook other places. There was continuous agitation for full 24 hours.

An earthquake of great intensity affected Burma, more particularly Amarapura and Ava, on 23rd March 1839. It is reported that shocks continued for four or five days, every fifteen to thirty minutes. 200—400 lives were lost and pagodas and other buildings in Ava, Amarapura and Sagaing suffered heavily.

19th February 1842.—Lasted for about three minutes in Kabul and affected Peshawar, Jallalabad, etc. It was very destructive at Peshawar and one-third of the town of Jallalabad was destroyed. Hot springs at Sonah became cold and the amount of water also diminished. The area affected was about 216,000 square miles. The epicentral area was probably near Jallalabad.

Numerous later earthquakes which occurred in different parts of the Indian region do not call for much attention as they were of minor importance. Two earthquakes which affected the Deccan in March and April 1843 may be here recorded, for the Deccan, being a stable landmass, is rarely affected by earthquakes of any intensity, Sholapur, Maktal, Singrurgarh, Bellary, Kurnool. Belgaum were all affected and much damage was done. This is the only earthquake known in the Deccan which caused considerable damage. The epicentre was near Bellary.

Severe shocks, local in their effect, occurred in Upper Sind on 24th January 1852. Fort Kahan was completely ruined and about 350 persons were killed.

24th August 1858.—Burma was affected, but the shocks were not of great intensity. False Island situated south-east of Cheduba Island (18° 38′ N: 93 55½′ E) disappeared entirely under the Ocean. The same earthquake affected the Punjab and Bengal, but very little damage was done.

10th January 1869.—Experienced in Assam (Cachar), total area where shocks were felt was 250,000 square miles.

A severe earthquake occurred in the Bay of Bengal on the morning of 31st December 1881. The radius of the area affected was about 800 miles, and the total area over which the shock was felt was in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000 square miles, most of it being sea. It was felt at Gaya, Hazaribagh, Akra, Ootacamund and Calicut in India, and in Burma at Akyab where it was followed by the eruption of a mud volcano in Ramri. The northernmost point affected was near Monghyr.

30th May 1885.—This earthquake, although comparatively not so severe, resulted in heavy loss of life and about 3,000 persons perished in Kashmir. The epicentre was a few miles west of Srinagar. The radius of felt area was 300—450 miles, the total area affected being about 110,000 square miles.

14th July 1885.—The epicentre of this earthquake was north-west of Dacca. It was felt violently throughout Bengal, but extended also into Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam. The area affected was approximately 230,400 square miles.

20th December 1892.—This was felt over the greater part of Baluchistan, and was connected with an old fault line that runs along the foot of the Kojak range in a N.N.E. direction. The foot of the range is marked by a depression and numerous springs which are indicative of the fault. It is interesting to note that as a result of this earthquake the area west of the fault subsided about one foot and moved southward about 2½ feet! The earthquake was, however, local in its effects.

The worst earthquake which has affected Assam and probably the greatest within historic times occurred on 12th June 1897. Stone buildings in Shillong, Goalpara, Gauhati, Nowgong and Sylhet were almost entirely destroyed everywhere and Calcutta was seriously affected. Over 1,600 lives were lost and the earthquake was felt in an area of 1,730,000 square miles. The earthquake was caused by a "movement along a thrust-plane or thrust-planes, and along secondary thrust and fault-planes, which had a maximum length of about 200 miles and a maximum width of about 50 miles." This movement was due to the relief of differential strains set up in the interior of the earth.

The district of Kangra in the Punjab suffered heavily on 4th April 1905, more particularly because the shocks occurred early in the morning when people were still asleep. There was heavy loss of life—20,000 persons having perished. The area affected was 1,625,000 square miles. Kangra and Dharamsala were completely destroyed. The main shock was from north to south, followed by an equally severe one from south to north. The earthquake is ascribed to movement along one of the reverse faults of the Himalayas.

21st October 1909.—This earthquake affected the Kachhi plain, Baluchistan. Considerable damage was done and over 200 lives were lost. The radius of the felt area was about 15—45 miles. The elongated epicentre was N.W.—S.E. in direction. The earthquake was presumably due to the presence of a fault, though, the area being covered with alluvium, this is more or less conjectural.

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A violent earthquake occurred over the greater part of the Northern and Southern Shan States on 21st May 1912, and was felt practically over the whole of Burma, Siam and Yunnan. An area of 125,000 square miles was affected. Shocks continued the following day and were followed on the 23rd May by a severe shock which was felt over an area of 375,000 square miles. Numerous after shocks continued in May, June, July and August, when they finally ceased. The epicentre was close to the great Kyaukkyan fault in the Northern Shan States.

No severe earthquake is recorded during the six years following the last earthquake in Burma, but a violent shock was felt on 8th July 1918 and affected Eastern Bengal, Assam, Burma, North-west India as far as Lahore. It was most strongly felt in Srimangal (Assam) where many tea-estates were ruined. The total area over which it was felt was 800,000 square miles. This earthquake was due to subsidence along a fault. It was accompanied by pouring out of sand, mud and water from fissures created in the ground.

17*th December* 1927.—Was experienced in Rangoon, but very little damage was done. Affecting as it did a big commercial city like Rangoon its importance cannot be denied. Investigation appears to show that the shock was due to " forces of uplift causing movement along lines of weakness below the deltaic alluvium." Although the area is covered with alluvium and direct observations are not possible, the probability of such a zone of weakness existing in the neighbourhood of the town must be accepted.

The areas around Rawalpindi, Peshawar and Attock are regarded as very unstable, as one big fault and numerous smaller ones are located in this region. The earthquake on 1st February 1929 in the North-West Himalayas was at first thought to be connected with these faults. But it has been shown that the focus of this earthquake lay at a considerable depth—160 *klms.* Which is a point of interest, for it shows that the shocks were not connected with any surface features such as faults. The epicentre was situated about 25 miles north-west of Abbottabad. Some damage was done to property and a few lives were lost.

8*th August* 1929.—This earthquake, which affected the small town of Swa in Burma, was connected with several of the later earthquakes that occurred in different parts of Burma—the Pegu earthquake of 5th May 1930, the Podo earthquakes of July to December 1930 and the Pyu disaster of 4th December 1930. The epicentral area was quite small and lay about 6 miles to the north-west of Swa. Damage was done to railway lines and bridges. Loaded trucks were lifted off the track and thrown to one side. The shocks were due to movement along a fault in the Tertiary rocks, more or less parallel to the great fault which is known as the Boundary Fault.

A violent shock occurred at about 8-15 P.M. on 5th May 1930, and practically levelled the whole town of Pegu. About 550 lives were lost and considerable damage was done to property in Rangoon as well. The actual area affected was about 220,000 square miles. This earthquake came without any preliminary warning and lasted only 30 seconds. The earlier Burmese earthquake previously mentioned was presumably a forerunner of the present one and did not indicate the dying out of still earlier movements. It is thought that the movement was connected with the boundary faults of the Shan Plateau, which was accentuated by the forward movement of *terra firma* into the gulf of Martaban.

Assam was shaken by a severe earthquake on 3rd July 1930, after about 12 years of comparative quiescence. The total area affected was about 350,000 square miles. The town of Dhubri suffered considerable damage, but fortunately no loss of life occurred. This is probably due to the fact that many houses are built of 'flexible superstructure supporting light, often galvanised iron roofs' and at that time of the year many persons were not sleeping inside their houses. The earthquake was probably due to weakness at the foot of the Assam range, movement along which zone was assisted by the rapid denudation of the mountains, which presumably upset the equilibrium.

3*rd/4th December* 1930.—Several severe shocks were felt between 10-15 P.M. and 1-22 A.M. in Pyu, Burma. Most of the brick buildings were destroyed and about 30 persons lost their lives. The shocks were felt over an area of approximately 220,000 square miles.

27*th August* 1931.—This was one of the worst of the Baluchistan earthquakes, and about 200 lives were lost. It was preceded on the 25th by an earlier earthquake the epicentre of which was near Sharigh. The March earthquake was felt over an area of 370,000 square miles. Both these earthquakes were connected with the sharp bends of the Suleiman, Bugti and Kirthar hills for such bends are regions of strain where earth movements are likely to occur.

15*th January* 1934.—This, the North Bihar earthquake, is still fresh in our minds. It was one of the most violent earthquakes that have affected India. It is estimated that over 10,000 lives were lost and several crores worth of property was damaged. Sitarmarhi, Madhubani, Monghyr, Patna, Jamalpur, Muzaffarpur, Darjeeling, etc., and the Nepal valley suffered heavily. The epicentre of this earthquake ran from near Motihari through Sitamarhi to Madhubani. The total area over which it was felt was 1,900,000 square miles. The earthquake is attributed to faults underlying the alluvium. It is fortunate that it occurred in the afternoon (about 2-15 P.M.), for had it occurred at night it would have been one of the worst of such disasters experienced upon the earth.

31*st May* 1935.—The Quetta earthquake is one of the latest of the more violent catastrophies that have overtaken the Indian region. This can be estimated from the fact that 25,000 lives perished and damage to private property, Railway lines, etc., ran into several crores. The town of Quetta was practically destroyed and the area affected was about 100,000 square miles. The causes leading to these earthquakes are unknown, but the focus was probably shallow. The earthquake is probably connected with the sharp bend in the hill ranges near Quetta.

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The frequency of aftershocks of the Quetta earthquake of May 1935, according to the Geological Survey of India, appears to be considerably diminished, but several sharp shocks were felt during the year in the Assam seismic area, including those of 16th January at about 18.45 hours and of 21st March at 21.45 hours, Indian standard time.

The last severe earthquake to be experienced in India occurred in the Hindu Kush on 14th November 1937, and was felt throughout the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, as well as largely over the Punjab, United Provinces, northern Sind and Baluchistan. Severe shocks were felt at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Kangra, Chitral and Drosh, and considerable damage was done. No loss of life was reported.

Although minor earthquakes have been reported from different parts of India later than November 1937, none of these has caused damage or loss of life. Details of some of these are given below.

5th January 1938.—Two shocks were felt at Drosh in the Chitral District, North-West Frontier Province. Another shock of the same intensity was felt on the 7th January, but there was no damage or loss of life.

14th April 1938.—An earthquake shock was felt at Monywa in the Lower Chindwin district, Burma, at 7–47 a.m. Cracks appeared in the walls of several buildings, but there was no loss of life.

3rd May 1938.—Two shocks were felt at intervals of about five seconds at Shillong in Assam, at 10-21 p.m. The shocks lasted for about 40 seconds. There was very little damage to property and no loss of life.

16th August 1938.—Shocks were experienced in the Upper Chindwin district, Burma, and were felt over a fairly wide area. The shocks, which lasted about 30 seconds, seem to have been severe at Kalemyo. *Pucca* buildings and Pagodas tumbled down, but there was no loss of life. Smaller shocks were also felt at Mawlaik, Paungbyin, Mingin, Indaw, Kalewa, Homalin, Tabyin, etc.

7th February 1939.—Two shocks were felt at Drosh in Chitral at intervals of two seconds, but there was neither material damage nor loss of life.

Reports received by the Geological Survey of India from various parts of India and Burma show that 82 earthquake shocks were felt in 1937 in India. With the exception of the rather severe shock of 14th November, which originated in the Hindu Kush region and affected a considerable tract of north-west India, the rest were of slight intensity, unattended by any damage to buildings or persons.

Regionally the shocks were distributed as follows:—

Burma, 28; north-eastern India, including Sikkim, Nepal and Tibet, 31; north-western India, including Kashmir, Chitral and Baluchistan, 21; and Peninsular India, 2.

The epicentre of the shock of 14th November 1937 has been located in the Hindu Kush mountains, north-west of Drosh, in Chitral. This has been deduced from observers' reports and from seismographic records available from the Meteorological Observatories at Bombay, Agra, Calcutta and Kodaikanal. This shock was felt at such distant places as Kabul, Dehra-Dun, Simla, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan and Roorkee.

At least sixty earthquake shocks were felt in India during the year 1939. Fortunately all these shocks, without exception, were of slight intensity and caused neither loss of life nor serious damage to property.

About twenty of these shocks affected the unstable Assam region, of which four were felt at Dhubri, six at Gauhati and a like number at Shillong. Kashmir, Drosh (Chitral State), Quetta, Rawalpindi, Gilgit, Lahore, Shikarpur (Cutch), Peshawar, Begumpet (Hyderabad State) and many other towns experienced shocks during the year.

It is unnecessary to give details of the large number of shocks felt during 1939 for most of these were of minor importance. Mention must, however, be made of the earthquake of 21st November, 1939, which was felt at Jammu, Mianwali, Dehra Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Ralwalpindi, Srinagar, Dalhousie, Kabul, Gilgit, Skardu, etc. Its epicentre was in the Hindu Kush range, being situated at 36° N. 75.5° E. Its focal depth was 200 KM.

The intensity of this earthquake at Srinagar and Gilgit was VII on the Mercali scale. At Srinagar three shocks were felt at intervals of 10 seconds each. Cracks developed in the walls of the Observatory and other buildings in the city. At Gilgit, which suffered three shocks at intervals of 2 seconds each, boulders slipped down from the surrounding mountains and dust spread all over the valley.

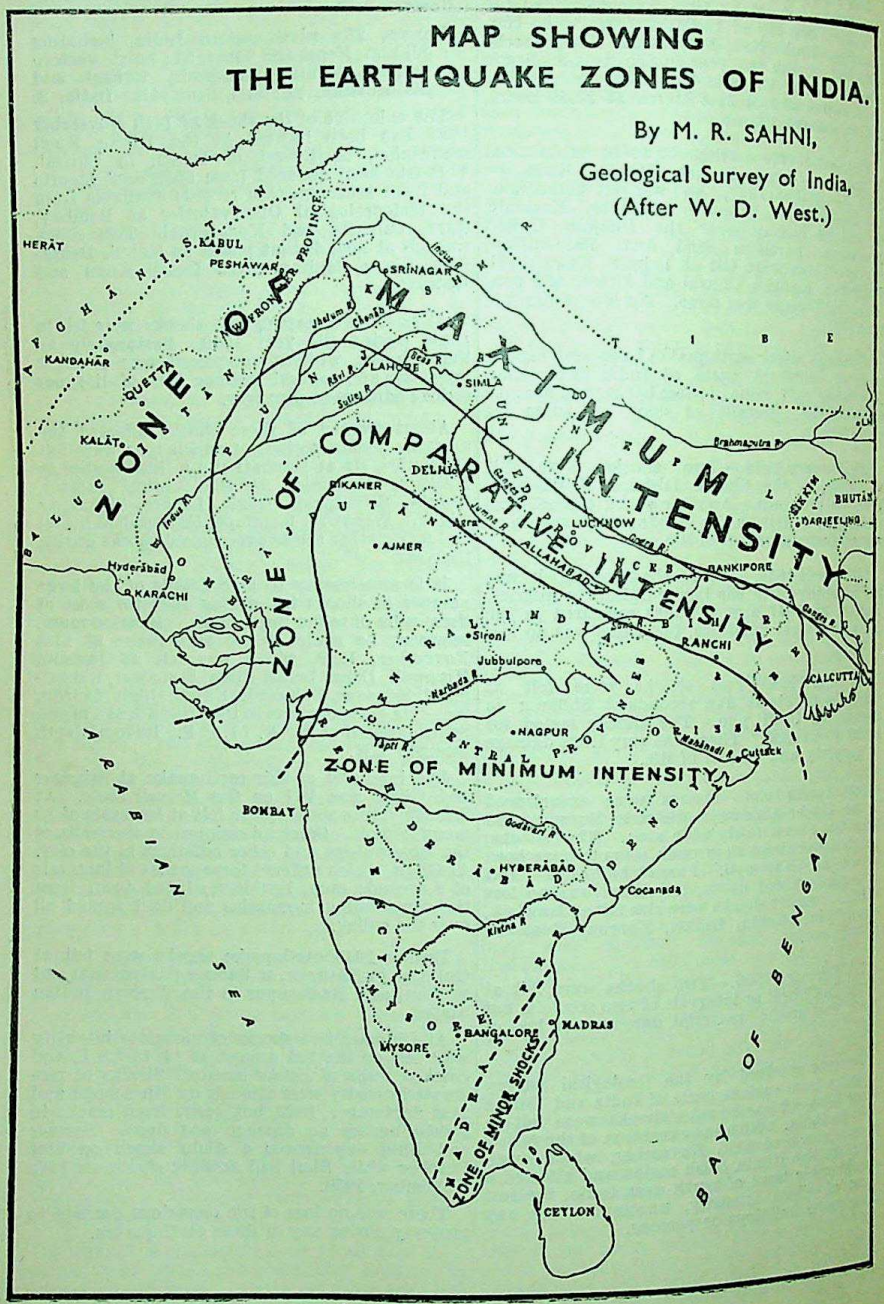
During 1940 earthquake shocks were felt at Gulmarg in Kashmir, at Barmer (Rajputana) and at Bhuj and Radhanpur in the Western Indian States.

At Gulmarg two shocks of moderate intensity were felt on the 3rd August at 14.45 I.S.T. and cracked walls of *kutcha* houses. Shocks of moderate intensity were also felt on 8th August and 21st September, 1940, but apart from cracks in *kutcha* houses no damage was done. Barmer and Bhuj experienced a slight shock on 31st October while Bhuj had another shock on 13th November, 1930.

There was no loss of life or serious damage to property during any of these earthquakes.

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Posts and Telegraphs.

POST OFFICE.

The control of the Posts and Telegraphs of India is vested in an officer designated Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs whose office is attached to the Department of Communications of the Government of India. For the efficient working of the Department there is a Financial Adviser, Communications. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the postal side of one Senior Deputy Director-General, one Deputy Director-General (postal services) and eight Assist. Deputy Directors-General.

For postal purposes, the Indian Empire is divided into eight circles namely, Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Central, Madras, Punjab and North-West Frontier, United Provinces and Sind and Baluchistan. Each of the first seven is in charge of a Postmaster-General and the Sind and Baluchistan Circle is controlled by a Director, Posts & Telegraphs. The Central Circle comprises roughly the Central Provinces and the Central India and Rajputana Agencies. With effect from 1-4-1937 Burma Circle was separated from the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Administration, and it started its career under a separate administration under the new Government of Burma.

The Heads of Circles are responsible to the Director-General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles, including those connected with the conveyance of mails by railways, inland steamers, and air services. All the Postmasters-General are provided with Deputy and Assistant Postmasters-General while in the Sind and Baluchistan Circle, the Director is assisted by two Assistant Directors. The eight Postal Circles are divided into Divisions, each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of officials styled Inspectors.

Generally there is a head post office at the headquarters of each revenue district and other post offices in the same district are usually subordinate to the head office for purposes of accounts. The Postmasters of the Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras General Post Offices and of the larger of the other head post offices are directly under the Postmasters-General. The Presidency Postmasters have one or more Inspecting Postmasters subordinate to them. When the duties of the Postmaster of a head office become so onerous that he is unable to perform them fully himself a Deputy Postmaster is appointed to relieve him of some of them, and if still further relief is required, one or more Assistant Postmasters are employed. The more important of the offices subordinate to the head office are designated sub-offices and are usually established only in towns of some importance. Sub-offices transact all classes of postal business with the public, submit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate incorporating therein the accounts of their branch offices, and frequently have direct dealings with Government local sub-treasuries. The officer in charge of such an office works it either single-handed or with the assistance of one or more clerks according to the amount of business.

Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages, and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small pay or of extraneous agents, such as school-masters, shop-keepers, land-holders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small remuneration.

The audit work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, who is an officer of the Finance Department of the Government of India and is not subordinate to the Director-General. The Accountant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountants-General, all of whom, with the necessary staff of clerks, perform at separate headquarters the actual audit work of a certain number of postal circles.

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in force since 1883, a large number of sub-post offices and a few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their postal work and are known by the name of combined offices. The policy is to increase telegraph facilities everywhere and especially in towns by opening a number of cheap telegraph offices working under the control of the Post Office.

The **Inland Tariff** (which is applicable to Aden, Nepal, Ceylon and Portuguese India except as indicated below) is as follows:—

	When the postage is prepaid.	When the postage is wholly unpaid.	When the postage is insufficiently prepaid.
Letters.	Anna. Pies.		
Not exceeding one tola	1 3	Double the prepaid rate (chargeable on delivery).	Double the deficiency (chargeable on delivery).
And every additional tola	0 6		
Book and pattern packets.			
For the first five or fraction thereof	0 0		
For every additional two and a half tolas, or fraction thereof, in excess of five tolas	0 3		

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Postcards.

Single	9 pies.
Reply	1 anna 6 pies

(The postage on cards of private manufacture must be prepaid in full. Reply postcards cannot be sent to Nepal.)

Parcels (prepayment compulsory).

Parcels not exceeding 12½ seers (1,000 tolas) in weight:—

	Rs. a.
Not exceeding 40 tolas	0 4
For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight	0 4

Registration is compulsory in the case of parcels weighing over 440 tolas.

All parcels to Aden should be registered. There is no parcel service to Nepal. These rates are not applicable to parcels for Ceylon and Portuguese India.

Registration fee.	Rs. a.
For each letter, postcard, book or pattern packet, or parcel to be registered	3

Ordinary Money Order fees.

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 ..	0 2
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	0 4
On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 upto Rs. 600	0 4

for each complete sum of Rs. 25, and 4 annas for the remainder; provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas.

In the case of money orders for Ceylon and Portuguese India, the rates prescribed for foreign rupee money orders are applicable. There is no money order service to Nepal.

Telegraphic money order fees.—The same as the fees for ordinary money orders *plus* a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland (the cost of the telegraphic advice to Aden and Ceylon in respect of those countries) telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message. In addition to the above a supplementary fee of two annas is levied on each telegraphic money order.

There is no telegraphic money order service to Nepal or Portuguese India. In the case of Ceylon the telegraph charge is calculated at the rates shown below:—

Express—Rs. 2-2-0 for the first 12 words and 3 annas for each additional word.

Ordinary.—Re. 1-1-0 for the first 12 words and 2 annas for each additional word.

Value-payable fees.—These are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders.

Insurance fees.	Rs. a.
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 100	0 3
Where the value insured exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 150	0 4
Where the value insured exceeds Rs. 150 but does not exceed Rs. 200	0 5
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 200 and upto Rs. 1,000	0 2
For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 1,000	0 1

As regards Aden, Ceylon and Portuguese India see Foreign Tariff.

Acknowledgment fee.—For each registered article 1 anna.

The Foreign Tariff (which is not applicable to Aden, to Ceylon, to Nepal or to Portuguese India except as indicated below), is as follows:—

Letters.—To Aden, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India—Indian inland rates. To Burma—2 annas for the first tola and 1 anna for every additional tola or part thereof.

To all other countries.—3½ annas for the first ounce and 2 annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight.

Postcards, Single .. .. .. 2 annas.

,, Reply .. .. .. 4 annas.

Postcards to Burma: Single 1 anna and reply .. .. 2 annas.

Printed Papers.—¾ anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight.

Business Papers.—For a packet not exceeding 10 ounces in weight .. .. 3½ annas.

For every additional 2 ounces or part of that weight .. .. ¾ anna.

Samples.—1½ annas for first 4 ounces and ¾ anna per 2 ounces thereafter.

Printed Papers, Business Papers and Samples.—To Burma, 9 pies for the first five tolas and 6 pies for every additional 5 tolas or part of that weight.

Parcels.

Parcel postage varies for different countries as shown in the Foreign Post Directory included in the Post and Telegraph Guide. Information relating to the rates of postage on parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is given below:—

(i) Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs. in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office, the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows:—

For parcel	*Via* Gibraltar. Rs. a. p.	Overland. Rs. a. p.
Not over 3 lbs.	1 8 0	1 13 6
Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs.	2 12 0	3 1 6
,, 7 ,, ,, 11 ,,	3 15 0	4 2 6
,, 11 ,, ,, 22	6 3 0	7 3 0

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These parcels are delivered by the post office and the postage paid carries them to destination.

(*ii*) Parcels which exceed 11 lbs. but which do not exceed 50 lbs. (the maximum allowed) in weight are forwarded from India through the medium of the P. & O. S. N. Co., and are delivered at destination under arrangements made by that Company. The postage charge applicable to such parcels is twelve annas for each pound, or fraction of a pound. The parcels are delivered free of charge *within a radius of one mile from the Company's Head Office in London;* if addressed to any place beyond that radius, carrier's charges are levied from the addressees on delivery. Parcels thus forwarded through the P. & O. S. N. Co. cannot be insured during transit *beyond* India, but must, if they contain coin, etc., be insured *during transit in India.* No acknowledgment of delivery can be obtained in respect of these parcels, nor can such parcels be transmitted to Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the value payable system.

Limits of Weight.

Letters.—4 lbs. 6 oz.

Printed Papers and Business Papers—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, British Australasian Colonies, Hong-kong, Malaya [the Straits Settlements, (including Labuan-British) and the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri-Sembilan and Pahang], Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs.

To Aden or Ceylon—No limit.

To all other destination—4 lbs. 6 oz.

Samples—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Burma, Hong-kong, Malaya, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs.

To Aden or Ceylon—200 tolas.

To all other destinations—1 lb. 2 oz.

Parcels.—11 lbs. or 20 lbs.

Limits of Size.

Letters—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Printed Papers and Business Papers—To Aden and Ceylon—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter.

To all other destinations—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Note.—Printed papers sent open, *i.e.*, without a cover or wrapper in the form of cards, whether folded or not should not measure less than 4 inches in length and 2½ inches in width.

Samples.—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Burma, Ceylon, Hong-kong, Malaya, the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 39 inches in length *plus* twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

To all other destinations—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches any one direction. If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Money Orders.—To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency, the rates of commission are as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 ..	0	3
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	0	6
On any sum exceeding Rs. 25	0	6

for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 6 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn sterling, the rates are as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
On any sum not exceeding £1	0	4
,, ,, exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2	0	7
,, ,, ,, £2 ,, ,, £3	0	10
,, ,, ,, £3 ,, ,, £4	0	13
,, ,, ,, £4 ,, ,, £5	1	0
,, ,, ,, £5	1	0

for each complete sum of £5 and 1 rupee for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1, the charge for it shall be 4 annas; if it does not exceed £2, the charge shall be 7 annas; if it does not exceed £3, the charge shall be 10 annas; and if it does not exceed £4, the charge shall be 13 annas.

Registration fee.

For each letter, post-card & packet of printed or business papers and samples .. 3 annas.

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only).

For insurance of letters and parcels to Aden and Ceylon and of letters to Portuguese India—Insurance fees mentioned under "Inland Tariff."

For insurance of letters and parcels to Burma, British Somaliland, Mauritius, Seychelles, and parcels to Portuguese India.

	Annas
Where the value insured is not exceed Rs. 180	4½
For every additional Rs. 180 or fraction thereof	4½

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For insurance of letters and parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to British Possessions and Foreign countries (other than those mentioned above) to which insurance is available.

	Annas
Where the value insured does not exceed £12	4½
For every additional £12 or fraction thereof	4½

Acknowledgment fee.—3 annas for each registered article. 1 anna in the case of registered article addressed to Aden, Ceylon or Portuguese India.

Air Mails.—Letters, postcards and packets can be sent by air in the inland post as well as to certain foreign countries on payment of special Air Mail fees. Such letters can be registered. Insured articles cannot be sent by Air Mail except to Burma and Ceylon. The Inland Air fees are as follows :—

(*i*) For a postcard .. 6 pies *plus* ordinary postage.

(*ii*) For a letter and packet.. 1 anna for each tola or part thereof *plus* ordinary postage.

For Air fees to foreign countries, *see* the *Post and Telegraph Guide.*

Magnitude of Business in the Post Office :— At the close of 1939-40, there were 118,020 Post & Telegraph officials, 24,741 post offices and 158,240 miles of mail lines. During the year, 1,255 million articles, including 39.3 million registered articles were posted ; stamps worth Rs. 66.4 millions were sold for postal purposes ; about 42 million money orders of the total value of Rs. 758 millions were issued ; 846 thousands of Indian Postal orders to the value of Rs. 30 lakhs were sold ; a sum of Rs. 140 millions were collected for tradesman and others on V. P. articles, about 2.6 million insured articles valued at 773 millions of rupees were handled. Customs duty aggregating over 5.7 million was realised on parcels and letters from abroad ; pensions amounting to about Rs. 17.2 millions were paid to Indian Military pensioners and nearly 17,000 lbs. of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March 1940, there were 4,583,000 Savings Bank Accounts with a total balance of Rs. 783.2 millions and 100,700 Postal Life Insurance Policies with an aggregate assurance of Rs. 200 millions.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Telegraphs.—Up to 1912 the telegraph system in India was administered as a separate department by an officer designated Director-General of Telegraphs who worked in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry. In that year it was decided to vest the control of Posts and Telegraphs in a single officer as an experimental measure with a view to the eventual amalgamation of the two Departments.

In pursuance of this policy an experimental amalgamation of the two services was introduced in the Burma and Central Circles from the 1st July 1912. The fundamental principles of this scheme which followed closely the system in force in the United Kingdom and several other European countries were that the traffic and engineering work of the Telegraph Department should be separated, the former branch of work in each Circle being transferred to the Postmaster-General assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General and a suitable number of attached officers and the engineering branch being controlled by a Director of Telegraphs. Subordinate to this officer there were several Divisional Superintendents who were assisted by a number of attached officers.

In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the two Departments was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and introduced from 1st April. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the engineering (including wireless) side of a Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, with one Deputy Chief Engineer, and two Asstt. Chief Engineers. For traffic work there is a Deputy Director-General, with two Assistant Deputy Directors-General. In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced follows closely on the lines of the experimental one referred to above. For telegraph engineering purposes India was divided up into five Circles, each in charge of a Director. These five Circles are divided into eighteen Divisions each of which is in charge of a Divisional Engineer. On the 1st July 1922 Sind and Baluchistan Circle was formed with its headquarters at Karachi. This Circle is in charge of a Director of Posts and Telegraphs. On the 31st March 1924 there were 7 Circles and 20 Divisions. With a view to complete fusion of the three branches of work, the engineering work of the Bombay and Central Circles was brought under the control of the respective Postmaster-General in 1925 and this unification proved an unqualified success and was gradually extended to other Circles. The fusion was completed in March 1930. The telegraph traffic and the engineering branches in the Circles are now controlled by the Postmasters-General.

The audit work of the Telegraph Department is, like that of the Post Office, entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, assisted by a staff of Deputy and Assistant Accountants-General.

With effect from 1-4-1937 Burma Circle was separated from the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Administration. It now forms part of the Government of Burma which started its independent career on and from that date.

Inland Telegrams and Tariff.—Telegrams sent to or received from places in India or Burma or Ceylon are classed as Inland telegrams. The tariff for Inland telegrams is as follows :—

	For delivery in India. *Private and State.* Express. Rs. a.	Ordinary. Rs. a.
Minimum charge	1 4	0 10
Each additional word over 8..	0 2	0 1

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	For delivery in Burma. *Private and State.* Express.	Ordinary.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Minimum charge	2 6	1 3
Each additional word over 8	0 4	0 2

	For delivery in Lhasa (Tibet). *Private and State.*		For delivery in Ceylon. *Private and State.*	
	Express.	Ordinary.	Express.	Ordinary.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Minimum charge.	1 10	0 13	2 2	1 1
Each additional word over 12..	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 2

The address is charged for.

Additional charges.

Minimum for reply-paid telegram .. .. — Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram.

Notification of delivery — Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram.

Multiple Address telegrams, each 100 words or less in each copy beyond the first .. .. 4 annas.

Colation .. .. .. One half of the charge for an ordinary telegram of same length.

	Rs.
For acceptance of an Express telegram during the hours when an office is closed. If both the offices of origin and destination are closed ..	2
If only one of the offices is closed.	1
If the telegram has to pass through any closed intermediate office an additional fee in respect of each such office.	1

Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships—per telegram .. .. .. — The usual inland charge *plus* a fixed fee of 8 ans.

Boat hire .. .. .. Amount actually necessary.

Press telegrams.	For delivery in India. Express.	Ordinary.	For delivery in Ceylon. Express.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Minimum charge ..	1 2	0 9	1 2
Each additional 5 words over 40 in respect of India, each additional four words over 32 in respect of Ceylon ..	0 2	0 1	0 2

The address is free.

Greetings Telegrams.—Greetings and messages of congratulations may be sent by telegram at reduced rates on occasions of (1) Christmas and New Year (2) Diwali (3) Birthday (4) Id (5) Conferment of Title (6) Marriage (7) Examination (8) Bijoya (9) Journeys (10) Elections and (11) Acknowledgment for greetings.

The charges payable will be 7 annas or 14 annas for each such telegram according to class, Ordinary or Express, consisting of not more than 6 words as follows:—

(*a*) 4 words in the addressee's name and address;

(*b*) 1 word as sender's name.

(*c*) The message consisting of Stock Phrases will be counted as one word.

Each additional word over 4 words in items (*a*) or 1 word in (*b*) will be charged at 1 anna for Ordinary and 2 annas for Express. In the message itself no additional word will be allowed.

Inland De Luxe Telegrams.—Senders of Greetings telegrams to or from offices in India may also use their own phraseology in such telegrams instead of using the Stock Phrases, on payment of 2 annas in addition to the charge appropriate to the class of message (Express or Ordinary).

This DE LUXE service is not applicable to telegrams for Burma.

The sender of a DE LUXE telegram should write before the address the special instruction =LX= which will not be charged for.

Foreign Tariff.—The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed. The rates per word for telegrams to countries in Europe, America, etc., are as follows:—

Cables are not now accepted to the following enemy or enemy-occupied countries.—Germany, Italy, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Luxemburg and France.

	Ordy.	Defd.	D.L.T.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Europe via I R C—			
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Ireland	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Belgium	1 2	0 9	0 6
Holland	1 2	0 9	0 6
Germany	1 4	0 10	0 7
Switzerland	1 4	0 10	0 7
Spain	1 4	0 10	0 7
France	1 3	0 9½	0 6½
Italy City of the Vatican.	1 5	0 10½	..
Other Offices	1 4	0 10	0 7
Norway	1 4	0 10	0 7
Bulgaria	1 5	0 10½	..
Russia	1 5	0 10½	0 7
Turkey	1 5	..	..
Czecho-Slovakia ..	1 5	0 10½	0 7
Union of South Africa and S W. Africa *via* I R C	0 13	0 6½	0 4½

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America via I R C—	Ordy. Rs. a.	Defd. Rs. a.	D.L.T. Rs. a.
N. A. Cables.			
Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, etc. *via* I. R. C.- Imperial	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Manitoba *via* I R C- Imperial	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Vancouver B.C. *via* I.R.C.- Imperial	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
New York, Boston, etc.	1 11	0 13½	0 9
Philadelphia, Washington, etc.	1 13	0 14½	0 10
Chicago	2 0	1 0	0 11
San Francisco, Seattle, etc.	2 3	1 1½	0 12
Buenos Aires	3 4	1 10	1 1½
Rio de Janeiro	3 2	1 9	1 1
Valparaiso	3 4	1 10	1 1½
Jamaica *via* I R C- Imperial	0 13	0 6½	0 4½
Havana	2 5	1 2½	0 12½

Urgent Telegrams—
Rate double of ordinary rate.

Daily Letter Telegrams—
One third ordinary rate with a minimum charge for 25 words.

Code telegrams are accepted at 3/5th of the ordinary rate. Code telegrams for countries within the British Empire are accepted at 2/3rds of the ordinary rate (*Vide clause* 425, *P. & T. Guide*).

Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices.

Usual rules apply regarding Registration, Reply Paid, etc.

Full lists published in Post and Telegraph Guide.

Radio-Telegrams.—For radio-telegrams addressed to ships at sea from offices in India and transmitted *via* the coast stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras or Port Blair the charge is thirteen annas per word ordinary) or eight annas per word (code) in early all cases.

The following are the charges (excluding supplementary charges) for radio-telegrams from offices in India transmitted *to ships at sea* through the coast stations mentioned in the preceding paragraph:—

	Total charge per word. Ordinary. Rs. a.	Code. Rs. a.
(1) All Government or Private Radio-telegrams, excepting those mentioned in (2) and (3) below ..	0 13	0 8
(2) Radio-telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War or Ships of the Royal Indian Navy ..	0 8	0 5
(3) Radio-telegrams to Spanish or Swedish ships ..	0 12	0 7½

The sender of a radio-telegram may prepay a reply. He must insert before the address the instruction "R. P." followed by mention in Rupees and annas of the amount prepaid, *e.g.*, R.P. 7-8. This expression counts as one word.

DAILY LETTER-TELEGRAMS.

Daily Letter-Telegrams in plain language, which are dealt with telegraphically throughout are accepted on any day of the week, and are ordinarily delivered to the addressee on the morning of the second day following the day of booking. They are subject to the conditions prescribed for Deferred Foreign telegrams with certain exceptions as stated below.

The charge for a Daily Letter-Telegram is ordinarily one-third of the charge for a full rate telegram of the same length and by the same route subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 25 words at such reduced rate including the indication DLT.

The late fee system does not apply to Daily Letter-Telegrams and such telegrams are not accepted during the closed hours of an office.

On Indian lines Daily Letter-Telegrams are transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams.

The only special services admitted in Daily Letter Telegrams are Reply paid, Poste Restante, Telegraph restante, Multiple addresses, de Luxe and telegraph redirection under orders of the addressee.

NIGHT LETTER TELEGRAMS.

Night Letter Telegrams (NLT) are accepted for all Empire countries, except Australasia, with which the Daily Letter Telegram Service (DLT) will remain in force, at the same rates and under the same conditions as prescribed for Daily Letter Telegrams, except as follows:—

(i) They will be delivered on the morning of the day following the day of booking.

(ii) The special instruction and the class prefix for Night Letter Telegrams will be NLT.

EMPIRE SOCIAL TELEGRAMS.

Empire Social Telegrams (GLT) conveying solely greetings, family news or non-commercial personal affairs can be availed of throughout the year at special reduced rates, for all Empire countries except Sudan.

Empire Social Telegrams (GLT) for the purpose of transmission and delivery to a territory or place to which NLT service is available is deferred until the morning of the day following the day of acceptance; where there is no NLT service but a DLT service is available, an Empire Social Telegram is deferred and delivered on the second day following the day of acceptance or as soon as possible thereafter. Minimum charge for an Empire Social Telegram is Rs. 3-6-0 for the first 12 words (excluding the Special Instruction-GLT-which will not be charged) and 4½ annas for every additional word.

The only Special Services admitted in Empire Social Telegrams are "Reply Paid" and "De Luxe."

Foreign De Luxe Telegrams.—Telegrams relating to happy events or greetings may be sent to certain foreign countries for delivery on an artistic form in an envelope of the same character. A supplementary charge of four

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annas per telegram in addition to the charge at the appropriate rate according to the class (*i.e.*, Urgent, Ordinary, Code, Deferred, DLT., etc.) is charged for such telegrams.

Greeting Telegrams.—Telegrams conveying Christmas and New Year wishes are accepted for most non-empire countries from the 14th of December to the 6th January inclusive at special reduced rates, subject to a minimum charge for 10 words per telegram. To all Empire countries except Sudan, such greetings may be conveyed by means of Empire Socials Telegrams.

Growth of Telegraphs:—At the end of 1897-98 there were 50,305 miles of line and 155,088 miles of wire and cable, as compared with 102,400 miles of line including cable and 637,100 miles of wire including conductors respectively, on the 31st March 1940. The numbers of departmental telegraph offices were 257 and 84, respectively, while the number of telegraph offices worked by the Post Office rose from 1634 to 4,086.

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures:—

		1897-98.	1939-40.
Inland ..	Private ..	4,107,270	14,204,867
	State ..	860,382	1,026,561
	Press ..	35,910	441,201
Foreign ..	Private ..	735,679	2,828,535
	State ..	9,896	48,743
	Press ..	5,278	61,374
		5,754,415	18,611,281

The outturn of the workshops during 1939-40 represented a total value of Rs. 19,68,000.

Wireless.—The total number of departmental Wireless Stations open at the end of 1939-40 was 22 of which only 3 booked telegrams direct from the public.

Six of these stations were for communication with ships at sea and thirteen worked as aeronautical stations in connection with regular air services.

Telephones.—On the 31st March 1940 the number of Departmental telephone exchanges was 282 with 26,729 straight line connections and 4,089 extension telephones. The number of telephone exchanges established by Telephone Companies was 24 with 54,935 telephones.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The capital outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department during and to the end of the year 1939-40 was Rs. 26,56,150 and Rs. 17,70,80,853 respectively. The receipts for the year ended 31st March 1940 amounted to Rs. 12,48,52,000 and charge (including interest on capital outlay) of Rs. 11,58,93,000, the result being a net gain Rs. 89,59,000.

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Public Health.

The history of the Public Health departments in India goes back for about sixty years. During that period great improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of the towns, though much remains to be done; but the progress of rural sanitation which involves the health of the great bulk of the population has been slow, and incommensurate with the thought and labour bestowed on the subject. "The reason lies in the apathy of the people and the tenacity with which they cling to domestic customs injurious to health. While the inhabitants of the plains of India are on the whole distinguished for personal cleanliness, the sense of public cleanliness has ever been wanting. Great improvements have been effected in many places; but the village house is still often ill-ventilated and over-populated: the village site dirty, crowded with cattle, choked with rank vegetation, and poisoned by stagnant pools; and the village tanks polluted, and used indiscriminately for bathing, cooking and drinking. That the way to improvement lies through the education of the people has always been recognised."

Of recent years the pace has been speeded up as education progressed, and funds were available. One of the greatest changes effected by the Reform Act of 1919 was the transfer of sanitation to the provinces making it a subject directly responsible to local control through Ministers. This condition continues under the Government of India Act of 1935. The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in a general review of health organisation in British India which he laid in January 1928, before the Interchange Study Tour organised for Medical Officers of Health from the Far Eastern Countries by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, concluded "that the State effort in regard to Health Organisation in British India is one of no mean importance, that it has evolved over a couple of centuries during which many mistakes in policy must be admitted, that it has provided the Officers and the stimulus necessary for laying the foundations of medical education, that it has tried to uphold the ethical standards of western medicine and that in whichever way it is regarded it is an effort of which no Government need be ashamed."

Vital Statistics.

India's birth rate in 1938 was more than twice that of England and Wales; her death rate was also more than twice that of England and Wales and nearly one and a half times that of Japan; and her infantile mortality rate was more than three times that of England and Wales and one and a half times that of Japan. "The information furnished for the great group of infectious diseases of world import, *i.e.*, plague, cholera, small-pox, yellow fever, typhus, malaria, and dysentery shows (says an earlier Public Health Report) that if we except typhus and yellow fever, India is one of the world's reservoirs of infection for the others and the main reservoir of infection for plague and cholera." The significance of these facts must, adds the Commissioner, be obvious to all who think: "Briefly their implication is that India's house, from the public health point of view, is sadly out of order and that this disorder requires to be attended to. It is not for India to say that so far as she is concerned prevention is impossible. If we think of the effect of sunlight on tubercle ridden children; of the effect of feeding on rickets, scurvy and beri-beri; of the way in which malaria, cholera, yellow fever, dengue, ankylos-tomiasis and filariasis can be and have been overcome we need have no fear in regard to India provided the necessary measures are put into operation." These observations are as true to-day as when they were made.

In June 1937 His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, inaugurated the Central Advisory Board of Health. This body had existed prior to 1923, when it was abolished on the recommendation of the Inchcape Retrenchment Committee. It has now been reconstituted on up-to-date lines, after consultation with the provinces, in a manner which brings it into conformity with the constitutional changes in the country. Its Chairman is the Member for Education, Health and Lands with the Government of India. Most of the provinces have nominated their Ministers in charge of Public Health as their representatives on the Board. The Public Health Commissioner with the Central Government is Secretary-Member and several expert officials and members of the Central Assembly are also nominated to the Board. The inaugural meeting was addressed by Lord Linlithgow, who declared that everywhere in India he discerned unmistakable signs of a growing consciousness of the value and significance of public health. His Excellency particularly drew attention to the conditions of urban housing and sanitation and the comments thereon of the Whitley Commission on Labour which reported in 1931.

Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign.

In December 1937 H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow inaugurated a nation-wide campaign against tuberculosis. A sum of Rs. 76 lakhs was subscribed and the Tuberculosis Association of India was formed, incorporating the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund and King George's Thanksgiving Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. Provincial and State Associations were subsequently affiliated with the Central Association from which in each case they received a quota of 95 per cent. of the monies subscribed in their areas.

By the end of 1940, much progress had been made in the organised campaign against Tuberculosis, a Central clinic had been opened at New Delhi and a sanatorium was nearing completion at Kasauli. The functions of the central body are to offer expert advice, assist co-ordination and standardised methods, educate the public by propaganda and promote research. The affiliated bodies undertake the establishment of hospitals and clinics and the carrying out of preventive work. Thus there is demarcation of spheres of activity and positive results may be expected to follow in the near future.

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The following table of vital statistics is taken from the Public Health Commissioner's latest annual report :—

Province.	Births (per mille).		Deaths (per mille).	
	1937.	1938.	1937.	1938.
British India	34·5	34·1	22.4	24·3
N. W. Frontier Province	29	28	19.9	21·3
Punjab	42	44	21.3	23·4
Delhi	45	48	23.8	23·4
U. P.	33	34	19.8	23·6
Bihar	32	32	21.0	21·8
Orissa	34	33	27.6	28·8
Bengal	33	29	23.6	25·0
C. P.	38	40	30.1	37·6
Bombay	38	39	25.4	27·9
Sind	18	18	11.1	11·3
Madras	36	36	22.3	21·6
Coorg	24	23	27.2	24·3
Assam	29	28	20.9	20·9
Ajmer-Merwara	37	35	29.8	25·1

Mortality during 1938.

Chief Causes of Mortality.—There are three main classes of fatal diseases: specific fevers, diseases affecting the abdominal organs, and lung diseases, Intestinal and skin parasites, ulcers and other indications of scurvy widely prevail. The table below shows the number of deaths from each of the principal diseases and from all other causes in British India and death rates per 1,000 during 1938 :—

Province.		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory Diseases.	Other causes.	Total.
British India.	D.	236,143	39,844	17,371	3,883,627	292,482	536,649	1,679,004	6,685,120
	R.	0·9	0·1	0·06	14·1	1·1	1·9	6·1	24.3
N.W.F.P. ..	D.	740	1,065	..	41,622	456	3,704	6,395	53,982
	R.	0·3	0·4	..	16·4	0·2	1·5	2·5	21.3
Punjab ..	D.	5,760	5,455	1	410,198	12,046	77,668	111,571	622,699
	R.	0·2	0·2	0·00	15·4	0·5	2·9	4·2	23.4
Delhi ..	D.	182	90	..	4,856	966	5,763	4,875	16,732
	R.	0.3	0·1	..	6·8	1·4	8·1	6·7	23·4
U. Provinces	D.	70,622	4,411	13,436	940,469	21,015	46,957	153,078	1,249,988
	R.	1·3	0·1	0·3	17·7	0·4	0·9	2·9	23·6
Bihar ..	D.	14,750	5,977	1,838	615,966	3,726	3,040	118,436	763,733
	R.	0·4	0·2	0·1	17·6	0·1	0·1	3·3	21·8
Orissa ..	D.	1,309	3,350	..	113,610	19,816	4,967	65,534	208,586
	R.	0·2	0·5	..	15·7	2·7	0·7	9·0	28.8
Bengal ..	D.	71,133	9,289	..	819,763	69,232	99,763	246,706	1,315,886
	R.	1·4	0·2	..	15·6	1·3	1·9	4·6	25.0
C. Provinces.	D.	45,332	409	535	322,404	42,793	54,137	163,691	629,301
	R.	2·7	0·02	0·03	19·2	2·6	3·2	9·8	37.6
Bombay ..	D.	3,813	4,355	406	186,363	34,242	125,618	192,590	547,387
	R.	0·2	0·2	0·02	9·5	1·7	6·4	9·9	27.9
Sind ..	D.	343	941	..	27,970	1,316	8,759	8,756	48,085
	R.	0·1	0·2	..	6·6	0·3	2·1	2·0	11.3
Madras ..	D.	10,252	2,273	1,155	282,708	74,064	96,420	565,180	1,032,052
	R.	0·2	0·05	0·02	5·9	1·5	2·0	11·9	21.6
Coorg. ..	D.	..	3	..	3,027	128	251	577	3,986
	R.	..	0·02	..	18·4	0·8	1·5	3·6	24·3
Assam ..	D.	11,907	1,649	..	105,687	11,925	6,874	39,725	177,767
	R	1·4	0·2	..	12·4	1·4	0·8	4·7	20.9
Ajmer-Merwara.	D.	..	577	..	8,984	757	2,728	1,890	14,936
	R.	..	1·0	..	15·1	1·3	4·6	3·1	25.1

Statistical health reports for all India are always inevitably submitted as belated owing to the number of provinces from which returns have to be collated.

D—Deaths. R—Rate P. M.

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The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in his preliminary report for the year 1939 states that the year was comparatively free from violent outbreaks of epidemic disease. Cholera which caused many deaths in 1938 in the provinces of Northern India, as the result of a wide dissemination of the infection following the Hardwar kumbhmela in April, prevailed to a much less extent in 1939. The N.-W-F. Province and Coorg were free from the disease while the Punjab and Sind recorded only 19 and three cholera deaths as against 5,760 and 343 in 1938. The Central Provinces and Assam also showed a considerable fall in cholera mortality, while the disease was prevalent in Bombay Presidency only in mild form. In Bengal, Bihar and the United Provinces, while the disease prevailed in epidemic form in certain areas, the available information suggests that the incidence of cholera was less in 1939 than in 1938.

Plague prevailed in epidemic form in the United Provinces, Bihar, the Central Provinces, Bombay and Madras Presidencies. The Central Provinces and Bombay reported increased incidence in 1939 while Madras experienced only a mild epidemic. In the other two provinces no abnormal rise in incidence was reported during 1939. Epidemic prevalence of small-pox was reported from the majority of the provinces. Bengal and Sind were exceptions, the incidence of the disease in 1939 having been less than during the previous year.

Under the existing system of registration in India, the majority of deaths are shown under certain large groups of causes such as "fevers," "respiratory diseases" and "other causes." The separation of the figures relating to the individual diseases contained in each group is impossible. No clear picture can therefore be obtained of the relative incidence from year to year of such diseases as cerebrospinal fever, tuberculosis or enteric fever.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD.

In the field of public health administration the most important event was the second meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Health in January 1939. This Board, which consists of the representatives of the Central Government, of provincial Governments and of certain Indian States, was inaugurated in June 1937 for the purpose of providing a forum for the discussion and formulation of public health policy. Within the short period of its existence it has already given proof of its usefulness. Mention may be made here of some of the valuable results of the joint consultations between the different governments which the existence of the Board has rendered possible during the past three years. The problems associated with the health of the mother and child are of supreme importance to every country and, in India, the high rates of child and maternal mortality place this branch of health work in the forefront of the national health programme. A special committee appointed by the Board reviewed the whole question and submitted a report, which has been approved by the Board and which should provide for many years a sound basis for the orderly development of maternity and child welfare work in this country.

The important part that festivals and large gatherings of pilgrims play in the spread of cholera is a subject of great concern to health authorities in India. While an improvement of the sanitation of the villages and towns through which the pilgrims pass is the most effective means of prevention, its realisation must be slow in view of the cost involved. Under the circumstances the most practical method of minimising the chance of the spread of cholera appears to be the provision of mass protection through anticholera inoculation. The possibilities of introducing a system of compulsory inoculation among pilgrims was investigated in 1939 by a special committee.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Repeated stress has been laid in the Health Commissioner's reports on the fact that public health cannot be regarded as an entity distinct from the general social and economic life of the community. It is, therefore, satisfactory that the advent of provincial autonomy and the conferment of extensive powers on Provincial Governments have been followed in many provinces by social legislation which will undoubtedly have far-reaching effects on the economic life and general well-being of the people. Agricultural indebtedness, land tenure and industrial problems, to cite a few examples, are all receiving serious attention and, in so far as legislative and administrative action goes to raise the standard of life, these measures will inevitably help in improving the standard of public health.

In order that there may be no undue feeling of pessimism, it should always be remembered that, less than a century ago, conditions in Great Britain were not much different from those found in India to-day and that, with respect to other countries, reduction of the general death rate below that at present recorded in India dates back to only a few years. There seems no reason why India should not accomplish what has been achieved in other parts of the world, if only organised effort is continued and if public support is given to that effort.

POPULATION PROBLEM

In successive reports Health Commissioners have drawn attention to the urgency and importance of the population problem and, as this question has such an important bearing on all others relating to national reconstruction and to public health in particular, no apology is needed for returning to the subject. No useful purpose is ever served by shutting one's eyes to indisputable facts. The subject is no academic one; it is, for instance, not merely a matter of the verification or otherwise in this country of the Malthusian doctrine of population outstripping the food supply in the presence of unrestricted multiplication of numbers. Available data may be insufficient for drawing definite conclusions, but it seems too optimistic to assume that the population problem is neither pressing nor deserving of serious study because of possible extensions of improved agricultural practice and the possible application of new scientific discoveries.

In India the low standard of living and the steadily growing population constitute a disquieting combination, but the resources of the

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country are immense and there is no need for despair so long as the different governments are determined so to organise the material and human resources at their disposal as to produce the maximum benefit to the community. Most of the questions relating to the health and economic welfare of the people are statutorily the functions of provincial Governments and it is their responsibility to set up the machinery necessary for the study of demographic problems within their areas of jurisdiction. In addition to official agencies, universities and research institutions should be induced to help and the work could perhaps be suitably co-ordinated by the formation of a committee in each province to plan the necessary investigations and to place its expert knowledge at the disposal of the Government so that a sound economic and social policy might be reached. Such a committee could also perform the extremely useful function of educating public opinion on correct lines.

Natural increases accruing from excess of births over deaths for decennial periods from 1871 to 1930 and for individual years from 1931—38 are given in the following table:—

—	Annual number of Births.	Birth rate p.m.	Annual number of deaths.	Death rate p.m.	Annual excess of births over deaths.
1871–1880 ..	Not available.	Not available.	3,540,202	19	Not available.
1881–1890 ..	4,565,687	23	5,058,578	26	492,891
1891–1900 ..	7,174,694	33	6,662,417	31	512,277
1901–1910 ..	8,591,136	37	7,657,513	33	933,623
1911–1920 ..	8,810,018	37	8,142,364	34	667,654
1921–1930 ..	8,345,364	33	6,347,063	25	1,995,301
1931 ..	8,814,836	35	6,404,990	25	2,409,846
1932 ..	8,718,620	34	5,596,246	22	3,122,374
1933 ..	9,317,918	36	5,870,336	23	3,447,582
1934 ..	8,923,169	34	6,606,697	25	2,316,472
1935 ..	9,299,021	35	6,331,576	24	2,967,445
1936 ..	9,566,379	36	6,111,358	23	3,455,021
1937 ..	9,388,457	35	6,112,375	22	3,276,082
1938 ..	9,398,011	34	6,685,120	24	2,712,891

THE HEALTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

General Health statistics of the British Army in India during the year 1939.

—	Ratios per 1,000 of strength.			
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent home.	Constantly sick.
Officers	435.1	2.14	25.09	14.88
Other Ranks	666.1	2.75	9.14	27.96
Members of Nursing Service	439.6	....	43.90	18.57
Other Ranks' Wives	263.9	0.83	5.54	8.78
Other Ranks' Wives—confinements ..	192.1	....	....	7.09
Other Ranks' Children	374.1	12.30	3.41	11.43
Royal Air Force	250.6	2.58	2.84	4.87
Royal Navy	143	1	....	5.97
Royal Indian Navy	....	....	....	....
R. A. F. Women and Children	53	....	....	1.89
R. A. F. confinements	47	....	....	1.64
Others :—				
Men	572	10	....	20.51
Women	308	5	4	8.25
Women confinements	152	1	....	5.65
Children	234	10	....	5.53

N.B.—The figures below the horizontal line represent actuals

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The health of the British Army in India in 1939 was on the whole thoroughly satisfactory, although the admission rates for both officers and men increased compared with the previous year, both for general admissions and for particular diseases.

This increase was more apparent than real in that there were considerable reductions in the strengths of both officers and men of the British Army in India during the year. These reductions took place principally in the latter half of the year, and many of the sick and unfit from the units which proceeded out of the country remained to affect relatively the proportion of "sick" to strength.

Actually there was a reduction of nearly 100 admissions for officers and over 2,000 for men during the year, and ratios of sickness based on the original strengths would give a yet happier picture of the health of the Army.

It can safely be claimed that the year 1939 was satisfactory, particularly so in view of the increased chances of disease which war activities brought, and that from the medical point of view the fighting fitness of the army was good.

Similarly, the health of the Indian Army was on the whole satisfactory. There were no epidemics of any note and such increase as there was, *viz.*, 32.2 per 1,000 in admission rates, can be fully accounted for by conditions of war service. Large numbers of reservists returned to their units, there was a considerable influx of recruits and many defensive posts had to be manned in relatively unhealthy areas. Death rates decreased to 2.12 per 1,000 and invaliding increased to 6.43 per 1,000. The average constantly sick figure increased to 16.25 per 1,000.

Among officers of the British Army in India, 435.1 per 1,000 were admitted to hospitals during the year, compared with 428.9 in 1938. The death rate, in spite of the increase in admission rates, fell sharply, at 2.14 being less than half that of the previously recorded year. The average constantly sick in hospital increased slightly—14.88 compared to 13.86 in 1938, and the invaliding rate jumped up by 10 per 1,000 to 25.09 for the year. 506.7 per thousand were treated as out-patients compared to 527.9 in 1938.

Among British soldiers there was a further sharp rise, 63 per 1,000, in admission rates from 603.7 in 1938 to 666.1 in 1939, a figure well in excess of any since the post-war quinquennium 1920-24. The actual number of admissions showed the sharp reduction of 2,000 (approx.) on the previous year, the relative increase being due to the departure of considerable numbers of British troops overseas and the retention in India for a time of their unfits. Invaliding, at 9.14 per 1,000, showed a further reduction.

The death rate was 2.75 per 1,000, which was almost the same as 2.78 of the previous year and little above the quinquennial average of 2.54.

The chief causes of death were:—

Local injuries (including gunshot wounds)	0.78 per 1,000
Infectious diseases	0.58 „ „
General injuries	0.39 „ „
Digestive diseases	0.36 „ „
Circulatory diseases	0.19 „ „
Pneumonia	0.14 „ „

The principal cause of admission to hospital of British troops was malaria of which there were 58.1 cases per 1,000, diseases next in order being cellulitis with 51.1, tonsilitis 34.4, gonorrhoea 32.7, sandfly-fever 30.7, dysentery 29.0, bronchitis 18.2, diarrhoea 18.2 and sprain 17.0.

HEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY FOR THE YEAR 1939.

Ratios per 1,000 of Strength.

——	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent to United Kingdom.	Invalids discharged in India.	Constantly sick.
Officers	462.1	3.84	12.36	....	14.75
Indian Other Ranks ..	454.0	2.12	....	6.43	16.25
Followers	323.2	2.50	....	4.23	11.45
Others*	2321	17	....	86	....

* Includes Reservists, Indian Territorial Forces, Royal Indian Navy, Indian States Forces R. A. F., Civilians and Pensioners.

N.B.—The figures below the horizontal line represent actuals.

LEPROSY IN INDIA.

A conservative estimate of the incidence of leprosy in India places the figure in the neighbourhood of a million persons affected and, though the number of infectious cases may be only a quarter of this figure, the amount of sickness, suffering and incapacitation caused by the disease is immense. Leprosy in India is mainly a rural problem although the growth of towns and cities, together with the development of industrialism, has, in recent years tended to produce a steady flow of lepers into urban areas. The prevalence of the disease is highest along the eastern coast of the peninsula and in the western parts of Bengal. From this area the disease gradually diminishes in incidence to the north and west, until a fairly wide area of comparative freedom from leprosy is reached, comprising the northern half of Bombay Presidency, Gujarat, Rajputana, the western portion of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.-W.F. Province, Sind and Baluchistan.

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Early in the year 1924, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was constituted in England with H. R. H. The Prince of Wales as Patron, the Viscount Chelmsford as Chairman of the General Committee and H. E. the Viceroy of India as one of the Vice-Presidents. Following its formation and in view of the good results being obtained from the newest treatment of leprosy, H. E. the Viceroy felt that the time was auspicious for the inauguration and carrying on of an earnest campaign with the object of ultimately stamping out leprosy from India.

His Excellency invited certain gentlemen representing various interests to form an Indian Council of the Association, which he formally inaugurated at a public meeting in Delhi on the 27th January 1925.

A general appeal for funds in aid of the Association was issued by His Excellency the Viceroy on the date of the inauguration of the Indian Council which was closed after a year with realizations amounting to over Rs. 20,00,000 which was invested in the end of 1928. The investments amounted to Rs. 20,63,065 yielding an annual revenue of over Rs. 1,22,000.

The policy and principles of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Indian Council, with regard to provincial committee are expressed in its "Memorandum on the method of conducting the anti-leprosy campaign in India" which was published in 1926. This document sought to bring out the following main points which according to the latest scientific researches should be the basis upon which all efforts ultimately to eradicate leprosy must rest:—

(1) Pauper lepers form only a small fraction of the leper population, and the disease is common among all classes of the community.

(2) Segregation is not the most appropriate method of dealing with lepers, for

(*a*) financially it would be impossible;

(*b*) any attempt to impose forcible segregation would drive patients, particularly those who are suffering from the earlier stages of the disease, to conceal their misfortune, and, as has been the case where such means have been adopted, only the more advanced and obvious lepers would be segregated.

(3) The majority of the advanced cases are not highly infectious and are less amenable to treatment, while the early cases in which the disease has made but little outward manifestation, can be controlled by treatment.

(4) The strongest hope of stamping out the disease lies in providing facilities for the treatment of early cases.

The Indian Council, therefore, while it did not desire to minimise the usefulness of homes and asylums for the care of lepers, strongly recommended that the efforts of the Provincial Committees should, for the present at least, be concentrated upon the establishment of dispensaries to serve the following objects:—

(*a*) to induce patients to come forward at an early stage in the hope of recovery instead of hiding their malady till it becomes more advanced, more infectious and less remediable; and so

(*b*) to shut off the sources of infection as the number of infectious cases will continually tend to diminish and the opportunities for infecting the next generations will become fewer.

The Council's main work during the first several years of its life has been organisation and planning and the outlining of a programme of work varied by the selection of the most fruitful soils for experimentation in methods of work. One valuable product of its activities is the fact that "the leper is becoming less prone to hide his disease and there is an increase of general interest in the subject."

The survey figures published by the Council have aroused much interest throughout India and many Provincial Governments give grants-in-aid for asylums, homes and clinics. Through the generosity of the Council and of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine training in modern methods of treatment is given to doctors sent up by all Provinces and several Indian States and they, in turn, pass on their training to others in their own parts of the country. The Calcutta School commenced leprosy research in 1920, is still continuing it and has obtained most valuable results. Treatment has consequently improved and early cases are more readily coming forward than formerly.

His Excellency the Viceroy is the President of the Indian Council, the Director General of the I.M.S., the Chairman of the Governing Board, and Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, the Honorary Secretary.

BLINDNESS IN INDIA.

All over the East, and in fact in most tropical and sub-tropical countries, blindness is most prevalent and only recently have people come to realise the gravity of this huge problem.

India is regarded as a land of blindness by many in foreign countries; whether this statement is justified or not, at present it is difficult to prove.

It is probably correct that there are about one and a half million blind persons in India, and for every one person blind there are three partially blind, out of a total population of about 360 millions, whereas the census figures of 1931 show about half a million blind persons.

The system of ophthalmic relief now prevailing in Egypt was started in 1903 by a gift of a sum of £43,000 by Sir Ernest Cassells. Thus arose the ophthalmic section of the Public Health Department under a Director of ophthalmic hospitals and a start was given by establishing eye hospitals. These hospitals became a definite branch of the Egyptian Government in 1906. The scheme subsequently developed, the cost being borne partly by Government grants and local taxation and partly by donations and subscriptions.

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Between 1904 and 1914, sixteen eye hospitals were opened in various parts of the country, the permanent hospitals being reinforced by travelling eye dispensaries which are an important part of the system.

In India there has been practically no effort to count the number of blind, although the method is very simple to carry out, *i.e.*, a person is considered blind when he cannot count the fingers of a hand held up in front of his eyes at a distance of one foot.

This is the method followed in Egypt and this was adopted by the Government of Bengal in the census of 1931 at the suggestion of Lt.-Col. E. O'G. Kirwan, C.I.E., I.M.S.

The first blind relief Association in India was started in Western India in the Ratnagiri District by the late Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., in 1919. In subsequent years, several branches were inaugurated. This Blind Relief Association carried out a special survey of the blind in some districts with the following results and wherever this has been done, the census figures have been found far too low. Nasik Dist. 4·4 per 1000; Bijapur 2·6; Ratnagiri 1·5; the corresponding census figures are 1·74; 0·7 and 0·7. In the United Provinces a Deputy Commissioner had a count made and found no less than 9 persons blind per 1000.

Unfortunately this Blind Relief Association, with its branches, practically collapsed after Mr. Henderson left due to lack of funds.

Mr. Henderson resigned from the service in 1928 and an All-India Blind Relief Association was started in the year 1929 due to his devotion and energy.

Upto the end of 1929, there was no blind relief Association in Bengal where there are about 35,000 blind persons out of a total population of 4,66,95,536 (census 1931).

In March 1930, the Association for the Prevention of Blindness, Bengal, was started in Calcutta with a strong Committee with Sir George Rankin, the then Chief Justice of Bengal, as President.

The first notable donation of $500 dollars was received from Mrs. Winifred Holt Mather, Founder-Secretary, New York Association for the Blind, New York, U.S.A., who with her husband came to India in connection with the work of prevention of blindness. Six years later in March 1936, the first travelling eye dispensary was started in Bengal by this Association out of a gift of Rs. 35,000 from Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund, the amount being the budgeted recurring cost of the dispensary for five years.

By 1940, the Association possessed four such travelling eye dispensaries and it was in 1939-40 that the Government of Bengal sanctioned a recurring grant of Rs.15,000 for three years. In March 1941, this Association added one more travelling eye dispensary, making a total of five now operating in Bengal.

These travelling eye dispensaries have been started as a temporary measure until such time as there are more eye surgeons and sufficient eye hospitals scattered throughout Bengal. Upto March 1941, 2,85,606 cases have been treated and 8,071 operations have been performed by these dispensaries.

These travelling eye dispensaries work in the district headquarters and sub-divisions and also penetrate into the interior to bring preventive education and curative relief to the villages in the rural areas. The activities of these dispensaries are mainly preventive but curative work is also undertaken simultaneously which appeals much more to the public.

Preventive measures are carried out by lectures, demonstrations with the help of magic lantern slides, movie shows, posters, pamphlets, leaflets, models and first aid outfits.

Curative work, *viz.*, treatment of eye diseases and operations, is carried out in dispensaries and hospitals but operations are only done where in-door accommodation can be arranged.

All operative works are suspended one week before a dispensary is due to move on so as to enable the doctors to complete the after-care of the operations they have done.

In addition to preventive and curative works, medical officers as a routine method carry out an enumeration of the blind by methods which are simple and accurate. They also carry out school inspection, *viz.*, systematic survey of eye defects amongst school students.

The Bengal Association has already done counts in 500 villages and have found about 148 blind persons per 100,000, which is double the number recorded in the census of 1931.

In 1939, the Association has started a sixth unit called the Eye Examination and Lecture Unit for Calcutta and its suburbs.

The activities of this Unit are mainly preventive and comprise lectures and demonstrations in schools, exhibitions, jute mills and other public places.

The eye examination of students in schools, workers of jute mills and inmates of orphanages forms an important part.

Considerable progress was made in 1934 with a scheme which the Indian Red Cross Society is carrying out in co-operation with the National Institute for the Blind, London, for training teachers in the prevention of eye disease and care of the eyes. The National Institute gave a grant of £170 for the purpose, out of which a sum of Rs. 1,650 was given to the Association for the Prevention of Blindness, Bengal, (through the Bengal Provincial Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society) for organising lectures in schools in Bengal and with this amount this Association delivered a course of two lectures each in 82 schools in Bengal.

St. Dunstan's Section of the War Purposes Fund.—In November, 1939, His Excellency the Viceroy initiated the St. Dunstan's Section of the War Purposes Fund, to afford relief to the war-blinded, an appeal for which was carried on throughout India by Sir Clutha MacKenzie, working on behalf of His Excellency and St. Dunstan's. A small All-India St. Dunstan's Committee was formally constituted at a meeting presided over by the Hon'ble Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member to the Government of India, with Sir Ramaswami as Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. T. S. Pillay as Hony. Secretary, and Sir Ernest Burdon and Mr. A. C. Badenoch as Hony. Treasurers. The Chairman emphasised at the meeting that the first claim on the funds subscribed would be for the Indian War-blinded.

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MALARIA.

Malaria is without doubt India's major public health problem both from the point of view of morbidity and that of mortality. Whilst no province can claim to be free from its ravages, in some the incidence of malaria is extremely high. In Bengal, it is stated that more than two-thirds of the villages are subject to malaria and that "over 60 per cent. of the total population actually suffer from it every year. Roughly about 1,000 people die from malaria every day throughout the year." It is unofficially estimated that over India as a whole, upwards of a million people die from malaria every year.

Moreover, its incidence is probably three times higher in the rural areas than in the towns, so that it forms a terrible handicap to improved health and a higher standard of living among the rural populations. The three main lines of attack may be classified as (1) anti-mosquito measures, (2) general quininisation and (3) improvement of the economic standard of the people. Anti-mosquito measures on a scale sufficient to influence the incidence of malaria are probably not within the bounds of practical politics, although considerable relief would probably be attained by reduction of what is known as man-made malaria. The problem of quinine is complicated; serious difficulties deter rapid advance to any scheme of adequate quininisation of the malaria-striken populations. Whether cheaper quinine can be made available is a matter which demands further serious study.

The Malaria Institute of India, which has for many years past been engaged in malaria researches, has made clear the directions in which practical anti-malaria works should be tackled. The time seems ripe for a wider use of the knowledge available, but it is much to be feared that financial stringency will continue to handicap progress. Recognising the importance of the malaria problem, the Government of India some years ago placed a special grant of ten lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association for malaria research. On the advice of the Public Health Commissioner, the Governing Body decided that this grant should be devoted to intensive control schemes carried on for a period of years in restricted areas in order to demonstrate the practical method required for reduction of the incidence of malaria. Following that decision, grants were made to four provincial Governments on the conditions that those Governments contributed amounts equal to the I.R.F.A. grants and that approved schemes should be placed in charge of experienced anti-malarial officers. In addition, a grant was made to Delhi Province for anti-malarial work in the Najafgarh Health Unit area and for additional schemes in the villages lying round the cities of Delhi and New Delhi.

In Madras, Bengal and the United Provinces, suitable areas were selected on the recommendation of officers of the Malaria Institute of India in consultation with the provincial Directors of Public Health. The grant to Assam provided additional funds to the Assam Medical Research Society which had been engaged for some years past in intensive anti-malarial work. It is believed that these five-year schemes will not only be of great benefit to the local populations concerned, but will form a valuable guide to all Governments and malariologists in India in planning future anti-malarial work.

Whilst all these facts indicate that the problems associated with malaria have by no means been lost sight of, they are so important that much more requires to be done before any marked general reduction of malaria incidence will be obtained. Both governments and local authorities will require to allot much larger sums than in the past for anti-malarial works if permanent betterment is to be achieved. Moreover, no expenditure should in future be sanctioned by either authority until proposed preventive schemes have been thoroughly investigated and finally approved by skilled malariologists.

PLAGUE.

Plague in India started in Bombay in 1896 and, within a short time, the disease spread widely through the country. It reached its maximum in 1904 with a total mortality of 1,143,993. In contrast to this the average annual mortality from plague during 1936-38 was 18,759. That a considerable reduction in its geographical distribution has also taken place is clearly indicated. The N.-W.F. Province, the Punjab, Delhi, Orissa, Bengal, Sind, Assam and Ajmer-Merwara were free from the disease during the year, while in Madras Presidency plague was prevalent only in a mild form. After a marked decline in the number of plague deaths from 24,560 in 1933 to 406 in Bombay Presidency in 1938, this province registered an increase to nearly 1,500 deaths in 1939. In the other provinces the position in 1939 was substantially the same as in 1938. However, the history of plague through the centuries is a warning against taking a complacent view of the reduced prevalence of the disease in India. It is known that the disease can smoulder in its endemic homes for long periods and that, on certain occasions, it acquires an increased striking power and spreads far and wide in epidemic waves into distant lands, to retreat again after a while to those areas where it permanently resides. While therefore it is gratifying that plague as a public health problem has been of decreasing importance within the past decade, the fact that endemic foci exist makes it imperative that no slacking of effort for its complete eradication should be permitted. In fact the fight against the disease both by administrative measures and by research into its epidemiology, treatment and prevention has continued uninterrupted during the whole period.

In March 1941 it was announced that experiments carried on at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, with sulphathiazole in the treatment of plague had yielded results which appeared to offer an effective cure for this scourge. Lt.-Col. S. Sokhey, Director of the Institute, said that by the use of this drug at Bettiah in Bihar and later at the Plague Hospital at Latur in Hyderabad, Deccan, the percentage of recoveries in nonsepticaemic cases was cent per cent, while in septicaemic cases the cure was 80 per cent. The drug was prepared at the Institute and was available in quantity at a cheap cost.

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THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT.

Amongst the most pressing problems of India's health is that presented by the appalling maternal and infant mortality. The figures for maternal mortality are not accurately known, but they are certainly not less than 10 per thousand live births, often more. Every year more than 2½ million Indian children die before the age of 5 years, while many others survive only to grow weak and feeble from unhygienic surroundings during infancy and childhood. A noteworthy feature has been the further progress of the infant welfare movement, which owes much to the All-India Maternity and Child Welfare League initiated by Lady Chelmsford and also to the Indian Red Cross Society, which aims at gradually establishing a network of child welfare centres throughout India. The amalgamation of these two Bodies which took place in 1931 forming the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, has undoubtedly increased and developed the work. In all the great centres of population, work is now being done for the training of midwives, for the instruction of mothers and for the care of babies. Training centres for Indian and Anglo-Indian women have been opened in order to spread the elements of infant hygiene to other parts of India. Most hopeful sign of all, Indian ladies are beginning to interest themselves in this work in large numbers. But such is the magnitude of the field that a consistent, widespread effort on a scale hitherto impossible must be undertaken, if any appreciable reduction is to be made in the appalling mortality of young children.

Centres of Activity are organised on a provincial basis, though the various provinces differ considerably in the nature of the work undertaken and the amount of organisation displayed. It is noteworthy that the work is most co-ordinated and most energetically carried on where there are persons appointed under the Directors of Public Health whose special duty it is to foster Child Welfare activities.

The care needed by the wives and children of sepoys in the Indian Army is being increasingly realised, and nowhere more than in the units themselves. The result has been in the last few years, the opening of much work in this direction. Much of it is purely medical work, which, in the absence of families, hospitals for the Indian soldiers, is a necessity. But genuine child welfare activities are also present in some centres, many of them assisted by the M. & C. W. Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society which has undertaken the organising work in place of the Lady Birdwood Army Child Welfare Committee. A remarkable feature of this movement is the keenness of the men themselves to aid it, realising as they do the benefit to their own women and children. There are now very few cantonments where some work of this kind is not going on.

So far all the schemes have devoted their attention to educating women in the elements of mothercraft and attempting to preserve infant lives and improve child health. In a land of so many languages and superstitions progress will necessarily be slow and India has yet to decide whether she will work intensively and try to rear a few well developed children as far as adolescence or extensively attempt to bring a large number of infants through the first critical months, only to have them perish at a later stage from the many ills that childhood is heir to in a land of great poverty, undernourishment, epidemics and famine. In Western lands the Child Welfare Movement has no more marked characteristic than its inability to stop expanding. Its ramifications know no bounds. Its inevitable corollaries are endless, and like the banyan tree it will no doubt in India also develop innumerable fresh roots, medical supervision, dental clinics, better housing, open air playgrounds, etc., etc. But these are not yet. Its preliminary task is to educate the mothers of India to the enormity of allowing two million babies to perish every year and to convince them of the equally important fact that a high death rate always spells also a high damage rate of sickly, under-developed, incompetent citizens.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, which works in conjunction with the Indian Red Cross Society, spends a large proportion of its funds on education. It maintains schools for training health visitors and nursery schools. The Bureau provides a central adviser on the subject and thus helps co-ordinate work in different provinces. The Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund is earmarked for the training of indigenous and other midwives. There is a large and growing demand for these attendants and systematic registration of them is desirable.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

When the Great War first broke out, what is generally termed Red Cross work was undertaken in India and Mesopotamia by the St. John Ambulance Association and by a number of provincial organisations working on independent lines. From August 1916, the central work was taken over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society. The final report of that Committee shows that up to June 1920 its total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,77,85,716 of which some 17 lakhs had been contributed by the British Red Cross Society. It had spent about 67 lakhs in Mesopotamia, nine lakhs on the Afghan War and Waziristan Expedition; in Mesopotamia and India combined it had spent on Red Cross objects in all about 117 lakhs.

It closed its career in June 1920 under the following circumstances. In the summer of 1919, an invitation had been received to join the International League of Red Cross Societies, having for its object the extension of Red Cross work in the sphere of purely civil activity. Though there was then no formally constituted Red Cross Society in India, the invitation was accepted, thus giving India a distinct position in a world-wide League of humanitarian societies. A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society was introduced by Sir Claude Hill in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920, and duly passed into law as Act XV of 1920. This Act handed over the balance of the Joint War Committee to the new Society, and authorised it not only to direct the utilisation for war purposes of the capital funds at its disposal but

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also to devote the interest, as far as possible, for civil purposes. As contemplated in the Act of Constitution of the Society, its activities are completely decentralised, and are being carried on through 27 Provincial and State Branches under which there are numerous sub-branches.

The objects on which the funds of Society may be spent are :—

1. The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised.
2. The care of those suffering from Tuberculosis, having regard in the first place to soldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not.
3. Child welfare.
4. Work parties to provide the necessary garments, etc., for hospitals and health institutions in need of them.
5. Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, ancillary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society.
6. Home Service Ambulance Work.
7. Provision of comforts and assistance to members of His Majesty's Forces whether on the active list or demobilised.

The Society has five grades of subscribing members, namely, Honorary Vice-Presidents, Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Members and Associate Members. Their respective subscriptions are Rs. 10,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 12 annually or a consolidated payment of Rs. 150 and anything between Re. 1 and Rs. 12 annually or consolidated payment of Rs. 50. At the end of 1940 there were 22,299 adult members of these various grades.

To stimulate interest in the aims and objects of the Society amongst the future generations, a Junior Red Cross movement has been instituted which embraces the student population. The Punjab Provincial branch has taken the lead in furthering this movement. Other provinces have followed suit and at the end of 1940 the number of members was over 6 lacs.

Constitution:—His Excellency the Viceroy is President of the Society. The Managing Body ordinarily consists of a Chairman to be nominated by the President and 25 members of the Society, of whom 12 are the Vice-Presidents nominated by Provincial or State Branches, 8 selected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting from among the members of the Society, and 5 nominated by the President.

The present Chairman of the Managing Body is Lt.-General G. G. Jolly, C.I.E., K.H.P., I.M.S., and the Secretary, Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, O.B.E.

The Indian Red Cross Society professes itself as an essentially Indian Society. Most of its members (about 96 per cent.) are Indians. It is controlled in India. Its headquarters are at New Delhi. The Society received a gift of a lakh and a half of rupees from H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh to build headquarter offices in New Delhi. It has branches in every Province of British India and in several Indian States. These branches are again sub-divided into districts, so that there is a network of Red Cross centres all over India. The provincial branches appoint representatives to the Central Committee, called the Managing Body. This Central body, after deduction of management expenses, distributes all its income from invested funds among the branches for their activities.

Like other Red Cross Societies, the Indian Society has never lost sight of its primary obligation to act as an auxiliary to the Army Medical Service in case of war. It maintains a Central Supply Depot administered by headquarters. A large number of military hospitals are supplied with additional equipment and comforts, and these are much appreciated. The Bengal Branch has a Literature Committee, which supplies regular parcels of literature to troops, especially to those stationed in lonely outposts, and many grateful letters of thanks are received. Discharged soldiers suffering from chronic diseases, particularly tuberculosis are referred by the Army Medical Service to the Red Cross, which follows up the men on their return to their villages, and arranges, where possible, for their treatment. Under this scheme many hundreds of cases have been dealt with.

The greater part of the Society's income is spent upon its peacetime programme. It seemed to those who directed the Society in its early years that the first and most crying need was to teach mothers how to bring up healthy children and child welfare has been placed in the forefront of its programme.

The health visitors employed in the child welfare centre are trained at Health Schools which are at Delhi, Lahore, Calcutta, Poona and Bombay. Several students from India have been granted scholarships by the League of Red Cross Societies to follow the international courses for Public Health Nurses in London. The training is now arranged by the Indian National Committee of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation with the help of a scholarship given by the Indian Red Cross Society from the income of a special endowment received by the Society from the Silver Jubilee Fund.

Special mention must be made of the Army child welfare centres, most of which receive generous support from Red Cross funds. These centres are run for the wives and children of British and Indian troops, and are doing excellent work. The Central Provinces and Berar Branch of the Society opened a Nursery School in Nagpur, and this pioneer school, under Red Cross auspices, has proved a great success.

Popular health education is carried on steadily by the Society by varied methods. Health lectures in many different vernaculars are regularly organised under Red Cross auspices illustrated by films and slides.

A large number of civil hospitals in India receive regular assistance from Red Cross funds.

FINANCES.—The operations of the Joint War Committee were brought to a close in June 1920 with a capital investment of the face value of Rs. 56,33,000 and Rs. 8,01,500-8-6 in floating and fixed deposit accounts. The Society has since invested further funds in various securities and its finances at the end of December, 1940, stood at a capital investment of the face value of approximately Rs. 76¾ lakhs. The income derived from the capital of the Society (which is 3 lakhs at present), after providing for certain liabilities of the Central Society, is distributable under the Act to the Provincial Branches in proportion to their contributions to the Central "Our Day" Fund.

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The Indian Red Cross Society maintains a Roll of Trained Nurses for civil emergencies. Steps were being taken at the close of 1940 for strengthening its roll which had been depleted on account of the war demand for nurses.

The declaration of war did not find the Indian Red Cross Society unprepared. All the steps to be taken had previously been carefully thought out and embodied in the "Mobilisation Plan", which after criticism by Provincial Branches and final approval by the Red Cross and St. John Ambulance organisations was distributed to all Branches in March, 1939. On the declaration of war, the Mobilisation Plan at once brought into operation the Central Joint War Committee, consisting of the Chairman of the Indian Red Cross Society and of the Executive Committee, St. John Ambulance Association, and non-official members of these two bodies, the Director of Medical Services in India, and the Red Cross Commissioner. In addition, a Central Finance Sub-Committee of 6 members was set up. Similar Joint War Committees and Finance Sub-Committees were appointed by Provincial and State Branches. The object of these joint committees, as of the similar organisation in England, is to ensure that the Red Cross and St. John Association in their war work operate as one harmonious unit. Lt. General Sir Bertrand Moberley, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., is the present Red Cross Commissioner and his main duties are to act as Chairman of the Central Joint War Committee and Finance Sub-Committee, to keep in close touch with Army Headquarters and ascertain from the Adjutant General and the Army Medical authorities the comforts desired from time to time by the Indian Expeditionary hospitals. According to the information which he receives, he issues circulars to Provincial Joint War Committees explaining in what ways they can most usefully direct their energies and the energies of the numerous ladies' "work parties", which have been set up in all the big and many of the small towns throughout India.

It was arranged in the Mobilisation Plan that until an appeal brought in sufficient funds, war work should be financed by sale of the Red Cross Society's invested funds up to a maximum total of 10 lakhs of rupees. Sale of invested funds means less income available for the important Red Cross peace work, which the Society are anxious to continue as far as possible during the war. Therefore, after the sale of 1½ lakhs of invested funds, it was decided, with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy, to issue the appeal, which appeared in the Press on the 21st November 1939, and a sum of Rs. 13,52,359 was received at headquarters up to 31st December, 1940, and total payments from this Fund during 1940 amounted to Rs. 2,51,183 leaving a balance of Rs. 11,01,176 which has been carried to 1941.

The Joint War Committee is looking after the needs of the Indian Expeditionary Forces serving in the Middle East, Malaya, other oversea areas and in Waziristan. Major General Bradfield, Hon. Red Cross Commissioner in London, arranged to send food parcels to Indian Prisoners of war in Germany. Arrangements are also made for despatch of letters to prisoners in Germany and Italy. Indian Red Cross Postal Message Scheme was introduced for sending messages to relatives in enemy and enemy occupied territory.

St. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (INDIAN COUNCIL) AND St. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS (EMPIRE OF INDIA).

The St. John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877, by the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and has for its objects:—

(*a*) The instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in cases of accident or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured;

(*b*) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room;

(*c*) The manufacture, and distribution by sale or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories, and other centres of industry and traffic;

(*d*) The Organisation of Ambulance Corps, invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps;

(*e*) And generally the promotion of instruction and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class, nationality or denomination.

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted on a regular basis in 1910. It has since issued over 398,000 certificates of proficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft and over 18,000 tokens such as Vouchers, Medallions, Labels and Pendants for special proficiency in those subjects. In addition, over 80,000 certificates have been issued in the elementary course for school students known as Mackenzie School Course in First Aid, Hygiene and Sanitation.

The object of the Association is not to rival but to aid the medical man, and the subject-matter of instruction given at the classes qualifies the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctor's arrival, or during the intervals between his visits.

During the year 1940, 58,011 persons attended courses of instruction in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft. Of these 38,596 qualified for the Association's certificates: *i.e.* 35,166 in First Aid, 2,894 in Home Nursing, 342 in Hygiene and Sanitation and 194 in Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft.

A new course of instruction in Air Raid Precautions has recently been introduced with the assistance of the military authorities. During 1940, 140 classes in this subject were held at various stations and 1,246 Certificates, including 310 Instructors, were issued to those who qualified for them. This instruction is at present confined to the personnel of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, but it may be extended to the general public with the approval of the provincial government concerned.

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The Association has five grades of members, namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors, Life Members, Annual Members and Annual Associates. Their respective subscriptions are Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 100, Rs. 5 and Rs. 2.

The income of the Indian Council at headquarters consists primarily of interest on securities, a fixed annual grant from Government, fees for certificates and membership subscriptions.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as President, Lady President and Chairman, respectively, with 18 members from the Indian Council. The general business of the Indian Council is conducted by an Executive Committee of which Sir Cameron Badenoch, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, is the Chairman and Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, O.B.E., the General Secretary.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas is a uniformed, disciplined body of men and women, all of whom are holders of First Aid, and, in the case of women also Home Nursing certificates. They meet together regularly for practice, are inspected and re-examined annually and undertake to turn out for public duty whenever required.

The Brigade in India is commanded by Sir Cameron Badenoch as Chief Commissioner for the Empire of India. Under him are 15 Districts covering almost all the provinces in British India and some of the Indian States, with headquarters at Lahore, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna, Delhi, Karachi, Peshawar and Shillong, and there are two also on the North Western and East Indian Railways. In charge of each District there is an Assistant Commissioner or a Commissioner according to the membership strength of the District, and as the work of the Brigade lies so much in the medical and surgical sphere, the Officers-in-Charge of the Districts are generally the administrative heads of the Civil Medical Departments of the respective provinces. It is their business to organise and maintain the training and efficiency of Ambulance and Nursing Divisions and to see that they are available for public service on occasions when they are required.

At the end of 1940 the Brigade in India consisted of 247 Ambulance Divisions, 76 Nursing Divisions and 47 Cadet Divisions (boys and girls) with a total membership of over 11,000. These Divisions render first aid on public occasions, for example festivals, processions and public assemblages of all kinds. At times of special emergencies they turn out promptly and remain on duty so long as they are required. Some of the recent occasions when Brigade members have rendered valuable service are the Bihar Earthquake (1934), when Calcutta members established a camp hospital at Monghyr, the Quetta Earthquake (1935) when Lahore members living in railway trucks at Quetta station gave valuable help to the stricken people, the Bombay riots in successive years, where the local Divisions earned the warm appreciation of the Government of Bombay, the Bihta railway disaster (1937) when the Dinapur Nursing Division gave prompt assistance, the Kumbh Fair at Hardwar (1938) when members from the United Provinces were on First Aid duty for over a fortnight and the Dacca Mail disaster (1940) when members of the Calcutta Police Sub-District rendered first aid and organized an emergency hospital at the Sealdah railway station.

The members of the Nursing Divisions enrol themselves as members of the Voluntary Aid Service to supplement the nursing branch of Medical Service of the Army in India in time of war. While the services of the Brigade personnel both men and women, trained in Air Raid Precautions are at the disposal of Provincial Governments for the training of the general public and are also utilized in connection with other measures which are adopted for the protection of the civil population against aerial attacks. They have also formed Transport Units at the ports and at present are engaged in evacuating casualties received from overseas.

Both the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade work under the aegis of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and as their work is complementary to that of the Indian Red Cross Society, close co-operation exists between the Order and the Society.

The war has greatly stimulated training in First Aid and Home Nursing, and consequently a very large number of men and women have in 1940 received training in these subjects in order to fit themselves for skilled service to the sick and wounded. A large number of new Ambulance and Nursing Divisions of the Brigade, consisting of the trained personnel, have also been registered this year. For its other war work the Association is working in concert with the Indian Red Cross Society, both at headquarters and in the provinces, under the title of the Joint War Committee of the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, an account of whose activities is given under the Indian Red Cross Society.

INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA.

The accommodation for the treatment in British India of persons who suffer from mental disorders is still very inadequate. In the Indian States, the condition of affairs is even worse, for, with the sole exception of Mysore which has an up-to-date and well equipped Mental Hospital at Bangalore, built at a cost of five lakhs of rupees for three hundred early cases, and which is probably about the best of its kind in India, there are no mental hospitals in existence, so that persons suffering from all forms of mental disease are confined in the jails or lunatic asylums where hardly any provision exists for modern methods of treatment, where, of course, no provision exists for any kind of treatment. According to the last Census (1931) out of a total population of 352,837,778 (India and Burma) there are 120,304 persons insane, making a proportion of insane to sane of 3 per every 10,000. In the United Kingdom the proportion of insane to sane is roughly 40 per 10,000, while in New Zealand it is as much as 45 per 10,000. In reviewing these figures it must be borne in mind that those of the United Kingdom and New Zealand include the "feeble-minded", an item that is not included in the figures of British India.

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National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India.

The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India was founded by the Countess of Dufferin in 1885, the object being to open women's hospitals and women's wards in existing hospitals; to train women doctors, nurses and midwives in India; and to bring them out when necessary from Europe. An endowment fund of about 6 lakhs was obtained by public subscription. In addition branches were formed in each Province, each branch having its own funds and each having a number of Local Committees and Zenana Hospitals affiliated to it.

The Central Fund gives grants-in-aid to several Provincial branches; it gives scholarships to a number of women students at the medical schools of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. It has in the past brought from England a certain number of European medical women. It has assisted by grants-in-aid the building of a number of zenana hospitals in different parts of India. It has affiliated to it 12 Provincial branches and a number of Local Committees.

The Government of India subsidise the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the extent of Rs. 3,70,000 per annum to maintain a Women's Medical Service for India—this service consists of 44 officers, with a training reserve of 14 doctors and a junior service of 2 assistant surgeons. Medical women either British or Indian, holding registrable British qualifications, are eligible for the senior service.

The President is H. E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow. The Hon. Secretary is the Surgeon to H. E. The Viceroy, and the Secretary, Dr. G. Stapleton, O.M.O., W.M.S., Red Cross Building, New Delhi and Viceregal Estates, Simla.

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA.

This Service is included in the National Association for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India, generally known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and is administered by the Executive Committee and Council of that Fund. The Government of India has so far allotted the sum of £27,750 per annum towards its maintenance. The present sanctioned cadre is forty-four first class medical women, with a training reserve of 14 women graduates in medicine of Indian Universities. Recruitment to the service is made (*a*) in India by a medical sub-committee of the Council which includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Honorary Joint Secretary to the Council and the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service; (*b*) in England, by a sub-committee, including a medical man and two medical women conversant with conditions in India. These sub-committees perform the duties of a medical board examining candidates for physical fitness, and for return to duty after invaliding.

The Council determines what proportion of the members of the Service is to be recruited in England and in India respectively. In the original constitution of the Service, duly qualified medical women who are in the service of, or who have rendered approved service to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, are to have the first claim to appointment, and thereafter special consideration is to be paid to the claims of candidates who have qualified in local institutions and of those who are natives of India.

Qualifications.—The qualifications are that the candidate must be (*a*) a British subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in British India, or a person resident in any territory of any Indian Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India. (*b*) Must be between the ages of twenty-four and thirty-two at entry. (*c*) She must be a first-class medical woman, *i.e.*, she must possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical Act, or an Indian or Colonial qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under that Act: but this condition does not apply at the original constitution of the Service to medical women in charge of hospitals who, in the opinion of the Council, are of proved experience and ability. (*d*) The candidate must produce a certificate of health and character. But the Council reserves the power to promote to the Service ladies not possessing the above qualifications, but who have shown marked capacity. Members of the Service are required to engage for duty anywhere in India. After three years of probation have been satisfactorily passed, their appointments are confirmed.

The Training Reserve of the Women's Medical Service.—This Service has a sanctioned cadre of 14, and is open to women graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities. Salaries range from Rs. 175 to Rs. 225 per month, with furnished quarters or the equivalent in money, to those employed in India.

2. Two of the 14 members of the reserve, but not more at any one time, may be deputed to Europe by the Executive Committee for post-graduate training, and shall receive a stipend at the rate of £ 200 a year each, paid quarterly, and return passage. Any member not so deputed shall be employed in India.

3. Ordinarily four years shall be spent in the reserve before a member is considered for appointment to the Women's Medical Service, but the Executive Committee shall have power to shorten this period in special cases. Service in the reserve shall be considered by the Executive Committee when appointments are being made to the Women's Medical Service, but shall not of itself constitute a claim to appointment.

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VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was organised by Lady Curzon in 1903, in order to secure a certain amount of improvement in the practising dais of India. A sum of about 6½ lakhs was obtained by public subscription, and centres were organised in each Province to carry out the objects of the Fund. An additional Rs. 1,39,000 was allotted to the Fund from Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund in 1935. Thousands of midwives have been trained in addition to large numbers who have been partially trained. Of late years the Fund has done much to pave the way for the registration and supervision of indigenous dais. It has also done much propaganda work. Registration is urgently needed. The Fund is now administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society.

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th February, 1916. It is a residential Medical College staffed entirely by women, and was founded to commemorate the visit to Delhi, in 1911, of the Queen Empress. Lady Hardinge took the initiative in raising funds by public subscription to meet the cost of buildings and equipment. Thirty lakhs of rupees, in all, have been given for these purposes, mostly by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India. After Lady Hardinge's death in 1914, it was suggested by Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary that the institution should serve as a memorial to its founder, and be called by her name.

The Governing Body includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, the Chief Engineer, Delhi Province, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, a representative elected by the All-India Association of Medical Women, the Surgeon to H.E. the Viceroy, an Indian member of the Council of State, 2 Indian members of the Legislative Assembly, a private Indian citizen of Delhi, a private lady resident of Delhi, the Chief Medical Officer, Delhi Province, and the Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Delhi. The Honorary Secretary, who is also a member of the Governing Body, is the Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service. The Deputy Accountant-General, Central Revenues, acts as Honorary Treasurer.

The College and Hospital, together with separate hostels for 150 Medical students and 70 nurses and residences for the medical and teaching staff, occupy a site of 55 acres in New Delhi within easy reach of old Delhi city. The grounds are enclosed and adequate provision is made for the seclusion of both students and patients from outside observation. Strict observance of purdah cannot, however, be guaranteed in the case of students. As the hospital patients are all women or children, it is, for example, necessary that students should, in their final year, attend a brief course of instruction on men patients at the Irwin Hospital, Delhi. The College buildings contain a Library, Museum, Lecture Rooms, Laboratories and offices. Hostels are provided for all students. There are good playing fields and a large swimming pool was opened early in 1938. The hospital is a fine modern building with accommodation for 200 in-patients for teaching purposes and a commodious out-patients' department. The College and Hospital are supported by a grant of Rs. 3,20,000 from the Government of India, supplemented by grants from Provincial Governments and Indian States. Students are prepared for the M.B., B.S. degree of the Punjab University, with which the College is affiliated.

Attached to the Hospital there are: (1) a Training School for Nurses, and (2) a Training School for Dispensers. All particulars as to admission and training may be obtained in the case of (1) from the Nursing Superintendent, Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital, Delhi, and in the case of (2) from the Lecturer on Pharmacy, at the same address.

NURSING.

Whilst India cannot show the complete chain of efficiently-nursed hospitals which exists in England, there has been a great development of skilled nursing of recent years. This activity is principally centred in the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Presidencies, where the chief hospitals in the Presidency towns are well nursed, and where large private staff are maintained, available to the general public on payment of a prescribed scale of fees. These Hospitals also act as training institutions and turn out a yearly supply of fully trained nurses, both to meet their own demands and those of outside institutions and private agencies. In this way the supply of trained nurses, English, Anglo-Indian and Indian, is being steadily increased. In Bombay the organisation went a step farther, through the establishment of the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. This was composed of the various Nursing Associations in charge of individual hospitals, and worked under the Government. The principle on which the relations of this Association with the Local Associations was governed was that there was central examination and control combined with complete individual autonomy in administration.

State Registration of Nurses for all India is much required. The subject has been under discussion for years. It is desired that India should have its own State Register as in the United Kingdom, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Burma, and that the curricula and examinations should be brought into line with these countries. Government has established a Provincial Register preparatory to an All-India Register.

Bombay Presidency.—The Bombay Presidency was amongst the first in India to realise the value of nursing in connection with hospital work. The first step was taken on the initiative of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, where a regular nursing cadre for the hospital was established together with a small staff of nurses for private cases. This was followed by a similar movement at the J. J. and Allied Hos-

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pitals and afterwards spread to other hospitals in the Presidency. Ultimately, Government laid down a definite principle with regard to the financial aid which they would give to such institutions, agreeing to contribute a sum equal to that raised from private sources. Afterwards, as the work grew, it was decided by Government that each nursing association attached to a hospital should have a definite constitution and consequently these bodies have all been registered as Associations under Act 21 of 1860. By degrees substantial endowments have been built up, although the associations are still largely dependent upon annual subscriptions towards the maintenance of their works.

The Bombay Presidency Nursing Association was incorporated under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860, in the year 1911, with the primary object of establishing a nursing service from which the Nursing staff at Government aided hospitals under management of Nursing Association might be recruited. This function, however, was never carried out by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association and it appeared to the Committee improbable that it could be carried out. The auxiliary function of examining and granting certificates to nurses and midwives and maintaining a register of qualified nurses and midwives and also maintaining a Provident Fund for the employees of the affiliated associations were, however, carried out. The Memorandum, Rules and Bye-laws of the Association were not revised and brought into line with the actual working of the Association. This was done towards the end of 1927, when the Committee decided that some steps must be taken to do so. Accordingly a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the revision and amendment of the Memorandum, Rules and Bye-laws. The Sub-Committee reported that it appeared to be impossible to amend and revise the rules piecemeal and that the only way to put the things in order was to draft an entirely fresh constitution and rules.

After fully considering the Sub-Committee's report, the Committee agreed that the Association be incorporated by an Act on the line of the Registration Act in the United Kingdom. Pending the passing of the Act, the New Memorandum of Association was brought into operation from 1st April 1929.

Establishment of the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council.—The need of legislation for the Registration of Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors had existed in the Province since a long time and with a view to protect the public from the activities of persons who misrepresent themselves to be fully qualified Nurses, Midwives or Health Visitors, Government, in April 1935, passed the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Registration Act. In the absence of State Registration the nurses trained in this Province were subject to certain disabilities and were refused Registration in other Provinces and in other countries, where state registration prevailed. The Act obtains for them the necessary status and secures their registration in other provinces in India or in other parts of His Majesty's Dominions which are willing to reciprocate with the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Council which was established in August 1935.

From the date of the establishment of the Council, the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association became defunct. The training and registration of nurses, midwives and Health visitors in this Province is now controlled by the Council. Nurses who are trained and registered in this Province can now get registration with the General Nursing Council of England and Wales and the General Nursing Council of Scotland and can practice as qualified nurses in these Countries.

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association.—The Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association was founded in 1892 under the title of the "Up-Country Nursing Association" primarily, though not exclusively, to provide Europeans with the skilled services of the Nursing Profession.

The Punjab and the United Provinces were the first provinces to consider the possibility of providing nurses for private work, but it was not until 1906 that provision was made on a really adequate basis.

Lady Minto issued an appeal to the public both in India and England which met with a generous response, with the result that now Minto Sisters work in six centres and it is rare for a subscriber to the Association in any part of India to be refused the services of a nurse in case of need.

The financial liabilities of the Association are met from five sources:—

Interest on the Endowment Fund; Government Grant; Donations; Subscriptions; Fees.

It is the practice of the Association to invite people to become annual subscribers. This carries with it two advantages; priority of claim to the services of a Sister, and a reduction in the fees paid for those services. Thus Europeans who are members of the Association are enabled to obtain skilled nursing at moderate charges on a sliding scale of fees determined by the income of each patient.

The control of the Association is in the hands of two Committees; one in England and one in India.

The English Committee is responsible for the recruitment of the majority of the staff but if it happens that suitably and fully trained women are obtainable in India, the Central Committee in India has the power to enlist them on the spot.

In addition to this duty the Indian Committee deal with all matters of administration delegating to the Provincial Branches questions of local significance.

Her Majesty Queen Mary is a Patron of the Association.

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow is President of the Central Committee in India.

Hon. Secretary:—Lieut.-Col. H. H. Elliot, M.B.E., M.O., M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

Chief Lady Superintendent:—Miss C. Wilson, Central Committee.

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Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association, Viceregal Estates, Simla, and Red Cross Buildings, New Delhi.

Secretary, Home Committee.—Miss. R. E. Darbyshire, R.R.C., 92, Ember Lane, Esher, Surrey.

Nurses' Organisations.—The Association of Nursing Superintendents of India is now amalgamated with the Trained Nurses' Association of India, and has one set of officers. The Trained Nurses' Association of India and the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India are not Associations to employ or to supply nurses, but are organisations with a membership wholly of nurses with the avowed objects of improving and unifying nursing education, promoting an *esprit de corps* among nurses, and upholding the dignity and honour of the nursing profession. The Trained Nurses' Association of India has a membership of 1,192. The Association of superintendents was started in 1905 as the Association of Nursing Superintendents of the United Provinces and the Punjab, but by the next year its membership had spread over the country to such an extent that the name was changed to include the whole of India. The Trained Nurses' Association was started in 1908, and the Nursing Journal of India began to be published in February, 1910.

The Trained Nurses' Association of India was founded and incorporated with the Association of Nursing Superintendents in 1908. Its objects are (*a*) to uphold in every way the dignity and honour of the Nursing profession; (*b*) to promote a sense of *esprit de corps* among all nurses; (*c*) to enable members to take counsel together on matters affecting their profession; (*d*) to elevate nursing education; (*e*) to raise the standard of training; (*f*) to strive to bring about a more uniform system of education, examination and certification for trained nurses; and (*g*) to arrange reciprocity between different provinces, States and other countries. Nurses eligible for membership are those holding a certificate of not less than three years' general training in a recognised training school. The Trained Nurses' Association of India is affiliated with the International Council of Nurses and its affiliated Associations are the Health Visitors' League, the Midwives' Union, the Nurses' Auxiliary of the Christian Medical Association, the Student Nurses' Association, and the National Council of Women in India. The combined membership of the Trained Nurses' Association of India, Health Visitors' League and Midwives' Union is 1,316 and the Student Nurses' Association comprises 29 units with over 999 members. The official organ of the Association is called "The Nursing Journal of India."

Patrons: H. E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow, Simla; H. E. The Hon'ble Lady Hope, Madras; H. E. Lady Lumley, Bombay and Her Highness the Maharani of Travancore.

President: Miss D. Chadwick, S.R.N., S.C.M., Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras.

Vice-Presidents: Miss A. Wilkinson, S.R.N., S.C.M., Matron, St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi; Miss M. D. Winter, D.N. (Lond.), S.R.N., S.C.M., C.S.M.M.G. (on furlough); Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi.

Secretary: Miss Diana Hartley, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.N. (Madras), R.M. (Madras), 15, Hall Road, Richards Town, Bangalore.

Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. E. A. Watts, Keswick Coonoor, Nilgiris, S. India.

THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT.

The women's movement has had a remarkably smooth run in India. Imperceptibly but steadily, during the past ten or twenty years, the women of India have acquired numerous rights, social and legal no less than political. Their political enfranchisement has been achieved with considerable ease.

Three fundamental causes have led to this remarkable success: first, the deep veneration that is given by the Hindu and Muhammadan religions to the feminine aspect of life equally with the masculine as shown by the importance of goddesses, by the necessity for the presence of the wife at all ceremonies performed by a Brahman, by the idea of the sacred mystery of womanhood implied by the purdah, and by the general veneration of motherhood. Secondly, the time was psychological, for a new era was beginning for the Indian people by the introduction of a scheme of reforms in Indian government which was planned to give a basis of representative government on a much extended scale. The door was being opened to complete self-government but only men were being invited to enter through it, although women compose half the people of the country and it had been by the joint efforts of men and women that the agitation for reform in the government had been made. The men and women of India were too awakened and too just to allow this injustice to remain unredressed. Thirdly, the long and strenuous agitation for the vote by women in Britain and America and their recent victories had brought vividly to the consciousness of all educated Indian men and women the whole question of the inclusion of women in public life, and it was also a national and international necessity that Indian women should be given as high a status as women in other parts of the Empire.

Though the **Municipal franchise** was granted to the women of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies over fifteen years ago it was so limited in numbers that it did not make a large impact on women's consciousness, and indeed no protest was made when it was suddenly withdrawn from Madras women some years later. Over 1,700 women are qualified to vote for the Bombay Corporation and a fair percentage of these have polled at each election; similarly in other Municipalities in that Presidency women have exercised their vote responsibly and intelligently. Since 1922 scores of women have become Municipal Councillors and members of Local Boards. Their appointment has chiefly been by nomination but there have been notable seats won by election in open contest with men, such as the election of all the four women who first entered the contest for seats in the Bombay

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Corporation, also the instance in which the single woman contestant in the Municipal elections in Lucknow secured the largest poll of any of the candidates. Many important local reforms have been secured by this large band of women councillors, and every year sees a greater number of women serving on these local Councils and Boards.

It was owing to the rise of the political agitation for Home Rule between 1914 and 1917 that women began to wake up to their position of exclusion by British law from any share in representative government. The internment of one of their own sex, Dr. Besant, stimulated political activity and political self-consciousness amongst women to a very great extent. The moment for the ripe public expression of their feelings came when the Secretary of State for India came to India to investigate and study Indian affairs at first hand in 1917.

During the Hon. E. S. Montagu's visit only one women's deputation waited on him but it was representative of womanhood in all parts of India, and it brought to his notice the various reforms which women were specially desirous of recommending the Government to carry out.

The first claim for women suffrage for Indian women was made in the address presented to Mr. Montagu at this historic **All-India Women's Deputation** which waited upon him in Madras on the 18th December 1917. The section referring to enfranchisement merits full quotation:

"Our interests, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united (Hindu-Muslim Reform) scheme (I. 3) that 'the Members of the Council should be elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as possible,' and in the Memorandum (3) that 'the franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people.' We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognized as 'people,' and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men. In agreeing with the demand of the above mentioned Memorandum that 'a full measure of Local Self-Government should be immediately granted, we request that it shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self-Government elsewhere in the British Empire. The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which, since its inception, women have voted and been delegates and speakers, and which, this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens; and we urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life."

The year 1918 was devoted to converting the Government forces to the justice and expediency of Indian Woman Suffrage, but this proved a more difficult matter. It was a disappointment first that though the Secretary of State had given a sympathetic reply to the All-India Women's Deputation, yet when the Scheme of Reforms, drawn up by him and Lord Chelmsford as the outcome of his visit to India was published, no mention of women was made though the widening of the electorate was one of the reforms suggested. When the Southborough Franchise Committee was formed to investigate the suggestions regarding the franchise in this Scheme, the women suffragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which showed the need for, and the country's support of, the inclusion of women in the new franchise.

After the introduction of the **Government of India Bill** into Parliament in July 1919, a number of Indian deputations proceeded to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis. Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. and Miss Herabai Tata were the women who were heard by the Committee in support of the extension of the franchise to women in India.

The House of Commons decided that the question was one for Indians to answer for themselves and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed the Electoral Rules in such terms that if any Provincial Legislative Council should approve by a resolution in favour of women's franchise, women should be put on the electoral register of that Province. This was the only provision regarding franchise matters which might be changed before a 10 years' time limit. Until after that period women were ineligible for election as Legislative Councillors.

Reviewing the position about ten years later the Simon Commission showed the extremely limited extent to which women, enfranchised in the manner set out above, had become qualified as electors. Except in Burma, where it was comparatively high, the percentage of women electors to adult female population was less than one. In Madras it was one, in Bombay 8, in Bengal 3, in the United Provinces 4, in Bihar and Orissa 5 and in Assam 2—in Burma it was 4.6 per cent.

Madras led the way in the matter of women's franchise and under the operative provision of the Government of India Act, women became enfranchised. Other provinces followed suit, and at the time of the inquiry by the Simon Commission seven out of the nine provinces had acquired the right. Very soon women began to adorn the benches in legislative chambers, first by nomination and then by election. And they justified the confidence placed in them by sponsoring and successfully carrying through many measures of uplift and reform in regard to the status and influence of women. They had so much proved their worth that the Simon Commission remark in their report: "The women's movement in India holds the key of progress, and the results it may achieve are incalculably great. It is not too much to say that India cannot reach the position to which it aspires in the world until its women play their due part as educated citizens."

Basing their conclusion on these observations, the Simon Commission wished to bring about a substantial increase in the existing ratio of women to men voters. In exercising the option allowed to them of enfranchising women "on the same terms as men", the provincial legislatures did indeed make a significant gesture:

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but so long as the qualification to vote was almost entirely based on property, it remained a gesture, because India's women do not own property in their own right.

The Simon Commission affirmed that a further step in developing women's suffrage in India should be taken immediately and added: "It may perhaps be found possible to add to the present qualifications two others, namely, (*i*) being the wife, over 25 years of age, of a man who has a property qualification to vote and (*ii*) being a widow over that age, whose husband at the time of his death was so qualified. In addition, the educational qualifications should apply to women over 21 as well as to men." The Simon Commission maintained that women's suffrage should be a cardinal point of the "franchise system" and suggested "qualifications for the vote which will not confine it to the few women who have property qualifications."

During the last ten or fifteen years, the women of India have made enormous progress in several directions. A great awakening has dawned on them. The raising of the age of consent for marriage, the abolition of the practice of dedicating girls to temples, the demand for legal and property rights *vis-a-vis* men embodied in some of the reform measures—all have tended to raise the status of Indian women in their own eyes as well as in the eyes of the world. They have marched from reform to reform, and their outlook is for ever widening. The Gandhi movement evoked an unprecedented outburst of service and sacrifice among Indian women who were thrown into the thick of a political struggle from which they emerged fully conscious of their political rights and responsibilities. The part played by the two representatives of Indian womanhood at the India Round Table Conferences held in London brought them and their kind in the lime-light.

Small wonder, therefore, that the Government of India Act of 1935 gave Indian women political rights far in advance of those enjoyed by them before that date. In terms of number of seats, women have been allotted 6 seats out of a total of 150 reserved for British India in the Federal Council of State and 9 out of a total of 250 so reserved in the Federal Assembly. In the Provincial Assemblies, women have reserved to them 8 seats in Madras, 6 in Bombay, 5 in Bengal, 6 in the United Provinces, 4 in the Punjab, 4 in Bihar, 3 in the Central Provinces and Berar, 1 in Assam, 2 in Orissa and 2 in Sind.

But by far the greatest improvement in women's political rights occurred in the liberalisation of the franchise qualifications affecting them. Women have been enfranchised who have the property qualification in their own right, or are wives or widows of men so qualified, or are wives of men with a service qualification, or are pensioned widows or mothers of members of the military or police forces, or who possess a literacy qualification. Women not holding the requisite qualification in their own right are required to apply to be enrolled, stating their derived qualification, but this procedure has been waived in some provinces. By means of such enfranchisement, it is estimated more than six million women (against 315,000 under the Act of 1919) have been given the right to vote, compared to 29 million men.

It is noteworthy, too, that men and women can vote both in general constituencies and in special constituencies. Women can vote in and contest elections to the Upper House in provinces where bicameral legislatives have been set up.

Indian women have hailed this as a welcome improvement in their political status and the elections that were held early in 1937 to the various Provincial Legislatures showed that they were alive to their responsibility under the new franchise. Women were very much in evidence at the polls, even in purdah-ridden provinces.

Such is the advance made in recent years and such is the widespread recognition of women's claims that women candidates have successfully contested general seats in ten cases, one in Madras, one in Bombay and eight in the United Provinces. The significance of these successes lies in the fact that the women defeated men in constituencies in which men voters predominate.

Both evidence and result of the awakening among Indian women are to be found in more than one legislative measure sponsored in the past year or two by women legislators calculated to confer greater rights and freedom on women.

The following table shows the percentage of women voters who exercised their franchise in the first general elections held under the 1935 constitution:

Provinces.	No. Enrolled.	Number who voted.	Per cent.
LOWER HOUSE.			
Madras	1,523,248	479,278	31.5
Bombay	305,750	129,535	42.4
Bengal	896,588	46,758	5.2
United Provinces	494,752	95,553	19.3
Punjab	173,459	58,216	33.56
Bihar	215,490	17,037	7.9
Central Provinces and Berar .	259,750	63,744	24.5
Assam	29,680	8,678	29.23
North-West Frontier Province	4,895	3,498	71.4
Orissa	70,526	4,670	6.62
Sind	27,940	9,705	34.7
UPPER HOUSE.			
Madras	2,578	1,420	55.1
Bombay	1,636	923	56.4
Bengal	2,136	437	20.5
United Provinces	1,684	598	35.5
Bihar	882	594	67.34
Assam	559	512	91.57

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In many cases the percentages given above do not compare unfavourably with those of men voters. The voting for the Lower House in the Frontier and that for the Upper House in Assam are flattering to the women and shows what organisation can achieve.

Though the Women's Indian Association was the only Indian women's society which had woman suffrage as one of its specific objects almost all other women's organisations have combined in special efforts for the gaining of municipal and legislative rights.

All-India Women's Conference.

In the past 15 years Indian women's rights grievances and demands have been voiced principally by the All-India Women's Conference.

This organisation, it may be noted, has latterly shown a tendency to transgress the requirements of sectional plea and strayed into wider political activity. It is not, however, difficult to explain this development. It has already been observed earlier in this chapter that the women's movement gained considerable impetus by the part played, and the status accorded to, women in the intensive political movement conducted by Mr. Gandhi and the Congress since 1920. This association, while it has undoubtedly brought women to the forefront of public activity, has also served to bring their outlook in line with that of the Congress. There are doubtless members of the fair sex who hold pronounced views on women's rights and yet do not share the extreme doctrines of Mr. Gandhi or the Congress, but it can safely be said that they are in a minority in the All-India Women's Conference. This will explain the somewhat pro-Congress political views expressed at the annual session of this body.

The last session of the Conference was particularly noteworthy in this behalf. For instance, it passed a resolution aligning itself with the doctrine of pacificism advocated by Mr. Gandhi. The year's president was Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru who is known to be a follower of Mr. Gandhi. In her presidential address she extended the sympathy of the women of India to their sisters in the West and the East now facing misfortune and to those small nations of the world losing their independence. Today, she said, they saw a new life pulsating through women, all thinking, planning and agitating for the removal of their wrongs. Comparatively backward classes of women had been similarly affected. The special contribution of the Conference to the women's movement was the definite shape and colour it had imparted to it. It had focussed public attention on women's problems.

In the social sphere, she said, the Conference had made a contribution towards the removal of evil customs and the obliteration of unjust laws. It had advocated radical changes in the personal laws, particularly of Hindus, and had demanded that the law with regard to inheritance, marriage, guardianship of children deal equitably with the rights of women.

Mrs. Nehru pleaded that untouchability must go, while the achievement of communal unity for India's national advance was as fundamental as the removal of untouchability.

The Conference adopted a comprehensive resolution on the war fashioned very much on Congress lines. The resolution expressed utmost distress at the continuance of war in various parts of the world, reaffirmed faith in non-violence as the best solution of the world's ill and appealed to the Government's of all nations to put aside weapons of destruction and seek peace in ways other than war. The resolution also exhorted women to throw in full weight their moral force on the side of permanent world peace. Such peace was impossible without a new order based on social justice and equality of all nations. The Conference therefore recognised that there could be no world peace until India and all other such nations attained their liberty the first logical step towards the attainment of the ideal for which Britain had declared she was at war. Removal of illiteracy by the introduction of free compulsory primary education for all boys and girls and promotion of communal unity were stressed by the Conference by another resolution.

Other resolutions related to the economic independence of women, cottage industries and the housing problem.

That Indian women do not favour headlong reform was evident by the attitude taken up by the Conference to two measures on the legislative anvil dealing with separation and divorce. These were held to be defective and the Conference considered it advisable that the question of legal separation and divorce be dealt with in two separate Bills and urged that the custody of children be left to the discretion of the courts, the mother being given preference ordinarily.

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The Fisheries of India.

The fisheries of India, potentially rich, as yet yield a mere fraction of what they could were they exploited in a fashion comparable with those of Europe, North America or Japan. The fishing industry, particularly the marine section, has certainly expanded considerably within the last 50 years concurrently with improvement in the methods of transport and increase in demand for fish, cured as well as fresh, from the growing population of the great cities within reach of the seaboard. The caste system, however, exerts a blighting influence on progress. Fishing and fish trade are universally relegated to low caste men who alike from their want of education, the isolation caused by their work and caste and their extreme conservatism, are among the most ignorant, suspicious and prejudiced of the population, extremely averse to amending the methods of their forefathers and almost universally without the financial resources requisite to the adoption of new methods, even when convinced of their value. Higher caste capitalists have hitherto fought shy of associating with the low caste fishermen, and except in large operations on new lines, these capitalists cannot be counted upon to assist in the development of Indian fisheries. As in Japan, it appears that the general conditions of the industry are such that the initiative must necessarily be taken by Government in the uplift and education of the fishing community and in the introduction and testing of new and improved apparatus and methods.

Madras.

The Madras coast line of 1,750 miles is margined by a shallow-water area within the 100 fathom line of 40,000 square miles outside of the mere fringe inshore, this vast expanse of fishable water lies idle and unproductive. The surf-swept East coast is singularly deficient in harbours whereon fishing fleets can be based, and so from Ganjam to Negapatam, the unsinkable catamaran, composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible easy-going fishing-craft. Its limitations circumscribe the fishing power of its owners and consequently these men are poor and the produce of their best efforts meagre compared with what it would be if better and larger boats were available and possible. The West coast is more favoured. From September till April weather conditions are good enough to permit even dugout canoes to fish daily. No difficulty is found in beaching canoes and boats throughout this season. The fishing population is a large one. In the census taken by the Department of Fisheries in 1930-31, the fisher-population on the West coast totalled 138,294. The esteemed table fish of the coast consist of the Seer (*Cybium* or *Scomberomorous*), Pomfret (*Apolectus* and *Stromateus*) several large species of Horse Mackerel (*Caranx*), Jew fish (*Sciaenidae*), Whiting (*Sillago*), Thread-fins (*Polynemus*), Sardines (*Clupea*), and Mackerel (*Scomber*). In economic importance, however, shoaling fish and fish of inferior quality such as Sardine (*Clupea*), Mackerel (*Scomber*), Catfish (*Arius*), Ribbon fish (*Trichiurus*), Goggles (*Caranx crumenopthalmus*) and Silver-bellies (*Leiognathus* and *Cazza*) take precedence of the former. Sardine and Mackerel overshadow all others. A master fisherman of experience was recruited from Scotland in 1936. He found it impossible to stand the climate of India and had to be repatriated in 1937. Since then efforts to revive deep sea fishing research begun by the trawler 'Lady Goschen' have been made. Proposals to charter a motor boat smaller than a trawler but capable of employing all known methods of sea fishing for bottom, mid-water and surface fish in order to test the suitability of those methods for Indian conditions, have reached an advanced stage. The type of vessel selected could not be chartered on account of the outbreak of war. Fishing outside the 5 fathom line is little in evidence save by Bombay boats (Ratnagiri) which are engaged in drift netting for bonito, seer and other medium-sized fishes. These strangers are enterprising fishers and bring large catches into Malpe and Mangalore and other convenient centres: the material is largely cured for export.

The Madras Fisheries Service.—As Government attention has been given in Madras over a longer period to the improvement of fisheries, and a larger staff concentrated upon the problems involved than elsewhere, this Presidency has now the proud position of knowing that her fisheries and collateral industries are better organised and more progressive than those in other provinces. The credit for the wonderful success which has been achieved and the still greater promise of the future, is due in large measure to the wise and cautious plans of Sir F. A. Nicholson, who from 1905 to 1918, had the guidance of affairs entrusted to him. In 1905 he was appointed on special duty to investigate existing conditions and future potentialities; in 1907, a permanent status was given by the creation of a fisheries bureau and this in turn developed into a separate Department of Government. It now forms part of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

They are so varied and far-reaching that it is difficult even to enumerate them in the space available, much less to give details. So far its most notable industrial successes have been the reform of manufacturing processes in the fish-oil trade, the creation of a fish guano industry and the opening of an oyster farm conducted under hygienic conditions. The most noteworthy result of technological research conducted by the department is the production of sardine oil with vitamin A potency equal to one-fourth

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that of Cod-liver oil and the discovery of several other Indian Sea fish which yield oils with a high vitamin A content. Oil from a South Indian shark-liver is ascertained to be about thirty-five times richer in Vitamin A than an average sample of medicinal Cod-liver oil. It has been established beyond doubt that Shark-liver oil in general is a most patent source of Vitamin A. As Cod-liver oil can no longer be imported in any quantity owing to the war, an opportunity is provided for developing an indigenous industry for the production of fish liver oil rich inVitamin A, and also for manufacturing malt extracts and emulsions and various preparations of this kind.

The educational work of the Department is becoming one of its most important branches in training men in the technology of curing, canning and oil manufacture, in co-operative propaganda and the supply of zoological specimens for the use of college classes and museums. The last named has filled a long-felt want and is contributing materially to the advancement of the study of Zoology throughout India. There is now no need to obtain specimens from Europe as they can be had from the Laboratory Assistant, Fisheries Station, Ennur, Madras, at moderate prices.

Fish Curing.—Fish curing is practised extensively everywhere on the Madras coasts: its present success is due primarily to Dr. Francis Day who, after an investigation during 1869-71 of the fisheries of the whole of India, pressed for the grant to fishermen of duty-free salt for curing purposes within fenced enclosures. He advocated much else, but the time was not ripe and the salt concession was the sole tangible result of his long and honourable efforts. His salt suggestions were accepted by the Madras Government, and from 1882 a gradually increasing number of yards or bounded enclosures were opened at which salt is issued free of duty and often at rates below the local cost of the salt to Government. At present there are 105 fish curing yards scattered along the coast. During the year 1939-40, 1,372,816 maunds and 18 seers of fresh fish were brought to these yards for curing and 216,732 maunds and 23 seers of salt were issued for the purpose. The transactions in these yards resulted in a surplus revenue over expenditure of Rs. 46,266.

Pearl and Chank Fisheries.—While there is no prospect of a pearl fishery for some years to come, owing to the absence of spat fall in the banks, a distinct revival in the chank trade was evidenced in the keen competition for the purchase of the last two seasons' chanks. A total of 5,39,484 chanks were fished during the year 1939-40, which will fetch a gross revenue of Rs. 1,37,568. The rearing of Pearl oysters in captivity with the implied possibility of the production of cultural pearls near Krushadai Island, Pamban, started in 1933 has been successful. Another experiment in marking of chanks started in 1931 to study the rate of growth, mortality and migration of the chank in its natural haunt, is continuing and so far 3,700 chanks have been marked and liberated.

The Inland Fisheries.—The Inland Fisheries of Madras compare unfavourably with those of Bengal. Many of the rivers dry up in the hot season and few of the many thousands of irrigation tanks throughout the province hold water for more than 6 to 9 months. As a consequence, inland fisheries are badly organised and few men devote themselves to fishing as their sole or even main occupation. The custom is to neglect or ignore the fishery value of these streams and tanks so long as they are full of water: only when the streams shrink to pools and the tanks to puddles do the owners or lessees of the fishing rights turn out to catch fish. The result is a dearth of fish throughout the greater part of the year, a glut for a few days, and often much waste in consequence. The chief fresh water fishes of economic importance are the Murrel, notable for its virtue of living for a considerable period out of water, and various carps including Labeo, Catla and the well-known favourite of sportsman in India the "Mahseer," Cat-fishes and Hilsa. In the Nilgiris, the Rainbow Trout has been acclimatised and thrives well. The Government working in conjunction with the Nilgiri Game Association maintain a hatchery at Avalanche, where quantities of fry are hatched and reared for the replenishment of the streams of the plateau. Mirror carp fingerlings have been introduced in a pond in the Nilgiris, from Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon. Fishing rights in the large irrigation tanks were transferred from Government to local authorities many years ago; these tanks are now being reacquired by Government in order that they may be stocked periodically by the Department; the results so far have shown a profit on the operations. To breed the necessary fry, 3 fish farms are in operation. In these the chief fish bred are the Gourami, obtained from Java, and Etroplus which has the excellent attribute of thriving and breeding as well in brackish as in fresh water; both protect their eggs while developing, a useful habit. Both the Gourami and Etroplus are largely vegetarian in diet. The Department has been endeavouring to establish Catla, the quick growing carp of great economic importance, into the Cauvery system since 1922, and direct proof of the success of the efforts of the department has been obtained by the capture of hundreds of young catla at almost all the anicuts and sluices in the Tanjore District. A further activity is represented by the breeding of small fishes especially addicted to feed upon the aquatic larvæ of mosquitoes. These are supplied in thousands to municipalities and other local authorities at a nominal price for introduction into mosquito-haunted sheets of water; these anti-malarial operations have proved successful in the places where the local authorities have given proper attention to the direction given.

Marine Aquarium.—Perhaps a word is necessary about this institution at Madras. The building was constructed under the auspices of the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, and was thrown open to the public on 21st October 1909. The Superintendent, Government Museum, had charge of the Aquarium for ten years till 1919 when it was transferred to the Department of Fisheries. Ever since its opening, being the first institution of its kind in Asia, it has been immensely popular with the public. A total of 1,06,289 persons visited the Aquarium during 1939-40 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 9,666-2-0 against an expenditure of Rs. 6,840-0-3.

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Deep Sea Fishing and Reearch.—The annual report of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India for 1933 states that the total land area of British India amounts to only 2.44 acre per head of the population but allowing for forests and uncultivated and fallow lands only 0.72 acre per head is under food-crop, quite insufficient for even the present population, and that the population is increasing at an alarming rate and by 1941 will probably reach 400 millions. The finding of the census of 1931 is that agriculture has reached its maximum production under present conditions. Fisheries therefore are the only prime source of food-supply to supplement agriculture, and the Department has been endeavouring to play its true and proper part in improving the catches and methods of sea-going fishermen to augment the fish supply of the Presidency.

The fisherman has a fairly exhaustive knowledge of the fisheries along the coast up to 7 fathoms. If the catches of fish are to be improved it is necessary to ascertain—

(1) what kinds and quantities of fish are available beyond 7 fathoms; and,

(2) how to exploit these deep-sea fisheries economically.

The survey of deep-sea fisheries by the trawler 'Lady Goschen' was abruptly terminated in 1931-32, as a measure of retrenchment. Brief though the survey was it disclosed the existence of important off-shore fisheries unsuspected before. The wealth of fish off Negapatam reported by the trawler was of sufficient importance to attract the notice of Japanese fishermen thousands of miles away. Even then it was realised that if Madras was to benefit by the survey, the allied duty of enabling the local fishermen to exploit the off-shore fishing grounds by suitable craft and tackle must be shouldered by the Department. The Yorkshire Motor Coble was decided on as the most suitable modern fishing boat to supplant the local catamaran and canoe on a surf beaten harbourless coast, and one was acquired in 1930-31. In the years of depression however the financial stringency of Government precluded experiments and demonstration with the Coble. Further experiments are being planned.

Rural Pisciculture.—As a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture that practical measures should be adopted to add fish to the diet of the cultivator thereby improving his nutrition, a scheme of rural propaganda was inaugurated in 1930. An Assistant Director with necessary staff was appointed to advise ryots in the stocking of village ponds, which number over 106,050 in the Presidency. The work though begun in July 1930 lasted only for 13 months and had to be abruptly stopped as a measure of retrenchment. It was, however, possible to complete during this short period a survey of ponds in 98 villages; 2,172 wells and 264 ponds in these villages were examined. Though it has not been possible to give satisfactory help to the numerous enquirers for want of staff and funds, advice on matters regarding rearing of fish in ponds and wells is being given as far as possible. For a comprehensive and intensive research on the various problems relating to the occurrence, life history, breeding seasons suitability for stocking waters, their food, conditions of growth, and the physical and chemical characters of the water suited for each, their enemies and diseases, etc., a scheme for a fresh water biological station was drawn up and sanctioned by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in 1934, and is still awaiting allotment of funds.

Welfare Work.—A remarkable feature in the work of the Madras Fisheries Department is the energy which it devotes to the improvement of the condition of the fisherfolk. On Sir Frederick Nicholson's initiative, the Department has always recognised the duty of spreading among them education and the habits of thrift, temperance and co-operation. The work has been specially successful on the West Coast. The number of fishermen's co-operative societies in 1939-40 on the west coast was 54.

The need for special efforts to promote co-operation among fisherfolk and to renew and stimulate co-operative societies to more efficient work has been recognised by Government for some years. The Committee on Fisheries recommended that all co-operative work among fishermen both on the West and East Coasts in the Presidency should be done by the Fisheries Department and that, on the analogy of the system in vogue in the Labour Department, the staff of Inspectors of Co-operative Societies should work under the Fisheries Department, the Co-operative Department supplying trained Inspectors and auditing the books of the societies. The Government partially accepted the recommendations and sanctioned the deputation of 2 Inspectors of Co-operative Societies for exclusive work among fishermen under the department.

To promote the education of fishermen a training institution was opened in the middle of 1918 at Calicut to train teachers to work in elementary schools for the fisherfolk. The pupil teachers under training are familiarised with the work carried on in the fishery station at Tanur. They are given practical instructions in fishing, a boat having been purchased for the purpose. But as a measure of economy the training Institute was closed in July 1937. In some places the villagers themselves started the schools and then handed them over to the Department. In other places schools were opened by the Department at the request of the fishermen. A comprehensive scheme for the establishment of a Fisheries Technological Institution has been drawn up and submitted to Government.

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Bengal & Bihar & Orissa.

The fishing value of this extensive deltaic region lies primarily in the enormous area occupied by inland waters—rivers, creeks, jheels, odd swamps,—to say nothing of paddy fields and tanks. These swarm with fish and, as the Hindu population are free to a large extent from the aversion to a fish-diet which is widely prevalent among the better castes in the south, the demand for fish is enormous. Rice and fish are indeed the principal mainstay of the population and not less than 80 per cent. of the people consume fish as a regular item of diet. It is calculated that 1·6 per cent. of the population is engaged in fishing and its connected trades, a percentage that rises to 2·6 in the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Dacca Divisions. 490,865 persons in Bengal subsist by fishing with 272,579 maintained by the sale of fish. As a fresh-water fisherman the Bengali is most ingenious, his traps and other devices exceedingly clever and effective—in many cases too effective—so eager is he for immediate profit, however meagre this may be. The greatest inland fishery is that of the hilsa (*Clupea ilisha*) which annually migrates from the sea in innumerable multitudes to seek spawning grounds far up the branches of the Ganges and the other great rivers. Other valued and abundant fishes are the rohu (*Labeo rohita*) and the katla (*Catla catla*), mrigal (*Cirrhina mrigala*); prawns and shrimps abound everywhere. Of important fishes taken in the lower reaches of the rivers and in the great network of creeks spread throughout the Sunderbans, the bekti or betki (*Lates calcarifer*) and the mullets are the most esteemed; apart from these estuarine fish the most valuable sea-fishes are the Mangoe-fish or Thread-fin or Indian Salmon (*Polynemus*) pomirets. The sea-fisheries are as yet little exploited, the fishermen of Orissa, where alone coastal fishing is of any local importance, having no sea craft save catamarans of inferior design and construction.

Following the inquiry begun in 1906 by Sir K. G. Gupta, an investigation of the steam trawl potentialities of the head of the Bay of Bengal was undertaken, the trawler *Golden Crown* being employed for the purpose. The results showed that there are extensive areas suitable for trawling and capable of yielding large quantities of high class fish. Much attention was devoted during these trawl cruises to the acquisition of increased knowledge of the marine fauna, the results being published in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum. For various reasons, the chief perhaps being the hostility of vested interests, the lack of cold storage facilities and the loss of time involved by the trawler having to bring her catches to Calcutta instead of sending them by a swift tender, the experiment was financially a failure and was dropped. With ever-increasing demand for fish in Calcutta and the concurrent rise in prices, the prospects of remunerative steam-trawling are now much more, steam-trawling companies being floated in the immediate future. The trade is a difficult one to organise and without a rare combination of technical fishery knowledge and far-sighted and comprehensive organisation the danger run by the investing public will be considerable. Originally one Fisheries Department served the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in 1923 after which fisheries in Bengal were adminstered by the Director of Agriculture. The Bengal Fishery Department was abolished under retrenchment in 1923. In Bihar and Orissa, Fisheries form a section of the Department of Industries.

The Bengal Fisheries Department has of necessity a more limited scope for its activities than in the case of Madras. Practically no coastal minor industries exist, neither do the natural conditions lead us to suppose that any can be created without much difficulty, and in the absence of a great trawl industry which alone might be able to call into existence factories devoted to the uplift of the general utilisation of fish by-products. Fresh water Fisheries, however, are vast and very important and these require to be developed scientifically. Apart from this, much can be done by its officers for the uplift of the general fishing population with a view to free them from the tyranny of the mahajans (fish contractors and middle men) and enable them to put more capital into their business and to conduct it co-operatively. This is necessarily extremely slow work, but a beginning has been made and a number of fishermen's co-operative societies have been formed. Their example is calculated to effectively serve the purpose of propaganda. The fishery wealth of Bengal is enormous and nothing but good can come out of intensive investigation and propaganda.

During a lapse of 14 years after the closure of the Fisheries Department, the price of fish in Calcutta has been soaring high consequent on the rapidly increasing demand and the unhealthy monopoly exercised by the small group of vested interests. The economic condition of the actual fishermen was gradually becoming worse due to exploitation by the capitalists and the fisheries in general were getting depleted due to various causes at work. With the increase of distress the public naturally have been clamouring for the re-establishment of the Fisheries Department to protect the fisheries interests and to organise and develop the fishing industry on modern lines and to improve the general economic condition of the fisherfolk. The Bengal Government therefore decided to appoint a Fisheries Expert to survey the existing condition of the Fishing Industry in the Province and to suggest schemes of development with a view to augment the fish food supply, to examine the ways and means of bringing about a reduction in the ruling prices of fish, and to stimulate commercial enterprise in speedier transport, better marketing arrangements, the establishment of Cold Stores and Factories for fish by-products.

The services of Dr. M. Ramaswami Naidu from the Madras Fisheries Department who has had vast experience in fishery industry both in India

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and Europe, were requisitioned by the Bengal Government for appointment here as the Fisheries Expert. He surveyed the industry and submitted a report to Government, which has been considered. Government intend to organise a Department of Fisheries to develop all classes of fisheries, deep sea, estuarine, river and tank and as a first step towards the organisation of this department have provided Rs. 80,000 in the budget for 1941-42.

Fresh-water mussels are used extensively at Dacca in the manufacture of cheap pearl buttons and in many cases pearls also are found in the mussels which the pearl dealers gather and sell in the various parts of India. The Dacca bangle factories carry on an important local industry of very ancient standing; their material is almost entirely obtained from the South Indian and Ceylon chank fisheries already alluded to.

Bombay.

Whereas Bengal's fisheries are at present confined principally to inland waters, those of Bombay are concerned, save in Sind, almost entirely with the exploitation of the wealth of the sea. Bombay is favoured with a coast line abounding with excellent harbours for fishing craft, a fair-weather season lasting for some seven months, and a fishing population more alive to their opportunities and more daring than those of the sister Presidencies. Bombay sea-fisheries are of very great importance financially as well as economically and, there is ample scope for most useful work in improving curing methods, in introducing canning and in the development of minor marine industries, particularly those connected with the utilization of by-products.

The Director of Industries administered the subject of "Fisheries" from 1918 and had for a time two officers in the Department engaged upon fishery investigation and development. A steam trawler was bought for work in Bombay waters in 1920 and began work in May 1921 off Bombay. The experiment continued until February 1922, and the trawler was subsequently sold to the Government of Burma. At the outset the results seemed promising, but the experiment as a whole showed that the cost of maintaining a trawler of the type used could not be met by sales of fish at current market rates. Cold storage has since been installed at the principal fish market in Bombay, but for a trawler special facilities are needed also for rapid coaling, supplying ice and stores, and for unloading catches. More than this a chance is needed in the mediæval conditions under which the local fish market is conducted and there is much to be done in popularising little known species of edible fish, such as karel, palu, tambusa, and particularly the ray or skate which formed on the average 25 per cent. of the total catch but which is so little esteemed locally that it sold on the average at the rate of 100 lbs. for a rupee.

Vast strides have been made in the Bombay fishing industry in the course of the past five years, the two latter years of which will always remain an eventful date in its history. This progress is in a large measure due to the awakening among the fishermen, who are traditionally a conservative people, and the introduction of reforms among them is a very gradual process, as strongly ingrained prejudices and customs have to be overcome.

No survey of the fishing industry in the Bombay Presidency in recent years can be complete without a reference to Mr. H. T. Sorley's valuable report on the Marine Fisheries of the Bombay Presidency, published in 1933. The volume is a storehouse of information bearing on the Presidency's fishing industry and the fish trade in general, and contains numerous useful suggestions by the adoption of which the prospects of the fish trade of the Presidency may be improved.

Mr. Sorley has observed that the industry is neither expanding nor declining and that the supply of fish discloses no signs of diminution. Elaborating this view he proceeds to point out that the fishermen are healthy and moderately prosperous in comparison with others belonging to a similar social stratum.

Mr. Sorley's more important recommendations are:—

1. The establishment of a marine aquarium in Bombay and Karachi, if they are able to pay their way as the Madras aquarium does.

2. The establishment of a bureau of fisheries information.

3. The advisability of the transfer of the fish curing yards to the control of the Local Government; and

4. The encouragement by the Bombay University of marine biological research.

Mr. Sorley in the course of his report also referred to the value of employing fast motor launches to transport fish to the consuming centres in Bombay from the catching sites.

New Era Started.—A move in the above direction was made towards the end of the year 1933, when the Government of Bombay launched an experiment implementing in some ways the above suggestions. The experiment was formally inaugurated by Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, at Danda, and was undertaken in co-operation with the head of the fishing community at Danda. For the purpose of the experiment a launch was obtained on loan from the Royal Indian Navy (then the R. I. M.) and suitable alterations to it were to adapt it to the purpose of a carrier launch. The results achieved by the working of this launch were very encouraging. The rapidity with which the fish was transported in a much fresher state than had till then been dossible aroused the interest of the fishermen,

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who realised the benefit to their trade of using fast motor transport to bring the fish to Bombay from the catching fields.

Encouraged by the results, Government placed in 1934 an order for the construction of two launches the "Lady Sykes" and the "Sir Frederick Sykes" for the use of the fishermen at Danda. That the progress of this experiment has been encouraging is evident from the fact that every year since then has seen an addition to the number of vessels. The following four vessels were built by Government:—

(1) The "Lady Sykes", (2) the "Sir Frederick Sykes", (3) the "Lady Brabourne" and (4) the "Lord Brabourne".

The last mentioned vessel was built at the Royal Indian Naval Dockyard and is a great improvement on her predecessors, both in point of design and engine equipment. The special feature of this vessel is its insulated fish hold and its comparatively large carrying capacity.

The launches have been operating between Bombay and the Kanara coast. The success which attended their working encouraged private individuals to invest in similar vessels to transport fish. The number of privately owned launches at present is nine. They transported during the fishing season of 1939-40 a total of 2,504,479 lbs. of fish.

Growth of Refrigerating Facilities.— Larger supplies of fish made available by the launches have induced the flow of private capital into channels intimately bound up with the fishing trade. Several ice factories and cold storage plants have since been set up at Malwan on the Ratnagiri coast, and Chendia on the Karwar coast. In Bombay, quick freezing plant employing the Z-process has been installed by a Russian technician at the Kermani market at DeLisle Road and an ice factory and a cold storage plant have been constructed on the east side of the Crawford market (Bombay). A feature of the last plant is that it has a number of small chambers which are hired out at small fees either to one individual or to several collectively. This plant also provides for the quick freezing of fish.

During the current year an ice factory and a quick freezing and storage plant were set up at Sassoon Dock (Bombay), where all the launches, both Government and private, land their catches. This factory and cold storage plant have met a longfelt want and proved an undoubted boon both to fishermen and owners of launches and sailing craft. It has obviated the heed of obtaining ice from remote centres in the city, thus saving a good deal of time and expenditure. The existence of the cold storage plant at the Dock is a welcome facility to the fishermen, who are now able to store catches at any hour of the day or night when retail vendors are not on the spot.

A unique feature of the Bombay Government's fisheries scheme is the provision made to train youths of the fishing community in the running and maintenance of motor launches with the ultimate object of enabling them to take charge of their own launches whenever they decide to go in for these on an extensive scale. The benefit of fishermen is the paramount consideration kept in the forefront of the whole scheme, which aims at confining the entire fishing trade to the fishing community itself and eliminating the need of employing technical hands who are not fishermen by either caste or vocation.

Lastly, a fisheries information bureau has also been set up. The function of this bureau is to collate and supply information connected with the local and other fisheries. The information collected by the bureau will be useful to the fishing industry, as it will furnish information not available to them before.

The war has led to an investigation of the possibilities of the manufacture of oil from shark livers to replace the dearth of supplies occasioned by the stoppage of imports of Cod-Liver Oil from Norway. The work is still in its preliminary stage but the results so far achieved give every indication for the establishment of a flourishing shark liver oil industry in this province. Tests of the oil, obtained from certain varieties of sharks, show that its "A" vitamin potency is about 70 times greater than that of Cod Liver Oil.

The control of the fish curing yards was transferred to the Department of Industries from July 1, 1936, prior to which these were administered by the Salt Department of the Government of India. There are 32 such yards, 18 in the Ratnagiri District and 14 in the Kanara District. At these yards duty-free salt is stored in salt *kothars* from where it is issued to fish curers for curing fish.

Since the transfer of the yards the Department of Industries is devoting special attention to effecting improvements in the methods of curing. Cement concrete platforms were constructed at the Karwar yard for curing fish. The fishermen have realised the advantages resulting from such platforms with the result that fishermen at other yards have approached this Department for similar platforms at their yards.

With a view to demonstrate improved methods of curing fish, the department also constructed model fish curing sheds at Malwan and Majali. Experienced master curers have specially been recruited to demonstrate improved methods to the fishermen.

The more important sea-fish are pomfrets, sole and sea-perches, among which are included the valuable Jew-fishes (*Sciæna* spp.) often attaining a very large size and notable as the chief source of "fish-maws" or "sounds," largely exported from Bombay for eventual manufacture into isinglass. The finest of Bombay fishing boats hail from the coast between Bassein and Surat. These boats are beautifully constructed, attain a considerable size, and are capable of keeping the sea for weeks together. In the season they fish principally off the Kutch and Kathiawar coasts and in the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay. Their main method of fishing is by means of huge anchored stow nets, which are left down for several hours and hauled at the turn of the tide. The chief catches are Bombil (Bombay ducks), pomfrets and jew-fishes. The first named are dried in the sun after being strung through the mouth upon lines stretched between upright posts. South of Bombay the fishermen of Ratnagiri

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and Rajapur make use of another and lighter class of fishing boat, specially designed for use in drift-net fishing. Fine hauls of bonito seer (a large form of mackerel) and allied fishes are often made during the season from September to January and later of shark and ray fish. For the latter specially large and powerful nets are employed. For part of the fair season, when fishing is not usually remunerative, many of the larger Bombay fishing boats are employed as small coasters, a fact which shows how large they run in size.

Inland Fisheries.—Government at the beginning of 1936 approved of a scheme for the development of inland fisheries in the Presidency. A start in the first instance will be made at Bandra, a suburb of Bombay, where two tanks have been obtained on loan from the Bandra Municipality for the purposes of the experiment.

The experiment will be extended to other parts of the Presidency in the light of the experience gained at Bandra. Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for inland fisheries work.

In Sind considerable sea-fishing is carried on in the neighbourhood of Karachi chiefly for large and coarse fish, such as soormai, shark, rays and jew-fishes. In order to prevent destructive exploitation of oyster beds the plucking of oyster is confined to licensed fishermen and is limited to a few months of the cold weather. The demand for oysters for edible purposes is considerable, but although many seed pearls are procurable it does not pay to work the beds for these purposes and the export of such seed pearls to China for use in medicine ceased many years ago. Considerable fisheries exist in the River Indus, chiefly for the fish known as palla, which are annually leased out by Government for about Rs. 20,000.

The existence of small pearl fisheries almost within Bombay City itself, will come as a surprise to many. The fisheries dot Bombay City seaface on its south-western and north-eastern sides. Apart from these two sites, pearl oyster fisheries are also to be found at Thana, a suburb of Bombay about 20 miles away, and at various places in the Kolaba district, facing Bombay on the eastern side of the harbour. The south-western site in Bombay City where pearl fisheries have been recently discovered is situated in blocks Nos. 3 to 7 of the Back Bay reclamation scheme. Pearl beds are also found in the Karachi harbour. These pearls are produced by the window pane oyster, but the pearls, apart from being limited in numbers, are of indifferent quality.

The revenue derived from the various pearl fisheries is meagre. They are not leased out regularly every year, but only when a sufficient number of pearl oysters subsist on the beds.

Bombay Presidency's resources in respect of edible oysters are very limited. There are few places suited to the cultivation of oyster. They are confined to certain areas in Sind and some sites in the Ratnagiri and Kanara districts. The best oysters by far are derived from the Sind oyster beds. Oysters found elsewhere in the Presidency are generally small and undersized.

There are two pearl fisheries in the Gulf of Cutch, one for the true pearl oyster, the other for the window-pane oyster. The former is carried on by His Highness the Maharaja of Nawanagar, the other partly by this Prince and partly by the administration of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda. The latter industry owes its local existence to the enterprise of the Baroda Government which, in 1905, obtained the services on deputation of Mr. J. Hornell, formerly Director of Fisheries in Madras, for the purpose of examining the Marine potentialities of the Baroda territories in Kathiawar.

The Punjab.

District work activities consist mainly in patrolling rivers and streams, catching and prosecuting poachers and issuing fishing licenses. The number of fishing licenses issued during the year 1939-40 was 6,585, against 7,283 in the previous year.

The year 1939-40 was unfavourable from a fishing point of view. There was a general complaint of shortage of fish in the rivers and streams. Consequently the catches of fishermen were reported to be poor almost everywhere. The decrease in fish is said to be due to the following causes :—

1. Lack of rains during the last two or three years owing to which
   (*a*) Natural spawning was affected adversely, and
   (*b*) The rivers and streams being very low were cleared out of the whole stock in a short time.
2. Silting of some of the streams and conversion of others into seepage drains by the Canal Department.
3. Lack of facilities for the protection of the spawning grounds during the breeding season.
4. Construction of weirs at Canal Head Works which has obstructed the upstream run of fish to their spawning grounds.

There was no extraordinary mortality among fish in any river or stream in the Punjab.

165 Angling Licenses for trout fishing in Kulu were issued against 171 in the last year. The decrease is due to the curtailment of leave of military officers owing to the war. The catches of the anglers were on the whole satisfactory. The biggest trout fish caught with rod and line in the Beas Angling Reserve was 3 lbs. 4 oz. and the biggest brown trout netted in the Beas was 10 lbs.

The Brown trout ova planted in the past in the Baspa river has proved a success. The trout fish are increasing in number and are quite healthy. No angler fished this water during the year 1939-40. The number of fish in the Pabar

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River is small. No anglers fished this water during the year.

Research.—As a result of the addition of research assistants, research on fresh water fishes has been commenced in a number of directions and the results achieved during the year 1939-40 are summarised below :—

A. *Trout Culture.*—The hatcheries at Mahili (Kulu) produced 123,948 fertile ova of brown trout as against 81,109 produced last year. Out of these 75,000 were planted in various streams in the Kulu and Kangra Valley and the remainder were hatched out at the hatcheries and the fry thereof planted in the river Beas and its tributaries in the Kulu Valley.

To improve the fisheries and stock the streams to their fullest capacity (with due regard to available food supplies), investigations of fundamental importance are under way at the hatcheries. For instance :

1. Qualitative and quantitative study of fish food available in the river Beas and its tributaries in the Kulu Valley ;
2. Study of food consumed by fish by examination of its stomach contents ;
3. Comparison of fertility of wild and domesticated trout ;
4. Study of diseases ; and
5. Study of insect *fauna* of locality which constitute the principal food of trout.

B. *Carp Farming : Spawning.*—Scarcity of rains and foods were mainly responsible for failure of spawning of carp at most of the natural spawning grounds. Consequently there was a general complaint of scarcity of fish in most of the districts.

In the laboratory, ripe females of Morakha (*Cirrhina Mrigala*) yielded eggs easily on injections with sex hormones such as Antiturin S. Prolan, but when mixed with male milt the eggs did not fertilise for reasons which still remain to be investigated.

Stocking.—The tanks at Batala and Madhopur were stocked with carp fry to study economics of carp farming.

C. *Gold Fish as Cottage Industry.*—By cross breeding a variety of gold fish has been produced which does not grow more than 3 inches in length and successfully breeds in the aquaria. The fish become ripe in their second year and spawn from February to May. The fish find a ready market and can easily be disposed of.

D. *Larvicidal fish.*—Field studies to determine the capacity of these fish to destroy mosquito larvæ showed that *Colisa* (*Trichogaster*) *Fasciata* mostly consumed mosquito larvæ. *Ambassis* had eaten *Chirnomous* larvæ in addition to mosquito larvæ, while *Barbus Stigma*, though a voracious feeder of mosquito larvæ in the laboratory, had fed mostly on decayed vegetation and mud.

These fish spawned successfully at the Chhenawan Fish Farm and were supplied to anti-malaria officers of various districts in the Province.

Travancore.

The Department of Fisheries of the State which was originally part of the Department of Agriculture, was separated and affiliated to the University of Travancore, and is now under the control of the Professor of Marine Biology and Fisheries who co-ordinate research and administration. The Professor is assisted by two senior officers, one of them trained in Japan and America and the other at Liverpool.

The coast line of Travancore is 172 miles long and is margined by a shallow water area, within the 100 fathom line, of nearly 3900 square miles. Though out of this vast-expanse of fishable waters, only the fringe within a distance of 5-7 miles is exploited at present the Marine fisheries of Travancore is worth about Rs. 1,20,00,000 per annum. The surf swept coast is singularly deficient in harbours and during the monsoon months the fury of the breakers is a source of great hindrance to fishing. From Cape Comorin to Trivandrum the unsinkable catamarans composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible easy going fishing craft. From Quilon to the northern most boundary of the State small country made canoes are used and from October to June, when weather conditions are favourable seine nets are extensively employed.

The esteemed table fish of the coast consists of pomfrets, seer fish, several species of horse-mackerel, tunny, Jen fish, whiting mackerel and thread fins. In economic importance however, shoal fish and fish of inferior quality such as butter-fish, sardines, white bait and ribbon fish take precedence. Butter-fish, sardines and prawns are abundant in the northern half of the coast, white cat-fish, white bait and ribbon-fish are predominant in the southern half. This conspicuous difference in the distribution of shoal fish has been found to be mainly due to the differences in the nature of the sea bottom. During favourable seasons, butter fish, white bait, ribbon-fish and cat-fish are so greatly in excess of the local food requirements that large quantities are salted and dried both for inland consumption and for export. Travancore exports annually about Rs. 23,00,000 worth of salted fish, the greater part of which is sold in the adjoining tamil districts, and Ceylon.

As the important shoal fish are seasonal in their appearance certain months are more favourable for fishing than others. During these favourable seasons large catches are landed daily along the coast and the only method of conservation of the large unsaleable surplus is salting and drying. But realizing that salted fish is devoid of some of the essential properties of fresh fish, the Government opened a refrigerating plant in the metropolis for the preservations and storage of fresh fish. In the meantime the department also perfected a cheap and efficient method of packing frozen fish, which enables the fish to remain unspoiled for over 72 hours

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With the help of this method large quantities of frozen fish are now exported to Bangalore and other important inland towns in South India.

Among Marine products Shark Liver Oil, Turtle Oil and the Liver Oil of Leather Jackets are extracted in considerable quantities and recently the department undertook the manufacture of Shark Liver Oil under a patented name 'Shaliverol'; which is finding an excellent market as a substitute for Cod Liver Oil. The possibilities of finding a market for turtle oil, which is rich in skin vitamins, is now under investigation. Terpang, out of which the Chinese prepare a kind of soup is also found abundantly along the coast. Sargasso weed, which is one of the sources of iodine is also being investigated for the commercial extraction of iodine.

The lake fisheries constitute an important section of the industry. A chain of interconnected lakes extends from the borders of Cochin to Trivandrum. The largest of them is about 30 miles long and ten miles across, at its broadest part. Their greatest advantage is due to their proximity to the sea and their temporary or permanent communication with the sea, which bring them under tidal influence. Certain varieties of fish and prawns migrate into these lakes periodically either in search of some special type of food or suitable spawning grounds. The most important of these migratory forms is prawn, the annual catch of which is estimated at Rs. 25,00,000 out of which about Rs. 15,00,000 worth of dried prawn pulp is exported to Burma and Singapore. Next in importance is mullet fishing, but owing to its highly perishable nature the entire catch is sold in local markets. Besides these two types, large catches of inferior and miscellaneous varieties supply local markets with cheap fish all the year round.

The shell fish industry of the lakes is now confined mainly to the collection of lime shells from certain regions of two of the major lakes. These supply all the lime required for building purposes in the State and recently a scheme has been drawn up exploiting these extensive resources for the manufacture of cement.

Large beds of edible oysters are also found in three of the lakes. At present these are not very popular as an article of food. However, investigations are under progress for culturing them on the same principles as those followed in Europe and for finding out markets for liver oysters outside the State.

While in the rest of India inland fisheries are very unfavourable since many of the rivers and tanks dry up in summer, in Travancore fresh water fisheries are a source of perennial fish supply, and some of the fresh water fish find preference to sea fish. There are about 120 varieties of fresh water fish some of which grow to very large size.

Research Activities.—A combined aquarium and marine Biological laboratory was recently completed under the auspices of the University of Travancore. The Aquarium which is one of the largest in Asia is open to the public and the Laboratory, in addition to training students for post-graduate research degrees will also function as a bureau of fisheries with the following objects;

1. Propagation of useful food fishes and their distribution to suitable waters.
2. Investigations relating to fish culture fish diseases, conservation of fishery resources and development of commercial fisheries.
3. Study of methods of fishing, fishery industries, and utilization of Marine products.
4. Dissemination of knowledge regarding fishery science among those engaged in the industry.

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The Forests.

Even in the earliest days of the British occupation the destruction of the forests in many parts of India indicated the necessity for a strong forest policy, but, whether or not our early administrators realised the importance of the forests to the economic and physical welfare of the whole country, the fact remains that little or nothing was done to check uncontrolled destruction with its inevitable results in erosion and sterilisation of the fertility of the land. The years between 1850 and 1857 witnessed the first beginnings of forest conservancy in Southern India. During the preceding twenty years far-sighted individuals had repeatedly urged, both in Madras and Bombay, that scientific advice in the management of the forests had become an urgent necessity. In 1847 the Bombay Government appointed Dr. Gibson as Conservator of Forests for the Presidency. Madras did not follow this example until nine years later, when Dr. Cleghorn was appointed Conservator of Forests in 1856. It was a Memorandum of the Government of India issued in 1855, arising as it chanced out of the annexation of the Province of Pegu in Burma which first laid down the outline of a permanent policy for forest conservancy in India. Progress was delayed for a time by the disturbed state of the country, but from 1860 onwards forest organisation was rapidly extended, though the earlier years of forest administration were full of difficulties. Exploration, demarcation and settlement, followed by efforts to introduce protection and some form of organised management, were long and laborious tasks, which are even yet not completed. Nevertheless, large tracts of forest were saved from ruin and were gradually brought under increasingly efficient management. It was in 1862 that the Governor-General in Council submitted to the Secretary of State detailed proposals for the administration of forests as a public estate for the welfare of the country as a whole. "The idea that forest is a thing valuable in itself, and, in truth, just as essential to the community as fields of wheat, sugar, or cotton, took a long time to spring up, and, in fact, is not even now generally realised in that complete manner that is essential before forest management can be said to stand on a proper basis." With the appointment of Brandis (later Sir Dietrich Brandis) as the first Inspector-General of Forests in 1863 commenced the scientific management of India's forest estate. Whatever may have been the opinions held in the past in some quarters regarding restrictions imposed by forest policy, there can now no longer be any doubt regarding the very substantial benefits which have accrued to the country through the formation of an extensive forest estate and that in her forests India now possesses a property of great value, the future importance of which it is hardly possible to over-estimate.

Types of Forest.—More than one tenth of the total area of British India is under the control of the Forest Department. These areas are classified as reserved, protected or unclassed State forests. In the reserved forests rights of user in favour of individuals and the public are carefully recorded and limited at settlement while the boundaries are defined and demarcated; in the protected forests the record of rights is not so complete, the accrual of rights after settlement not being prohibited, and the boundaries are not always demarcated; while in the unclassed forests no systematic management is attempted, and as a rule the control amounts to nothing more than the collection of revenue until the areas are taken up for cultivation or are converted into reserved or protected forests. The total forest area of British India under the control of the Forest Department on 31st March, 1940, was 98,721 square miles or 11·5 of the total area. This was classed as follows: Reserved 72,793; Protected 6,699; Unclassed State 19,229.

Throughout this vast forest area, scattered over the length and breadth of India, from the Himalayan snows to Cape Comorin, and from the arid Juniper tracts of Baluchistan to the Eastern limits of the Assam hills, there is an infinite variety in the types of forest vegetation, depending on climate, topography, soil and other local factors. Vegetationally, the greater part of India, including the Indo-Gangetic plain, must be considered as in the tropics, but wherever there are mountains, such as the Nilgiris in the south and the Himalayas and Assam-Burma hills in the north, subtropical, temperate and, in the north, alpine zones must be distinguished, each supporting its own forest types. Next to the major altitudinal effects, rainfall is the most important factor in the determination of the nature of the forests, and within each of the main zones, tropical, subtropical, temperate and alpine, there can be distinguished wet, moist and dry forest types. In addition, various edaphic and seral types occur, dependent on local conditions, such as littoral (beach), tidal, fresh-water swamp, and riverain forests.

The following is a brief description of the main forest types:—

I.—TROPICAL FORESTS.

1. Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests.—These are dense forests, with a large number of tree species all mixed together, but according to their heights forming several canopies or layers. The upper canopy trees, among which *Dipterocarps* are usually characteristic, are often 150 to 200 feet high, and they very often have clear stems of 100 feet before the first branch is reached. These forests are found in the areas with the heaviest rainfall. In the southern or Peninsular region, they occur along the Western Ghats from a little south of Bombay to Tinnevelly, *i.e.*, in the western parts of Bombay, Madras, Coorg, Mysore, Cochin and Travancore. In the northern or Indo-Gangetic region, the type is to be found in the wetter parts of Bengal (the submontane and Chittagong areas), extending into the damper parts of the coastal strip of Orissa, and intermingled with the next two types over almost the whole of Assam. The type also occurs extensively in North Burma and the Andamans.

2. Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests.—These form an intermediate type between the wet and the moist types. They are very extensive in Burma, and are fairly widely distri-

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buted in the Northern region of India, occurring all over Upper Assam and in North and South Bengal (Buxa, Jalpaiguri, Kurseong, Kalimpong, Chittagong), and in Orissa (Puri, Angul and some of the adjoining States). In the South, however, the type is not extensive, owing to the steep rainfall gradient in the Western Ghats, and it is limited to narrow strips just north of Bombay, near Goa, South Cochin and part of Coorg. Forming a dense forest of several canopies, there are again numerous evergreen species, but mixed with them are many deciduous species, such as the *Terminalias*, and the general height is somewhat less than in the wet evergreen forests.

3. Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests.—In these forests the trees are leafless for part of the year, and although the canopy is complete, the forests are not so dense, nor are the trees so tall as in the preceding types. The height of the dominant trees varies from 100 to 150 feet. In the southern region, *Teak* is the chief tree, mixed with *Terminalias* and many other species. The type is widely distributed all over the centre and south of India, in the Central Provinces, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Coorg, Cochin and Travancore. In the North, *Sal* (*Shorea robusta*) is the dominant species, and the type extends extensively through Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, and the United Provinces up to the eastern border of the Punjab.

4. Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests.—This type is found throughout the Peninsula, in Bombay, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras, and in the Indo-Gangetic plain, from Orissa, through Bihar and the United Provinces to the Punjab, wherever the annual rainfall is from about 30 to 50 inches. In the South, the most important tree is again *Teak*, but there are many associates, which often become the dominant species. In the North, the forest is typically mixed, with *Sal* occurring only locally.

5. Tropical Thorn Forest.—The dry tract throughout the Peninsula, to the lee of the Western Ghats, from the extreme south to Indore and Bhopal, with a rainfall of only 20 to 35 inches per year, is characterised by a low open forest of thorny trees, of which various species of *Acacia* are especially common. The corresponding area in the North has an even lower rainfall, 10 to 30 inches per year. It extends throughout the western side of Upper India (except for areas of actual desert), from the North-West Frontier Province, through the Punjab and Rajputana, to Sind and Baluchistan, with eastern extensions into the drier parts of the United Provinces, especially on unfavourable soils. *Acacias* are again characteristic, although less prominent than in the south and the related tree *Prosopis spicigera* is also generally distributed.

6. Tropical Dry Evergreen Forest.—A special type is met on the Carnatic coast, where the rainfall is 30 to 50 inches per year, but is largely from the retreating (north-east) monsoon in October and November. Here there is a low forest 30 to 40 feet high, consisting of small thick leaved evergreen trees, such as *Mimusops hexandra* and *Memecylon edule*.

II.—SOUTHERN SUBTROPICAL AND TEMPERATE FORESTS.

These are represented only by wet types on the higher hills, such as the Nilgiris and Palni hills, where the rainfall is relatively high. The subtropical zone, from about 3,000 feet to 5,500 feet, has a dense evergreen forest of medium height (60 feet) in which *Eugenia* is a characteristic genus, with *Lauraceæ* and other families also well represented. Above this, in the temperate zone, rolling grassy downs are characteristic, as round Ootacamund, with patches of forest, known as *sholas*, occupying the sheltered folds in the hills. These forests, probably the relics of former much more extensive forests which have been reduced by burning, felling and grazing, are typically a relatively low but fairly dense evergreen type, 50 to 60 feet high, with a great variety of trees, among which *Ternstrœmia*, *Eugenia* and *Meliosma* are typical genera.

III.—NORTHERN SUBTROPICAL FORESTS.

1. Subtropical Wet Hill Forests.—This type occurs on the lower slopes of the Eastern Himalayas and in the Assam-Burma hills, from a little under 3,000 feet to 6,000 feet. The forests are mostly of good height (up to 150 feet) and density, characterised by many species of evergreen *Oaks* and *Chestnuts*, with many other temperate trees, such as *Alder* and *Birch*, which are deciduous for short periods. *Pines* are typically absent, or are confined to drier sandy soils or well drained ridges, while *Dipterocarps* sometimes extend upwards from the tropical wet evergreen forests.

2. Subtropical Moist Hill Forests.—These extend the whole length of the Western and Central Himalayas, from the North-West Frontier Province to Bhutan, mostly between 3,000 and 6,000 feet, but descending in places to 2,000 feet, and ascending on southerly aspects to 7,500 feet.

The principal tree is the *Chir* or *Chil* pine (*Pinus longifolia*), which forms almost pure forests over extensive areas. *Oaks*, *Rhododendrons* and other trees mix with or replace the *Chir* at the higher levels and in damper situations.

The type extends eastwards into the Khasi, Naga, Manipur and Upper Burma hills, but instead of the *Chir* the dominant tree is the *Khasi pine* (*Pinus khasya*). This again is replaced by *Pinus merkusii* on the hills in the South Shan States and parts of Lower Burma.

3. Subtropical Dry Evergreen Forests.—These are open low scrub forests of evergreen trees and thorny shrubs, in which the chief species is the *Olive* (*Olea cuspidata*). They occur from about 1,500 feet to 5,000 feet in the Himalayan foothills, the Salt Range and the Kala Chitta hills in Punjab, Kashmir and Hazara, extending westwards into Baluchistan and other countries. The forests have mostly been considerably impoverished by grazing, lopping and felling and with protection the general density becomes much better.

IV.—NORTHERN TEMPERATE FORESTS.

1. Wet Temperate Forests.—These are found in the Eastern Himalayas from Nepal eastwards, extending through Bengal into the higher hills of Assam and Burma, from about 6,000 feet

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to 9,500 feet. They are typically fairly dense evergreen forests, in which several species of *Oaks* and *Chestnuts* predominate, but many other species are also present, including typically deciduous trees such as *Maple*, *Elm* and *Prunus*.

2. Moist Temperate Forests.—Along the whole length of the Himalayas from the North West Frontier Province, through Kashmir, Punjab, United Provinces, Nepal and the Darjeeling district to Sikkim and Bhutan, at altitudes from 5,000 to 11,000 feet, and with a rainfall from 40 to 100 inches per year, are to be found extensive coniferous forests similar to the temperate forests of Europe and North America. The chief trees are *Spruce*, *Silver Fir*, *Cedar* (*Deodar*), *Blue Pine* (*Pinus excelsa*), and *Tsuga*. *Cypress* and *Yew* also occur to a less extent. Often these trees are mixed together, but pure crops of one or the other are almost more frequent, depending on the altitude, aspect and other conditions. Evergreen *Oaks* are also often present, particularly on southern aspects, while in the damper situations are often many broad leaved trees, also typical of European forests, such as *Maples*, *Hornbeam*, *Horse Chestnut*, *Birch*, *Elm*, etc.

3. Dry Temperate Forests.—In the inner ranges of the Himalayas, where the South-West monsoon is feeble, and the rainfall is usually less than 40 inches a year, and that is mostly in the form of winter snow, is to be found extending from 5,000 to 10,000 feet a drier and more open type of temperate forest. It consists chiefly of the conifers *Cedar* (*Deodar*), *Pinus gerardiana* and *Juniper* (*J. macropoda*), with some *Silver Fir* and *Blue Pine* at higher elevations. Broad leaved trees, such as *Maple*, *Ash* and the *Holm Oak*, occur scattered or in pure patches, while the *Olive* spreads up from the dry subtropical zone. The type occurs in Hazara, Kashmir, Chamba, Inner Garhwal and Sikkim. Among the herbs and shrubs present are many medicinal plants, such as *Artemisia* and *Ephedra*.

V.—ALPINE FORESTS.

The uppermost forests of the Himalayas, from about 9,500 to 12,000 feet, consist of a dense growth of small trees and large shrubs, chiefly *Birch*, *Rhododendron* and dwarf *Juniper* with patches of coniferous overwood of high level *Silver Fir*, and *Blue Pine*.

This gives place to an alpine scrub above, consisting of dwarf *Rhododendrons*, *Junipers* and other shrubs, interspersed with patches of grassland, which form excellent grazing areas in summer, when they are covered with a great variety of beautiful alpine flowers.

VI.—SPECIAL FOREST TYPES.

Among various special edaphic and seral forest types, the following may be mentioned :—

1. Beach Forests.—All round the coast, wherever a fair width of sandy beach occurs, there is a fringe of forest in which *Casuarina*, originally introduced from Australia, is now often the most characteristic species. Elsewhere, small evergreen and deciduous trees form a low but fairly dense fringe along the shore.

2. Tidal Forests.—In the Sunderbans of the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta, and along the mouths of other large rivers, such as the Mahadi, Godaveri and Indus, are to be found *Mangrove* (*Rhizophera*, *Brouguiera*, etc.) and *Sundri* (*Heritiera*) forests, typical of salt water swamps. Many of the trees have stilt roots for support, and "knees" or pneumatophores projecting upwards from the swamps to provide aeration for the roots.

3. Fresh-water Swamp Forests.—These are not very extensive, but are to be found above the salt water limit in the deltas of the large rivers, and also in depressions, often old river beds, in parts of Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras. They are subject to prolonged annual flooding and have various species according to the locality. The delta type in Bengal supports the best of the *Sundri* forests, often over 100 feet high.

4. Riverain Forests.—Along all the larger rivers on the banks of new alluvium are to be found stretches of moisture-loving trees, such as *Lagerstræmia flos-regina*, *Terminalia myriocarpa* and *Salix tetrasperma*. On recently deposited gravels and sand, extensive stretches of which occur along many river courses both in North and South India, are often to be found forests in various stages of succession, depending on how new or old is the deposit, on the rainfall and other local factors. Perhaps the most characteristic are the *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*), *Sissoo* (*Dalbergia sissu*) and *Tamarix* forests found throughout Northern India from Assam to Punjab. These forests are usually characterised by heavy grass, and with protection they slowly change to a more miscellaneous type of forest by the gradual colonising of other species.

VII.—THE BAMBOOS.

No account of the forests of India would be complete without a reference to the *Bamboos*, of which there are very many species occurring in the tropical, subtropical and temperate zones. Tall bamboos, such as *Bambusa arundinacea* and *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*, often form a very dense undergrowth in the tropical semi-evergreen and moist deciduous forests, while *Dendrocalamus strictus* is locally abundant and economically important in the drier parts of the tropical moist deciduous forests and in some of the tropical dry deciduous forests. One of the important results of forest research is the utilisation of bamboos for the making of paper, but there are still extensive areas of forests with a dense undergrowth of bamboos, which are not at present economically exploitable and which often greatly hinder other forest operation.

Forest Policy.—The general policy of the Government of India in relation to forests was definitely laid down in 1894 by the classification of the areas under the control of the Department into four broad classes, namely :—

(*a*) Forests the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds. These are usually situated in hilly country where the retention of forest growth is of vital importance on account of its influence on the storage of the rainfall and on the prevention of erosion and sudden floods.

(*b*) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes, such, for example, as the teak forests of Central and Southern India, the sal forests of Northern, Central and North-Eastern India, and the deodar and pine forests of the North-Western Himalaya.

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(*c*) Minor Forests, containing somewhat inferior kinds of timber and managed for the production of wood, fodder, grazing and other produce for local consumption; these forests are of great importance in agricultural districts.

(*d*) Pasture lands.—These are not "forests" in the generally understood sense of the term but grazing grounds managed by the Forest Department merely as a matter of convenience.

These four classes of forest are not always sharply divided from each other, and one and the same tract may to a certain extent be managed with more than one object.

Administration.—The forest business of the Government of India is carried out in the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The Inspector-General of Forests is also President of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun and is the technical adviser to the Government of India in forest matters. Under the Constitution of 1919 Forests were made a transferred subject in Bombay and Burma, where they had long been administered by the Provincial Governments, and in 1924 the Reforms Inquiry Committee presided over by the late Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member of the Government of India, recommended that they be transferred in other provinces unless any local Government on examination of the position could make out a convincing case against the transfer in its own province. After the Constitution of 1935 Burma was separated from India and Forests were included in the schedule of Provincial subjects throughout India.

Territorial Charges.—The various provinces are divided into one or more Forest Circles, each in charge of a Conservator of Forests; usually provinces containing three or more circles also have a Chief Conservator who is the head of the Department for his province. Circles are divided into a number of Forest Divisions, in charge of members of the Imperial or Provincial Forest Service. Each Division contains a number of Ranges in charge of junior members of the Provincial Service or of Forest Rangers or Deputy Rangers; heavy Divisions are also sometimes divided into Sub-divisions. The Ranges are further sub-divided into a number of rounds and beats. These are protective as well as administrative sub-divisions held by Foresters and Forest Guards.

Non-Territorial Charges.—Apart from territorial charges there are various important posts of a non-territorial nature connected with Forest Research and Education, Silviculture, Utilisation and the preparation of Forest Working Plans.

The Forest Service.—The Forest Service comprises four branches:—

(1) The Indian Forest Service. This still contains 180 officers. Of these 161 were recruited direct to the service. Recruitment to this service ceased in 1932.

(2) The Indian Forest Engineering Service.—This service was created in 1919 but since 1922 no further recruitment has been made. Some of the Forest Engineers have been transferred to the Indian Forest Service or the Indian Service of Engineers and some have resigned or have retired. The present number of officers in the Indian Forest Engineering Service is only 2, one in the Punjab and the other in Bombay.

(3) The Provincial Forest Service.—Till 1928, officers for the lower gazetted Forest Service were recruited for direct appointment as Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests, and were known as Provincial Forest Service Officers. They were trained at the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun. After the training of Indian officers for appointment to the Indian Forests Service was started at Dehra Dun, in 1926, the training of the Provincial Forest Service officers was stopped in 1928.

With the advent of Provincial autonomy in 1935 and the consequent cessation of all further recruitment to the Indian Forest Service, Provincial Governments are now building up new Provincial Forest Services of their own to take the place of the Indian Forest Services. As a result the old Provincial Forest Services will disappear in due course.

(4) The Subordinate Forest Service.—These consist of Forest Rangers, Deputy Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards.

With the closing down of the Coimbatore College in 1939, the training of Forest Rangers is now concentrated at the Indian Forest Rangers College at Dehra Dun for the whole of India, except Bombay, the latter province making its own arrangements.

The training of subordinates below the rank of Rangers is carried out in various local forest schools and training classes.

Forest Education.—Forest education in India first started with the founding in 1878 of a Forest School at Dehra Dun, for the training of forest rangers. The school owed its origin to a memorandum submitted in September, 1877, by Sir Dietrich Brandis, the first Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, in which he urged the desirability of creating a national Forest School in India, with the object of preparing students for the executive charge of a range, and of enabling Forest Rangers to qualify for promotion to the superior staff. Forestry, he said, must cease to be a subject of foreign introduction: it must become naturalised before it could be regarded as established on a safe and permanent basis.

The hopes of Sir Dietrich have today been more than realised, for not only is the executive charge of ranges and even divisions now being held by ranger students of Dehra Dun or of the daughter college at Coimbatore, but with the establishment of the new Indian Forest College, probationers are now being trained directly for the Superior Forest Services of the various Provinces and States of India.

The original Forest School, established in 1878, came directly under the Government of India in 1884, when it became known as the Imperial Forest College, and trained Rangers at first for all the provinces. In 1912 the Madras Forest College was opened at Coimbatore, serving Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and the South and Central Indian States, the Imperial Forest College at Dehra Dun serving the rest of India. The Madras Forest College has now been closed, however, with effect from the 1st July 1939, and Ranger

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students from all parts of India are again being trained at Dehra Dun. This College at Dehra Dun has now been renamed the *Indian Forest Ranger College*, to distinguish it from the new *Indian Forest College* for the training of officers for the Superior Forest Services, opened in 1938.

In 1912 a separate course was started for the Provincial Forest Services as then constituted. This course was closed in 1928 with the cessation of direct recruitment to the old Provincial Forest Services. From 1st November, 1926, the training of Indian probationers for the Indian Forest Service was commenced, a separate Indian Forest Service College being established in the old Forest Research Institute at Chandbagh, Dehra Dun. This College, however, had to be closed in November, 1932, owing to the cessation of recruitment to the Indian Forest Service.

Following the transfer of "Forests" to popular control, under the reformed constitution, the old Indian Forest Service is slowly disappearing, and in its place each province is building up its own Superior Forest Service. For the training of officers for these new Provincial Forest Services, and for the corresponding Forest Services of the Indian States, the *Indian Forest College* was established at New Forest in conjunction with the Forest Research Institute and was opened in May, 1938.

The Indian Forest College.—The Indian Forest College is housed in the Forest Research Institute building at New Forest and is well equipped with lecture and common rooms, and biological and chemical laboratories. The museums, herbarium laboratories and workshops and the Central Library of the Forest Research Institute form an important part of the College, in so far as they are largely used for educational purposes by the Research Officers and College Staff. Hostel accommodation is provided in Class II Officers' bungalows and there is a common mess. A large playing field with a pavillion provides football and hockey grounds, a cricket pitch and tennis courts.

The staff of the College consists nominally of two—the Principal and Professor of Forestry, and the Lecturer in Engineering and Surveying, under the general administrative control of the President, Forest Research Institute and Colleges. But in addition the Research Officers of all the branches of the Forest Research Institute act as lecturers in their respective subjects.

The course covers two years, and among other conditions: "An honours degree, not lower than second class, in science or mathematics or agriculture, or its equivalent, is required as a qualification for entry, and the combination of botany and mathematics is preferred." The fees are Rs. 3,500 per year, and the total cost, including stipend for living expenses, cost of camp outfit and equipment, and travelling expenses for field training and tours comes to about Rs. 10,500 for the two years' course. Only those students are accepted who are deputed by their Provinces or States, or who have a guarantee of employment on their successfully completing the course.

The Indian Forest Ranger College.—The Indian Forest Ranger College (formerly known as the Forest School, and then as the Imperial Forest College) is housed in the original College buildings at Dehra Dun. These comprise a college building, with lecture and common rooms, drawing and engineering halls, biological laboratory and museum, and hostels for the students. The surrounding grounds, covering about 4 acres, constitute a small arboretum and include tennis courts, while there is a good playing field adjacent.

The staff of the College consists at present of the Director and the Assistant Instructor. Certain of the Research Officers of the Forest Research Institute also lecture in their special subjects.

The course covers two years. Among other conditions, the minimum qualification for admission to the College is: A certificate of having passed the Intermediate Examination of any recognised Indian university with one or more of the following subjects:—Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology. A certificate of having passed any other examinations of an equivalent or higher standard will be admissible. The fees are Rs. 1,500 per year, and the total cost, including stipend for living expenses, camp outfit and equipment, and travelling expenses for field training and tours comes to about Rs. 4,850 for the two years' course. Only those students are accepted who are deputed by their Provinces or States, or who have a guarantee of employment on their successfully completing the course.

Research.—The Forest School founded at Dehra Dun in 1878 became also a recognised centre of Forest Research in 1906, when at the instance of Sir Sainthill Eardley-Wilmont, then Inspector-General of Forests, a staff was appointed to investigate problems connected both with the growing of forests and with the utilisation of forest produce.

In 1914 the first Forest Research Institute was opened on the Chandbagh Estate, Dehra Dun. Within a very few years the war demand for forest produce emphasised the scope and need for extensive research far beyond that for which accommodation had been provided. Plans were therefore made for a new Forest Research Institute on the Kaulagarh (New Forest) estate a few miles out of Dehra Dun, and it was opened on the 7th November, 1929. The old Institute was converted into the Indian Forest Service College, but with the closing of that college in 1932, the whole of the Chandbagh estate was given up, and with many additions and modifications now forms the Doon School.

The Forest Research Institute is under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Forests, who is also the President. There are five main branches of forest research, namely Silviculture, Forest Botany, Utilisation, Entomology and Chemistry. Silviculture, which deals with all the production side of forestry is under the direction of the Silviculturist. Much of the actual research work is, however, decentralised and done by local provincial silviculturists in the provinces, but the Central Silviculturist co-ordinates their work, does all the statistical computing and acts as an information bureau on silvicultural matters for the whole of India and Burma. The Botanical

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branch is chiefly concerned with the identification of species, but has a mycological section dealing with fungus diseases of trees and wood rotting fungi. The Utilisation branch has sections dealing respectively with timber testing, wood working, wood preservation, timber seasoning, paper making, wood technology and minor forest products. The sections are under the charge of specially trained Indian assistants and are equipped with up-to-date workshops, testing machines, seasoning kilns, antiseptic treatment plant, sawmill and a paper-making plant sufficiently large to enable paper-making tests to be carried out on a commercial scale. The Forest Entomologist is primarily concerned with research into the control of insect attacks in tree crops, and insect damage to timber. There is also a section dealing with the taxonomy of Indian insects under the Systematic Entomologist. The Chemist does research work into drugs, oils, and other minor forest products, and there is also a Soil Chemist who is engaged on silvicultural problems.

The Forest Research Institute is thus organised and equipped to deal with every aspect of Forest Research and the work it has done in the past and is doing has gone a long way towards improving the productivity of the forests of India, and had led to the fuller and better utilisation of their products, with correspondingly increased financial returns. Limited facilities also exist at the Forest Research Institute for training in research methods and for the conduct of research by private individuals.

Forests Products.—Forest produce is divided into two main heads—(1) Major produce, that is timber and firewood, and (2) Minor produce, comprising all other products such as bamboos, leaves, fruits, fibres, grass, gums, resins, barks, animal and mineral products, etc. The average annual outturn of timber and fuel from all sources averages about 294 million cubic feet. This was undertaken a few years ago at the initiation and development of certain large exploitation schemes, especially in Madras, which had indifferent success. It was hoped in Madras, by utilising modern American methods, to extract and utilise very large quantities of valuable timbers, but the final result proved that this extensive exploitation was justified neither by the stand of timber in the forests nor by the possibilities of satisfying markets. The Provincial Government after this experience adopted a more cautious policy.

In the Andamans notable developments have taken place. In the past, extraction of timber was done by elephant dragging with the result that only a fringe of the forests could be touched. Attempts were made in employing American methods of mechanical logging, for which machinery was bought and an American expert employed to take charge of the work. The costs of extraction, however, by these means proved too high. Recently the problem has been solved by means of light tramways, the trains of trucks being drawn by elephants which have been superannuated from ordinary work, and it has been found possible in this way to work large, hitherto inaccessible areas of forest very cheaply. Elsewhere in India a great part of the trade in timber lies in the hands of contractors who are, on the whole, regarded trustworthy if sufficient control over their operations is exercised.

Forest Industries.—The important role which the forests of a country play in its general commercial welfare and in providing employment for its population is not always fully recognised. If accurate estimates were available for India, they would no doubt show that apart from the jungle population which is directly dependent on the forests and the large numbers of wood-cutters, sawyers, carters, carriers, raftsmen and others working in and near them, employment on an enormous scale is provided to persons engaged in working up the raw products. Among these latter may be mentioned carpenters, wheelwrights, coopers, boat-builders, tanners, rope-makers, lac-manufacturers, basket-makers, and many other classes of skilled labourers. The Indian census shows over a million people and their dependents so employed in British India and nearly a further half million in Indian States, but these are probably below the actuals, as much forest labour is not whole-time labour, devoting seven or eight months in the year to forest work and the rest to agriculture. With the opening up of the forests, the extension of systematic working, the wider use of known products, and the possible discovery of new products, a steady and extensive development of industries dependent on the forests of India may be confidently anticipated in the future.

Financial Results.—The growth of forest revenue, expenditure and surplus during the past 70 years has been steady. Gross revenue, before the late world-wide depression caused a temporary disorganisation of all trades, steadily increased until it amounted to some Rs. 299 lakhs a year, surplus revenue amounting to upwards of 26 per cent. of gross revenue. Most of the provinces ordinarily show a steady increase of surplus. Figures of Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus for the years 1939-40 are as following:—

Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
30,202,818.	22,744,245.	74,58,573.

Agencies.—The general practice of the Forest Department in the Government of India and the various Provinces is to conduct their own sales direct with timber dealers or large consumers though there are notable exceptions. Indian timber marketing in England (especially Andaman timbers) is now done under the direction of a Timber Adviser who is attached to the Office of the High Commissioner for India. Sales of Indian timbers and especially timbers from the Andamans are steadily increasing.

Bibliography.—A large number of bulletins and other publications has been issued by the Forest Research Institute, and of these a list can be obtained from the President, Forest Research Institute and College, New Forest, Dehra Dun, U.P.

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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

Beam Stations.—The year 1927 saw the commencement of Beam wireless services on the Marconi system between India and the United Kingdom. Powerful transmitting and receiving stations erected at Poona and Dhond respectively by the Indian Radio Telegraph Company are connected by land lines with the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay, whilst stations at Skegness and Grimsby are similarly connected with the General Post Office in London, and the circuits are so arranged that messages are exchanged between Bombay and London without intermediate handling at the Beam stations at either end. The huge aerial systems at Poona and Dhond, each supported on five steel towers 287 feet in height, are landmarks over a distance of many miles. The service was inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy on 23rd July 1927.

It is noteworthy that the opening of the Beam wireless service coincided with a reduction in rates by the cable companies. The Eastern Telegraph Co., which operates the cable from Europe to India, has become merged in the new company now known as Cables and Wireless Ltd. The Indian Radio Telegraph Company has taken over the working of the cables at Bombay and Madras, and is now known as the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company Ltd. The same Company also works a direct wireless service between Bombay and Tokio, which was opened in 1933.

The inland wireless stations at Delhi and Allahabad have now been equipped with apparatus to enable them to function as aeronautical wireless stations and they are used as such. The wireless installations at Karachi and Calcutta have been modified so as to meet all the wireless requirements of aircraft passing over India. New stations equipped for aeronautical communication purposes have been erected at many places for the purpose of providing constant communication with aircraft in flight, the most up-to-date system having been installed.

The Indian coast stations have been maintained in a state of high efficiency and many improvements effected. The high-speed continuous-wave wireless stations at Madras Fort and Mingaladon (Rangoon) have proved extremely satisfactory, and a large portion of the traffic between Southern India and Burma is regularly worked by this direct route instead of the circuitous route *via* Calcutta. The traffic is interrupted occasionally by atmospheric interference, particularly during the hot weather but the difficulties have been largely overcome by handspeed working during the worst periods.

In December 1936 a radio-telephone service was opened between Madras and Rangoon, by means of which telephonic communication can be obtained between all places in India connected to the trunk telephone system and many places in Burma. This service involved the construction of a large amount of new and up-to-date apparatus both at Madras and at Rangoon.

For many years the Bombay station known as Bombay Radio was located on Butcher Island in the Harbour, but during 1927 a fine new station equipped with modern apparatus was erected and taken into service at Santa Cruz, just outside the limits of Bombay Municipality.

Radio telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by coast stations in India and Burma continue to increase in number, and total many thousands per annum. Telegrams are also passed by wireless between Madras and Colombo when the normal route is interrupted.

Wireless telephonic communication between pilot vessels, lighthouses and shore stations are maintained by the Port Trusts at Bombay and Rangoon.

Safety at Sea.—A noticeable feature of wireless development during recent years has been the provision of direction-finding apparatus at Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi and facilities at other coast stations whereby ships at sea equipped with direction-finding apparatus can obtain bearings on coast stations and thus determine their position with a remarkable degree of accuracy. The latest style of Marconi beacon was erected on Kennedy Island during 1931 to guide shipping approaching Bombay harbour. All ships equipped with wireless direction finders will now be able to obtain knowledge of their whereabouts at a considerable distance from the coast. Improved arrangements for broadcasting time signals, weather reports and navigational warnings from coast stations have also proved of value to ships at sea. An elaborate system of radio services in connection with civil aviation has been developed especially for the assistance of aeroplanes along the airmail routes between Karachi and Singapore and between Karachi and Madras.

Radio-Telephone Service.—An event of considerable importance was the inauguration of the radio telephone service between India and England on May 1, 1933, when His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, and Sir Samuel Hoare, the then Secretary of State for India, exchanged messages as a preliminary to the opening of the service to the public.

The service is based upon the beam wireless system which has been operated successfully for several years by the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company between India and the United Kingdom and India and Japan. Initially, the radio telephone service was limited to Bombay and Poona at the Indian end and to the United Kingdom at the other, but facilities for conversation with other places were speedily arranged, until it was possible for people in Bombay to speak to the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa and many other parts of the world. Similarly, there was a gradual extension of the area covered in India, and every important city in India can be placed in telephonic communication with England and the rest of the world.

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Many technical problems are involved in the perfection of the India-England wireless telephone, not the least of which is the ensuring of secrecy. When the service was first opened, reports from ordinary broadcast listeners in all parts of the country and as far afield as Ceylon indicated that conversations could be "tapped" with the greatest ease, but later "secrecy gear" was installed.

Any private telephone owner can use the service for an overseas call. Before doing so, however, he has to place a deposit with the Telegraph Authorities.

Liberal allowance is made at the discretion of the observing operator for periods during which speech is unsatisfactory owing to any defect in service, so that the time charged for is the period of effective speech only. (Allowance is made in charging for calls when atmospheric conditions prevent continuous effective conversation.)

Broadcasting.—For several years, limited broadcasting services were maintained by Radio Clubs in Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, and although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power, the broadcasts were popular. The clubs were assisted financially by a Government contribution based upon the revenue from licence fees, but this did not nearly suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions, and the greatest credit is due to the members of those clubs for the sporting manner in which they provided additional funds and undertook the entire responsibility for the programmes.

After negotiations extending over several years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a licence to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta, the services at the former being inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the Governor of Bengal a month later. These stations had each, an aerial input of one and a half kilowatts, the same as that of the 2LO stations in London, of which they are practically duplicates. The programmes were so arranged that both Indian and European music were broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports were read in two languages.

All India Radio.—The Indian Broadcasting Company was wound up in 1930 and its operations have since been conducted by the Government of India. Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service, now called All India Radio, and instituted a Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee, representative of the non-official public in association with the Departmental officials, to keep them in touch with public opinion. The Committee had as its chairman the Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the subject.

Government, availing themselves of an improvement in their financial condition, in 1934-35 decided upon a large development of their broadcasting service and allocated substantial funds for the purpose. A special inducement for the expansion of broadcasting was the constant growth of revenue from Customs duties on imports of wireless material. This showed on the one hand a widespread desire on the part of the public for further broadcasting services and on the other hand a prospect of substantial profits to Government through the increase of imports of wireless apparatus.

The first important development ordered by Government was the opening of a 20 k.w. medium-wave broadcasting station at Delhi. This station was actually opened on 1st January 1936. Its wavelength is 338·6 metres (886 kc/s). The wavelength was somewhat inconveniently close to that of Bombay, but at the time when the station was erected it was believed to be the best length of medium-wave for transmissions in India. It was therefore appropriated for the first 20 k.w. station to be built. The Bombay wavelength has since been changed.

The Government of India decided to appoint a Controller of Broadcasting in India and secured from the British Broadcasting Corporation Mr. Lionel Fielden, who took up his duties in August 1935 and was largely instrumental in the initial organization of the new Delhi station.

Government, in announcing their determination to open a large broadcasting station in Delhi, intimated that they proposed to follow this by the installation of modern transmission equipments in place of the existing plants in Bombay and Calcutta and that a similar modern station would be opened in Madras. The thorough investigation of general broadcasting problems throughout India which followed the arrival of Mr. Fielden led to a revision of these plans, and through his instrumentality the British Broadcasting Corporation lent India in the early months of 1936 the services of Mr. H. L. Kirke.

A valuable report was presented by this official, and a plan for wide extension of broadcasting activities was elaborated. Government engaged Mr. C. W. Goyder, one of the foremost wireless, and particularly short-wave, engineering experts in the world, to be their principal engineer for construction and research work. Orders for extensive new equipment for implementing plans for expansion prepared by these experts were placed in January 1937. It included new 10 k.w. short-wave transmitters for Bombay and Calcutta and one 10 k.w. and one 5 k.w. short-wave transmitters for broadcasting and experimental work in Delhi. It also included a 10 k.w. short-wave transmitter for Madras, for service throughout the Madras Presidency, and a 250 watt medium-wave transmitter for Madras City. All this apparatus is of the most modern type. This makes for economy in working and gives purity of rendering unexcelled in any other country. The short-wave plant is considered of great importance, as it provides a measure of service for the whole of India. The medium-wave transmitters are intended to give a first-grade service on inexpensive receivers in the large towns, but owing to atmospheric conditions in India during the greater part of the year cannot be

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expected to provide a first-grade service at distances more than 30 to 50 miles from the special areas for which they are intended.

His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow, immediately after taking the oath of office as Viceroy in New Delhi on 18th April 1936, proceeded to deliver a broadcast address to the Princes and people of India. This remarkable innovation in procedure was regarded as indicating His Excellency's enthusiasm for broadcasting and to portend the interest he has shown in its development.

Licences.—Broadcast receiver licences are issued at all head and sub post offices at a fee of ten rupees per year, and cover the use of receiving sets throughout British India except Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Licences for fixed stations for transmitting and experimental purposes are much sought after, and despite a careful scrutiny of the applicants, a considerable number have been issued. The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special import licences has increased considerably during the past year.

BROADCASTING IN INDIA.

Headquarters of All India Radio: No. 5, Sikandra Road, New Delhi.

Telegraphic address: "CONBROCAST."

Broadcasting in India is controlled by All India Radio, which is a department of the Government of India. The head of this department is the Controller of Broadcasting, who is assisted at headquarters by the Deputy Controller, the Chief Engineer, the Administrative Officer, the Assistant Chief Engineer, the Public Relations Officer and the Director of Programme Planning.

There are 9 stations and 15 transmitters at present in operation in India. 7 receiving centres are also in operation at the present moment at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Trichy, Dacca, and Peshawar. Two more are under construction.

Each station is under the control of a Station Director, who exercises supervision in respect of the programme, technical (through the Station Engineer) and clerical staff under him. Other heads of offices are: (*i*) News Editor, All-India Radio, (*ii*) Editor, "The Indian Listener," "Awaz" and "Sarang," (*iii*) Research Engineer and (*iv*) Installation Engineer. The total strength of All-India Radio as on the 1st April, 1941, was as follows:—

	Headquarters	Other Offices.
Officers ..	9	274
Staff ..	59	273
Total ..	68	547

Programmes.—Programmes, both European and Indian, are planned by Station Directors with the assistance of their Directors of Programmes and Programme Assistants. These are drawn up well in advance of their scheduled dates, and are published in the fortnightly journals of All India Radio.

Twenty-eight News Bulletins a day in English and Indian languages are broadcast for the benefit of listeners at fixed times of the day from the Central News Organisation at Delhi. All India Radio has also undertaken schemes of rural broadcasting for the uplift of villagers at all its stations except Bombay, where the scheme has been suspended, and School Broadcasting at the Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras stations. Public utility items include broadcast of S.O.S. messages for the tracing of lost persons.

Each station of All India Radio generally has the following types of studios for the broadcasting of different kinds of programmes:—English music, Indian music, Talks, News, Drama, Gramophone records and Feature programmes.

Public Relations.—Contact between All India Radio and its listeners is established through the medium of

(*i*) Periodical questionnaires issued from its stations to elicit reactions and tastes of listeners.

(*ii*) Advisory Committees established at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lahore, Lucknow and Trichinopoly in consultation with the Provincial Governments to keep the Controller in touch with local public opinion in the matter of programme construction and advise him on such matters.

(*iii*) The five Radio Journals of All India Radio, *viz.* The Indian Listener (English), Awaz (Urdu), Sarang (Hindi), Betar Jagat (Bengali) and Vanoli (Tamil).

(*iv*) Correspondence with listeners from whom both appreciations and criticisms are received.

Growth of Broadcasting.—The working of the Department resulted in a net profit of Rs. 27,65,966 with effect from the year 1930-31 to 1939-40.

Upto the 31st March 1940 Rs.31,03,200 have been spent out of the total allotment of Rs. 40 lakhs on capital programme.

The growth of Broadcast receiver licences at the end of March of each year beginning with 1933 is given below which will indicate the interest evinced in radio:

Year	Licences.
1933	9,275
1934	12,037
1935	17,881
1936	28,066
1937	42,152
1938	52,883
1939	72,282
1940	97,537

Licences in force at the end of Jan. 1941, 1,21,584.

Licences are issued on behalf of the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi, by all head and sub post offices, numbering 4,654 all over India.

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ALL-INDIA RADIO BROADCASTING SYSTEM.

(With effect from April 16, 1941).

	Station	Power in K.W.	Call sign.	Frequency in Kc/s.	Wave-length (Metres).	Transmission Time Indian Standard Time (Subtract 5½ hours for G.M.T.).
1.	Delhi	M.W. 20	VUD	886	338·6	*i.* 0730 to 1000
				,,	,,	*ii.* 1200 to 1400
				,,	,,	*iii.* 1700 to 2245
	Delhi	S.W. 10	VUD 2	7290	41.45	*i.* 0730 to 1000
		,,		9590	31.3a	*ii.* 1200 to 1400
		5		7290	41.45	*iii.(a)* 1700 to 1900
		,,		4960	60.48	*iii.(b)* 1915 to 2245
	Delhi	S.W. 5	VUD 3	15290	19·62	*i.* 0730 to 1000
		,,		,,	,,	*ii.* 1200 to 1400
		10		9590	31.3	*iii.* 1700 to 2130
		,,		,,	,,	*iv.* 2150 to 2220
		,,		,,	,,	*v.* 2230 to 2300
	Delhi	S.W. 10	VUD 4	11830	25.36	*i.* 0730 to 1000
				,,	,,	*ii.* 1200 to 1400
				,,	,,	*iii.* 1700 to 2245
2.	Bombay	M.W. 1·5	VUB	1231	244	*i.* 0730 to 0930
				,,	,,	*ii.* 1230 to 1425
				,,	,,	*iii.* 1700 to 2245
	Bombay	S.W. 10	VUB 2	7240	41.44	*i.* 0730 to 0930
				9550	31·4b	*ii.* 1230 to 1425
				7240	41.44	*iii.(a)* 1700 to 1915
				4880	61.48	*iii.(b)* 1930 to 2245
3.	Madras	M.W. 0·25	VUM	1420	211	*i.* 0730 to 0900
				,,	,,	*ii.* 1330 to 1500
				,,	,,	*iii.* 1600 to 2230
	Madras	S.W. 10	VUM 2	7270	41.27	*i.* 0730 to 0900
				9570	31.35c	*ii.* 1330 to 1500
				7270	41.27	*iii.(a)* 1600 to 1845
				4920	60·98	*iii.(b)* 1900 to 2230
4.	Calcutta	M.W. 1·5	VUC	810	370.4	*i.* 0730 to 0900
				,,	,,	*ii.* 1230 to 1500
				,,	,,	*iii.* 1700 to 2230
	Calcutta	S.W. 10	VUC 2	7210	41.61	*i.* 0730 to 0900
				9530	31.48d	*ii.* 1230 to 1500
				7210	41.61	*iii.(a)* 1700 to 2045
				4840	61·98	*iii.(b)* 2100 to 2230
5.	Lahore	M.W. 5	VUL	1086	276	*i.* 0730 to 0930
				,,	,,	*ii.* 1230 to 1335
				,,	,,	*iii.* 1700 to 2245
6.	Lucknow	M.W. 5	VUW	1022	293·5	*i.* 0730 to 0930
				,,	,,	*ii.* 1230 to 1335
				,,	,,	*iii.* 1730 to 2245
7.	Trichinopoly ..	M.W. 5	VUT	758	396	*i.* 0730 to 0900
				,,	,,	*ii.* 1300 to 1430
				,,	,,	*iii.* 1700 to 2200
8.	Dacca	M.W 5	VUY	1167	257·1	1700 to 2230
9.	Peshawar ..	M.W. ·25	VUP	1500	200	*i.* 0830 to 0930
				,,	,,	*ii.* 1700 to 2245

(*a*) Changing to 7290 kc/s (41.45 m) from May 16, 1941.
(*b*) ,, to 7240 kc/s (41.44 m) ,,
(*c*) ,, to 7270 kc/s (41.27 m) ,,
(*d*) ,, to 7210 kc/s (41.61 m) ,,

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Indian States are taking up actively the installation of radio stations. Hyderabad State has one in operation, while Travancore, Mysore and Baroda are expected to have stations in operation in the near future.

Number of Receivers.—While the number of wireless receivers in India has increased, the total for All India of 1,21,534 at the end of January 1941 is negligible, when one considers the vast population, about 380,000,000, and when one compares it with the progress in Europe, America or Japan where it has become an indispensable dynamic social institution.

Taking the figures of wireless licences, there was an increase of 11,000 between January 1933, and July 1935. The number in April 1937 was 43,351, in April 1938, 53,810, in April 1939, 73,698 and in April 1940, 100,388. At the end of 1940 there were 30,058 licence holders in Bombay Presidency, which has the largest number in India.

Radio Imports.—The imports of wireless apparatus into India has increased rapidly in recent years. Imports have increased in value from Rs. 10 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs. 35 lakhs in 1936-37. The value for 1937-38 was Rs. 47·7 lakhs, in 1938-39, 41 lakhs while in 1939-40 it rose to 59·8 lakhs. For the ten months, 1st April 1940 to 31st January 1941, the value of imports was Rs. 38·6 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 40·5 and Rs. 30·02 for the corresponding ten months of 1939-40 and 1938-39. Most of the imports are through Bombay.

A feature of the import statistics is the growth of importations from the United Kingdom, which now heads the list of countries supplying wireless apparatus to India. The United States come second and the Netherlands third.

During the year 1934-35, imports from the United Kingdom fell by over a lakh from Rs. 5,71,971 to 4,66,316 while those from the United States of America increased by 6½ lakhs from Rs. 1,78,944 to 8,30,348. In 1937-38 imports from the United Kingdom increased to Rs. 15,54,884 and in 1938-39 to Rs. 16,87,726. Imports from the U. S. A. in 1937-38 amounted to Rs. 15,36,217 and in 1938-39 to Rs. 12,63,017. In 1939-40 imports from the U. K. were valued at Rs. 17,35,318 whereas from the U. S. A. at Rs. 15,95,349. For the ten months, 1st April 1940 to 31st January 1941, total imports from the United Kingdom were of the value of Rs. 18,70,668 and from the U.S.A. Rs. 15,03,336.

Below are given tables showing the value of the radio import trade, the value of imports into Bombay and the share of principal countries.

FIGURES OF WIRELESS IMPORTS.

The following tables give the position regarding wireless imports into British India :—

ALL-INDIA IMPORTS.

1939-40	Rs. 59·8 lakhs
1938-39	,, 41·1 ,,
1937-38	,, 47·7 ,,
1936-37	,, 35·2 ,,
1935-36	,, 28 ,,
1934-35	,, 16 ,,
1933-34	,, 11 ,,
1932-33	,, 10 ,,

BOMBAY IMPORTS.

	Not available.
1938-39	Rs. 16·58 lakhs.
1937-38	,, 26·19 ,,
1936-37	,, 18·06 ,,
1935-36	,, 15·70 ,,
1934-35	,, 8·77 ,,
1933-34	,, 6·65 ,,
1932-33	,, 7·08 ,,

IMPORTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS, 1st APRIL TO 31st MARCH.

Principal Articles.	1938-39. (Twelve months.)		1939-40. (Twelve months).		1940-41. (Ten months 1st April to 31st January).	
	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.
Complete Wireless Receivers.						
From United Kingdom ..	6,635	8,15,185	12,117	13,40,307	19,152	15,32,859
,, Netherlands ..	7,338	5,05,089	9,933	9,85,246	2,647	3,54,424
,, United States of America	11,860	10,30,754	17,639	13,32,521	15,858	11,39,537
,, Other countries ..	2,277	2,34,500	3,995	4,04,064	582	60,330
Total ..	28,110	25,85,528	43,684	40,62,138	38,239	30,87,150
Wireless Valves.						
From United Kingdom ..	17,406	78,806	25,031	94,753	22,360	73,938
,, United States of America	45,197	56,436	56,128	77,824	89,425	1,05,718
,, Other countries ..	7,796	18,743	29,393	57,258	6,191	28,222
	70,399	1,53,985	1,10,552	2,29,835	1,79,976	2,07,878

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IMPORTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS, 1st APRIL TO 31st MARCH—*contd.*

Principal Articles.	1938-39. (Twelve months).		1939-40. (Twelve months).		1940-41. (Ten months 1st April to 31st January.)	
	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.	No.	Value Rs.
Component parts of wireless receivers other than valves..	..	3,81,615	..	3,10,992	..	3,29,158
Others	..	9,93,527	..	3,78,037	..	2,38,603
Total of Wireless apparatus.						
From United Kingdom ..	..	17,04,648	..	17,35,318	..	18,70,668
,, Netherlands ..	..	6,36,051	..	11,56,632	..	4,14,938
,, United States of America	..	12,63,017	..	15,95,349	..	15,03,336
Other countries ..	..	5,10,939	..	4,93,703	..	73,847
Grand Total ..	..	41,14,655	..	59,81,002	..	38,62,789

The Press.

The newspaper Press in India is an essentially English institution and was introduced soon after the task of organising the administration was seriously taken in hand by the English in Bengal. In 1773 was passed the Regulating Act creating the Governor-Generalship and the Supreme Court in Bengal and within seven years at the end of the same decade, the first newspaper was started in Calcutta by an Englishman in January 1780. Exactly a century and a third has elapsed since, not a very long period certainly, a period almost measured by the life of a single newspaper, *The Times*, which came into existence only five years later in 1785; but then the period of British supremacy is not much longer, having commenced at Plassey, only twenty-three years earlier. Bombay followed Calcutta closely, and Madras did not lag much behind. In 1789 the first Bombay newspaper appeared, *The Bombay Herald*, followed next year by *The Bombay Courier*, a paper now represented by *The Times of India* with which it was amalgamated in 1861. In Bombay the advent of the press may be said to have followed the British occupation of the island much later than was the case in Calcutta. In Calcutta the English were on sufferance before Plassey, but in Bombay they were absolute masters after 1665, and it is somewhat strange that no Englishman should have thought of starting a newspaper during all those hundred and twenty-five years before the actual advent of *The Herald*.

The first newspaper was called *The Bengal Gazette* which is better known from the name of its founder as *Hicky's Gazette* or *Journal*. Hicky like most pioneers had to suffer for his enterprising spirit, though the fault was entirely his own, as he made his paper a medium of publishing gross scandal, and he and his journal disappeared from public view in 1782. Several journals rapidly followed Hicky's, though they did not fortunately copy its bad example. *The Indian Gazette* had a career of over half a century, when in 1833 it was merged into the *Bengal Harkaru*, which came into existence only a little later, and both are now represented by *The Indian Daily News* with which they were amalgamated in 1866. No fewer than five papers followed in as many years, the *Bengal Gazette* of 1780, and one of these, *The Calcutta Gazette*, started in February 1784, under the avowed patronage of Government, flourishes still as the official gazette of the Bengal Government.

In 1821 a syndicate of European merchants and officials commenced the publication of *John Bull in the East*, a daily paper which was intended to reflect Tory opinion in India and set an example to the Press generally in the matter of moderation and restraint. The name of this journal was altered to *The Englishman* by the famous Stocqueler in 1836.

From its commencement the press was jealously watched by the authorities, who put serious restraints upon its independence and pursued a policy of discouragement and rigorous control. Government objected to news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants. From 1791 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe without trial and on short notice, whilst several more were censured and had to apologise. At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules to be immediate deportation. These regulations continued in force till the time of the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 abolished the censorship and substituted milder rules.

This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism, which had till then been considered a low profession. Silk Buckingham, one of the ablest and best known

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of Anglo-Indian journalists of those days, availed himself of this comparative freedom to criticise the authorities, and under the short administration of Adam, a civilian who temporarily occupied Hastings' place, he was deported under rules specially passed. But Lord Amherst and still more Lord William Bentinck were persons of broad and liberal views, and under them the press was left practically free, though there existed certain regulations which were not enforced, though Lord Clare, who was Governor of Bombay from 1831 to 1835, once strongly but in vain urged the latter to enforce them. Metcalfe, who succeeded for a brief period Bentinck, removed even these regulations, and brought about what is called the emancipation of the press in India in 1835, which was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian press. Among papers that came into being, was the *Bombay Times* which was started towards the close of 1838 by the leading merchants of Bombay, and which in 1861 changed its name to the *Times of India*. *The Bombay Gazette* founded in 1791, ceased publication in 1914.

The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastings had begun to deal with the press led not only to the improvement in the tone and status of the Anglo-Indian press, but also to the rise of the Native or Indian Press. The first newspaper in any Indian language was the *Samachar Durpan* started by the famous Serampore Missionaries Ward, Carey and Marshman in 1818 in Bengali, and it received encouragement from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rates. This was followed in 1822 by a purely native paper in Bombay called the *Bombay Samachar* which still exists, and thus was laid the foundation of the Native Indian Press which at the present day is by far the largest part of the press in India, numbering over 650 papers.

From 1835 to the Mutiny the press spread to other cities like Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, and even Lahore, whereas formerly it was chiefly confined to the Presidency towns. During the Mutiny its freedom had to be temporarily controlled by the Gagging Act which Canning passed in June 1857 on account of the license of a very few papers, and owing still more to the fears of its circulating intelligence which might be prejudicial to public interests. The Act was passed only for a year at the end of which the press was once more free.

On India passing to the Crown in 1858, an era of prosperity and progress opened for the whole country in which the press participated. There were 19 Anglo-Indian papers at the beginning of this period in 1858 and 25 Native papers and the circulation of all was very small. The number of the former did not show a great rise in the next generation, but the rise in influence and also circulation was satisfactory. Famous journalists like Robert Knight, James Maclean and Hurris Mookerji flourished in this generation. The *Civil and Military Gazette* was originally published in Simla as a weekly paper, the first issue being dated June 22nd, 1872. Prior to and in the days of the Mutiny the most famous paper in Northern India was the *Mofussilite*, originally published at Meerut, but afterwards at Agra and then at Ambala. After a lively existence for a few years in Simla the *Civil and Military Gazette* acquired and incorporated the *Mofussilite*, and in 1876 the office of the paper was transferred from Simla to Lahore, and the *Gazette* began to be published daily.

INDIAN PRESS LAW.

Before 1835 all printing of books and paper was subject to licence by the Governor-General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government. Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and made a few minor requirements. That Act was replaced in 1867 by the present Press and Registration of Books Act, and, except for an Act which was in force for one year during the Mutiny, there was no further legislation directly affecting the Press until 1878 when the Vernacular Press Act was passed. That Act was repealed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon in 1882. From that date until 1907 Government made no attempt to interfere directly with the liberty of the Press, the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1898 of section 124A of the Penal Code in its present form, which had been originally enacted in 1870, and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108. There were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907, but the dissemination of sedition through the Press continued. In 1908 the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act was passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of violence. This Act failed to have the desired effect.

The Indian Press Act, 1910, was a measure of wider scope, the main object of which was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discussion.

The Act deals, not only with incitements to murder and acts of violence, but also with other specified classes of published matter, including any words or signs tending to seduce soldiers or sailors from their allegiance or duty, to bring into hatred or contempt the British Government, any Native Prince, or any section of His Majesty's subjects in India, or to intimidate public servants or private individuals.

The different sections of the Act have in view (i) Control over presses and means of publication; (ii) control over publishers of newspapers; (iii) control over the importation into British India and the transmission by the post of objectionable matter; (iv) the suppression of seditious or objectionable newspapers, books, or other documents wherever found.

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Repeal of Press Legislation.—By the autumn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave. Finally, after more than once consulting Local Government, a Committee was appointed in February 1921 after a debate in the Legislative Assembly, to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, and report what modifications were required in the existing law. That Committee made an unanimous report in July 1921, recommending :—

1) The Press Act should be repealed.

(2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act should be repealed.

(3) The Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act should be amended where necessary to meet the conclusion noted below: (*a*) The name of the editor should be inscribed on every issue of a newspaper and the editor should be subject to the same liabilities as the printer and publisher, as regards criminal and civil responsibilities; (*b*) any person registering under the Press and Registration of Books Act should be a major to defined by the Indian Majority Act ; (*c*) local Governments should retain the power of confiscating openly seditious leaflets, subject to the owner of the press or any other person aggrieved being able to protest before a court and challenge the seizure of such document, in which case the local Government ordering the confiscation should be called upon to prove the seditious character of the documents. The powers conferred by Sections 13 to 15 of the Press Act should be retained. Customs and Postal officers being empowered to seize seditious literature within the meaning of Section 124A of the I. P. C. subject to review on the part of the local Government and challenge by any persons interested in the courts ; (*e*) any person challenging the orders of Government should do so in the local High Court ; (*f*) the term of imprisonment prescribed in Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act should be reduced to six months ; (*g*) the provisions of Section 16 of the Press Act should be reproduced in the Press and Registration of Books Act.

Effect was given to these recommendations during the year 1922.

The Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society.—An important development in connection with newspapers in India took place in 1939, when the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society was formed. The Society's principal objects are as follows :—(*a*) To act as a central organisation of the Press of India, Burma and Ceylon ; (*b*) To promote and safeguard the business interests of members as affected by the action of Legislatures, Governments, the Law Courts, municipal and local bodies and associations or organisations commercial or formed for any other purpose ; (*c*) To collect information upon all topics having a practical interest for members and to communicate the same to them; (*d*) To promote co-operation in all matters affecting the common interests of members ; (*e*) To hold periodical conferences of its members to discuss and determine action on matters of common interest ; (*f*) To make rules to govern the conduct of its members in specified matters, to provide penalties for the infringement thereof, and to provide means of determining whether there has been such infringement; (*g*) To maintain a permanent secretariat in India which should watch over the interests of members and should permit of a constant interchange of information and views ; (*h*) To do all such other things as may be conducive or incidental to the attainment of the aforesaid objects.

Editors' Conference.—During 1940 a Conference of Editors was called by Mr. K. Srinivasan of *The Hindu* to consider the Government of India's restrictions on the Press under the Defence of India Act in connection with the Congress satyagraha movement. The Conference was held at Delhi and formed itself into a body representing the Editors of Indian newspapers. As a result of its representations the Government of India decided to withdraw the restrictions on the Press under the Defence of India Act and to set up in each province a Press Advisory Committee which Provincial Press Advisers should consult in connection with articles about which there was doubt. A Committee was also set up at Delhi to act in conjunction with the Chief Press Adviser. These Committees are intended to act as a sort of liaison between the Press and Government, and are appointed with the sanction of both Government and the President of the Editors' Conference.

The All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference subsequently adopted a constitution with the following aims and objects :—(*a*) To preserve the high traditions and standards of journalism. (*b*) To serve and safeguard the interests of the press in regard to the publication of news and fair comment. (*c*) To secure all facilities and privileges to the press for the due discharge of its responsibilities. (*d*) To represent the press in India in its relations with the public and public institutions and particularly in its relations to Government to set up Committees who would act as basin between the Government and the press as a whole. (*e*) To establish and develop contacts with Association with similar objects in other countries.

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Banking.

An event of great importance in the history of Indian banking was the formation on the 27th January 1921 of the Imperial Bank of India by amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

The idea of a Central Banking establishment for British India was mooted as early as 1836, and was the subject of a minute by Mr. James Wilson, when Finance Member, in 1859. Again, in 1867 Mr. Dickson, the well-known Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, submitted detailed proposals for an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks. On various later occasions the matter was brought forward without result and it was discussed by the Chamberlain Commission on Indian Finance and Currency in 1913. The present scheme which has come to fruition was however the result of a *rapprochement* on the part of the Banks themselves as a result of the experience gained during the war and the realisation of the desirability of strengthening and extending the Banking system in India.

The Presidency Banks.—The history of the Presidency Banks in their relationship with Government falls into three well-defined stages. Prior to 1862 the Presidency Banks had the right of note issue, but were directly controlled by Government and the scope of their business was restricted by their charters. The second period was from 1862 to 1876. In 1862 the Banks were deprived of the right of note issue, though by their agreements of that year they were authorised to transact the paper currency business as agents of Government. As compensation for the loss of their right of issue, they were given the use of the Government balances and the management of the treasury work at the Presidency towns and at their branches. The old statutory limitations on their business were at the same time greatly relaxed, though the Government's power of control remained unchanged. In 1866 the agreements were revised and the paper currency business was removed from their control and placed under the direct management of Government. The third period dates from the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 by which nearly all the most important limitations of the earlier period were reimposed. But, very briefly, the principal restrictions imposed by this Act prohibited the Banks from conducting foreign exchange business, from borrowing or receiving deposits payable out of India, and from lending for a longer period than six months, or upon mortgage or on the security of immovable property or upon promissory notes bearing less than two independent names or upon goods, unless the goods of the title to them were deposited with the Bank as security. At the same time Government abandoned direct interference in the management, ceasing to appoint official directors and disposing of their shares in the Banks. The Banks no longer enjoyed the full use of the Government balances. Reserve Treasuries were constituted at the Presidency towns into which the surplus revenues were drawn and the balances left at the disposal of the Banks were strictly limited.

This system continued with only minor modifications until 1920. During the war, however, the policy was deliberately adopted of reducing the amount of the balances held in the Reserve Treasuries and leaving much larger balances with the Headquarters of the Presidency Banks in order to assist the money market.

The Imperial Bank of India.—Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the amendment Act of 1934 which came into force from 1st April 1935 the control of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and such other places as the Central Board may determine. The Central Board of Directors shall consist of :—

(*a*) the presidents, vice-presidents and the secretaries of the Local Boards;
(*b*) one person elected from amongst the members by each Local Board;
(*c*) a Managing Director and a Deputy Managing Director appointed by the Central Board;
(*d*) not more than two non-officials, nominated by the Central Government.

Representatives of any new Local Boards, which may be constituted, may be added at the discretion of the Central Board.

The Deputy Managing Director and the Secretaries of the Local Boards are entitled to attend the meetings of the Central Board but not entitled to vote. The Deputy Managing Director is entitled to vote in the absence of the Managing Director.

The Central Government shall nominate an officer of the Crown to attend the meetings of the Central Board but he shall not be entitled to vote.

Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 provision was made for the increase of the capital of the bank. The capital of the three Presidency Banks consisted of 3¾ crores of rupees in shares of Rs. 500 each, fully subscribed. The additional capital authorised was 7½ crores in shares of Rs. 500 each, of which Rs. 125 has been called up, making the present capital of the Bank Rs. 11¼ crores, of which Rs. 5,62,50,000 has been paid up. The Reserve Fund of the Bank is Rs.5,62,50,000 and the Balance Sheet of 31st December 1940 showed the deposits at Rs. 96,03,17,483, and Cash Rs.24,82,80,725 with a percentage of cash to liabilities of 25.85.

Agreement with Reserve Bank of India.—The Bank has entered into an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India which will remain in force for 15 years and thereafter until terminated after five years' notice on either side. Provisions contained in the agreement between the Imperial Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India are :—

The Imperial Bank of India shall be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank of India at all places in British India where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank of India which was in existence at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of

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India Act, 1934, and there is no branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

In consideration of the performance of the Agency duties, the Reserve Bank of India shall pay to the Imperial Bank of India as remuneration a sum which shall be for the first ten years during which this agreement is in force a commission calculated at 1/16 per cent. on the first 250 crores and 1/32 per cent. on the remainder of the total of the receipts and disbursements dealt with annually on account of Government. As for the remaining five years the remuneration to be paid to the Imperial Bank shall be determined on the basis of the actual cost to the Imperial Bank of India, as ascertained by expert accounting investigation.

In consideration of the maintenance by the Imperial Bank of India of branches not less in number than those existing at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Reserve Bank of India shall, until the expiry of 15 years, make to the Imperial Bank the following payments :—

(*a*) during the first five years of this agreement Rs. 9 lacs per annum ;
(*b*) during the next five years of the agreement Rs. 6 lacs per annum ; and
(*c*) during the next five years of the agreement Rs. 4 lacs per annum.

The Directorate.

Managing Director	Sir William Lamond.
Dy. Managing Director	A. R. Chisholm, Esq.

Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Secretaries of the Local Boards.

CALCUTTA—	
Sir Harry Burn	President.
G. B. Morton, Esq., O.B.E., M.C.	Vice-President.
F. H. Moorhouse, Esq.	Secretary.
BOMBAY—	
Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	President.
The Hon'ble Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy	Vice-President.
E. J. Dawson, Esq. (Offg.)	Secretary.
MADRAS—	
G. H. Hodgson, Esq.	President.
Rao Bahadur V. Thiruvengadathan Chetty	Vice-President.
J. T. Alexander, Esq.	Secretary.

Nominated by the Central Government.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Sarn Das, C.I.E., Lahore.

Elected under Section 28, (i), (ii), of the Act by the Boards.

Rai Bahadur Moongtu Lall Tapuriah, Calcutta.
F. F. Stileman, Esq., Bombay.
G. A. Bambridge, Esq., M.C., V.D., Madras.

Manager in London.

R. R. Birrell, Esq.

BRANCHES.

Burra Bazaar, Calcutta.
Clive Street, Calcutta.
Park Street, Calcutta.
Byculla, Bombay.
Dadar, Bombay.
Mandvi, Bombay.
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
Mount Road, Madras.

Abbottabad.
Abohar.
Adoni.
Agra.
Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad City.
Ahmednagar.
Ajmer.
Akola.
Akyab.
Aligarh.
Allahabad.
Alleppey.
Alwar (Sub-Branch).
Ambala City.
Ambala Cant.
Amraoti.
Amritsar.
Asansol.
Bangalore.
Bareilly.
Bassein.
Belgaum (Sub-Branch)
Bellary.
Benares.
Berhampore (Ganjam).
Bezwada.
Bhagalpur.
Bhimavaram (Sub-Branch).
Bhopal.
Broach.
Bulandshahr.
Calicut.
Cannanore (Sub-Branch).
Cawnpore.
Chandausi (Sub-Branch).
Chandpur.
Chapra.
Chittagong.
Cocanada.
Cochin.
Coimbatore.
Colombo.
Cuddalore.
Cuddapah.
Cuttack.

Dacca.
Darbhanga.
Darjeeling.
Dehra Dun.
Delhi.
Dhanbad.
Dhulia.
Dibrugarh.

Ellore.
Erode.
Etawah.
Farrukhabad.
Ferozepore.
Fyzabad.
Gaya.
Godhra.
Gojra.
Gorakhpur.
Gujranwala.
Guntur.
Gwalior.

Hapur (Sub-Branch).
Hathras.
Howrah.
Hubli.
Hyderabad (Deccan).
Hyderabad (Sind).

Indore.
Jaipur.
Jalgaon.
Jalpaiguri.
Jamshedpur.
Jhansi.
Jodhpur.
Jubbulpore.
Jullundur.

Karachi.
Kasur (Sub-Branch).
Katni.
Khamgaon.
Khandwa.
Kumbakonam.

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Lahore.
Larkana.
Lucknow.
Ludhiana.
Lyallpur.
Madura.
Mandalay.
Mangalore.
Masulipatam.
Meerut.
Mirpurkhas (Sub-Branch).
Monghyr (Sub-Branch)
Montgomery.
Moradabad.
Moulmein.
Multan.
Murree.
Mussoorie.
Muttra.
Muzaffarnagar.
Muzaffarpur.
Myingyan.
Mymensingh.
Nadiad.
Nagpur.
Naini Tal.
Nanded.
Nandyal.
Naraingunge.
Nasik.
Negapatam.
Nellore.
New Delhi.
Nowshera.
Okara (Sub-Branch).
Ootacamund.
Palacole (Sub-Branch).
Patna.
Peshawar.
Peshawar City.
Pollachi (Sub-Branch).
Poona.
Poona City.
Porbandar.
Purnea.
Quetta.
Raipur.
Rajahmundry.
Rajkot.
Rampur.
Rangoon.
Ratlam (Sub-Branch).
Rawalpindi.
Saharanpur.
Salem.
Sambar (Sub-Branch).
Sargodha.
Secunderabad.
Shillong.
Sholapur.
Sialkot.
Simla.
Sitapur.
Srinagar (Kashmir).
Sukkur.
Surat.
Tellicherry.
Tirunelveli.
Tirupur.
Trichinopoly.
Trichur.
Trivandrum.
Tuticorin.
Ujjain.
Vellore.
Vizagapatam.
Vizianagram.
Wardha.
Yeotmal.

In Schedule 1, Part 1, of the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the amendment Act of 1934, the various descriptions of business which the Bank may transact are laid down, and in Part 2 it is expressly provided that the Bank shall not transact any kind of banking business other than that sanctioned in Part 1.

Briefly stated, the main classes of business sanctioned are:—

(1) Advancing money upon the security of:—

(*a*) Stocks, etc., in which a trustee is authorised by act to invest trust moneys and shares of the Reserve Bank of India.

(*b*) Securities issued by State aided Railways, notified by the Central Government.

(*c*) Debentures, or other securities issued under Act, by, or on behalf of a district or municipal board or under the authority of any State in India.

(*d*) Debentures of companies with limited liability registered in India or elsewhere.

(*e*) Goods, or documents of title thereto, deposited with, or assigned to the Bank.

(*f*) Goods hypothecated to the Bank against advances.

(*g*) Accepted Bills of Exchange or Pro-Notes.

(*h*) Fully paid shares of Companies with limited liability or immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, as collateral security where the original security is one of those specified in 'a' to 'f' and, if authorised by the Central Board, in 'g.'

(2) Selling of promissory notes, debentures, stock-receipts, bonds, annuities, stock, shares, securities or goods or documents of title to goods deposited with or assigned to the Bank as security for advances.

(3) With the sanction of the Provincial Government, advancing money to Courts of Wards upon security of estates in their charge for the period not exceeding nine months in the case of advances relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other cases.

(4) Drawing, accepting, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other negotiable securities.

(5) Investing the Bank's funds in the securities referred to in (1) *a*, *b*, *c* and *d*.

(6) Making, issuing and circulating of bank post-bills and letters of credit to order or otherwise than to the bearer on demand.

(7) Buying and selling gold and silver.

(8) Receiving deposits.

(9) Receiving securities for safe custody.

(10) Selling and acquiring such properties as may come into the Bank's possession in satisfaction of claims.

(11) Transacting agency business on commission and the entering into of contracts of indemnity, suretyship or guarantee.

(12) Acting as Administrator, for winding up estates.

(13) Drawing bills of exchange and granting letters of credit payable out of India.

(14) Buying of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding nine months in the case of bills relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other cases.

(15) Borrowing money upon security of assets of the Bank.

(16) Subsidizing the pension funds of the Presidency Banks; and

(17) Generally, the doing of the various kinds of business including foreign exchange business.

The principal restrictions placed on the business of the Bank in Part 2 are as follows:—

(1) It shall not make any loan or advance:—

(*a*) For a longer period than six months except as provided in clauses 3 and 14 above;

(*b*) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank;

(*c*) save in the case of estates specified in Part 1 (Courts of Ward) upon mortgage or security of immovable property or documents of title thereof.

(2) The amount which may be advanced to any individual or partnership is limited.

(3) Discounts cannot be made or advances on personal security given, unless such discounts or advances carry with them the several responsibilities of at least two persons of firms unconnected with each other in general partnership.

(4) Discounts cannot be made or advances given against any security not being a security in which a trustee may invest trust money under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

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The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1940 was as follows :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Capital :—			Investments (of which securities are valued in accordance with bye-law 29 of the Bye-Laws of the Bank) :—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ..	11,25,00,000 0 0		Government Securities ..	47,60,44,773 9 5	
Issued and Subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000 0 0		Other Trustee Securities ..	48,62,427 2 8	
Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000 0 0		Other Authorised Securities	48,20,993 12 9	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000 0 0		Immovable Properties at or below cost	5,933 10 0	
		5,62,50,000 0 0			48,57,34,128 2 10
Reserve Liability of Shareholders—Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000 0 0		Advances :—		
			Loans	7,34,78,539 13 6	
Reserve Fund		5,62,50,000 0 0	Cash Credits and Overdrafts	21,14,33,703 10 4	
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		96,03,17,483 10 9	Bills Discounted and Purchased	3,81,76,080 12 1	
					32,30,88,324 3 11
Loans against Securities per contra		....	Particulars of Advances :—		
			1. Debts considered good in respect of which the Bank is fully secured .. (This amount includes debts (fully secured) due by directors, members of Local Boards and employees, or by them jointly with others, and by firms in which a Director or a member of a Local Board is a partner, aggregating Rs. 33,56,345-1-8, including Rs. 27,986-2-9 advanced to Directors and members of Local Boards since 31st December 1939 and recoverable).	30,59,19,140 7 0	
Acceptances for Constituents		....			

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1940 was as follows :—*continued.*

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dividends :—			2. Debts considered good for which the Bank holds no security other than the debtor's personal security .. (This amount includes debts due by Directors, members of Local Boards and employees, or by them jointly with others, and by firms in which a director or a member of a Local Board is a partner, aggregating Rs.1,17,857-11-7, including Rs. 46,860-3-1 advanced to Directors and members of Local Boards since 31st December 1939 and recoverable) ..	1,71,69,183 12 11	
For the half-year ended 31st December 1940 ..	33,75,000 0 0			32,30,88,324 3 11	
Unclaimed	3,92,202 6 2	37,67,202 6 2	Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra ..		....
Profit and Loss Account ..		38,60,603 4 3	Dead Stock (Premises, Furniture & Fittings)		1,80,88,711 8 8
Contingent Liabilities :—			Sundries (Stationery, Stamps, etc.)		13,99,836 9 9
On Bills of Exchange rediscounted £807,079 2 5			Adjusting Account of interest, commission, etc.		38,53,563 11 3
			Bullion		....
Claims against the Bank not acknowledged as debts Rs. 20,191 13 6			Cash :— In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India .	23,42,06,379 10 0	
			Balances with other Banks: (a) On current account and at call 1,40,74,345-6-9 (b) On Deposit	1,40,74,345 6 9	24,82,80,725 0 9
	Rupees ..	108,04,45,289 5 2		Rupees ..	108,04,45,289 5 2

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Government Deposits.

The following statement shows the Government deposits with each Bank at various period during the last 59 years or so :—

In Lakhs of rupees.

—	Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Bombay.	Bank of Madras.	Total.	—	Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Bombay.	Bank of Madras.	Total.
30th June 1881 ..	230	61	53	344	1913 ..	247	167	68	482
1886 ..	329	82	39	450	1914 ..	290	197	93	580
1891 ..	332	97	53	482	1915 ..	263	187	102	552
1896 ..	225	88	57	370	1916 ..	336	263	115	714
1901 ..	187	90	63	340	1917 ..	1338	716	209	2263
1906 ..	186	93	46	325	1918 ..	664	549	213	1426
1911 ..	198	129	77	404	1919 ..	346	298	142	786
1912 ..	210	155	75	440	1920 ..	801	663	170	1634
					26th Jan. 1921.	364	206	138	708

Imperial Bank.

30th June 1921	2,220
,, 1922	1,672
,, 1923	1,256
,, 1924	2,208
,, 1925	2,252
,, 1926	3,254
,, 1927	1,004
,, 1928	796
,, 1929	2,074
,, 1930	1,391
,, 1931	1,596
,, 1932	1,908
,, 1933	582
,, 1934	791

Reserve Bank.

31st Dec. 1935	604
,, 1936	714
,, 1937	976
,, 1938	1,118
,, 1939	1,285
30th June 1940	1,207

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Government Deposits.

The proportions which Government deposits have borne from time to time to the total Capital Reserve and deposits of the three Banks are shown below :—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

—	1 Capital.	2 Reserve.	3 Government deposits.	4 Other deposits.	Proportion of Government deposits to 1, 2, 3 & 4.
1st December					
1901	360	158	340	1463	14·3 per cent.
1906	360	213	307	2745	8·3 ,,
1907	360	279	335	2811	8·8 ,,
1908	360	294	325	2861	8·4 ,,
1909	360	309	307	3265	7·4 ,,
1910	360	318	339	3234	9·7 ,,
1911	360	331	438	3419	9·6 ,,
1912	375	340	426	3578	9·0 ,,
1913	375	361	587	3644	11·8 ,,
1914	375	370	561	4002	10·5 ,,
1915	375	386	487	3860	9·5 ,,
1916	375	369	520	4470	9·0 ,,
1917	375	358	771	6771	9·3 ,,
1918	375	363	864	5097	12·9 ,,
1919	375	340	772	7226	8·8 ,,
1920	375	355	901	7725	9·6 ,,
30th June (Imperial Bank).					
1921	547	375	2220	7016	21·8 ,,
1922	562	371	1672	6336	18·6 ,,
1923	562	411	1256	7047	13·5 ,,
1924	562	435	2208	7662	20·2 ,,
1925	562	457	2252	7588	20·7 ,,
1926	562	477	3254	7530	27·4 ,,
1927	562	492	1004	7317	10·6 ,,
1928	562	507	796	7331	8·6 ,,
1929	562	517	2074	7233	19·9 ,,
1930	562	527	1391	7003	14·6 ,,
1931	562	537	1596	6615	17·1 ,,
1932	562	542	1908	6146	20·8 ,,
1933	562	520	582	7423	6·4 ,,
1934	562	527	791	7483	8·4 ,,

Recent Progress.

The following statements show the progress made by the three Banks prior to their amalgamation into the Imperial Bank :—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

BANK OF BENGAL.

—	Capital.	Reserve.	Govt. deposits.	Other deposits.	Cash.	Investments.	Dividend for year.
1st December							
1900	200	103	155	582	243	136	11 per cent.
1905	200	140	167	1204	396	181	12 ,,
1906	200	150	160	1505	528	149	12 ,,
1907	200	157	187	1573	460	279	12 ,,
1908	200	165	178	1575	507	349	13 ,,
1909	200	170	168	1760	615	411	14 ,,
1910	200	175	198	1609	514	368	14 ,,
1911	200	180	270	1677	729	321	14 ,,
1912	200	185	234	1711	665	310	14 ,,
1913	200	191	301	1824	840	319	14 ,,
1914	200	200	287	2160	1169	621	16 ,,
1915	200	*204	265	1978	785	793	16 ,,
1916	200	*213	274	2143	772	768	16 ,,
1917	200	†221	448	2934	1482	773	17 ,,
1918	200	‡189	584	2392	894	779	17 ,,
1919	200	‡200	405	3254	997	864	17 ,,
1920	200	‡210	434	3398	1221	910	19½ ,,

* Includes Rs. 63 lakhs as a reserve for depreciation of investments.

† ,, 67 ,, ,, ,, ,,

‡ ,, 25 ,, ,, ,, ,,

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

	Capital.	Reserve.	Govt. deposits.	Other deposits.	Cash.	Investments.	Dividend for year.
1900	100	70	87	432	129	89	11 per cent.
1905	100	87	92	676	259	158	12 ,,
1906	100	92	101	832	354	177	12 ,,
1907	100	96	112	821	324	164	13 ,,
1908	100	101	94	832	377	149	13 ,,
1909	100	103	120	1035	415	163	13 ,,
1910	100	105	152	1053	436	149	14 ,,
1911	100	106	107	1104	463	208	14 ,,
1912	100	106	117	1124	315	210	14 ,,
1913	100	106	200	1015	477	232	14 ,,
1914	100	110	183	1081	646	202	15 ,,
1915	100	100	136	1079	423	276	15 ,,
1916	100	90	142	1367	667	312	15 ,,
1917	100	92	235	2817	1398	744	17½ ,,
1918	100	101	177	1749	542	353	18½ ,,
1919	100	110	262	2756	928	315	19½ ,,
1920	100	120	349	2748	876	298	22 ,,

BANK OF MADRAS.

1900	60	22	35	260	82	67	8 per cent.
1905	60	30	41	344	140	71	10 ,,
1906	60	32	54	355	151	81	10 ,,
1907	60	36	35	416	162	84	10 ,,
1908	60	40	52	447	153	84	11 ,,
1909	60	44	49	500	141	79	12 ,,
1910	60	48	72	567	184	85	12 ,,
1911	60	52	59	625	165	104	12 ,,
1912	75	70	75	743	196	113	12 ,,
1913	75	73	86	805	219	117	12 ,,
1914	75	76	91	761	267	134	12 ,,
1915	75	65	86	803	256	184	12 ,,
1916	75	55	104	960	286	161	12 ,,
1917	75	50	87	1020	496	94	12 ,,
1918	75	50	102	954	271	139	12 ,,
1919	75	45	104	1215	436	175	12 ,,
1920	75	45	118	1579	505	211	18 ,,

IMPERIAL BANK.

30th June.							
1921	547	371	2220	7016	3433	1652	16 per cent.
1922	562	411	1672	6336	3395	900	16 ,,
1923	562	435	1256	7047	2913	925	16 ,,
1924	562	457	2208	7662	2195	1175	16 ,,
1925	562	477	2252	7588	3582	1413	16 ,,
1926	562	492	3254	7530	4503	2188	16 ,,
1927							
1928	562	507	1004	7317	2283	2050	16 ,,
1929	562	517	796	7331	1377	2535	16 ,,
1930	562	527	2074	7233	3041	2409	16 ,,
1931	562	537	1391	7003	1696	2969	16 ,,
1932	562	542	1596	6615	1717	3077	14 ,,
1933	562	515	1908	6149	2201	2979	12 ,,
1934	562	520	582	7423	2308	3973	12 ,,
1935	562	527	791	7483	2165	3932	12 ,,
1936	562	542	*	7243	1676	3783	12 ,,
1937	562	550	..	7894	1976	4254	12 ,,
1938	562	550	..	8314	2168	4065	12 ,,
1939	562	552	..	8118	1628	3975	12 ,,
1940	562	557	..	8392	1459	4280	12 ,,
	562	562	..	9603	2482	4857	12 ,,

* Govt. Deposits were taken over by Reserve Bank as from 1st April 1935.

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Reserve Bank.—The Reserve Bank of India Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly and received the assent of the Governor-General on 6th March 1934 and the Bank began to function from 1st April 1935. From this date, the Reserve Bank took over the management of the Currency Department of the Government of India by the creation of a special department known as the Issue Department. The assets of the Gold Standard Reserve were transferred to the Bank and were combined with the assets of the Currency Department. From July 1st the Banking Department was opened and the scheduled banks deposited the required percentage of their demand and time liabilities. The Clearing House was transferred from the Imperial Bank to the Reserve Bank as from this date.

The share capital of the Reserve Bank is 5 crores of Rupees in shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up. The Reserve Fund of Rupees five crores is provided by Government to the Bank in the form of Government Rupee Securities.

The Bank maintains share registers at its offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon.

Management.—The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which exercises all powers and does all acts and things which may be exercised and done by the Bank. The Board is composed of :—

(*a*) A Governor and two Deputy Governors appointed by the Central Government after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board.

(*b*) Four Directors nominated by the Central Government.

(*c*) Eight Directors elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers.

(*d*) One Government official nominated by the Central Government.

The Governor and Deputy Governors are the executive heads, and hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Central Government may fix when appointing them, and are eligible for re-appointment. A Local Board is constituted for each of the five areas.

Business which the Bank may transact.—The Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the following commercial business, *viz* :—The accepting of money on deposit without interest; the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes with certain restrictions; the making of loans and advances, repayable on demand but not exceeding 90 days, against the security of stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) against gold coin or bullion or documents of title to the same and such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank; the purchase from and sale to scheduled Banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of Rs. 1 lac; the making of advances to the Central Government and to Provincial Governments repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of making the advance; the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of purchase; the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Provincial Government of any maturity or of a local authority in British India or of certain States in India which may be specified.

The Bank is authorised to act as Agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Central Government or any Provincial Government or State in India for the purchase and sale of gold and silver; for the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares; for the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares; for the remittance of such proceeds by bill of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere, and for the management of public debt.

Right to issue Bank Notes.—The sole right to issue bank notes in British India is vested in the Reserve Bank and at the commencement the Bank shall issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Central Government and on and from the date of such transfer the Central Government shall not issue any currency notes. The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department.

Obligation to Sell or Buy Sterling.—The Bank shall sell to or buy from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not lower than 1sh. 5 49-64d. and not higher than 1sh. 6 3-16d. respectively; provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy or sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

Publication of the Bank Rate.—The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Act.

The Bank will publish the accounts of both the Issue and Banking Departments weekly in the *Gazette of India*.

The Bank shall create an Agricultural Credit Department.

The full text of the Reserve Bank Act is reproduced elsewhere in the Year Book.

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 30th June 1940 was as follows :—

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The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 30th June 1940 was as follows :—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Notes held in the Banking Dept.	11,08,69,415 8 0		A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—		
Notes in circulation :—			(*a*) Held in India ..	41,54,45,527 15 1	
(*a*) Legal Tender in India.	2,35,03,99,160 0 0		(*b*) Held outside India	2,86,97,782 0 10	
(*b*) Legal Tender in Burma only ..	12,70,16,030 0 0		Sterling Securities ..	1,31,50,11,290 6 6	
Total notes issued ..		2,58,82,84,605 8 0	Total of A ..		1,75,91,54,600 6 5
			B. Rupee Coin		33,31,72,325 4 7
			Govt. of India Rupee Securities		49,59,57,679 13 0
			Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial paper		*Nil.*
Total Liabilities	....	2,58,82,84,605 8 0	Total Assets	....	2,58,82,84,605 8 0

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 67.966 per cent.

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BANKING DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	0	0
Deposits:—			
(*a*) Government—			
(1) Central Government of India	6,20,54,588	1	1
(2) Government of Burma	1,45,04,793	13	0
(3) Other Government Accounts	4,42,01,790	5	2
(*b*) Banks	20,98,09,112	0	0
(*c*) Others	1,45,67,322	7	8
Bills Payable	9,14,022	0	3
Other Liabilities	48,52,596	9	2
Total Liabilities ..	45,09,04,225	4	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Notes:—			
(*a*) Legal Tender in India	10,90,80,025	8	0
(*b*) Legal Tender in Burma only ..	17,89,390	0	0
Rupee Coin	8,31,067	12	0
Subsidiary Coin	3,72,118	12	2
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—			
(*a*) Internal	*Nil.*		
(*b*) External	*Nil.*		
(*c*) Government Treasury Bills	4,08,98,421	5	1
Balances held abroad * ..	20,19,95,481	8	0
Loans and Advances to Governments	10,00,000	0	0
Other Loans and Advances .	15,43,000	0	0
Investments	7,70,42,379	1	10
Other Assets	1,63,52,341	5	3
Total Assets ..	45,09,04,225	4	4

* Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

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CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.

Governor.—Sir James B. Taylor, K.C.I.E.
Deputy Governor.—Sir Manilal B. Nanavati, Kt.
Directors Nominated under Section 8(1) (*b*).—Sir Homi Mehta, K.B.E., Bombay; A. A. Bruce, Esq., Rangoon; Sir Syed Maratib Ali, C.B.E., Delhi; Khan Bahadur Adam Hajee Mohomad Sait, Madras.
Directors Elected under Section 8(1) (*c*).—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E., Bombay Register; Chunilal B. Mehta, Esq., Bombay Register; B. M. Birla, Esq., Calcutta Register; Sir Badridas Goenka, C.I.E., Calcutta Register; Sir Shri Ram, Delhi Register; Satya Paul Virmani, Delhi Register; C. R. Srinivasan, Madras Register; U Po Byaw, Rangoon Register.
Director Nominated under Section 8(1) (*d*).—Sir P. Raghavendra Rau.

The following statement shows the position of the Reserve Bank of India (Banking Department) since its inception.

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

31st Dec.	Capital paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Government deposits.	Other deposits.	Notes and Coin.	Bills Purchased and Discounted.	Balances held abroad.	Loans and Advances to Government.	Other Loans and Advances.	Investments.
1935	500	500	604	2860	2157	..	1738	100	..	529
1936	500	500	714	1614	1196	..	1486	..	..	616
1937	500	500	976	2142	2941	..	363	200	..	624
1938	500	500	1118	1301	1853	826	114	106	..	526
1939	500	500	1285	2602	1774	1010	697	120	..	642
1940	590	500	1207	2243	1120	408	2019	10	15	770

THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

The Banks carrying on Exchange business in India are merely branch agencies of Banks having their head offices in London, on the continent, or in the Far East and the United States. Originally their business was confined almost exclusively to the financing of the external trade of India; but in recent years most of them, while continuing to finance this part of India's trade, have also taken an active part in the financing of the internal portion also at the places where their branches are situated.

At one time the Banks carried on their operations in India almost entirely with money borrowed elsewhere, principally in London—the home offices of the Banks attracting deposits for use in India by offering rates of interest much higher than the English Banks were able to quote. Within recent years however it has been discovered that it is possible to attract deposits in India on quite as favourable terms as can be done in London and a very large proportion of the financing done by the Exchange Banks is now carried through by means of money actually borrowed in India. No information is available as to how far *each* Bank has secured deposits in India, but the following statement published by the Director-General of Statistics in India shows how rapidly such deposits have grown in the aggregate within recent years.

TOTAL DEPOSITS OF ALL EXCHANGE BANKS SECURED IN INDIA.

In Lakhs of Rupees.

1900	1050
1905	1704
1910	2479
1915	3354
1916	3803
1917	5337
1918	6185
1919	7435
1920	7480
1921	7519
1922	7338
1923	6844
1924	7063
1925	7054
1926	7154
1927	6886
1928	7113
1929	6665
1930	6811
1931	6747
1932	7306
1933	7078
1934	7139
1935	7618
1936	7522
1937	7321

* Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

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Exchange Banks' Investments.

Turning now to the question of the investment of the Banks' resources, so far as it concerns India, this to a great extent consists of the purchase of bills drawn against imports and exports to and from India.

The financing of the import trade originated and is carried through however for the most part by Branches outside India, the Indian Branches' share in the business consisting principally in collecting the amount of the bills at maturity and in furnishing their other branches with information as to the means and standing of the drawees of the bills, and it is as regards the export business that the Indian Branches are more immediately concerned. The Exchange Banks have practically a monopoly of the export finance in India and in view of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary circumstances require to utilise a very large proportion of their resources in carrying through the business. They are able, however, by a system of rediscount in London to limit the employment of their own resources to a comparatively small figure in relation to the business they actually put through. No definite information can be secured as to the extent to which rediscounting in London is carried on but the following figures appearing in the balance sheets latest available of the undernoted Banks will give some idea of this:—

LIABILITY OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE REDISCOUNTED AND STILL CURRENT.

	£
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	6,011,000
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	878,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	3,873,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	2,194,000
National Bank of India, Ltd.	2,688,000
	15,644,000

The above figures do not of course relate to re-discounts of Indian bills alone, as the Banks operate in other parts of the world also, but it may safely be inferred that bills drawn in India form a very large proportion of the whole.

The bills against exports are largely drawn at three months' sight and may either be "clean" or be accompanied by the documents relating to the goods in respect of which they are drawn. Most of them are drawn on well-known firms at home or against credits opened by Banks or financial houses in England and bearing as they do an Exchange Bank endorsement they are readily taken up by the discount houses and Banks in London. Any bills purchased in India are sent home by the first possible Mail so that presuming they are rediscounted as soon as they reach London the Exchange Banks are able to secure the return of their money in about 16 or 17 days instead of having to wait for three months which would be the case if they were unable to rediscount. It must not be assumed however that all bills are rediscounted as soon as they reach London as at times it suits the Banks to hold up the bills in anticipation of a fall in the London discount rate while on occasions also the Banks prefer to hold the bills on their own account as an investment until maturity.

The Banks place themselves in funds in India for the purpose of purchasing export bills in a variety of ways of which the following are the principal:—

(1) Proceeds of import bills as they mature.
(2) Sale of drafts and telegraphic transfers payable in London and elsewhere out of India.
(3) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State.
(4) Imports of bar gold and silver bullion.
(5) Imports of sovereigns from London, Egypt or Australia.

The remaining business transacted by the Banks in India is of the usual nature and need not be given in detail.

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on business in India as it appears from the latest available Balance sheets:—

In Thousands of £.

Name.	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.	Cash and Investments.
American Express Co.	1,488	848	6,250	8,540
Banco Nacional Ultramarino	408	20	9,235	3,907
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.	909	612	27,101	16,259
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	3,000	3,000	53,662	28,305
Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.	2,269	2,542	48,801	10,642
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	1,000	500	8,202	5,991
Grindlay & Co., Ltd.	250	100	3,928	2,483
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,239	7,119	54,598	37,614
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.	15,810	9,500	433,379	281,322
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,050	1,075	18,077	11,281
Mitsui Bank, Ltd.	3,636	4,290	88,352	39,385
National Bank of India, Ltd.	2,000	2,200	29,166	20,243
National City Bank of New York	19,230	16,004	721,696	618,942
Netherlands India Commercial Bank	3,855	1,542	12,922	10,176
Netherlands Trading Society	4,676	1,343	41,337	26,379
Thomas Cook & Son (Bankers), Ltd.	125	125	3,451	3,018
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.	6,060	8,615	129,288	75,172

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JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of this description operating in India, and such as were then in existence were of comparatively small importance and had their business confined to a very restricted area. The rapid development of this class of Bank, which has been so marked a feature in Banking within recent years, really had its origin in Bombay and set in with the establishment of the Bank of India and the Indian Specie Bank in 1906. After that time there was a perfect stream of new flotations, and although many of the new Companies confined themselves to legitimate banking business, on the other hand a very large number engaged in other businesses in addition and can hardly be properly classed as Banks.

These Banks made very great strides during the first few years of their existence, but it was generally suspected in well informed circles that the business of many of the Banks was of a very speculative and unsafe character and it was a matter of no great surprise to many people when it became known that some of the Banks were in difficulties.

The first important failure to take place was that of the People's Bank of India and the loss of confidence caused by the failure of that Bank resulted in a very large number of other failures, the principal being that of the Indian Specie Bank.

Since those events confidence has been largely restored. But in April 1923 the Alliance Bank of Simla failed. The effect of the failure of this old established Bank might have been disastrous but for the prompt action of the Imperial Bank which dealt with the situation in close association with the Government of India. The Imperial Bank undertook to pay the depositors of the Alliance Bank 50 per cent. of the amounts due to them. A panic was averted and a critical period was passed through with little difficulty.

During 1923 the Tata Industrial Bank, which was established in 1918, was merged in the Central Bank of India.

The end of June 1938 witnessed a banking crises in South India in the failure of the Travancore National & Quilon Bank Ltd. The bank held a very important position among the South Indian joint stock banks with a paid up capital of Rs. 25 lakhs. The total resources were said to be large and the bank had 78 branches. As soon as the news of the failure was received, the Reserve Bank sanctioned special credit limits to banks in South India and these limits were later doubled. Although the acuteness of the crisis soon subsided, an underlying feeling of nervousness continued until the close of the year.

The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the latest available Balance Sheets :—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

Name.	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.	Cash and Investments.
Allahabad Bank, Ltd., affiliated to Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	35	54	1,187	536
Bank of Baroda, Ltd.	59	55	742	487
Bank of Hindustan, Ltd.	10	—	9	7
Bank of India, Ltd.	100	115	2,227	1,688
Bank of Mysore, Ltd.	20	27	317	194
Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ..	13	1	185	131
Canara Bank, Ltd.	4	3	81	38
Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Ltd. ..	5	—	23	11
Central Bank of India, Ltd.	168	94	3,249	2,189
Devkaran Nanjee Banking Company, Ltd. ..	11	—	20	17
Indian Bank, Ltd., Madras	12	15	416	149
Punjab National Bank, Ltd.	31	14	802	417
Union Bank of India, Ltd.	40	10	196	179

Growth of Joint Stock Banks.

The following figures appearing in the Report of the Director-General of Statistics shew the growth of the Capital, Reserve and Deposits of the principal Joint Stock Banks registered in India :—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

	Capital.	*Reserve.*	*Deposits.*
1875 ..	14	2	27
1880 ..	18	3	63
1885 ..	18	5	94
1890 ..	33	17	270
1895 ..	63	31	566
1900 ..	82	45	807
1906 ..	133	56	1155
1910 ..	275	100	2565
1915 ..	281	156	1787
1916 ..	287	173	2471
1917 ..	303	162	3117
1918 ..	436	165	4059
1919 ..	539	224	5899
1920 ..	837	255	7114
1921 ..	938	300	7689
1922 ..	802	261	6163
1923 ..	689	284	4442
1924 ..	690	380	5250
1925 ..	673	386	5449
1926 ..	676	408	5968
1927 ..	688	419	6084
1928 ..	674	434	6285
1929 ..	786	366	6272
1930 ..	747	442	6325
1931 ..	780	428	6226
1932 ..	781	439	7234
1933 ..	778	455	7167
1934 ..	799	467	7677
1935 ..	817	502	8444
1936 ..	848	546	9814
1937 ..	725	553	10026

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LONDON OFFICES, AGENTS OR CORRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN INDIA.

Name of Bank.	London Office—Agents or Correspondents.	Address.
Reserve Bank of India	London Office	31-33, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Imperial Bank of India	Ditto	25, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Other Banks & Kindred Firms.		
Allahabad Bank	Affiliated to Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.	38, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Bank of India	Westminster Bank	41, Lothbury, E. C. 2.
Central Bank of India	Central Exchange Bank of India.	64, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Karnani Industrial Bank ..	Barclay's Bank	168, Fenchurch Street, E. C. 3.
Punjab National Bank	Midland Bank	122, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Simla Banking & Industrial Co.	Ditto	Ditto
Union Bank of India	Westminster Bank	41, Lothbury, E. C. 2.
Exchange Banks.		
American Express Co. (Inc.) ..	London Office	79, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Banco Nacional Ultramarino ..	Anglo-Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank.	9, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Bank of Taiwan	London Office	Gresham House, 40-41, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Ditto	38, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.	Ditto	8-13, King William Street, E.C. 4.
Eastern Bank	Ditto	2-3, Crosby Sq., E. C. 3.
Grindlay & Co.	Ditto	54, Parliament Street, S. W. 1.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Ditto	9, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
Lloyds Bank	Ditto	71, Lombard Street, E.C.3.
Mercantile Bank of India ..	Ditto	15, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
Mitsui Bank	Ditto	100, Old Broad St., E.C. 2
National Bank of India	Ditto	26, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
National City Bank of New York	Ditto	117, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.	National Provincial Bank ..	15, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank.	London Representative ..	65, Gracechurch Street, E. C. 3.
Thomas Cook & Son	London Office	Berkeley Street, Piccadilly.
Yokohama Specie Bank	Ditto	7, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.

Note.—P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd. is merged into Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China as from 1st February 1939.

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INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS.

Indian private Bankers and Shroffs flourished in India long before Joint Stock Banks were ever thought of, and it seems likely that they will continue to thrive for some very considerable time to come. The use of the word "Shroff" is usually associated with a person who charges usurious rates of interest to impecunious people, but this is hardly fair to the people known as "shroffs" in banking circles, as there is no doubt that the latter are of very real service to the business community and of very great assistance to Banks in India. Under present conditions the Banks in India can never hope to be able to get into sufficiently close touch with the affairs of the vast trading community in India to enable them to grant accommodation to more than a few of these traders direct and it is in his capacity as middleman that the shroff proves of such great service. In this capacity also he brings a very considerable volume of business within the scope of the Presidency Banks Act, and enables the Presidency Banks to give accommodation which, without his assistance, the Banks would not be permitted to give. The shroff's position as an intermediary between the trading community and the Banks usually arises in something after the following manner. A shopkeeper in the bazaar, with limited means of his own, finds that, after using all his own money, he still requires say Rs. 25,000 to stock his shop suitably. He thereupon approaches the shroff, and the latter after very careful inquiries as to the shopkeeper's position grants the accommodation, if he is satisfied that the business is safe. The business, as a rule, is arranged through a hoondee broker, and in the case referred to the latter may probably approach about ten shroffs and secure accommodation from them to the extent of Rs. 2,500 each. A hoondee usually drawn at a currency of about 2 months is almost invariably taken by the shroffs in respect of such advances.

A stage is reached however when the demands on the shroffs are greater than they are able to meet out of their own money, and it is at this point that the assistance of the Banks is called into requisition. The shroffs do this by taking a number of the bills they already hold to the Banks for discount under their endorsement, and the Banks accept such bills freely to an extent determined in each case by the standing of the shroff and the strength of the drawers. The extent to which any one shroff may grant accommodation in the bazaar is therefore dependent on two factors, *viz.*, (1) the limit which he himself may think it advisable to place on his transactions, and (2) the extent to which the Banks are prepared to discount bills bearing his endorsement. The shroffs keep in very close touch with all the traders to whom they grant accommodation, and past experience has shewn that the class of business above referred to is one of the safest the Banks can engage in.

The rates charged by the shroffs are usually based on the rates at which they in turn can discount the bills with the Banks and necessarily vary according to the standing of the borrower and with the season of the year. Generally speaking, however, a charge of two annas per cent. per mensem above the Bank's rate of discount, or 1½% is a fair average rate charged in Bombay to a first class borrower. Rates in Calcutta and Madras are on a slightly higher scale due in a great measure to the fact that the competition among the shroffs for business is not so keen in these places as it is in Bombay.

The shroffs who engage in the class of business above described are principally Marwaries and Multanis having their Head Offices for the most part in Bikaner and Shikarpur, respectively, the business elsewhere than at the Head Offices being carried on by "Moonims" who have very wide powers.

It is not known to what extent native bankers and shroffs receive deposits and engage in exchange business throughout India, but there is no doubt that this is done to a very considerable extent.

THE BANK RATE.

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its own Bank Rate, and the rates were not uniform. After the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks the Imperial Bank fixed the rate for the whole of India until the 4th of July 1935 when the right to fix the official Bank rate was exercised by the Reserve Bank. The rate fixed represents the rate charged by the Banks on demand loans against Government securities only and advances on other securities or discounts are granted as a rule at a slightly higher rate. Ordinarily such advances or discounts are granted at from one-half to one per cent. over the official rate; but this does not always apply and in the monsoon months, when the Bank rate is some times nominal, it often happens that such accommodation is granted at the official rate or even less.

The following statement shows the average Bank Rates during the last 13 years :—

Year.	1st Half-year.	2nd Half-year.	Yearly average.
1928	6·945	5·456	6·2
1929	6·878	5·788	6·333
1930	6·508	5·277	5·892
1931	6·735	7·353	7·044
1932	6·022	4·033	5·027
1933	3·627	3·5	3·563
1934	3·5	3·5	3·5
1935	3·5	3·41	3·45
1936	3	3	3
1937	3	3	3
1938	3	3	3
1939	3	3	3
1940	3	3	3

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BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES.

The principal Clearing Houses in India are those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo and Karachi, and of these the first two are by far the most important. The members at these places consist of the Imperial Bank, Reserve Bank, most of the Exchange Banks and English Banking Agency firms, and a few of the better known of the local Joint Stock Banks. No Bank is entitled to claim to be a member as of right and any application for admission to a Clearing must be proposed and seconded by two members and be subject thereafter to ballot by the existing members.

The duties of settling Bank are undertaken by the Reserve Bank at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon and by the Imperial Bank at Colombo and a representative of each member attends at the office of that Bank on each business day at the time fixed to deliver all cheques he may have negotiated on other members and to receive in exchange all cheques drawn on him negotiated by the latter. After all the cheques have been received and delivered the representative of each Bank advises the settling Bank of the difference between his total receipts and deliveries and the settling Bank thereafter strikes a final balance to satisfy itself that the totals of the debtor balances agrees with the total of the creditor balances. The debtor Banks thereafter arrange to pay the amounts due by them to the settling Bank during the course of the day and the latter in turn arranges to pay on receipt of those amounts the balances due to the creditor Banks. In practice however all the members keep Bank accounts with the settling Bank so that the final balances are settled by cheques and book entries thus doing away with the necessity for cash in any form.

The figures for the Clearing Houses in India above referred to are given below :—

Total amount of Cheques Cleared Annually.

In Lakhs of Rupees.

——	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Colombo.	Karachi.	Total.
1903	..	8762	1464	..	..	340	10566
1904	..	9492	1536	..	..	365	11393
1905	..	10927	1560	..	..	324	12811
1906	..	10912	1583	..	..	400	12895
1907	22444	12645	1548	..	..	530	37167
1908	21281	12585	1754	..	..	643	36263
1909	19776	14375	1948	..	..	702	36801
1910	22238	16652	2117	4765	..	755	46527
1911	25763	17605	2083	5399	..	762	51612
1912	28831	20831	1152	6043	..	1159	58016
1913	33133	21890	2340	6198	..	1219	64780
1914	28031	17696	2127	4989	..	1315	54158
1915	32266	16462	1887	4069	..	1352	56036
1916	48017	24051	2495	4853	..	1503	80919
1917	47193	33655	2339	4966	..	2028	90181
1918	74397	53362	2528	6927	..	2429	139643
1919	90241	76250	3004	8837	..	2266	180598
1920	153388	126353	7500	10779	..	3120	301140
1921	91672	89788	3847	11875	..	3579	200761
1922	94426	86683	4279	12220	9681	3234	210523
1923	89148	75015	4722	11094	11940	4064	195983
1924	92249	65250	5546	11555	13134	4515	192249
1925	101833	51944	5716	12493	14978	4119	191083
1926	95944	42066	5688	12511	16033	3166	175408
1927	102392	39826	5629	12609	15997	3057	179510
1928	108819	54308	6540	12035	15446	2945	200093
1929	99765	79968	5877	12160	15429	2718	215917
1930	89313	71205	5218	11483	12093	2550	191862
1931	75627	63982	4461	8156	8852	2319	163397
1932	74650	64637	4722	7595	7456	2519	161579
1933	82368	64552	5159	5807	7220	2563	167669
1934	86373	68321	5761	5737	8607	2873	177672
1935	93887	75045	6289	6900	8597	2978	193696
1936	89857	72125	8393	7780	9457	3099	190711
1937	99250	83667	10928	8768	11693	3656	217962
1938	91457	79097	10145	7821	10837	3241	202598
1939	107611	83722	9721	9457	11837	3557	225905
1940	106953	82870	10826	10868	16160	4342	232019

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TABLE OF WAGES, INCOME, &c.

Showing the amount for one or more days at the rates of 1 to 16 Rupees per month of 31 Days.

Rupees.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Days.	Rs.a. p.	Rs.a. p.	Rs.a. p.	Rs.a. p.	Rs.a. p.	Rs.a. p.	Rs.a. p.	Rs.a. p.	Rs.a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	0 0 6	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 3 1	0 3 7	0 4 1	0 4 7	0 5 1	0 5 8	0 6 2	0 6 9	0 7 3	0 7 9	0 8 3
2	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 3 1	0 4 1	0 5 1	0 6 2	0 7 2	0 8 3	0 9 3	0 10 3	0 11 4	0 12 4	0 13 5	0 14 5	0 15 6	1 0 6
3	0 1 6	0 3 1	0 4 7	0 6 2	0 7 8	0 9 3	0 10 10	0 12 4	0 13 11	0 15 5	1 1 0	1 2 6	1 4 2	1 5 8	1 7 3	1 8 9
4	0 2 0	0 4 1	0 6 2	0 8 3	0 10 3	0 12 4	0 14 5	1 0 6	1 2 6	1 4 7	1 6 9	1 8 9	1 10 10	1 12 11	1 15 0	2 1 0
5	0 2 6	0 5 1	0 7 8	0 10 3	0 12 10	0 15 5	1 2 0	1 4 7	1 7 2	1 9 9	1 12 5	1 14 10	2 1 7	2 4 2	2 6 9	2 9 3
6	0 3 1	0 6 2	0 9 3	0 12 4	0 15 5	1 2 6	1 5 8	1 8 9	1 11 10	1 14 11	2 2 1	2 5 0	2 8 3	2 11 4	2 14 5	3 1 6
7	0 3 7	0 7 2	0 10 10	0 14 5	1 2 0	1 5 8	1 9 3	1 12 10	2 0 6	2 4 1	2 7 9	2 11 3	2 15 0	3 2 7	3 6 2	3 9 9
8	0 4 1	0 8 3	0 12 4	1 0 6	1 4 7	1 8 9	1 12 10	2 1 0	2 5 1	2 9 3	2 13 5	3 1 6	3 5 8	3 9 10	3 13 1	4 2 0
9	0 4 7	0 9 3	0 13 11	1 2 6	1 7 2	1 11 10	2 0 6	2 5 1	2 9 9	2 14 5	3 3 1	3 7 8	3 12 5	4 1 0	4 5 8	4 10 3
10	0 5 1	0 10 3	0 15 5	1 4 7	1 9 9	1 14 11	2 4 1	2 9 3	2 14 5	3 3 7	3 8 9	3 13 10	4 3 1	4 8 3	4 13 5	5 2 6
11	0 5 8	0 11 4	1 1 0	1 6 8	1 12 4	2 2 0	2 7 8	2 13 4	3 3 1	3 9 9	3 14 5	4 4 0	4 9 10	4 15 6	5 5 2	5 10 9
12	0 6 2	0 12 5	1 2 6	1 8 9	1 14 11	2 5 8	2 11 4	3 1 6	3 7 8	3 13 11	4 4 2	4 10 4	5 0 6	5 6 9	5 12 11	6 3 0
13	0 6 8	0 13 5	1 4 1	1 10 10	2 1 6	2 8 3	2 14 11	3 5 8	3 12 4	4 3 1	4 9 10	5 0 6	5 7 3	5 13 11	6 4 8	6 11 4
14	0 7 2	0 14 5	1 5 8	1 12 10	2 4 1	2 11 4	3 2 6	3 9 9	4 1 0	4 8 3	4 15 6	5 6 8	5 13 11	6 5 2	6 12 5	7 3 6
15	0 7 8	0 15 6	1 7 2	1 14 11	2 6 8	2 14 5	3 6 2	3 13 11	4 5 8	4 13 4	5 5 2	5 12 10	6 4 8	6 12 4	7 4 2	7 11 10
16	0 8 3	1 0 3	1 8 9	2 1 0	2 9 3	3 1 6	3 9 9	4 2 0	4 10 3	5 2 6	5 10 5	6 3 0	6 11 4	7 3 7	7 11 10	8 4 0
17	0 8 9	1 1 6	1 10 3	2 2 3	2 11 10	3 4 7	3 13 4	4 6 2	4 14 11	5 7 8	6 0 6	6 9 2	7 2 1	7 10 10	8 3 7	8 12 6
18	0 9 3	1 2 6	1 11 10	2 5 1	2 14 5	3 7 8	4 1 0	4 10 3	5 3 7	5 12 10	6 6 2	6 15 4	7 8 9	8 2 1	8 11 4	9 4 6
19	0 9 9	1 3 7	1 13 4	2 7 2	3 1 0	3 10 10	4 4 7	4 14 5	5 8 3	6 2 0	6 11 10	7 5 8	7 15 6	8 9 3	9 3 1	9 12 9
20	0 10 3	1 4 7	1 14 11	2 9 3	3 3 7	3 13 11	4 8 3	5 2 6	5 12 10	6 7 2	7 1 7	7 11 10	8 6 2	9 0 6	9 10 10	10 5 0
21	0 10 9	1 5 8	2 0 6	2 11 4	3 6 2	4 1 0	4 11 10	5 6 8	6 1 6	6 12 4	7 7 3	8 2 0	8 12 11	9 7 9	10 2 7	10 13 3
22	0 11 4	1 6 8	2 2 0	2 13 4	3 8 9	4 4 1	4 15 5	5 10 10	6 6 2	7 1 6	7 12 11	8 8 2	9 3 7	9 15 0	10 10 4	11 5 8
23	0 11 10	1 7 8	2 3 6	2 15 5	3 11 4	4 7 2	5 3 1	5 14 11	6 10 10	7 6 8	8 2 7	8 14 4	9 10 4	10 6 2	11 2 1	11 13 10
24	0 12 4	1 8 9	2 5 1	3 1 6	3 13 11	4 10 3	5 6 8	6 3 1	6 15 5	7 11 10	8 8 3	9 4 6	10 1 0	10 13 5	11 9 10	12 6 2
25	0 12 10	1 9 9	2 6 2	3 3 7	4 0 6	4 13 4	5 10 3	6 7 2	7 4 1	8 1 0	8 13 11	9 10 8	10 7 9	11 4 8	12 1 7	12 14 4
26	0 13 4	1 10 10	2 8 3	3 5 8	4 3 0	5 0 6	5 13 11	6 11 4	7 8 9	8 6 2	9 3 7	10 1 0	10 14 5	11 11 10	12 9 3	13 6 8
27	0 13 11	1 11 10	2 9 9	3 7 8	4 5 8	5 3 7	6 1 6	6 15 5	7 13 4	8 11 4	9 9 3	10 7 3	11 5 2	12 3 1	13 1 0	13 14 10
28	0 14 5	1 12 10	2 11 4	3 9 9	4 8 3	5 6 8	6 5 1	7 3 7	8 2 0	9 0 6	9 15 0	10 13 4	11 11 10	12 10 4	13 8 9	14 7 3
29	0 14 11	1 13 11	2 12 11	3 11 10	4 10 10	5 9 9	6 8 9	7 7 8	8 6 8	9 5 8	10 4 8	11 3 6	12 2 7	13 1 7	14 0 6	14 15 4
30	0 15 5	1 14 11	2 14 5	3 13 11	4 13 4	5 12 10	6 12 4	7 11 10	8 11 4	9 10 10	10 10 4	11 9 8	12 9 4	13 8 9	14 8 3	15 7 8
31	1 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	16 0 0

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The Railways.

The history of Indian Railways very closely reflects the financial vicissitudes of the country. Not for some time after the establishment of Railways in England was their construction in India contemplated, and then to test their applicability to Eastern conditions three experimental lines were sanctioned in 1845. These were from Calcutta to Raniganj (120 miles), the East Indian Railway; Bombay to Kalyan (32 miles), Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and Madras to Arkonam (39 miles), Madras Railway. Indian Railway building on a serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great minute of 1853; wherein, after dwelling upon the great social, political and commercial advantages of connecting the chief cities by rail, he suggested a great scheme of trunk lines linking the Presidencies with each other and the inland regions with the principal ports. This reasoning commended itself to the Directors of the East India Company, and it was powerfully reinforced when, during the Mutiny, the barriers imposed on free communication were severely felt. As there was no private capital in India available for railway construction, English Companies, the interest on whose capital was guaranteed by the State, were formed for the purpose. By the end of 1859 contracts had been entered into with eight companies for the construction of 5,000 miles of line, involving a guaranteed capital of £52 millions. These companies were (1) the East Indian; (2) the Great Indian Peninsula; (3) the Madras; (4) the Bombay, Baroda and Central India; (5) the Eastern Bengal; (6) the Indian Branch, later the Oudh and Rohilkund State Railway and now part of the East Indian Railway; (7) the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, now merged in the North-Western State Railway; (8) the Great Southern of India, now the South Indian Railway. The scheme laid the foundations of the Indian Railway system as it exists to-day.

Early Disappointments.

The main principle in the formation of these companies was a Government guarantee on their capital, for this was the only condition on which investors would come forward. This guarantee was five per cent. coupled with the free grant of all the land required; in return the companies were required to share the surplus profits with the Government, after the guaranteed interest had been met; the interest charges were calculated at 22*d.* to the rupee; the Railways were to be sold to Government on fixed terms at the close of twenty-five years and the Government were to exercise close control over expenditure and working. The early results were disappointing. Whilst the Railways greatly increased the efficiency of the administration, the mobility of the troops, the trade of the country, and the movement of the population, they failed to make profits sufficient to meet the guaranteed interest. Some critics attributed this to the unnecessarily high standard of construction adopted, and to the engineers' ignorance of local conditions; the result was that by 1869 the deficit on the Railway budget was Rs. 16½ lakhs. Seeking for some more economical method of construction, the Government secured sanction to the building of lines by direct State Agency, and funds were allotted for the purpose, the metre-gauge being adopted for cheapness. Funds soon lapsed and the money available had to be diverted to converting the Sind and Punjab lines from metre to broad-gauge for strategic reasons. Government had therefore again to resort to the system of guarantee, and the Indian Midland (1882-85), since absorbed by the Great Indian Peninsula; the Bengal-Nagpur (1883-87) the Southern Mahratta (1882); and the Assam-Bengal (1891) were constructed under guarantees, but on easier terms than the first companies. Their total length was over 4,000 miles.

Famine and Frontiers.

In 1879, embarrassed by famine and by the fall of the exchange value of the rupee, Government again endeavoured to enlist unaided private enterprise. Four companies were promoted:—the Nilgiri, the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka, the Bengal Central, and the Bengal North-Western. The first became bankrupt, the second and third received guarantees, and the Tirhut Railway had to be leased to the fourth. A step of even greater importance was taken when Native States were invited to undertake construction in their own territories, and the Nizam's Government guaranteed the interest on 330 miles of line in the State of Hyderabad. This was the first of the large system of Native State Railways. In the first period up to 1870, 4,255 miles were opened, of which all save 45 were on the broad-gauge; during the next ten years there were opened 4,239, making the total 8,494 (on the broad-gauge 6,562, the metre 1,865, and narrow 67). Then ensued a period of financial ease. It was broken by the fall in exchange and the costly lines built on the frontier. The Penjdeh incident, which brought Great Britain and Russia to the verge of war, necessitated the connection of our outposts at Quetta and Chaman with the main trunk lines. The sections through the desolate Harnai and Bolan Passes were enormously costly; it is said that they might have been ballasted with rupees; the long tunnel under the Khojak Pass added largely to this necessary, but unprofitable, outlay.

Rebate Terms Established.

This induced the fourth period—the system of rebates. Instead of a gold subsidy, companies were offered a rebate on the gross earnings of the traffic interchanged with the main line, so that the dividend might rise to four per cent. but the rebate was limited to 20 per cent. of the gross earnings. Under these conditions, there were promoted the Ahmedabad-Prantej, the South Behar, and the Southern Punjab, although only in the case of the first were the terms strictly adhered to. The Barsi Light Railway, on the two feet six inches gauge, entered the field without any guarantee, and with rolling stock designed to illustrate the carrying power of this gauge. The rebates terms being found unattractive in view of the competition of 4 per cent. trustee stocks

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they were revised in 1896 to provide for an absolute guarantee of 3 per cent. with a share of surplus profits, or rebate up to the full extent of the main line's net earnings in supplement of their own net earnings, the total being limited to 3½ per cent. on the capital outlay. Under these terms, a considerable number of feeder line companies was promoted, though in none were the conditions arbitrarily exacted. As these terms did not at first attain their purpose, they were further revised, and in lieu was substituted an increase in the rate of guarantee from 3 to 3½ per cent. and of rebate from 3½ to 5 per cent. with equal division of surplus profits over 5 per cent. in both cases. At last, the requirements of the market were met, and there was for a time a mild boom in feeder railway construction and the stock of all the sound companies promoted stood at a substantial premium. Conditions changed after the war and the Acworth Committee so far from approving of this system, considered that the aim of the Government should be to reduce by amalgamation the number of existing companies and that it should only be in cases where the State cannot or will not provide adequate funds that private enterprise in this direction should be encouraged.

The existing Branch Line Companies have ceased for some time to raise additional capital for capital requirements. They have either obtained overdrafts from various Banks for this purpose at heavy rates of interest or issued debentures at special rates of interest (usually about 7 per cent.) or in several cases asked for money to be advanced to them by the Railway Board. So far, therefore, from reducing the amount that the Government of India have to raise in the open market, they were increasing the amount. For the above reasons, the Government of India have abolished this system and are now prepared themselves to find the capital required for the construction of extensions or branches to existing main line systems. They have also announced their readiness to consider the question of constructing branch or feeder lines which were not expected to be remunerative from the point of view of railway earnings upon a guarantee against loss from a Local Government or local authority which might desire to have such lines constructed for purely local reasons or on account of administrative advantages likely to accrue in particular areas. This proposal was put forward as affording a suitable method of reconciling the interests of the Central and the Local Governments and of providing for local bodies and for Local Governments a method of securing the construction of railways which may be required for purely local reasons and which, while not likely to prove remunerative on purely railway earnings, are likely to give such benefits to Local Governments and local bodies as will more than repay the amounts paid under the guarantee. Some such arrangements have already been made with Local Governments in Madras, Punjab, urma and Bombay.

Railway Profits begin.

Meantime a much more important change was in progress. The gradual economic development of the country vastly increased the traffic, both passenger and goods. The falling in of the original contracts allowed Government to renew them on more favourable terms. The development of irrigation in the Punjab and Sind transformed the North-Western State Railway. Owing to the burden of maintaining the unprofitable Frontier lines, this was the Cinderella Railway in India—the scapegoat of the critics who protested against the unwisdom of constructing railways from borrowed capital. But with the completion of the Chenab and Jhelum Canals, the North-Western became one of the great grain lines of the world, choked with traffic at certain seasons of the year and making a large profit for the State. In 1900 the railways for the first time showed a small gain to the State. In succeeding years the net receipts grew rapidly. In the four years ended 1907-08 they averaged close upon £ 2 millions a year. In the following year there was a relapse. Bad harvests in India, accompanied by the monetary panic caused by the American financial crisis, led to a great falling off in receipts just when working expenses were rising, owing to the general increase in prices. Instead of a profit, there was a deficit of £1,240,000 in the railway accounts for 1908-09. But in the following year there was a reversion to a profit, and the net Railway gain has steadily increased. For the year ended March 1919 this gain amounted to £ 10,573,000. Although in a country like India, where the finances are mainly dependent upon the character of the monsoon, the railway revenue must fluctuate, there was no reason to anticipate a further deficit, but the net railway gain decreased to £ 3,767,000 in 1920-21 and there was an actual loss of £ 6,182,000 in 1921-22. As a result of the steps taken by the Railway Board, however, on the report of the Acworth Committee in 1921, this loss was changed into a gain of £ 813,000 in 1922-23.

The results in succeeding years will be seen from the following statements:—

——	Contribution to General Revenues.	Railway Reserve Fund.	Total Gain
	£	£	£
1926–27 ..	4,486,045	1,108,433	5,594,478
1927–28 ..	4,707,239	3,460,000	8,167,239
1928–29 ..	3,933,834	1,937,895	5,871,729
1929–30 ..	4,588,950	1,561,650	3,027,300
1930–31 ..	4,301,775	8,192,625	3,890,850
1931–32 ..	4,020,150	—	6,900,000
1932–33 ..	*		
1933–34 ..	—	—	—
1934–35 ..	—	—	—
1935–36 ..	—	—	—
1936–37 ..	—	—	—
..	Rs.		
1937–38 ..	2,76,00,000	—	—
1938–39 ..	1,37,00,000	—	—
1939–40 ..	4,33,00,000	—	—

* The contribution to General Revenues due for the year 1932-33 amounts to Rs. 523 lakhs or Rs.13 lakhs less than in 1931-32. The payment of the contribution has been held in abeyance until the return of prosperous years.

Rupees have been converted into £ at the average rate of exchange for the year.

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1933-34 is the first year to show some signs of recovery since the depression. The earnings of the State-owned lines increased from Rs. 84 crores in 1932-33 to Rs. 86 crores in 1933-34 and to Rs. 95·48 crores in 1936-37; but the net result of the year's working showed a gain of Rs. 121 lakhs.

Contracts Revised.

One factor which helped to improve the financial position was the revision of the original contracts under which the guaranteed lines were constructed. The five per cent. dividend guaranteed at 22*d.* per rupee, and the half-yearly settlements made these companies a drain on the State at a time when their stock was at a high premium. The first contract to fall in was the East Indian; the great line connecting Calcutta with Delhi and the Northern provinces. When the contract lapsed, the Government exercised their right of purchasing the line, paying the purchase-money in the form of terminable annuities, derived from revenue, carrying with them a sinking fund for the redemption of capital. The railway thus became a State line; but it was released to the Company which actually works it. Under these new conditions the East Indian Company brought to the State in the ten years ended 1909 after meeting all charges, including the payments on account of the terminable annuity by means of which the purchase of the line was made, and interest of all capital outlay subsequent to the date on purchase, a clear profit of nearly ten millions. At the end of seventy-four years from 1880, when the annuity expires, the Government will come into receipt of a clear yearly income of upwards of £2,700,000, equivalent to the creation of a capital of sixty to seventy millions sterling. No other railway shows results quite equal to the East Indian, because, in addition to serving a rich country by an easy line, it possesses its own collieries and enjoys cheap coal. But with allowance for these factors, all the other guaranteed companies which have been acquired under similar conditions as their contracts expired, have proportionately swelled the revenue and assets of the State. It is difficult to estimate the amount which must be added to the capital debt of the Indian railways in order to counterbalance the loss during the period when the revenue did not meet the interest charges. According to one estimate it should be £50 millions. But even if that figure be taken, Government have a magnificent asset in their railway property.

Improving Open Lines.

These changes induced a corresponding change in Indian Railway policy. Up to 1900 the great work had been the provision of trunk lines. But with the completion of the Nagda-Muttra line, providing an alternative broad-gauge route from Bombay to Delhi through Eastern Rajputana, the trunk system was virtually complete. A direct broad-gauge route from Bombay to Sind is needed, but the poor commercial prospects of the line and the opposition of the Rao of Cutch to any through line in his territories, has for some time kept this scheme in the background. The possibilities however of this construction being undertaken have improved considerably recently and a detailed survey is being carried out. There does not exist any through rail connection between India and Burma, although several routes have been surveyed: the mountainous character of the region to be traversed, and the easy means of communication with Burma by sea, rob this scheme of any living importance. Further survey work was undertaken between 1914 and 1920, the three routes to be surveyed being the coast route, the Manipur route, and the Hukong valley route. The metre-gauge systems of Northern and Southern India will also probably one day be connected and Karachi given direct broad-gauge connection with Delhi, a project that has been investigated more than once but cannot at present be financially justified. These works are, however, subordinate to the necessity for bringing the open lines up to their traffic requirements and providing them with feeders. The sudden increase in the trade of India found the main lines totally unprepared. Costly works were necessary to double lines, improve the equipment, provide new and better yards and terminal facilities and to increase the rolling stock. Consequently the demands on the open lines altogether overshadowed the provision of new lines. Even then the railway budget was found totally inadequate for the purpose, and a small Committee sat in London, under the chairmanship of Lord Inchcape, to consider ways and means. This Committee found that the amount which could be remuneratively spent on railway construction in India was limited only by the capacity of the money market. They fixed the annual allotment at £12,000,000 a year. Even this reduced sum could not always be provided.

During 1936-37 the principal open line improvements were the protection works for the Hardinge bridge E. B. Ry., the renewal of girders on the Gorai bridge E. B. Ry., improvements to Hardwar Station E. I. Ry., also to Howrah Station, the remodelling of certain yards and permanent way renewals.

The principal improvements to open line during 1937-38 were the continuance of the regirdering of the Gorai bridge and the completion of the improvements at Hardwar Station.

Government Control and Re-organisation of Railway Board.

As the original contracts carried a definite Government guarantee of interest, it was necessary for Government to exercise strong supervision and control over the expenditure during construction, and over management and expenditure after the lines were open for traffic. For these purposes a staff of Consulting Engineers was formed, and a whole system of checks and counterchecks established, leading up to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. As traffic developed, the Indian Railways outgrew this dry nursing, and when the original contracts expired, and the interests of Government and the Companies synchronised, it became not only vexatious but unnecessary. Accordingly in 1901-02 Mr. Thomas Robertson was deputed by the Secretary of State to examine the whole

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question of the organization and working of the Indian Railways, and he recommended that the existing system should be replaced by a Railway Board, consisting of a Chairman and two members with a Secretary. The Board was formally constituted in March 1905. The Board was made subordinate to the Government of India in which it was represented by the Department of Commerce and Industry. It prepared the railway programme of expenditure and considered the greater questions of policy and economy affecting all the lines. Its administrative duties included the construction of new lines by State agency, the carrying out of new works on open lines, the improvement of railway management with regard both to economy and public convenience, the arrangements for through traffic, the settlement of disputes between lines, the control and promotion of the staff on State lines, and the general supervision over the working and expenditure of the Company's lines. Certain minor changes have taken place from time to time since the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, to meet the complaint that the Board was subjected to excessive control by the Department of Commerce and Industry, the powers of the Chairman were increased and he was given the status of a Secretary to Government with the right of independent access to the Viceroy; he usually sat in the Imperial Legislative Council as the representative of the Railway interest. In 1912 in consequence of complaints of the excessive interference of the Board with the Companies, an informal mission was undertaken by Lord Inchcape to reconcile differences. Various changes were introduced during the years 1912-1920 such as the modification of the rule that the President and members of the Railway Board should all be men of large experience in the working of railways due to the importance of financial and commercial considerations in connection with the control of Indian Railway policy. This decision was, however, revised in 1920 and an additional appointment of Financial Adviser to the Railway Board created instead. The question of the most suitable organization was further fully examined by the Acworth Committee in 1921 and a revised organization which is described later was introduced from 1st April 1924.

Some of the difficulties involved in the constitution of a controlling authority for the railways of India may be realized from a study of the "Notes on the Relation of the Government to Railways in India" printed as an appendix to Volume I of the Annual Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways. These notes bring out the great diversity of conditions prevailing which involve the Railway Department in the exercise of the functions of—

(*a*) the directly controlling authority of the State-worked systems aggregating 18,499 miles is on the 31st March 1929.

(*b*) the representative of the predominant owning partner in systems aggregating 29,451 miles,

(c) the guarantor of many of the smaller companies and

(*d*) the statutory authority over all railways in India.

Moreover in all questions relating to railways or extra municipal tramways in which Provincial Governments are concerned, the Railway Department is called upon to watch the interests of the Central Government and is frequently asked to advise the Local Governments. Its duties do not end there. The future development of railways depends largely on the Government of India and the Railway Department is therefore called upon to plan out schemes of development, to investigate and survey new lines and to arrange for financing their construction. The evolution of a satisfactory authority for the administration of these varied functions has proved extremely difficult and the question was one of those referred to the Railway Committee (1920-21) presided over by Sir William Acworth who recommended the early appointment of a Chief Commissioner of Railways whose first duty should be to prepare a definite scheme for the reorganization of the Railway Department and Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, formerly Agent of the East Indian Railway and Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, was appointed Chief Commissioner on November 1st, 1922.

The principal constitutional change involved in this appointment is that the Chief Commissioner who takes the place of the President of the Railway Board is solely responsible—under the Government of India—for arriving at decisions on technical matters and for advising the Government of India on matters of railway policy and is not, as was the President, subject to be out-voted and over-ruled by his colleagues on the Board. The detailed re-organization of the Railway Board in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's proposals required careful consideration but one of the most important of his recommendations namely the appointment of a Financial Commissioner was considered of particular urgency and the Secretary of State's sanction was therefore obtained to the appointment with effect from 1st April 1923. While in the person of the Chief Engineer the Railway Board has always had available the technical advice of a senior Civil Engineer in Mechanical Engineering questions it has had to depend on outside assistance. The disadvantages of this arrangement have become increasingly evident and it was therefore decided with effect from November 1st, 1922, to create the new appointment of Chief Mechanical Engineer with the Railway Board.

The reorganization carried out in 1924 had for one of its principal objects the relief to the Chief Commissioner and the Members from all but important work so as to enable them to devote their attention to larger questions of railway policy and to enable them to keep in touch with Local Governments, railway administrations and public bodies by touring to a greater extent than they had been able to do in the past.

This object was effected by the following new posts which in some cases supplemented the existing ones and in other cases replaced them. Directors of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Traffic, Establishment and Finance and seven Deputy Directors working under them.

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The necessity of some central organisation to co-ordinate the publicity central carried out on railways and to undertake work on the many forms of railways publicity which can be best organised by one central body led to the inauguration of the Central Publicity Bureau under a Chief Publicity Officer in 1927. The success which has attended the work of this Bureau led to its being made permanent from January 1st, 1929. The work undertaken is described later.

The growing importance of Labour questions necessitated the organisation of a new branch in the Railway Board's office and to the appointment in 1929 of a third member whose main duties are connected with the satisfactory solution of labour problems and the improvements of the conditions of service of the staff generally and of the lower paid employees in particular.

Under the Railway Board's policy of progressive standardisation, a Central Standardisation Office was established under a Chief Controller of Standardisation to provide the means whereby such standardisation would be progressively effected in accordance with changing conditions and as the result of practical experience. The technical Officer under the Railway Board was transferred to this office as a Deputy Controller.

The present superior staff under the Railway Board, therefore, consisted of 5 Directors, 5 Deputy Directors, a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary in addition to the Controller of Railway Accounts and his officers, the Central Publicity Officer and his assistant and the Chief Controller and the officers in the Central Standardisation Office.

The question of transferring the supervision of railway accounts of State Railways from the Finance Department to the Railway Board was under consideration for some time and in accordance with a resolution adopted, by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925, a start was made with the transfer of the supervision of railway accounts on the East Indian Railway. At the same time a separate Audit Staff was appointed reporting directly to the Auditor-General. As it was found that the separation of Audit from Accounts led to greater efficiency, a similar organisation was introduced on other State-managed railways during 1929. The supervision of Accounts Officers was placed under a Controller of Railway Accounts reporting to the Financial Commissioner of Railways and that of Audit Officers under a Director of Railway Audit reporting to the Auditor-General. These two duties were previously combined under the Accountant-General, Railways, reporting to the Auditor-General. The Chief Accounts Officers on railways are now under the Agent but have certain powers of direct reference to the Financial Commissioner of Railways.

Management.

The Railways managed by Companies have Boards of Directors in London and are represented in India by an Agent. Some of the Company-managed railways are still on a departmental basis with a Traffic Manager, Chief Engineer, Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Controller of Stores and Chief Auditor, while others have separated the Transportation and Commercial duties of the Traffic Manager and combined the supervision of Locomotive running with Transportation. State-managed lines have generally adopted the divisional organisation.

Clearing Accounts Office.

A Clearing Accounts Office, with a Statutory Audit Office attached thereto, was opened in December 1926 to take over work relating to the check and apportionment of traffic interchanged between State-managed Railways. The work of the different railways was gradually transferred to this office, the North Western Railway being taken over first on the 1st January 1927, the East Indian Railway following on the 1st April, the Eastern Bengal Railway on the 1st January 1928, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway later.

At the request of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway an exhaustive experiment was conducted to check the accuracy of the results obtained by the revised procedure, and as the experiment was completely successful, the Board of Directors of the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway have also agreed to the transfer of the check and apportionment of their foreign traffic to the Clearing Accounts Office.

During 1927-28 demonstrations explaining the Clearing Accounts Office procedure were given to the representatives of the Press as well as to the representatives of the various railways who visited the office to study the new procedure. An important demonstration was given to the representatives of the Southern Railways at Madras who were so impressed with the superiority of the new procedure that they unanimously recommended to their Home Boards the transfer of the work of check and apportionment of earnings from interchanged traffic to the Clearing Account Office, and it was hoped to open a branch Clearing Accounts Office at Madras at an early date to deal with such traffic but owing to certain later developments in connection with experiments now in operation of through rate registers and of decentralisation of Traffic Accounts Work, no definite decision has yet been arrived at.

The Railway Conference.

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions, the Railway Conference was instituted in 1876. This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1903 under the title of the Indian Railway Conference Association. It is under the direct control of the railways, it elects a President from amongst the members, and has done much useful work.

The Indian Gauges.

The standard gauge for India is five feet six inches. When construction was started the broad-gauge school was strong, and it was thought advisable to have a broad-gauge in order to resist the influence of cyclones. But in 1870, when the State system was adopted

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it was decided to find a more economical gauge, for the open lines had cost £17,000 a mile. After much deliberation, the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3⅜ inches was adopted, because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system for India was in the air. The original intention was to make the metre-gauge lines provisional; they were to be converted into broad-gauge as soon as the traffic justified it; consequently they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with surprising rapidity, and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre-gauge lines than to convert them to the broad-gauge. So, except in the Indus Valley, where the strategic situation demanded an unbroken gauge, the metre-gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature in the railway system. Now there is a great metre-gauge system north of the Ganges connected with the Rajputana lines and Kathiawar and another system in Southern India embracing the Southern Maratha and the South India Systems. These are not yet connected, but the necessary link from Khandwa by way of the Nizam's Hyderabad-Godaveri Railway, cannot be long delayed. All the Burma lines are on the metre-gauge. Certain feeder and hill railways have been constructed on the 2'-6" and 2'-0" gauges and since the opening of the Barsi Light Railway which showed the possible capacity of the 2'-6" gauge, there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre-gauge.

State versus Company Management.— The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprise the great bulk of the railway mileage in India have been the subject of discussion in official circles and the public press for many years. In India the question is complicated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in London. The subject was one, perhaps the most important, of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee. That Committee was unfortunately, unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point, their members being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were, however, unanimous in recommending that the present system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation has met with general public acceptance. During the year 1922-23, the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed. The approaching termination of the East Indian Railway contract on 31st December 1924 and of that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 30th June 1925 rendered an early decision on this question imperative. When the question was debated in the Legislative Assembly in February 1923, the non-official Indian Members were almost unanimously in favour of State management and indeed were able to carry a resolution recommending the placing of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under State management at the close of their present contracts. The Government of India, however, expressed themselves as being so convinced by the almost universal failure of this method in other countries that they proposed, while accepting the necessity for taking over the management of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to continue their efforts to devise a satisfactory form of Company domiciled in India to take these railways over eventually on a basis of real Company management. There have been certain definite advantages during a transition period in having a central authority with necessary powers to co-ordinate the work on railways and that the results have been satisfactory are borne out by the fact that Indian railways have contributed 4¾ million pounds to General Revenues during 1927-28 and nearly 4 million pounds during 1928-29 in addition to paying in 3½ million and 1⅞ million pounds respectively during these two years to the Railway Reserve Fund. The future organisation will, however, need careful organisation. Experience in other countries has shown that difficulties arise in a Government fully responsible to the Legislature or under any constitution which imposed on the Railway Department the necessary restrictions which must apply as between ordinary departments of the State. The solution found in other countries such as Germany, Canada, Belgium, Austria and elsewhere, where State ownership has thrown on the State the obligation to manage its own railways, has been to create by a statute an authority charged with the management of the State Railway property with statutory prescription of the objects to be aimed at in such management and statutory division of railway profits between the State and the Railway Authority. This authority may take the form of a company as in Canada and in Germany or follow the simpler lines of a statutory commission. On 1st January 1925 the East Indian Railway was amalgamated with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and brought under direct State Management while on 1st July 1925 the Great Indian Peninsular Railway followed suit. The Naini-Jubbulpore Section of the East Indian Railway was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 1st October 1925.

On January 1st, 1929, the contract with the Burma Railways Company was terminated and the management taken over by the State. The purchase of this railway has entailed the payment to the Burma Railways Company of the sum of three millions sterling being the share capital originally contributed by the Company. The financial effort of taking over the line is estimated to be an increase of about half a crore of rupees in the net annual revenue to Government.

The purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway of an aggregate length of about 927 miles worked by the North Western Railway was effected on the 1st January 1930. It is estimated that the financial result of the purchase which cost approximately Rs. 703 lakhs will be a gain to Government of about Rs. 47 lakhs a year.

At the end of 1929-30 the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways system which was the property of the company, was acquired and its management taken over by His Exalted Highness the

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Nizam's Government and is now known as His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway.

Separation of the Railway from the General Finances.—The question of the separation of the railway from the general finances was under consideration for some time and as a result of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1921, the question was further examined by the Railway Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly but it was decided to postpone a definite decision for the present.

The question was examined afresh in connection with the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee in 1923, that the railways in India should be so worked as to yield an average return of at least 5½ per cent. on the capital at charge and it was decided that a suitable time had arrived when this separation could be carried out. A resolution was accordingly introduced in the Assembly on the 3rd March 1924, recommending to the Governor-General in Council:—that in order to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the railway estimates and to enable the railway to carry out a continuous railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return over a period of years to the State on the Capital expended on railways:—

(1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from railways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings.

(2) The contribution shall be a sum equal to five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charge of the railways (excluding capital contributed by Companies and Indian States and Capital expenditure on strategic Railways) at the end of the penultimate financial year *plus* one-fifth of any surplus profits remaining after payment of this fixed return, subject to the condition that if any year railway revenues are insufficient to provide the percentage of five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charges surplus profits in the next or subsequent years, will not be deemed to have accrued for purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good. From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the loss in working, and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic lines.

(3) Any surplus profits that exist after payment of these charges shall be available for the Railway administration to be utilised in—

(*a*) forming reserves for,

(*i*) equalising dividends, that is to say, of securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenues in lean years,

(*ii*) depreciation,

(*iii*) writing down and writing off capital,

(*b*) the improvement of services rendered to the public,

(*c*) the reduction of rates.

(4) The railway administration shall be entitled, subject to such conditions as may be described by the Government of India, to borrow temporarily from capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget subject to the obligation to make repayment of borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years.

(5) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of railways will be included in the Budget Statement. The proposed expenditure will, as at present, be placed before the Legislative Assembly in the form of a demand for grants and on a separate day or days among the days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants the Member in charge of the Railways will make a general statement on railway accounts and working. Any reductions in the demand for grants for railways resulting from the votes of the Legislative Assembly will not ensure to general revenues, *i.e.*, will not have the effect of increasing the fixed contribution for the year.

(6) The Railway Department will place the estimate of railway expenditure before the Central Advisory Council on some date prior to the date for the discussion of the demand for grants for railways."

This resolution was examined by the Standing Finance Committee in September and was introduced with certain modifications. The final resolution agreed to by the Assembly on September 20th, 1924, and accepted by Government differed from the original resolution in that the yearly contribution had been placed at 1 per cent. instead of 5/6th per cent. on the capital at charge and if the surplus remaining after this payment to General Revenues should exceed 3 crores, only ⅓rd of the excess over 3 crores were to be transferred to the Railway Reserve and the remaining ⅔rd was to accrue to General Revenues. At the same time a Standing Finance Committee for Railways was to be constituted to examine the estimate of railways expenditure and the demand for grants, the programme revenue expenditure being shown under a depreciation fund. This committee was to consist of one nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly as Chairman and 11 members elected by the Legislative Assembly from that body. This would be in addition to the Central Advisory Council which will include the Members of the Standing Finance Committee and certain other official and non-official members from the Legislative Assembly and Council of State. These arrangements were to be subject to periodic revision but to be provisionally tried for at least 3 years. They would, however, only hold good as long as the E. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway and existing State Managed Railways remain under State-management and if any contract for the transfer of any of the above to Company management was concluded against the advice of the Assembly, the Assembly would be at liberty to terminate the arrangements in this resolution.

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway services and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indianised and that the stores

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for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department.

The period has now arrived for this separation to be reconsidered and revised but due to the economic depression the matter has been held in abeyance.

Re-organisation problems.—The growing complexity of railway administration in India and the evolution of new methods of controlling traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of various railways to revise their organisations. The general direction in which this re-organisation is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railway, including the provision of power. This system which is commonly known as the divisional system, was first adopted on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during 1922-23.

The Pope Committee.

During 1932-33 a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Pope, General Executive Assistant to the President of the L. M. S. Railway, was formed to investigate and inaugurate a detailed analysis of every important activity of railway operation. In addition to the specific recommendation that "job analysis" should be initiated on all railways.

Mr. Pope returned to India in 1933-34 and prepared a second report based upon the progress of the work and on further possibilities of economy.

The most important recommendations of Mr. Pope's second report were :—

1. Intensive use of locomotives.
2. Intensive use of coaching stock.
3. Intensive use of machinery and plant.
4. Uneconomical wagons.
5. Combining resources between railways.
6. Handling and transport of small traffic and of traffic to be transhipped at break of gauge stations.
7. Ticketless travel.
8. Methods of increasing earnings.

Job analysis was continued on most of the railways during the year which resulted in substantial economies. Apart from this, Railways continued to explore the possibilities of increasing earnings and reducing working expenses.

Indian Railway Enquiry Committee.

As a result of the recommendation of the public Accounts Committee the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee was appointed in October 1936. This Committee was under the Chairmanship of Sir Ralph L. Wedgewood, C.B., C.M.B., Chief General Manager of the London North Eastern Railway. Its terms of reference were :

To examine the position of Indian State-owned railways and to suggest such measures as may, otherwise than at the expense of the general budget,

(*i*) to secure an improvement in net earnings' due regard being paid to the question of establishing such effective co-ordination between road and rail transport as will safeguard public investment in railways, while providing adequate services by both means of transport; and

(*ii*) at a reasonably early date, place railway finances on a sound and remunerative basis.

The report was submitted in June 1937 and duly considered by the Railway Board. Early action was taken to implement such of the recommendations as could be accepted without further examination. Where special investigation was considered necessary this was arranged for.

Rates Advisory Committee.

The Railway Rates Advisory Committee continued under the Presidentship of Sir Zahid Suhrawardy. Three cases were pending with the Committee at the beginning of the year and six fresh cases were referred to it for investigation.

Closer Contact with the Public.

The closest possible contact between the Railways and the business community was maintained by means of the Local Advisory Committees, which were first introduced in 1923, meetings with Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations and personal contact by railway officers with business firms.

Inauguration of the Main Line Electric Service, G. I. P. Railway.

The inauguration of the electrified main line section of the G. I. P. Railway from Kalyan to Poona took place on the 5th November 1929, and constituted the first entirely main line of track to be electrified in India. This scheme involved the elimination of the Bhore Ghat Reversing Station.

Note on Publicity (1938-39.)

Special propaganda was undertaken by the Central Publicity Bureau with a view to the stimulation and development of internal traffic, particularly lower class, on an all-India basis. 2,14,000 handbills and over 67,000 folders were printed by the Bureau for these purposes and a special advertising campaign was organised over the East Indian and Eastern Bengal Railways to promote Inter and Third Class traffic.

Publicity was also undertaken by individual railways and 238 important melas and fairs were the subject of special propaganda during the year. In this connection a large number of handbills, folders, pamphlets and posters were printed and distributed, which amounted to more than (*i*) 6,000,000 handbills, (*ii*) 1,076,000 folders and pamphlets and (*iii*) 173,000 posters. In addition to the above propaganda a considerable amount of advertising was done in the local presses by the railways and wide publicity given to the various forms of concessions, such as, Zone tickets, Go-as-you-please tickets, Cheap Suburban Market and Shopping tickets.

Cinema cars and Cinema lorries continued their propaganda activities. Over 241 shows were given at stations to audiences estimated at 690,000 and 383 important rural centres were visited by lorry, where 400 open shows were given to audiences estimated at 500,000.

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Commodity.	1938-39		1939-40		Increase (+) Decrease (—) in earnings. Rs. (in lakhs)
	No. of tons originating (in millions).	Rs. (in crores).	No. of tons originating (in millions).	Rs. (in crores).	
Increases.					
Fuel for the public and foreign railways	22·74	11·59	24·19	12·90	+131
Other commodities ..	10·50	11·77	10·68	12·45	+ 68
Metallic ores	3·64	1·06	3·99	1·51	+ 45
Cotton raw	1·03	2·89	1·07	3·17	+ 28
Fruits & vegetables fresh..	3·12	1·27	4·47	1·53	+ 26
Salt	1·35	1·78	1·49	2·04	+ 26
Iron and steel wrought ..	1·50	2·63	1·54	2·89	+ 26
Provisions	1·25	3·06	1·32	3·29	+ 23
Rice	3·51	3·39	3·89	3·60	+ 21
Gram and pulse and other grains	2·57	3·31	2·70	3·51	+ 20
Materials and stores on revenue account	13·80	2·95	14·06	3·12	+ 17
Wheat	1·76	2·40	1·85	2·54	+ 14
Military traffic	0·32	0·31	0·43	0·45	+ 14
Fodder	1·32	0·87	1·33	0·97	+ 10
Wood unwrought	1·26	0·85	1·32	0·93	+ 8
Molasses	0·88	1·01	0·79	1·07	+ 6
Railway materials ..	2·96	0·47	3·60	0·52	+ 5
Jute raw	1·03	1·18	1·04	1·22	+ 4
Marble and stone ..	3·27	0·91	2·70	0·94	+ 3
Cotton manufactured ..	0·72	2·59	0·73	2·61	+ 2
Kerosene oil	0·80	1·58	0·80	1·59	+ 1
Tobacco	0·33	0·88	0·33	0·89	+ 1
Livestock	0·18	0·55	0·19	0·56	+ 1
Decreases.					
Sugar, refined & unrefined	1·19	2·16	0·81	1·33	— 83
Oilseeds	2·74	3·60	2·44	3·34	— 26
Petrol	0·32	1·17	0·33	1·16	— 1
Manures	0·28	0·19	0·27	0·18	— 1
TOTAL ..	84·37	66·42	88·36	70·31	+389

Open Mileage.—The total route mileage on 31st March 1940, was made up of—

Broad-gauge	21,153·69 miles.
Metre-gauge	15,898·78 ,,
Narrow-gauge	4,103.41 ,,

Under the classification adopted for statistical purposes, this mileage is divided between the classes three of railways as follows:—

Class I	36,557·41 miles.
Class II	3,477·52 ,,
Class III	1,120·89 ,,

During the year 1939-40 the mileage of new ones under construction was 324·13 miles.

Class I Railways.	Number of seats in passenger carriages.			
	1st	2nd	Inter	3rd
5'-6" ..	22,456	43,690	57,869	6,31,102
3'-3½" ..	9,584	11,961	15,064	3,23,022

Financial Results of Working.—The gross traffic receipts of the state owned railways amounted to Rs. 97·65 crores in 1939-40 or a increase of Rs. 3.17 crores over the previous year.

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(Based on actuals of 1938-39.)

		(Figures in thousands) Rs.	Rs.
1.	1 per cent. on capital of Rs. 6,91,23,20 at charge—commercial lines..		6,91,23
(i)	Receipts (1938-39)—		
	Gross traffic receipts—commercial lines	98,30,42	
	Subsidized companies—share of surplus profits	15,61	
	Interest on depreciation and reserve fund balances and dividends on investments in branch lines and miscellaneous receipts ..	1,23,43	
	Total Receipts ..		99,69,46
(ii)	Charges (1938-39)—		
	Working expenses—commercial lines	64,66,06	
	Payment to worked lines	2,74,68	
	Indian States and railway companies' share of surplus profits ..	49,15	
	Land and subsidy	4,93	
	Interest—		
	On capital at charge	26,85,11	
	On capital contributed by Indian States and companies ..	1,12,20	
	Miscellaneous railway expenditure	57,93	
	Contribution at 1 per cent. on capital at charge—commercial lines	6,91,23	
	Total Charges ..		1,03,41,29
(iii)	Deficit		3,71,83
(iv)	Contribution of 1/5th of surplus		..
3.	Total contribution from railway revenues 1 *plus* 2 (iv)		6,91,23
	Deduct—Loss on strategic lines—		
	(i) Interest on capital	1,32,28	
	(ii) Loss in working	49,80	
	(iii) Interest on the amount of loss in working met from Depreciation Reverse Fund of commercial lines ..	67,89	
			2,49,97
4.	Net payment due from railway to general revenues in 1939-40 ..		4,41,26

After meeting all interest and annuity charges Government therefore received a net profit of 1·37 lakhs on the capital at charge of the State *minus* the net receipts, that is the gross receipts *minus* the working expenses, have in recent years given the following returns:—

	Per cent.
1923-24	5·24
1924-25	5·85
1925-26	5·31
1926-27	4·95
1927-28	5·30
1928-29	5·22
1929-30	4·35
1930-31	*Nil*
1931-32	*Nil*
1932-33	*Nil*
1933-34	*Nil*
1934-35	*Nil*
1937-38	0·29
1938-39	0·07

An examination of the latest available figures of operating ratios of foreign countries brings out results not unfavourable to Indian Railways.

	Year.	Operating Ratio 74 per cent.
United States of America	1930	84·15 ,, ,,
France	1925	79·40 ,, ,,
English Railways	1928	77·80 ,, ,,
South African Railways	1928-29	71·05 ,, ,,
Argentine Railways	1927	81·21 ,, ,,
Canadian Railways	1929	
India	1913-14	51·70 ,, ,,
	1925-26	62·69 ,, ,,
	1926-27	62·04 ,, ,,
	1927-28	61·39 ,, ,,
	1928-29	62·77 ,, ,,
	1929-30	65·02 ,, ,,
	1931-32	71·08 ,, ,,
	1932-33	71·61 ,, ,,
	1933-34	71 ,, ,,
	1934-35	69·9 ,, ,,
	1935-36	69·5 ,, ,,
	1936-37	65·2 ,, ,,
	1937-38	65 ,, ,,
	1938-39	64·4 ,, ,,
	1939-40	65.6 ,, ,,

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Output of Railway-owned Collieries.—The output of railway owned collieries during 1930-31 was—

2,926,812 tons for a total of 6,629,014 tons.

Consumed for 1931-32 the figures are

2,484,891 tons for a total of 5,759,398 tons.

For 1933-34 the figures are

2,470,020 tons for a total of 5,935,826 tons.

Total output of coal from Railway owned collieries during 1935-36 was 2,725,400 tons and 1936-37, 2,840,271 tons and 1937-38, 3,850,987 tons. During 1938-39 3,582,604 tons. During 1939-40, 3,589,563 tons.

Number of Staff.—The total number of employees on Indian Railways at the end of the year 1939-40 was 708,541 as compared with 692,071 at the end of 1937-38. The following table shows the number of employees by communities on 31st March 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939 and 1940 :—

Date.	Europeans.	Statutory Indians.					
		Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Anglo-Indians.	Sikhs.	Indian Christians.	Other Communities.
31st March 1936	3,219	504,977	155,439	13,423	8,740	16,824	9,742
,, ,, 1937	3,121	504,983	154,535	13,416	8,734	17,253	8,838
,, ,, 1938	2,692	494,272	153,794	12,843	8,114	17,311	1,597
,, ,, 1939	2,505	501,243	154,837	13,440	7,745	17,703	1,680
,, ,, 1940	2,326	506,137	157,500	13,106	8,072	18,041	3,359

Indianisation.—Superior services, following the recommendations of the Lee Commission that recruitment in India be advanced as soon as practicable up to 75 per cent. of the total number of vacancies in the Superior Services of the Railways the various Railway Companies Managing State and other railway lines followed the government lead. As far as concerns State managed Railways the direct recruitments during the year amounted to 12.5 per cent. Europeans and 87·5 per cent. Indians.

Accidents.—The following table shows the number of passengers, railway servants and other persons killed and injured in accidents on Indian Railways, excluding casualties in railway workshops, during the year 1939-40 as compared with the previous year :—

Cause.	Killed		Injured.	
	1938-39.	1939-40.	1938-39.	1939-40.
A.—Passengers				
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	66	44	272	134
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents ..	214	183	973	1,132
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned	..	2	19	32
Total ..	280	229	1,264	1,298
B.—Railway servants.				
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	17	13	152	93
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents ..	155	152	3,487	3,871
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned	27	13	9,860	11,918
Total ..	199	178	13,499	15,882
C.—Other than passsengers and railway servants.				
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	26	39	69	73
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents ..	2,934	3,069	818	908
In accidents on railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned	35	22	159	121
Total ..	2,995	3,130	1,046	1,102
GRAND TOTAL ..	3,474	3,537	15,809	18,282

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Of 3,537 persons killed, 3,130 or 88 per cent. were other than passengers and railway servants and of this number 2,327 were 'trespassers' and 623 'suicides.' Of the 3,537, 37 persons were killed on railway premises due to causes other than the movement of trains, vehicles, etc.

The number of persons other than passengers and railway servants killed rose by 135 as compared with the previous year. This was due principally to increases under 'trespassers' (141), 'those passing over level crossings' (18), which were somewhat counterbalanced by decreases under 'suicides' (18) and 'miscellaneous causes' (6). There is, however, a marked decline in the number of fatal accidents to passengers and railway servants, the decreases being 51 and 21 respectively.

Damage by floods, fires and other causes.—Brief particulars of the more serious floods or other calamities which affected railways during the year under review are given below :—

Five cyclones of comparatively mild intensity were experienced over certain parts of the Assam Bengal Railway between 13th April and 13th May. The damage done to railway property, on the whole, was small and was mainly confined to some station buildings and staff quarters whose roofs were blown away. Some floods also occurred on the railway, mainly on branch lines but the damage done was in no case very serious and at some places there was no interruption to through traffic.

Owing to heavy rain on the 24th and 25th August, several serious slips occurred on the embankment between Anklesvar and Broach on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway which rendered the down main line unsafe. Repairs were effected and double line working was resumed at a restricted speed on the 27th August.

On the same railway twelve wagons loaded with kirby and grass and forming part of a goods train caught fire on the 20th April and the contents were completely destroyed before the fire could be brought under control.

On the Bengal and North Western Railway the monsoons were normal and no serious flooding was experienced, though there were some minor floods.

On the Bengal Nagpur Railway, however, as a result of heavy rain on and from the 6th September in the region of the ghat section of the Katni Branch, the line between Khongsara and Bhonwar Tonk was breached, with the result that a passenger train running between these two stations in the early hours of the 7th September met with an accident. Through running on the line was restored 23 days later.

On the Eastern Bengal Railway floods in the area served by the broad gauge were not severe and the damage actually caused to railway property was less than that of the previous year. On the metre gauge, however, floods were of considerable severity especially on the Lalmanirhat district where water overtopped the rails between Kokrajhar and Basugaon and seriously damaged many bridges between Bijni and Amingaon and Tangla and Rangapara. The total flood damage repairs on this district are estimated to cost about Rs.2,34,000. Some damage was also caused by floods on the Katihar and Dacca districts.

On the same railway a serious fire broke out in shed No. 5 at Cossipore Road causing damage amounting to about Rs.70,000 and eleven days later a more serious fire broke out in goods sheds Nos. 22 and 23 at the same place causing damage in the neighbourhood of Rs.1,92,000. Storms also were experienced by the railway which necessitated an expenditure of about Rs.40,000 on repairs on the broad-gauge.

On the Secunderabad-Kazipet section of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway a heavy downpour on 4th July led to the line between Jangaon, Raghunathpalli and Ghanapur being washed away at several places. The line was finally restored on the 8th July. Over the intervening period passenger train services were maintained by transhipment at the site.

On the South Indian Railway also heavy rain on the night of 6th August resulted in the line between Salem and Omalur on the Salem-Metur Dam branch being breached at several places. Through running was interrupted on the line till the 8th August. Heavy rain and cyclonic storms also occurred between 14th and 16th November in the Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura districts and several breaches were caused.

Amenities for Passengers.—During the year under review steps were taken to provide improved types of carriages and clean and comfortable accommodation in trains. In all cases where measures of the comfort, convenience and safety of the passengers were concerned, special care was taken in the case of the lower classes. Arrangements ensuring the safety of women passengers, the running of restaurant and buffet car services, improvements of amenities at stations such as refreshment rooms, vendors' stalls, waiting halls, additional booking offices and outagencies, were among the subjects taken up. Special attention was also given to the supply of pure drinking water in trains and at stations particularly during the hot weather. Over 4,000 watermen were permanently employed by Class I Railways and these were supplemented by additional 2,500 during the hot weather months.

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THE CHIEF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The Assam-Bengal Railway, which is constructed on the metre-gauge, starts from Chittagong and runs through Surma Valley across the North Cachar Hills into Assam. It is worked under a limited guarantee by a company.

Mileage open	.. ..	1,306·39

Bengal and North-Western.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway was constructed on the metre-gauge system by a company without any Government assistance other than free land and was opened to traffic in 1885. The system was begun in 1874 as the Tirhut State Railway. In 1890 this line was leased by Government to the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Since then extensive additions have been made in both sections. It is connected with the Rajputana metre-gauge system at Cawnpore and with the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Katihar and the East Indian Railway at Benares and Mokameh Ghat.

Mileage open	.. ..	2,085·65

Bengal-Nagpur.

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway was commenced as a metre-gauge from Nagpur to Chhatisgarh in the Central Provinces in 1887. A company was formed under a guarantee which took over the line, converted it to the broad-gauge and extended it to Howrah, Cuttack and Katni. In 1901 a part of the East Coast State Railway from Cuttack to Vizagapatam was transferred to it and in the same year sanction was given for an extension to the coal-fields and for a connection with the Branch of the East Indian Railway at Hariharpur.

Mileage open	.. ..	3,393·21
Capital at charge	.. Rs.	77,96,23,000
Net earnings	.. .. Rs.	3,39,93,000
Earnings per cent.	..	4·36%

Bombay Baroda.

The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway is one of the original guaranteed railways. It was commenced from Surat *via* Baroda to Ahmedabad, but was subsequently extended to Bombay. The original contract was terminable in 1880, but the period was extended to 1905; and then renewed under revised conditions. In 1885 the Rajputana-Malwa metre-gauge system of State railways was leased to the Company and has since been incorporated in it. On the opening of the Nagda-Muttra, giving broad-gauge connection through Eastern Rajputana with Delhi the working was entrusted to this Company. On the acquisition of the Company in April 1907 the purchase price was fixed at £11,685,581.

Mileage open	.. ..	3,509·17
Capital at charge	..	Rs. 74,25,33,000
Net earnings	..	Rs. 5,06,98,000
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	6·85%

Eastern Bengal.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway was promoted under the original form of guarantee and was constructed on the broad-gauge. The first portion of the line running to Calcutta over the Ganges was opened in 1862. In 1874 sanction was granted for the construction on the metre-gauge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, which ran from the north bank of the Ganges to the foot of the Himalayas on the way to Darjeeling. These two portions of the line were amalgamated in 1884 into one State Railway.

Mileage open	.. ..	2,007·34
Capital at charge	.. Rs.	51,76,42,000
Net earnings	.. Rs.	71,32,000
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	1.38%

East Indian.

The East Indian Railway is one of the three railways sanctioned for construction as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee, The first section from Howrah to Pandua was opened in 1854 and at the time of the Mutiny ran as far as Raniganj. It gives the only direct access to the port of Calcutta from Northern India and is consequently fed by all the large railway systems connected with it. In 1880 the Government purchased the line, paying the shareholder by annuities, but leased it again to the company to work under a contract which was terminable in 1919.

The contract was not terminated until January 1st, 1925, when the State took over the management. From July 1st, 1925, the Oudh & Rohilkhund railway was amalgamated with it.

Mileage open	.. ..	4,389·71
Capital at charge	.. Rs.	1,49,58,04,000
Net earnings	.. Rs.	8,20,40,000
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	5.48%

(*Mileages are route mileages.*)

Great Indian Peninsula.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway is the earliest line undertaken in India. It was promoted by a Company under a guarantee of 5 per cent. and the first section from Bombay to Thana was open for traffic in 1853. Sanction was given for the extension of this line *via* Poona to Raichur, where it connects with the Madras Railway, and to Jubbulpore where it meets the East Indian Railway. The feature of the line is the passage of the Western Ghats, these sections being 15¼ miles on the Bhore Ghat and 9¼ miles on the Thul Ghat which rise 1,131 and 972 feet. In 1900, the contract with the Government terminated and under an arrangement with the Indian Midland Railway that line was amalgamated and leased to a Company to work.

The contract was terminated on June 30th, 1925, when the State took over the management.

Mileage open	.. ..	3,683·69
Capital at charge	.. Rs.	1,14,21,13,000
Net earnings	.. Rs.	4,72,05,000
Earnings per cent.	.. ..	4.13%

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Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

The Madras Railway was the third of the original railways constructed as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. It was projected to run in a north-westerly direction in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and in a south-westerly direction to Calicut. On the expiry of the contract in 1907 the line was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, a system on the metre-gauge built to meet the famine conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country and re-leased to a large Company called the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Mileage open	..	2,966·85
Capital at charge	..	Rs. 53,40,20,000
Net earnings	..	Rs. 2,91,08,000
Earnings per cent.	..	5.45%

The North-Western.

The North-Western State Railway began its existence at the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway, which was promoted by a Company under the original form of guarantee and extended to Delhi, Multan and Lahore and from Karachi to Kotri. The interval between Kotri and Multan was unbridged and the railway traffic was exchanged by a ferry service. In 1871-72 sanction was given for the connection of this by the Indus Valley State Railways and at the same time the Punjab Northern State Railway from Lahore towards Peshawar was begun. In 1886 the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway was acquired by the State and amalgamated with these two railways under the name of the North-Western State Railway. It is the longest railway in India under one administration.

Mileage open	..	6,031·42
Capital at charge	..	Rs. 1,48,44,96,000
Net earnings	..	Rs. 4,68,07,000
Earnings per cent.	..	3.15%

The South Indian.

The South Indian Railway was one of the original guaranteed railways. It was begun by the Great Southern India Railway Company as a broad-gauge line; but was converted after the seventies to the metre-gauge. This line has been extended and now serves the whole of the Southern India, south of the south-west line of the Madras Railway. Between Tuticorin and Ceylon a ferry service was formerly maintained, but a new and more direct route to Ceylon *via* Rameshwaram was opened at the beginning of 1914. As the original contract ended in 1907, a new contract was entered upon with the Company on the 1st of January 1908.

Mileage open	..	2,532·61
Capital at charge	..	Rs. 46,24,81,000
Net earnings	..	Rs. 1,53,16,000
Earnings per cent.	..	3.31%

The Indian States.

The principal Indian State Railways are the Nizam's, constructed by a company under a guarantee from the Hyderabad State; the Kathiawar system of railways, constructed by subscription, among the several Chiefs in Kathiawar; the Jodhpur and Bikaner Railways, constructed by the Jodhpur and Bikaner Chiefs; the system of railways in the Punjab, constructed by the Patiala, Jind, Maler Kotla, and Kashmir Chiefs; and the railways in Mysore, constructed by the Mysore State.

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INDIA AND CEYLON.

The possibility of connecting India and Ceylon by a railway across the bank of sand extending the whole way from Rameswaram to Mannar has been reported on from time to time, and since 1895 various schemes having been suggested.

The South Indian Railway having been extended to Dhanushkodi, the southernmost point of Rameswaram Island, and the Ceylon Government Railway to Talaimannar, on Mannar Island, two points distant from each other about 21 miles across a narrow and shallow strait, the possibility of connecting these two terminal stations by a railway constructed on a solid embankment raised on the sand bank known as "Adam's Bridge," to supersede the ferry steamer service which has been established between these two points, is one of the schemes that has been investigated.

In 1913, a detailed survey was made by the South Indian Railway Company, and the project contemplates the construction of a causeway from Dhanushkodi Point on the Indian side to Talaimannar Point on the Ceylon side, a length of 20·05 miles of which 7·19 will be upon the dry land of the various lands, and 12·86 will be in water. The sections on dry land will consist of low banks of sand pitched with coral and present no difficulty. The section through the sea will be carried on a causeway which it is proposed to construct in the following way. A double row of reinforced concrete piles, pitched at 10 feet centres and having their inner faces 14 feet apart, will first be driven into the sand. These piles will then be braced together longitudinally with light concrete arches and chains and transversely with concrete ties, struts and chains. Behind the piles slabs of reinforced concrete will be slipped into position, the bottom slabs being sunk well into the sand of the sea bottom. Lastly, the space enclosed by the slabs will be filled in with sand.

The top of the concrete work will be carried to six feet above high water level, and the rails will be laid at that level. The sinking of the piles and slabs will be done by means of water jets. This causeway, it is expected, will cause the suspended sand brought up by the currents, to settle on either side bringing about rapid accretion and eventually making one big island of Rameswaram Island and Mannar Island.

Indo-Burma Connection.

The raids of the Emden in the Bay of Bengal in 1914, and the temporary interruption of communications between India and Burma, stimulated the demand for a direct railway connection between India and Burma. Government accepted the position and appointed Mr. Richards, M. Inst. C.E., to be the engineer-in-charge of the surveys to determine the best route for a railway from India to Burma. The coast route appears to be the best one but at present would not be remunerative. This would start from Chittagong, which is the terminus and headquarters of the Assam-Bengal Railway and a seaport for the produce of Assam. The route runs southwards through the Chittagong district, a land of fertile rice fields intersected by big rivers and tidal creeks and it crosses the Indo-Burma frontier, 94 miles from the town of Chittagong. For about 160 miles further it chiefly runs through the fertile rice lands of Arrakan and crosses all the big tidal rivers of the Akyab delta. These include the Kalidan river which drains 4,700 miles of country and even at a distance of about 30 miles from its mouth is more than half a mile wide. About 260 miles from Chittagong the railway would run into the region of mangrove swamps which fringe the seacoast north and south of the harbour of Kaukkphu stretching out into the mangrove swamps like ribs from the backbone. Innumerable spurs of the Arrakan Yoma have to be crossed. Yoma is a mountain ridge which extends from Cape Negrais northwards until it loses itself in a mass of tangled hills east of Akyab and Chittagong. At its southern end the height of the ridge is insignificant but it has peaks as high as 4,000 feet before it reaches the altitude of Sandway and further north it rises much higher. It is a formidable obstacle to railway communication between India and Burma. This route is estimated to cost about £7,000,000 and would have to be supplemented by branch lines to Akyab where there is at present a considerable rice traffic and the cost of this would have to be added to the £7,000,000 already referred to.

The other routes examined have been the Hukong Valley route and the Manipur route which were surveyed by the late Mr. R. A. Way many years ago. The Manipur route was estimated to cost about £5,000,000 as it has to cross three main ranges of hills with summit levels of 2,650, 3,600 and 8,900 feet long. Altogether there would be about four miles of tunnelling through the three main ridges and through other hills and more than 100 miles of expensive undulating railway with grades as steep as 1 in 50 and 11,000 feet of aggregate rise and fall. The Hukong Valley route is only about 284 miles long and it presents fewer engineering difficulties than either the Coast or the Manipur route. One hundred and fifty miles of this route lie in open country capable of cultivation though at present it is only very thinly populated. Only one range of hills has to be crossed and this can be negotiated with a summit tunnel 5,000 feet long at a height of 2,500 feet. There are less than fifty miles of very heavy work and only about 4,500ft. aggregate of rise and fall. The Hukong Valley route although cheaper than the Manipur route is not a practical financial proposition and both may be ruled out of consideration.

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Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system.

	Particulars.		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
1	Mileage open at close of the year ..	Miles.	42,961	46,910	48,021	43,118·38	43,128·01	41,075.94	41,133.73	41,155·88
2	Total Capital outlay, including ferries and suspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupees)	..Rs.	8,77,85,11	8,84,41,23	8,85,47,32	8,79,58,83	8,80,12,80	8,45,68,20	8,47,82,21	8,52,59,34
3	Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)	.. ,,	96,20,56	99,57,65	1,02,81,07	1,03,84,17	1,08,09,17	1,07,58,27	1,07,14,96	1,11,50,28
4	Gross earnings per mean mile worked ..	.. ,,	22,202	22,927	23,535	23,714	24,668	25,643	25,612	26,676
5	Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week	.. ,,	426	440	452	454	473	492	491	510
6	Gross earnings per train-mile	.. ,,	·88	5·95	5·89	5·82	5·89	5.78	5·40	5·64
7	Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)	.. ,,	68,89,62	66,66,57	68,30,23	68,79,65	69,94,60	69,68,59	71,15,32	72,17,09
8	Working expenses per mean mile worked per week	.. ,,	291	293	300	300	305	....	....	....
9	Working expenses per train-mile ..	.. ,,	4·01	3·97	3·91	3·85	3·80	3·74	3·58	3.65
10	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	.. Per cent.	71·61	69·84	68·67	68·31	64·71	64.73	66·44	64·75
11	Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)	..Rs.	27,30,94	33,32,92	34,51,66	35,05,35	38,14,57	37,94,45	35,99,61	39,30,10
12	Net earnings per mile open	.. ,,	7,065	7,647	7,911	8,056	8,736	9,043	8,619	9,427
13	Net earnings per train-mile	.. ,,	1·87	1·99	1·98	1·98	2·08	2.04	3·58	3·65
14	Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay (item 2)	.. Per cent.	3.11	3·40	3·64	3·74	4·33	4·49	4·24	4·61
15	Passenger train-miles (in thousands).	Train-miles.	80,368 1,592	80,089 1,902	81,421 1,561	83,681 1,544	86,166 1,418	90,255 13,59	93,420 13,57	91,960 1,368

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Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system—*contd.*

—	Particulars.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.	1935–36.	1936–37.	1937–38.	1938–39.	1939–40.
16	Goods train-miles (in thousands)	44,980	46,955	50,527	51,223	54,857	58,572	60,028	63,434
	Train-miles	530	573	559	566	586	594	634	700
17	Mixed train-miles (in thousands).. „	31,574	33,188	34,161	35,450	31,936	29,753	29,059	28,372
		Nil	*Nil.*	*Nil*	..	..	..	..	..
18	Total, including miscellaneous train-miles (in thousands) .. „	161,444	164,912	171,617	175,533	180,853	183,437	188,209	190,001
		2,173	2,244	2,171	2,144	2,033	1,979	2,017	2,087
19	Unit-mileage of passengers (in thousands) .. .. Unit-miles	17,606,454	1,750,380	17,764,609	18,154,118	18,270,659	18,847,246	18,847,246	18,522,052
20	Freight ton-mileage of goods (in thousands) .. .. Ton-miles	17,202,541	18,706,817	20,351,615	20,553,684	21,435,458	22,776,688	22,158,840	23,492,464
21	Average miles a ton of goods was carried .. .. Miles	244	244·5	240·8	236·6	248·6	260.9	250.8	254·9
22	Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile .. Pies	6·35	6·32	6·07	6·04	6·25	5·78	5·98	5·93
	Average miles a passenger was carried.								
23	1st class .. .. Miles	191·5	192·0	200·4	212·4	212·4	212·5	215·7	214·6
24	2nd class .. .. „	60·8	61·7	64·6	70·1	73·5	78·7	78·0	76·9
25	Intermediate class.. .. .. „	47·7	48·1	49·1	48·3	48·1	50·1	50·9	51·0
26	3rd class .. .. „	34·4	34·3	35·1	35·3	35·1	35·3	34·5	34·2
27	Total .. .. „	35·1	35·0	35·8	36·0	35·8	36·2	35·3	35·0
	Average rate charged per passenger per mile.								
28	1st class .. .. Pies	18·2	18·1	18·0	17·8	18·0	18·0	17·8	17·4
29	2nd class .. .. „	8·82	8·76	8·73	8·39	8·37	8·35	8·49	8·59
30	Intermediate class.. .. .. „	4·26	4·22	4·24	4·22	4·12	4·14	4·08	4·07
31	3rd class .. .. „	3·21	3·17	3·08	3·03	2·98	2·97	2·95	2·97
32	Total .. .. „	3·42	3·37	3·28	3·23	3·19	3·17	3·15	3·16

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year.

31	3rd class .. .. „	3·21	3·17	3·08	3·03	2·98	2·97	2·95	2·97		
32	Total .. .. „	3·42	3·37	3·28	3·23	3·19	3·17	3·15	3·16		

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year.

Railways.	1930–31.	1932–33.	1933–34.	1934–35.	1935–36.	1936–37.	1937–38.	1938–39.	1939–40.
STATE LINES.									
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alnavar-Dandeli (Provincial)*	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alon-Y. E. U.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anuppur-Manendragarh	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Assam-Bengal *	1,131	1,131	1,306·41	1,306·41	1,306·41	1,306·41	1,305·55	1,306·39	1,306·39
Bangalore-Harihar *	210	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal-Nagpur*	2,418	2,413	3,411·75	3,396·17	3,392·28	3,392·25	3,392·25	3,392·10	3,393·21
Bezwada Extension*	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bombay, Baroda & Central India* ..	1,035	1,035	3,692·30	3,692·30	3,691·30	3,511·51	3,509·16	3,509·16	3,509·17
Broach-Jambusar *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma	2,057	2,057	2,055·61	2,059·89	2,059·89	2,059·89	..	..	..
Cawnpore-Burhwal (*a*)	(*b*)82	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dera Ismail Khan Tank Decauville ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhone-Kurnool*	36	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Indian	4,157	4,219	4,394·74	4,391·17	4,391·23	4,390·93	4,390·80	4,390·85	4,389·71
Eastern Bengal	845	843	1,997·65	2,008·21	2,009·55	2,009·55	2,009·55	2,008·55	2,007·84
Satpura *	625	625	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Great Indian Peninsula	3,163	2,165	3,727·29	3,165·76	3,727·16	3,727·16	3,727·16	3,727·16	3,683·69
Jodhpur-Hyderabad**(British Section) ..	174	174	174·41	174.41	238·52	238·52	238·52	248·58	269·24
Jorhat Provincial	34	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kalka-Simla	59	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kangra Valley	102	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zhob Valley	173	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Worked by a Company. ** Worked by Indian State.

(*a*) Includes 16·79 miles of mixed (5′-6″ and 3′-3½″) gauge line between Burhwal and Barabanki and also 2·18 miles of the O. & R. Railway metre-gauge line at Benares.

(*b*) Including the mixed gauge line referred to in the note marked with (*a*) above and also 2·18 miles of E. I. Railway metre-gauge line at Benares.

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Mines and Minerals.

The total value of Minerals produced in India during 1937 and 1938 (which are the latest available) is as under:—

Minerals, Ores and Metals.	1937 (Revised).		1938.		Variation per cent. (on rupee basis).
	Rupees.	£(Rs. 13·3).	Rupees.	£(Rs. 13·4).	
1. Coal	7,81,02,439	5,872,364	10,64,23,835	7,942,077	+36·2
2. Steel*	6,68,63,554	5,027,334	6,96,52,932	5,197,980	+4·2
3. Manganese Ore (*a*)	4,29,53,068	3,229,554	3,92,94,763	2,932,445	—8·5
4. Iron (Pig iron) (*b*)	2,82,78,201	2,126,180	3,44,16,000	2,568,358	+21·7
5. Gold	3,03,95,871	2,285,404	3,04,75,397	2,274,283	+0·3
6. Petroleum	1,37,06,864	1,030,591	1,65,43,142	1,234,563	+20·7
7. Mica (*b*)	1,43,60,036	1,079,702	1,13,25,346	845,175	—21·1
8. Building materials	97,07,817	(*c*)729,911	1,12,65,392	840,701	+16·2
9. Salt	81,47,365	612,584	95,18,383	710,327	+16·8
10. Copper	61,67,490	463,721	44,02,580	328,551	—28·6
11. Ferro-manganese*	10,69,453	80,410	24,63,590	183,850	+130·3
12. Ilmenite	11,26,329	84,686	15,46,436	115,406	+37·3
13. Saltpetre (*b*)	11,17,844	84,048	11,68,446	87,197	+4·5
14. Kyanite, etc.	7,08,623	53,280	7,46,514	55,710	+5·3
15. Chromite	8,35,589	62,826	6,82,502	50,933	—22·4
16. Clays	3,25,578	(*c*)24,480	3,76,270	28,080	+15·5
17. Monazite	1,40,365	10,554	2,33,700	17,440	+66·4
18. Gypsum	1,18,543	8,913	1,71,903	12,829	+45·1
19. Steatite	1,55,221	11,671	1,68,580	12,581	+8·6
20. Magnesite	1,63,938	12,326	1,60,593	11,984	—2·0
21. Fuller's earth	75,017	5,640	78,958	5,892	+5·2
22. Diamonds	54,979	4,134	68,813	5,135	+25·1
23. Zircon	39,036	2,935	40,737	3,040	+4·3
24. Silver	32,343	2,432	29,877	2,230	—7·6
25. Barytes	1,49,260	11,223	29,312	2,187	—80·3
26. Ochres	28,193	(*c*)2,120	28,865	2,154	+2·3
27. Bauxite	61,839	4,649	25,540	1,906	—59·1
28. Graphite	16,302	1,226	20,691	1,544	+26·9
29. Iron-ore (*agaria*)	1,062	80	12,690	947	+1,093·9
30. Tungsten-ore	24,500	1,842	9,600	716	—60·8
31. Asbestos	6,022	453	4,482	334	—25·5
32. Felspar	3,390	255	4,335	324	+27·8
33. Beryl	1,969	148	1,597	119	—18·8
34. Garnet sand	1,650	124	600	45	—63·7
35. Bentonite	900	68	330	25	—63·3
36. Corundum	..	..	250	19	+100·0
37. Sapphire	550	41	150	11	—72·7
38. Apatite	1,660	125	119	9	—92·8
39. Copper-ore	..	..	101	8	..
40. Aquamarine	..	..	14	1	+100·0
41. Tantalite	301	23	..	..	—100·0
42. Antimony-ore	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	30,49,43,161	22,928,057	34,13,93,365	25,477,116	+11·9

(*a*) Export f.o.b. values. (*b*) Export values. (*c*) Revised. * Underestimated.

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COAL.

Most of the coal raised in India comes from the Bengal and Bihar and Orissa—Gondwana coal-fields. Outside Bengal and Bihar and Orissa the most important mines are those at Singareni in Hyderabad, and in Central Provinces but there are a number of smaller mines which have been worked at one time or another.

Provincial production of Coal during the years 1937 *and* 1938 *(which are the latest statistics available).*

	1937.	1938.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Assam	248,563	278,328	29,765	..
Baluchistan	17,479	21,882	4,403	..
Bengal	6,527,820	7,745,372	1,217,552	..
Bihar	13,836,717	15,364,079	1,527,362	..
Central India	334,291	336,593	2,302	..
Central Provinces	1,504,159	1,658,626	154,467	..
Eastern States Agency	1,244,988	1,463,693	218,705	..
Hyderabad	1,076,241	1,211,163	134,922	..
Orissa	47,127	44,425	..	2,702
Punjab	166,632	184,028	17,396	..
Rajputana	32,369	34,717	2,348	..
Total ..	25,036,386	28,342,906	3,309,222	2,702

Value of Coal produced in India during the years 1937 *and* 1938.

	1937.			1938.		
	Value (£1 = Rs. 13.3).		Value per ton.	Value (£1 = Rs. 13.4).		Value per ton.
	Rs.	£	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	£	Rs. a. p.
Assam	19,25,409	144,768	7 11 11	24,92,719	186,024	8 15 1
Baluchistan	1,09,713	8,249	6 4 5	1,43,910	10,739	6 9 3
Bengal	2,10,13,790	1,579,984	3 3 6	3,10,96,838	2,320,659	4 0 3
Bihar	4,09,23,918	3,076,986	2 15 4	5,37,10,370	4,008,237	3 7 3
Central India ..	11,77,547	88,537	3 8 4	13,71,920	102,382	4 1 3
Central Provinces ..	49,80,150	374,447	3 4 11	61,18,233	456,585	3 11 0
Eastern States Agency	36,20,601	272,226	2 15 10	48,79,469	364,140	3 5 4
Hyderabad	32,17,860	241,944	2 15 11	52,75,033	393,659	4 5 8
Orissa	1,50,528	11,318	3 2 4	1,44,002	10,746	3 3 10
Punjab	8,36,790	62,917	5 0 4	10,20,856	76,183	5 8 9
Rajputana	1,46,133	10,988	4 8 3	1,70,485	12,723	4 14 7
Total ..	7,81,02,439	5,872,364	..	10,64,23,835	7,942,077	..
Average ..	..	..	3 1 11	..	..	3 12 1

In 1938 the total production of Indian Coal rose to 28,342,906 tons or 3,306,622 tons (13·2 per cent.) increase on the output of the previous year and is thus the highest figure yet recorded. In the years 1931, 1932 and 1933 there was a continuous decrease in production of coal from the peak figure of 23,803,048 tons in 1930. In 1934 the direction of change was reversed and production increased by 2,268,284 tons (or 11·4 per cent.) from 19,789,163 tons in 1933 to 22,057,447 tons in 1934. In 1935 the increase continued but at a less rate by 959,248 tons (or 4·3 per cent.) to 23,016,695 tons. In 1936 there was again a decrease by 405,874 tons (1·8 per cent.) to 22,610,821 tons, followed in 1937 by an increase of 2,425,565 tons (10·7 per cent.) to 25,036,386 the highest output till then, but which has now been greatly exceeded. This increase was shared by all provinces except Orissa, which showed a slight decrease.

The increased output of 13·2 per cent. in 1938 was accompanied by an increase of 36·2 per cent. in the total value of the coal produced in India to Rs. 10,64,23,835 (£7,942,077) in 1938, from Rs. 7,81,02,439 (£5,872,364) in 1937.

There was also an increase of 10 annas 2 pies in the pit's month value per ton of coal for India as a whole, namely from Rs. 3-1-11 to Rs.3-12-1. This increase in value was recorded from all provinces without any exceptions. In opposition to the trend of 1934, 1935 and 1936, the exports of coal from India in 1937 have more than doubled as compared with 1936, deducting Burma's share. Since the separation of Burma on the 1st April, 1937, it appears in these statistics as a foreign country, and in 9 months has taken a little more than Ceylon did in the year.

The average number of persons employed in the coalfields during the year showed an increase of 16·5 per cent. The average output per person employed showed a decrease from the high figure of 130·2 tons in 1934, which is practically the same as the figure for 1929, namely 130·4 tons, the highest figure recorded, to 124·92 tons in 1938 which is less than the figure 128·59 for 1937. The figures for the last nine years average higher than those previously recorded; these higher figures are partly due to an increased use of mechanical coal-cutters, and partly to concentration of work. During recent years a large number of collieries have been shut down and the labour absorbed in the remainder; this concentration permits of a proportional reduction of the supervising staff, resulting in a larger tonnage per head. The fall in output per person employed in 1938 is of course due to increased employment.

There was a decrease in the number of deaths by accident from 274 in 1935, 435 in 1936, to 213 in 1937 But the number increased to 338

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due to accidents in Bengal, Bihar and Hyderabad in 1938. In 1935 there were three major accidents, at Loyabad and Bagdigi collieries in the Jharia coalfield and at Kurhurbaree colliery in the Giridih coalfield, in which 11, 19 and 62 lives, respectively, were lost; in 1936 there were two, at Poidih in the Raniganj field, and Loyabad in the Jharia field, which accounted for 209 and 35 deaths respectively. These figures may be compared with the annual average for the quinquennium 1919-1923, which was 274, the annual average for the quinquennium 1924-1928, which was 218, and the annual average for 1929-1933, which was 186. The death rate was 1.09 per thousand persons employed in 1937 and 1.49 per thousand in 1938: the average figure for the period 1919-1923 was 1.36 for the period 1924-1928 was 1.16, and for the period 1929-1933 was 1.08.

IRON ORE.

Bengal and Bihar and Orissa are the only provinces in India in which iron ore is mined for smelting by European methods. Iron smelting, however, was at one time a widespread industry in India and there is hardly a district away from the great alluvial tracts of the Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra in which slag heaps are not found. The primitive iron smelter finds no difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of ore from deposit that no European Ironmaster would regard as worth his serious consideration. Early attempts to introduce European processes for the manufacture of pig-iron and steel were recorded in 1830 in the South Arcot District. Since that date various other attempts have been made but none proved a success before that now in operation near Barakar in Bengal. The site of the **Barakar Iron-Works** was originally chosen on account of the proximity of both coal and ore supplies. The outcrop of iron stone shales between the coal-bearing Barakar and Raniganj stages stretches east and west from the works, and for many years the clay ironstone nodules obtainable from this formation formed the only supply of ore used in the blast furnaces. Recently magnetite and hematite have been obtained from the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts, and the production from the last named district has largely replaced the supplies of ore hitherto obtained near the Iron-works. The Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, have now given up the use of ores obtained from the neighbourhood of Barakar and Raniganj and are now obtaining most of their ores from the Kolhan Estate, Singhbhum. Some years ago the Bengal Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., secured two deposits of Iron-ore in Saranda (Singhbhum) forming parts of two large hill masses known as Notu Buru and Buda Buru respectively. Recent prospecting in this part of Singhbhum has led to the discovery of numerous additional deposits of iron-ore, the extension of which has been traced into Keonjhar and Bonal States in Orissa, a total distance of some 40 miles in a S. S. W. direction. At Pansira Buru, a portion of Notu Buru, the deposit has been opened up, and now feeds the Barakar ironwork. Pansira Buru rises to over 2,500 feet above sea level, the low ground on the west side being at about 1,100 feet above sea-level. The uppermost 400 to 450 feet of this hill has now been opened up, and the workings indicate the existence of a deposit about a quarter of a mile long, perhaps 400 feet thick and proved on the dip for about 500 feet. The ore body appears to be interbedded with the Dharwar slates, from which it is separated by banded hæmatite-jaspers. The ore itself is high-grade micaceous hæmatite often lateritised at the outcrop. Cross-cuts into the interior of the deposit show that the hæmatite becomes very friable not far below the outcrop. In fact the characteristics of this ore, including the surface lateritisation, are almost exactly reproduced in the iron-ore deposits of Goa and Ratnagiri. The Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sakchi possesses slightly richer and purer ore-bodies in the Raipur district, supplies of ore are at present drawn from the deposits in Mayurbhanj. The ore-deposits have all been found to take the form of roughly lenticular leads or bodies of hæmatite, with small proportions of magnetite, in close association with granite on the one hand and granitic rocks on the other.

For some years up to and including 1929 the production of iron-ore in India had been steadily increasing; India is now, in fact, the second largest producer in the British Empire, and yields place only to the United Kingdom. Her output is of course still completely dwarfed by the production in the United States (30½ million tons in 1935 and 48¾ million tons in 1936) and France (32·3 million tons in both 1935 and 1936); but her reserves of ore are not much less than three-quarters of the estimated total in the United States and there is every hope that India will eventually take a much more important place among the world's producers of iron-ore. From 2,430,136 tons in 1929 the output of iron-ore in India fell to 1,228,625 tons in 1933. In 1934, however, there was a turn of the tide and the production recovered sharply to 1,916,918 tons and in 1935 rose still further to 2,364,297 tons, in 1936 to 2,553,247 tons, in 1937, to 2,870,832 tons valued at Rs.45,86,378 (£344,840), but in 1938 the production fell slightly to 2,743,675 tons valued at Rs.45,56,974 (£340,073). These figures exclude the output of about 25,000 tons, by the Burma Corporation, which is used as a flux in lead-smelting.

The **Steel Industry (Production) Act 1924 (Act No. XIV of 1924)**.—authorised, to companies employing Indians, bounties upon rails and fishplates wholly manufactured in British India from materials wholly or mainly produced from Indian iron-ore and complying with specifications approved by the Railway Board, and upon iron or steel railway wagons, a substantial portion of the component parts of which had been manufactured in British India. This Act was repealed by the Act No. III of 1927 and the payment of bounties consequently ceased on the 31st March, 1927; the industry is, however, protected to a certain extent by the varying tariffs on different classes of imported steel. As a result of a new Act, No. XXXI of 1934, provision has been made for an increase of tariffs by about half over the 1927 rates, or about Rs. 10 per ton *ad valorem* in most cases, or about Rs. 40 per ton in the case of articles not of British manufacture.

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MANGANESE ORE.

This industry was started some thirty years ago by quarrying the deposits of the Vizagapatam district, and from an output of 674 tons in 1892, the production rose rapidly to 92,008 tons in 1900 when the richer deposits in the Central Provinces were also attacked, and are now yielding a larger quantity of ore than the Vizagapatam mines. The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces, Madras, Central India, and Mysore—the largest supply coming from the Central Provinces. The uses to which the ore is put are somewhat varied. The peroxide is used by glass manufacturers to destroy the green colour in glass making, and it is also used in porcelain painting and glazing for the brown colour which it yields. The ore is now used in the manufacture of ferro-manganese for use in steel manufacture. Since 1904, when the total output was 150,190 tons, the progress of the industry has been remarkable owing to the high prices prevailing.

The catastrophic fall in the production of manganese ore in India from the peak figures of 1927, namely 1,129,353 tons valued at £2,703,068 *f.o.b.* Indian ports to 212,604 tons with a value of £140,022 in 1932 has been recorded previously. In 1933 the output rose slightly to 218,307 tons but the value fell to £123,171. These are the smallest quantities and values reported since 1901, when the output was 120,891 tons valued at £122,831. In 1905 the output was 247,427 tons valued at £223,432, since when the smallest production was 450,416 tons in 1915 valued at £929,546; whilst the smallest value was in 1909 when a production of 644,660 tons was valued at £603,908. In 1934 there was, however, a partial recovery to 406,306 tons valued at £388,240, further increased in 1935 to 641,483 tons valued at £768,630, in 1936 to 813,442 tons valued at £1,124,422 and in 1937 to 1,051,594 tons valued at £3,229,554 but in 1938 there was a fall in output and prices to 967,929 tons valued at £2,932,445. The full magnitude of this catastrophe to the Indian manganese industry is perhaps best realised from the fact that whilst the quantity of the production in 1933 was a little over one-fifth of that of the peak year of 1927, the value was less than one-twenty-second part of the value of the 1927 production. In fact in none of the major Indian mineral industries had the effects of the slump been so seriously felt as in the manganese industry; it is gratifying, therefore, that some measure of recovery can now be recorded, though the value of the output is still less than half the peak figure of 1927, with a much higher value.

The substantial recovery in 1936 is due mainly to increases in the Balaghat, Nagpur and Bhandara districts of the Central Provinces, and to the resumption of work in Panch Mahals. The output from Sandur State fell by a third. The most pleasing feature of this improvement is the recovery of the Central Provinces production from the trivial figure to which it had fallen in 1933 (28,789 tons) to 568,806 tons in 1936.

The recovery in 1936 has been set back by decreases in the Bala Ghat and Bhandara Districts of the Central Provinces, Keonjhar in the Eastern States Agency and in North Kanara (Bombay), the Sandur State (Madras) and in the Chitaldrug districts of Mysore State. There has been an improvement in the production from the Panch Mahals, Chindwara, Bellary, Tumkur and Vizagapatam.

During 1932 and 1933 the majority of mines in the Central Provinces had been closed, including several mines that had never been closed since the commencement of work in 1900 and 1901; there had been a total cessation of production in the Nagpur district and almost total cessation in Bhandara. The amount of ground recovered can be judged from the fact that the production of the Central Provinces averaged 660,559 tons annually during the quinquennium 1924 to 1928. All producing districts are now actively engaged in the output of Manganese-ore.

The partial recovery of the Indian manganese industry during 1934 and 1935 was reflected in an increase of exports, including the quantities exported from Mormugao in Portuguese India, from the nadir of 275,904 tons in 1933 to 864,698 tons in 1935. In 1936 this fell to 742,547 tons, and after rising to 1,151,834 tons in 1937 fell to 648,740 tons in 1938. The United Kingdom even with a decrease of over 127,000 tons retained her position as the chief importer of Indian manganese-ore. The second place as importer was taken by Japan with 113,212 tons, with the U. S. A. third with 89,037 tons and France a close fourth with 80,950 tons. The Belgium German figures show a marked decrease.

The fall in the Indian output of manganese-ore of recent years can be correlated with the fall in the price of first-grade ore, *c.i.f.* United Kingdom ports, from an average of 22.9d. per unit in 1924 to 14.9d. per unit in 1929, and then to 9.5d. per unit in 1932 and 1933. A partial recovery in output in 1934 accompanied a rise in the average price to 10.5*d.* per unit, and to 12.26*d.* in 1936, rising as high as 22.5*d.* in 1937, but in 1938 the price fell to 19.7*d.* per unit.

This continued fall in the price of manganese-ore from 1924 to 1932 is to be correlated with the fact that from 1924 to 1927 the rate of increase of the world's production of manganese-ore was much greater than the rate of increase in the world's production of pig-iron and steel. And although there was a fall in the world's output of manganese-ore in 1928, there was a very large increase in 1929, greater than was justified by the increased production of iron and steel in that year, and it is evident that the world's available supplies of manganese-ore are now much in excess of normal requirements. The present chief sources of production of Manganese-ore are Russia, India, the Gold Coast, South Africa, Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Czechoslovakia and Japan. Russia is able to place a large quantities of ore on the market at a price with which many Indian producers cannot compete without a return to pre-war railway freights. The Gold Coast has also become a serious competitor of recent years. The large deposits of high-grade manganese-ore discovered near Postmasburg in South Africa are also being developed. With this increasing competition and falling prices it is not surprising, therefore, that in spite of the apparent prosperity of the Indian manganese industry in 1929 and 1930, as judged from figures of production and export, yet by 1930 the industry as a whole had arrived at a stage of relative depression, causing many operators to cease work. Added to increased available supplies there was in 1931 and 1932 a disastrous decline in the activities of the iron and steel industry of the world.

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GOLD.

The Statistics given below are the latest available.

The greater part of the total output of gold in India is derived from the Kolar gold field in Mysore. During the last decade the production of this mine reached its highest point in 1905 when 616,758 ounces were raised. In 1906 the quantity won was 565,208 ounces and this figure fell to 535,085 ounces in 1907. The figures for the latter years reveal a small improvement. The Nizam's mine at Hutti in Hyderabad comes next, but at a respectable distance, to the Kolar gold field. This mine was opened in 1903. The only other mines from which gold was raised were those in the Dharwar district of Bombay and the Anantapur district of Madras. The Dharwar mines gave an output of 2,993 ounces in 1911 but work there ceased in 1912. The Anantapur mines gave their first output of gold during the year 1910; the amount being 2,532 ounces, valued at Rs. 1,51,800. Gold mining was carried on in the North Arcot district of Madras from 1893 till 1900, the highest yield (2,854 ounces) being obtained in the year 1898. The Kyaukpazat mine in Upper Burma was worked until 1903, when the pay chute was lost and the mine closed down. In 1902 dredging operations were started on the Irrawaddy river near Myitkyina, and 216 ounces of gold were obtained in 1904; the amount steadily increased from year to year and reached 8,445 ounces in 1909, but fell in subsequent years until in 1922 it was no more than 24 oz. The small quantity of gold produced in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the United Provinces is obtained by washing. Gold washing is carried on in a great many districts in India, but there is no complete record of the amount obtained in this way.

In 1931 the gradual secular decline in the total Indian gold production was temporarily arrested with an output of 330,488.8 ozs. valued at Rs. 2,08,01,943 (£1,540,885), followed by a trivial fall again in 1932, when the output was 329,681.7 ozs. valued at Rs. 2,53,51,438 (£1,906,123). In 1933 there was an increase to 336,108.3 ozs. valued at Rs. 2,76,40,071 (£2,078,201). In 1934 the output fell to 322,142.9 ozs., but the value increased to Rs. 2,92,71,130 (£2,200,836), being the highest in terms of sterling since 1920. It is interesting to note that the output of 1921, which was valued at £2,050,575 a figure very close to that of the 1933 production, was 432,722.6 ozs. In 1935 the output rose again to 327,652.5 ozs. valued at Rs. 3,04,01,775 (£2,285,848), and in 1936 to 333,385. 6 ozs. valued at Rs. 3,06,02,413 (£2,300,933). In 1937 the output fell slightly to 331,748.2 ozs., valued at Rs. 3,04,80,105 (£2,291,737). In 1938 the output decreased slightly to 321,137.8 ozs. valued at Rs.3,04,75,397 (£2,274,283) from 330,743.9 ozs. valued at Rs. 3,03,95,871 (£2,285,404). All fields shared in this decrease, except the United Provinces.

SALT. *

There was a moderate increase in the production of salt in India in 1938, made up of increase in the production in Northern India and Madras, with decreases in the production in Sind and Bombay.

The production in Aden was less in 1938 than in 1937; the production in Burma showed a large decrease.

There was a decrease in the imports of salt into India in 1938.

* Source: Records of the Geological Survey of India (Vol. 74, Part 3, 1939.)

Quantity and value of Salt produced in India during the years 1937 *and* 1938 *(which are the latest figures available.)*

	1937.			1938.		
	Quantity.	Value (£1 = Rs. 13.3).		Quantity.	Value (£1 = Rs. 13.4).	
India—	Tons.	Rs.	£	Tons.	Rs.	£
Bengal	112	7,865	591	267	3,595	268
Bombay	489,742	22,86,482	171,916	406,992	18,84,939	140,667
Gwalior (*a*) ..	55	2,680	202	183	9,711	725
Madras	421,014	20,87,038	156,920	453,954	31,00,561	231,385
Northern India ..	465,712	31,74,484	238,683	582,391	40,36,224	301,211
Sind	116,386	5,88,816	44,272	95,876	4,83,353	36,071
TOTAL ..	1,493,021	81,47,365	612,584	1,539,663	95,18,383	710,327
Aden	355,166	(*b*)20,70,618	155,686	278,047	(*b*) 16,24,014	120,971
Burma	53,813	(*b*)8,24,953	62,026	38,698	(*b*) 5,94,014	44,329

(*a*) Figures relate to the official years, 1936-37 and 1937-38. (*b*) Estimated.

Imports of Salt into India during the years 1937 *and* 1938.

	1937			1938		
	Quantity.	Value (£1 = Rs. 13.3).		Quantity.	Value (£1 = Rs. 13.4).	
From—	Tons.	Rs.	£	Tons.	Rs.	£
Germany	41,577	6,69,468	50,336	27,752	4,52,781	33,789
Aden and dependencies ..	295,879	52,80,684	397,044	216,883	26,97,967	201,341
Egypt	1,000	15,269	1,148	61,209	6,62,123	49,412
Other countries .	530	97,489	7,330	26,111	3,86,867	28,871
TOTAL ..	338,986	60,62,910	455,858	331,955	41,99,738	313,413

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Stock Exchanges.

There are about 475 Share and Stock Brokers in **Bombay**. They carry on business in the Brokers' Hall, bought in 1887 from the funds of the **Share and Stock Brokers' Association** formed to facilitate the negotiations and the sale and purchase of Joint Stock securities promoted throughout the Province of Bombay. Their powers are defined by rules and regulations framed by the Governing Board and approved by the Government of Bombay. The Board has power to stop business in times of emergencies for 24 hours only and for any further period with the previous sanction of Government. The official address of the Secretary is Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

At first the admittance fee for a broker was Rs. 5 which was gradually raised to Rs. 7,000. The fee for the Broker's card has increased. In 1921 a number of cards were sold at Rs. 40,000 each and the proceeds were employed to purchase an adjoining building for the extension of the business. The present value of the card is about Rs. 20,000.

In November, 1917, a second Stock Exchange was opened in Bombay, with its headquarters in Apollo Street known as the **Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd.** This separate Exchange no longer functions. It was revived in 1922 but has again ceased to function. A new Stock Exchange was opened in Bombay with its headquarters in Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road in February, 1938, known as the Indian Stock Exchange, Ltd.

For many years the **Calcutta** Share Market met in the open air in business quarters and was under no control except that of market custom. In 1908 the **Calcutta Stock Exchange Association** was formed, a Representative Committee came into existence, and the existing customs were focussed into rules drawn up for the conduct of business. Public confidence grew rapidly and the rules regarding membership and business underwent drastic changes to suit advancing conditions. The Great War, having given an impetus to Indian industries, was responsible for an astoundingly large volume of business in the market which culminated in a boom.

In June, 1923, the Association was incorporated into a Limited Company under the Indian Companies' Acts 1913-1920 with an authorised capital of Rs. 3 lakhs divided into 300 fully paid up shares of 1,000 each. Accounts are made up annually up to 30th September. At the present moment, the number of shares subscribed is 223, each firm owning, and being entitled to own, only one share.

The total number of members, including partners and assistants of member firms, is 714. The Committee has restricted the further sale of new shares until it deems it necessary to revise its decision, exception being made in the case of a partner dissociating from an existing firm. Anyone to become a member is required to purchase a share from a member and seek election and on being elected the admission fee charged by the Association is Rs. 5,000. The conduct of members and of business is controlled by bye-laws, customs and usages being fully honoured. The market customs differ from those of most other Stock Exchanges, since there are no settlement days, delivery is due the second day after the contract is passed, and sales of securities are effected for most part under blank transfers. It has not got jobbers like the London Stock Exchange, but the brokers mostly combine the function of dealers. The principal business transacted is connected with the shares in Jute Mills, Coal Companies, Tea Companies registered in India, miscellaneous industrial concerns (such as paper, flour, etc.) Railway Companies and Debentures, the latter representing those of industrial concerns and Trustees Investment Securities, namely, Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Debentures. The Association issues a *Year Book* which contains official information relating to all stocks and shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

A general meeting of the shareholders annually elects a Committee of 16, which elects several Sub-Committees and Hony. Office Bearers—the President and two Joint Hony. Treasurers. The Committee is empowered to do all work on behalf of the Association, which in its turn delegates powers to the Sub-Committees and the Hon. Office Bearers. The Committee also adjudicates in disputes between members thus enabling the members to avoid Law Courts in most cases.

Committee for 1941.—J. M. Dutt, President, W. R. Elliot, E. H. Staples, W. A. Black, G. F. Berthoud, Sagarmull Nathany, H. C. Chatterjee, Dr. M. M. Roy, Shambhu Nath Dutt, Gobind Lall Bangur, Kedarnath Poddar, Basant Lall, Chaturvedi, Jagannath Jhunjhunwala, Bishambhar Nath Chaturvedi, Laxmidas Royal, and Kedarnath Khandelwal.

Joint Honorary Treasurers:—Kedarnath Khandelwal, Kedarnath Poddar, and Shambhunath Dutt.

Secretary:—D. Chakravirty, M.A., B.L.

Editor, Year Book:—A. K. Sur, M.A.

The Stock Exchange has its own building at 7, Lyons Range. This building—one of the finest specimen of its kind—was opened on 6th July, 1928, by Sir Stanley Jackson, then Governor of Bengal. The ground floor is utilised for the Association Hall where members meet between 12 noon and 5 p.m. The Mezzanine floor contains the offices of the Association, a well equipped Library and several retiring places for the benefit of the members. The upper three floors are tenanted by members' offices.

The Madras Stock Exchange Association, Limited.—The only Registered Institution in Southern India of brokers dealing in Shares, Stocks and Government Securities. Promoted and Registered on 12th August 1937. It has two kinds of members—*viz.*, Founder and Ordinary. The Founder members have to pay an admission fee of Rs. 500 whilst Ordinary members pay Rs. 1,000. Deposit from each member is Rs. 5,000 or such higher amount as the Executive Committee may decide. Each member further has to pay a monthly subscription of Rs. 25. Working hours of the Exchange are between 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. Dealings in about 18 shares of Companies are allowed on Forward monthly basis. Other shares are quoted on cash basis. Government Securities are also quoted on cash basis, *i.e.*, delivery within seven days.

President.—T. N. Krishnaswami; *Vice-President.*—R. C. Paterson; *Hon. Secretaries.*—S. Narayanaswami and B. N. Viswanathan; *Hon. Treasurer.*—W. L. Knopp. Registered Office Madras. Telephone No. 4075.

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Chambers of Commerce.

Modern commerce in India was built up by merchants from the west and was for a long time entirely in their hands. Chambers of Commerce and numerous kindred Associations were formed by them for its protection and assistance. But Indians have in recent years' taken a large and growing part in this commercial life. The extent of their participation varies greatly in different parts of India, according to the natural proclivities and genius of different races. Bombay, for instance, has led the way in the industrial and commercial regeneration of the new India, while Bengal, very keen in other fields of activity, lags behind in this one. Arising from these circumstances we find Chambers of Commerce in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and other important centres, with a membership both European and Indian; but alongside these have sprung up in recent years certain Associations, such as the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, of which the membership is exclusively Indian. These different classes of bodies are in no sense hostile to one another but constantly work in association.

In 1921, the London Chamber of Commerce, realising the increasing attention demanded by the economic development of India, took steps to form an "East India Section" of their organisation. The Indian Chambers work harmoniously with this body, but are in no sense affiliated to it, nor is there at present any inclination on their part to enter into such close relationship, because it is generally felt that the Indian Chambers can themselves achieve their objects better and more effectively than a London body could do for them, and on various occasions the London Chamber, or the East India Section of it, have shown themselves out of touch with what seemed locally to be immediate requirements in particular matters.

A new movement was started in 1913 by Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, a leading millowner and public citizen of Bombay, which aims at effecting great improvement in strengthening Indian commercial organisation. Sir Fazulbhoy's original plan was for the formation of an Indian Commercial Congress. The proposal met with approval in all parts of India. The scheme was delayed by the outbreak of war but afterwards received an impetus from the same cause and the first Congress was held in the 1915 Christmas holiday season, in the Town Hall, Bombay. The list of members of the Reception Committee showed that all the important commercial associations of Bombay were prepared to co-operate actively.

The Congress was attended by several hundred delegates from all parts of India. The late Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the then President of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, presided as Chairman of the Reception Committee, at the opening of the proceedings and the first business was the election of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy as the first President. The Congress resolved upon the establishment of an Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce, and elected a Provincial Committee empowered to take the necessary steps to get the Association registered and to enrol members and carry on work. The Congress also approved of the draft constitution.

The organisation languished for lack of support for some years until a number of merchants specially interested in currency and exchange questions revived it in 1926 at Delhi and in 1927 at Calcutta, the initiative in the new activities hailing, like the first movement, from Bombay. The Commercial Congress held in Calcutta on 31st December, 1926, and 1st and 2nd January 1927, decided upon the formation of a "Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce" and agreed to the registered office of this body being "at the place where the President for the year has his headquarters or where he directs it to be located."

Among the objects for which the Federation is established are the following:—

(*a*) To promote Indian businesses in matters of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects.

(*b*) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the business community and association on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business.

(*c*) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions, and privileges which the Federation may think desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.

(*d*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof for such consideration as the Federation may think and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation.

(*e*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation.

(*f*) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.

(*g*) To draw, make, accept, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

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Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The Federation has 69 Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations affiliated to it as Ordinary Members and 5 Associate Members, and is recognised by the Central Government as the premier organisation representing commercial and industrial interests in the country. The headquarters of the Federation are situated in New Delhi. There are two classes of Members, Ordinary and Associate.

Office-Bearers for 1940-41 :

President :—Amritlal Ojha.

Vice-President :—Chunilal B. Mehta.

Honorary Treasurer :—N. R. Sarker, Calcutta.

Secretary :—D. G. Mulherkar.

Office :—28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

Representatives of the Federation on various Committees.

Central Advisory Committee for Lighthouses.—M. A. Master, B.A., LL.B., Bombay; Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Calcutta; Rao Bahadur C. Gopal Menon, Madras.

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.—D. P. Khaitan, Calcutta.

Standing Rice Committee :—Ashutosh Bhattacharyya, Calcutta.

Wheat Committee :—Ratilal Mulji Gandhi, Bombay.

Indian Tea Market Expansion Board :—D. C. Ghose, Jalpaiguri.

Forest Utilisation Central Advisory Board :—Sir Shri Ram, New Delhi; Lala Padampat Singhania, Cawnpore.

Indian Accountancy Board :—Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore :—Kapilram H. Vakil, M.Sc. Tech. (Manc.), F.I.C., M.I. Chem. E., F.I.A.S., Bombay.

Export Advisory Council :—Chunilal B. Mehta Bombay; N. R. Sarker, Calcutta.

Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation :—D. S. Erulkar, London.

Permanent Agricultural Committee :—(International Labour Organisation) Walchand Hirachand, Bombay.

International Organisation of Industrial Employers :—(General Council) D. S. Erulkar, London.

ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS.

The Employer's Delegations to the various sessions of the International Labour Conference felt the necessity of a central organisation in India representing employers of industrial labour in the country with a view to studying various questions coming before these International Conferences from the Indian employers' point of view. Walchand Hirachand, who was the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, with the consent of the Committee, took the initiative of launching a central organisation in December, 1932, to represent Indian employers. Any organisation representing an industry, the constituents of which are employers of industrial labour, is entitled to become a member of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers (briefly called A.O.I.E.). Besides this membership, any industrial concern coming under the Factory Laws, is also entitled to become a member of the Organisation.

The annual subscription for the industrial associations is Rs. 25 and for individual industrial concerns Rs. 10.

The Organisation has on its roll 13 industrial associations representing Ahmedabad and Bengal millowners, Northern India employers, salt industry, national shipping, sugar industry, Baroda State Mills and Industries, glass, coal mining, tea, Delhi Factory Owners and jute industry. Besides, there are more than 104 big industrial concerns as members of the Organisation.

Office-Bearers for 1940-41 :—

President :—Lala Shri Ram.

Vice-President :—Lala Karamchand Thapar, Calcutta.

Hon. Treasurer :—Dr. N. N. Law, Calcutta.

Secretary :—D. G. Mulherkar.

Office :—28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

BENGAL.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1834. Its headquarters are in Calcutta. The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of 300. Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade "in particular in Calcutta." There are two classes of members. Permanent (Chamber and Associated) and Honorary.

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and joint stock companies or other corporations, formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature, may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber.

The following are the office-bearers of the Chamber for the year 1940-41 :—

President :—The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. S. Richardson.

Vice-President :—G. B. Morton, O.B.E., M.C.

Members :—J. H. Burder, H. H. Burn, H. G. Cooper, M.C., D.C.M., D. R. Kinloch, E. B. Pratt; R. R. Haddow and H. G. Stokes.

Secretary :—D. C. Fairbairn; *Deputy Secretary*, J. J. B. Sutherland *Assistant Secretaries :* T. E. Mathieson, J. B. Morrison and W. D. Bryden.

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of returning representatives, and the representatives returned, for the current year.

The Council of State.—The Hon'ble Sir John Richardson.

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The Bengal Legislative Assembly.—D. Giaddling, J. R. Walker, R. Haywood, M. A. F. Hirtzel, R. M. Sassoon, W. C. Wordsworth and D. Hendry.

The Calcutta Port Commission.—R. R. Haddow, T. S. Gladstone, G. V. Lloyd, The Hon'ble Sir John Richardson, K. J. Nicolson and W. L. Gordon.

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation.—F. C. Cross, F. G. Watson, J. H. Speller, S. A. Gray, W. R. Humphrey and L. W. Balcombe.

The Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta.—F. Rooney.

The Bengal Boiler Commission.—R. A. Cole, W. Gow and W. H. W. Urquhart, A.M.I. Mech. E.

The Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission.—R. J. Oilver; J. M. Grant.

The Chamber elects representatives to various other bodies of less importance, such as the committee of the Calcutta Sailors' Home, and to numerous subsidiary associations. The following are the recognised associations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

Calcutta Grain Oilseed and Rice Association, Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Tea Association, Calcutta Tea Traders' Association, Calcutta Insurance Association, Calcutta Import Trade Association. The Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India, Indian Mining Association, Calcutta Baled Jute Association, Indian Paper Makers' Association, Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association, Calcutta Hydraulic, Press Association, Jute Fabric Brokers' Association, Calcutta Baled Jute Shippers' Association, Calcutta Jute Dealers' Association, Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers' Association, Calcutta Flour Mills' Association, Calcutta River Transport Association, the Masters' Stevedores' Association and the Association of Paint, Colour & Varnish, Manufactures in India, Calcutta Freight Brokers' Association and European Moffusil Jute Bales Association.

The Chamber maintains a Tribunal of Arbitration for the determination, settlement and adjustment of disputes and differences relating to trade, business, manufactures, and to customs of trade, between parties, all or any of whom reside or carry on business personally or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta, or elsewhere in India or Burma, by whomsoever of such parties the said disputes and differences be submitted. The Secretary of the Chamber acts as the Registrar of the Tribunal, which consists of such members or assistants to members as may from time to time, annually or otherwise be selected by the Registrar and willing to serve on the Tribunal. The Registrar from time to time makes a list of such members and assistants.

The Chamber also maintains a Licensed Measures' Department controlled by a special committee. It includes a Superintendent (G. C. Gee Smyth), Head Office Manager (Mr. F. W. Kendall) and Assistant Superintendents (Messrs. J. B. F. Henfrey, B. Perry and S. J. Warwick) and the staff at the time of the last official returns consisted of 105 officers. The usual system of work for the benefit of the trade of the port is followed. The Department has its own provident fund and compassionate funds and Measurers' Club. The Chamber does not assist in the preparation of official statistical returns. It publishes weekly the *Calcutta Prices Current*, and also publishes a large number of statistical circulars of various descriptions in addition to a monthly abstract of proceedings and many other circulars on matters under discussion.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the premier institution of the Indian Commercial Community in Bengal, was founded in 1887. The objects of the Chamber are to aid and stimulate the development of commercial, agricultural and industrial enterprises in Bengal and Assam and to protect the commercial interest of all persons trading therein; to promote unanimity and uniformity of practice amongst the members of the commercial community; to represent their views and requirements to the Government, railway and port authorities; to arrange for organised action on all matters involving the interests of members including conditions of employment of industrial labour; to arbitrate when occasion occurs between parties willing to submit their differences to the Association, and generally to do all such things as may be conducive to the interests of the commercial classes of Bengal and Assam.

The constitution of the Chamber extends the facilities of Associate and Honorary Membership to the entire trading community in Bengal. The number of Ordinary members on the roll is about 400. Almost all the leading Indian commercial and industrial firms and persons in every branch of the inland and foreign trade in Bengal are members of the Chamber. A considerable portion of the joint stock capital invested in Bengal in banking, insurance, steamer services, cotton mills, etc., is also represented. The constitution of the Chamber provides for a close association as between the Chamber and various sectional organisations of trades and industries in Bengal.

List of Associations affiliated to the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce:—All-India Soap Makers' Association; All-India Tea Growers' Federation; Association of Engineers; Barisal Mahajan Samity; Bengal Banks' Association; Bengal Cotton Association Ltd., Bengal Galvanized Sheet Merchants' Association; Bengal Hosiery Manufacturers' Association; Bengal Industries Association; Calcutta Iron Merchants' Association; Calcutta Jute Exchange Ltd.; Calcutta Wine Association; East India Jute Association Ltd.; Faridpur District Merchants' Association; Indian Colliery Owners' Association; Indian Insurance Institute; Indian Planters' Association; Metropolitan Banking Association; Murshidabad Silk Asso-

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ciation; Oil Mills Association; Paddy Merchants' Association; Tipperah Chamber of Commerce; Tipperah Traders Association; Tipperah Tea Association.

The Chamber enjoys the privilege of electing representatives to the Bengal Legislative Assembly, the Calcutta Port Trust, the Calcutta Improvement Trust, Bengal Industries Board, Economic Enquiry Board, Bengal, and other important bodies.

The headquarters of the Chamber are at Calcutta and its affairs are administered by a committee of 32 members in addition to the President, two Vice-Presidents, and the Honorary Treasurer, with the help of the Secretary and a number of Departmental committees.

OFFICE-BEARERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1941.

President :—Dr. N. N. Law, M.A., Ph.D.

Vice-Presidents :—A. C. Sen and Kumar Pramatha Nath Roy.

Hon. Treasurer :—Dr. Satya Churn Law, M.A., Ph.D.

Members of the Executive Committee :—Sir H. S. Paul, Kt., M.L.A.; N. R. Sarker, M.L.A.; P. C. Mitra; Sadhan Chandra Roy; Bhabotosh Ghattack; Arun Prokash Boral; D. N. Sen; Capt. N. N. Dutt, M.B.; Jiban Krishna Mitter; S. C. Ray, M.A., B.L.; I. B. Sen; Chiranjilal Bajoria; Benode Gopal Mookerjee; J. C. Sen, B.A. (Harvard); Amar Krishna Ghosh; G. Basu, B.A., F.S.A.A., F.C.I.S. (Lond.), R.A.; Sudhindra Nath Roy Choudhury, M.A., B.L.; J. N. Lahiri; Raghunath Dutt; Mohini Mohan Saha.

Co-opted Members of the Executive Committee :—B. C. Ghose, B.Sc. (Lond.), B.Com. (Lond.); B. Maitra; N. N. Rakshit; H. P. Bagaria; Nirmal Chandra Ghosh; Ashutosh Bhattacharyya; Dr. N. Sanyal, M.A., Ph.D., M.L.A.; J. N. Banerji; Jogendra Kishore Das, M.A., B.L.

Secretary (Offg.) :—S. R. Biswas, M.A.

Assistant Secretary (Offg.) :—B. C. Kundu, M.A.

Office: 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.
Telephone: Calcutta 3932. Telegrams: Conjoint.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce and industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned; to aid and stimulate the development of trade, commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians; to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof, and the interests of persons, in particular the Indians, engaged in trade, commerce or industries in India; to adjust controversies between members of this Chamber; to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Tribunal of the Chamber; to promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, commerce and industries in India; to provide, regulate and maintain a suitable building or room or suitable buildings or rooms for a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta; and to do all such other things as may be conducive to the development of trade, commerce and industries, or incidental to attainment of the above objects or any of them.

There are two classes of Members, local and mofussil. The local Members pay an annual subscription of Rs. 100 and the Mofussil members Rs. 50. Merchants, Bankers, Shipowners, representatives of commercial, transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature who are Indians shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber.

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1940-41 :—

President.—Sir Badridas Goenka, Kt., C.I.E.

Senior Vice-President.—R. L. Nopany.

Vice-President.—Durga Prasad Khaitan.

Members :—N. L. Puri; G. L. Mehta; M. L. Shah; A. L. Ojha; L. N. Birla; M. G. Bhagat; Dr. H. Ghosh; L. P. Misra; K. D. Jalan; D. P. Khaitan; K. L. Jatia; Faizulla Gangjee; K. M. Naik; D. C. Driver; Kassim A. Mohamed; Pranjivan Jaitha; Y. R. Patel; M. R. Jaipuria.

Secretary.—S. R. Dhadda, M.A., LL.B.

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber :—Indian Sugar Mills' Association; Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association; Indian Paper Mills' Association; Indian Insurance Companies' Association; Indian Jute Balers' Association; Indian Produce Association; East India Jute Association; Calcutta Rice Merchants' Association; Calcutta Kirana Association; Gunny Trades Association; Indian Colliery Owners' Association; Indian Tea Merchants' Association; Marwari Rice Mills Association; Sindhi Merchants' Association; Shareholders' Association; Indian Coal Merchants' Association; Calcutta Tube Importers' Association; Calcutta Metal Merchants' Association.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce also appointed in 1927 a Tribunal of Arbitration to arbitrate in all disputes relating to various trades. With a view to covering the varying nature of disputes arising in different trades, separate panels of Arbitration are appointed on the Tribunal of Arbitration for each of the following trades :—(1) Jute; (2) Gunny; (3) Piece-goods and yarn; (4) Iron and Steel; (5) Coal and Minerals; (6) General.

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The various bodies on which the Chamber is represented are as under :—

Bengal Legislative Assembly.—D. P. Khaitan.

Calcutta Port Commissioner.—G. L. Mehta.

Indian Central Jute Committee.—K. P. Goenka.

Provincial Board for War Supplies.—D. P. Khaitan.

Bengal Industrial Survey Committee.—A. L. Ojha.

Sugar Committee of the Bengal Industrial Survey Committee.—A. L. Ojha.

Bengal Price Control Advisory Committee.—D. P. Khaitan.

Committee for Establishment of a Home for Indian Seamen at the Port of Calcutta.—G. L. Mehta.

Provincial Transport Authority, Bengal.—Pranjivan Jaitha.

Bengal Nagpur Railway Advisory Committee.—Faizulla Gangjee.

East Indian Railway Advisory Committee.—Jagmohan Prasad Goenka.

Eastern Bengal Railway Advisory Committee.—R. L. Nopany.

Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal.—M. L. Shah.

Unemployment Enquiry Committee of the Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal.—A. L. Ojha.

Board of Scientific Research for Bengal.—A. L. Ojha.

Commercial Panel of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee.—G. L. Mehta; A. L. Ojha; D. P. Khaitan; Faizulla Gangjee; M. L. Shah.

Board of Apprenticeship Training.—M. G. Bhagat.

Traffic Advisory Board.—K. N. Khandelwal.

Government Commercial Institute Board.—N. L. Puri.

Visiting Committee of the Medical College Group of Hospitals.—Dr. H. Ghosh.

Visiting Committee of the Campbell Group of Hospitals.—Kassim A. Mohamed.

Provincial Advisory Board on Indian Forest Utilisation.—P. D. Himatsingka.

Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission.—M. G. Bhagat.

Committee of Management of the Bengal Textile Institute, Serampore.—B. D. Bhattar.

Advisory Board of the Combined Commercial Museum and Health Publicity Section of the Calcutta Corporation.—Kassim A. Mohamed.

Board of Examiners for Boiler Attendants, Bengal.—M. P. Mehta.

Chamber's Auditors.—Messrs. S. B. Dandeker & Co., R.A.

MARWARI ASSOCIATION.

160A, CHITTARANJAN AVENUE, CALCUTTA.

The Marwari Association was established in the year 1898.

Its chief objects are :

To promote and advance the moral, intellectual, commercial, economic, political and social interests of the Marwari community and to protect its rights and status.

To arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties either one or both of which are members of the Marwari community, provided the parties are willing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Association.

To adjust controversies between members of the Association.

To communicate with Chambers of Commerce and other mercantile and public bodies within or outside India and to concert and promote measures for the protection of trade, commerce and industries in which Indians, in particular Marwaris, are engaged.

To found and support establishments and institutions for disseminating commercial, technical and general education in different branches of Art and Science in the Marwari community.

To take all necessary steps for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action, affecting the interests of the Commercial communities in general and of the Marwari community in particular either by Government, or any department thereof or by any local body or bodies.

To take such action as may be necessary or securing the redress of grievances of any branch of trade, commerce and industry in which the Marwari community is interested as also such other action as may be conducive to the development and growth of such trade, commerce and industry.

The constituents of the Association are the leading industrialists, exporters and importers of the province of Bengal.

The Association is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The following are the Office-bearers for the year 1940-41 :—

President.—Ramkumar Jhunjhunwala.

Vice-Presidents.—Dip Chand Poddar; Rameshwar Ganeriwala; Babu Lall Shroff; Hanuman Prasad Saraf.

Honorary Secretary.—Anandi Lall Poddar.

Joint Secretary.—Mahabir Prasad Kasera, B.Com., M.R.A.S.

Treasurer.—Murlidhar Sonthalia.

Auditor.—Madan Lall Chamaria.

Personal Assistant to the Secretary and Office-in-charge.—J. N. Varma, M.A., F.R.E.S. (Lond.).

The following are representatives on public bodies :—

Central Legislative Assembly.—Baijnath Bajoria.

Bengal Legislative Assembly.—Rai Mungtoolal Tapuriah Bahadur.

Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal.—Harikrishna Jhajharia.

Board of Industries, Bengal.—Babu Lall Shroff.

Non-Official Jail Visitor, Howrah Jail.—Ratan Lall Goenka.

Non-Official Jail Visitor, Presidency Jail.—Kanahaya Lall Jatia.

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INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1928:—

(a) To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce, hereinafter called the "International Chamber," is established, namely:

(i) To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries.

(ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce.

(iii) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of businessmen and organisations devoted to the development of commerce and industry.

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 35 commercial bodies as Organisation Members and 54 commercial firms as Associate Members.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1940-41.

President.—Amrit Lal Ojha.

Vice-President.—Chunilal B. Mehta, Bombay.

Honorary Treasurer.—Dr. N. N. Law, Calcutta.

Secretary.—D. G. Mulherkar.

Office.—28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

BOMBAY.

The object and duties of the Bombay Chamber, as set forth in the Memorandum and Articles of Association, are to encourage and promote a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good; to promote and protect the general mercantile interests of this Presidency; to collect and circulate information on all matters of general commercial interest; to obtain the removal, as far as such a Society can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body, or mercantile interests in general; to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance, and by this and such other means, as the Committee for the time being may think fit, assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business; to communicate with the public authorities, with similar Associations in other places and with individuals on all subjects of general mercantile interest; and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the decision of the Chamber.

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1836, under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant, who was then Governor of the Presidency, and the programme described above was embodied in their first set of rules. According to the latest returns the number of Chamber members is 184. Of these 14 represent banking institutions, 16 shipping agencies and companies, 3 firms of solicitors, 3 railway companies, 13 insurance companies, 15 engineers and contractors, 120 firms engaged in general mercantile business.

All persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber and disposed to aid in carrying its objects into effect are eligible for election to membership by ballot. The Chamber member's subscription is Rs. 360. Gentlemen distinguished for public services, or "eminent in commerce and manufactures," may be elected honorary members and as such are exempt from paying subscriptions. Any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits and visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor by any Member of the Chamber inserting his name in a book to be kept for the purpose, but a residence of two months shall subject him to the rule for the admission of members.

Officers of the Year.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a committee of nine ordinary members, consisting of the President and Vice-President and seven members. The committee as a rule meet at least once a week and the minutes of its proceedings are open to inspection by all members of the Chamber, subject to such regulations as the committee may make in regard to the matter. A general meeting of the Chamber must be held once a year and ten or more members may requisition, through the officers of the Chamber, a special meeting at any time, for a specific purpose.

The Chamber elects representatives as follows to various public bodies:—

The Council of State, one representative.

Bombay Legislative Assembly, two representatives.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, one member, elected for three years.

Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, five members, elected for two years.

The following are the officers of the Chambe for the year 1941-42 and its representative on the various public bodies:—

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President.—J. M. B. Gibbons.
Vice-President.—R. W. Bullock.
Committee.—C. J. Damala, R. C. Giles, A. L. Hutson, D. D. Storrar, G. S. Taunton, Neville Wadia, B. J. Whitby.

Secretary.—C. H. Courthope-Munroe.

Asst. Secretary.—H. Royal, M.B.E., V.D.

Representatives on—

Council of State: The Hon'ble Mr. R.H. Parker.

Bombay Legislative Assembly: J. B. Greaves, C.B.E.; D. W. Mullock.

Bombay Port Trust: W. A. Bell; R. W. Bullock; R. C. Lowndes; A. McIntosh; G. S. Taunton.

Bombay Municipal Corporation: H. C. D. Irwin.

Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board: Sir Alexander Gray.

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission: H. F. Milne.

Persian Gulf Lights Committee: C. F. Morris.
Indian Central Cotton Committee: L. F. H. Goodwin.

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation: S. B. Samollys.

Back Bay Reclamation Scheme—Standing Advisory Committee: L. A. Halsall.

Auxiliary Force Advisory Committee: V. F. Noel-Paton.

Ex-Services Association: J. M. B. Gibbons, (*Ex-Officio*).

Bombay Seamen's Society: C. H. Courthope-Munroe.

Indian Sailors' Home: C. E. Leman.

I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin: G. S. Taunton.

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire: Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham, Kt.

Railway Advisory Committees—

G. I. P.: L. A. Halsall.

B. B. & C. I.: L. A. Halsall.

Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd.: J. M. B. Gibbons.

Railway Rates Advisory Committee: G. H. Richmond; L. A. Halsall; C. J. Damala; A. P. Darlow.

Government of Bombay Board of Communications: G. H. Richmond.

Bombay University: J. M. B. Gibbons.

Bombay Provincial Transport Authority: J. M. B. Gibbons.

Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee for War Supplies: R. W. Bullock.

Special Work.

One of the most important functions performed by the Chamber is that of arbitration in commercial disputes. Rules for this have been in existence for many years and have worked most satisfactorily. The decisions are in all cases given by competent arbitrators appointed by the General Committee of the Chamber and the system avoids the great expense of resort to the Law Courts.

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce. The department consists of fourteen Indian clerks who, by the authority of Government, work in the Customs House and have every facility placed at their disposal by the Customs authorities. They compile all the statistical information in connection with the trade of the port, in both export and import divisions, which it is desirable to record. No other Chamber in India does similar work to the same extent.

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrivals Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Daily Trade Return, which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandise and of treasure, while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels.

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer to and from Bombay.

Four statements are issued once a month. One shows the quantity of exports of cotton seeds and wheat from the principal ports of the whole of British India. The second gives in detail imports from Europe, more particularly in regard to grey cloths, bleached cloths, Turkey red and scarlet cloths, printed and dyed goods, fancy cloth of various descriptions, woollens, yarns, metals, kerosene oil, coal, aniline dyes, sugar, matches, wines and other sundry goods. The third shows classified, the number of packages of piece-goods and yarns imported by individual merchants. The fourth gives the number of bales of cotton exported by each firm to each country during the month with a running total of the number of bales exported during the year.

Another "Monthly Return" issued by the Chamber shows clearances of a large number of important designations of merchandise. A return of "Current Quotations" is issued every Saturday and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on England and Paris, and a large quantity of general banking and trade information.

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department with a staff of 12, whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers. Certificates are issued by these officers with the authority of the Chamber to shippers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales or packages. From the measurements given in these certificates the freight payable by the Shippers of goods is calculated. The measurers are in attendance on the quays whenever there are goods to be measured and during the busy season are on duty early and late.

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Associated Chambers of Commerce of India.

HEAD OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1940.

President: G. B. Morton, O.B.E., M.C.

Millowners' Association, Bombay.

Established in the year 1875, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, is one of the oldest and most important organisations of industrial employers in the country. Membership of the Association is mainly confined to cotton spinning and weaving concerns drawn from every part of India including the Indian States. The great work done by the Association ever since its inceptions has been generally recognised, and the important roll which it fills in the economic life of the country is perhaps nowhere better illustrated than in the representation accorded to it in the Central and Provincial Legislatures, in local authorities such as the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and on public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust. The Association is also represented on all important all-India bodies constituted by the Central Government connected in one way or another with the interests of the textile industry.

Among the constructive activities of the Association may be mentioned the system of private registration of industrial property marks. By virtue of a special set of rules, the Association has, for now well over 50 years, protected against infringement the tickets, labels and stamps habitually used by members on goods manufactured by them. The success of the scheme of registration ensured its subsequent extension to trade numbers and later on to trade names. By special arrangement with the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Association compiles every month special statistics relating to the import, re-export and export trade in cotton yarn and piece-goods and artificial silk goods of British India and the Province of Bombay. The annual Cotton Mill Statement published by the Association is well-known as a comprehensive and authoritative directory of cotton mills in India.

By a system of market correspondents stationed in important piece-goods consuming markets in India, the Association keeps its members regularly informed of the trend of prices and tendencies in the principal trading centres in the country. The Association also publishes every fortnight detailed lists of the average ex-mill quotations for the principal lines of cotton yarn and piece-goods produced by Bombay mills and the wholesale bazaar prices of the chief lines of goods imported into the principal ports in India.

As large employers of Labour, the Association has always adopted a forward policy in regard to labour problems, and a very large number of recommendations have been made to member mills during the last few years for the amelioration of the conditions of labour employed by constituent members. That some of these recommendations have subsequently been adopted by other large employers of labour and the country is at once a tribute to the excellent spade work done by the Association in the field of social and labour work.

The Association has on its rolls 108 members, including 5 woollen mills, 1 silk mill and 1 cotton ginning and pressing factory.

The following is the Managing Committee of the Association for the year 1941:—Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, (*Chairman*); R. L. Ferard, (*Dy. Chairman*); Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E.; Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I.; Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E., M.L.A.; Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Kt., M.L.A.; T. V. Baddeley; B. S. Dabke; Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau; A. Geddis; Hurgovandas Jamnadas Ramji; Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey; A. M. Mehta; H. F. Milne; A. L. Paramor; A. Pether; G. D. Somani; F. Stones, O.B.E., M.L.C.; C. P. Wadia and Neville N. Wadia.

T. Maloney, M.C., A.M.C.T., (*Secretary*); R. G. Gokhale, (*Labour Officer*).

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd Floor, Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and the Telephone Nos. are 31041 and 31042. Tel. Address: Millomutua.

The following are the Association's Representatives on public bodies:—

Legislative Assembly: Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E., M.L.A.

Bombay Legislative Assembly: Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Kt., M.L.A.

Bombay Port Trust: T. V. Baddeley.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute: V. N. Chandavarkar.

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission: W. F. Webb and Mark Binnie.

Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics: B. S. Dabke.

Indian Central Cotton Committee: Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Kt., M.L.A.

Development of Bombay Advisory Committee: V. N. Chandavarkar.

G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee: Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Advisory Committee: Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E., M.L.A.

Bombay Municipal Corporation: Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E., M.L.A.

University of Bombay; Sir Narayan Chandavarkar.

Royal Institute of Science: V. N. Chandavarkar.

Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd.

The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., was registered on 30th June, 1924, as a Company limited by guarantee. The registered office of the Association is located in Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

The objects of the Association are:—

(*a*) The mutual insurance of members of the Company against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of and in the course of their employment; (*b*) the insurance or members of the Company against loss or damage by or incidental to fire, lightning, etc.; and

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(c) to reinsure or in any way provide for or against the liability of the Company upon any assurances granted or entered into by the Company and generally to effect and obtain re-insurances, counter-insurances and counter guarantees, etc., etc.

All members of the Millowners' Association are eligible for admission to the Mutual Company. Non-members are also eligible for membership of the Mutual, provided their application is approved of by the Committee of the Millowners' Association.

The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association are under the control of a Board of Directors.

The present Directors are:—

F. Stones, O.B.E., (*Chairman.*)

Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E.; Sir Joseph Kay, Kt.; Sir Sorab Saklatvala, Kt.; H. J. Ramji; D. M. Khatau; A. Pether; A. Geddis; and A. C. M. Cursetjee, M.A., LL.B., Secretary of the Association.

Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are:—

(a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants.

(b) To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly.

(c) To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade, shipping and transport, industry and manufacture, banking and insurance.

(d) To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber, and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge.

(e) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforesaid interests by the Government or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies, and in general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects.

(f) To make representations to Local, Central or Imperial authorities, Executive or Legislative, on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture or shipping, banking or insurance.

(g) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable.

(h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes.

(i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects.

(j) To secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad.

(k) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including 'regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour' in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation.

(ii) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.

(iii) To take up, consider and formulate ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each International Labour Conference.

(iv) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the International Labour Conference.

(l) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly.

Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms the Chamber has the right of electing one representative on the Central Legislative Assembly and under the Government of India Act 1935 it has the right of electing one representative on the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The Chamber also has the right to elect five representatives on the Bombay Port Trust, one representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation and one representative on the improvements Committee.

President for 1940.—M. C. Ghia, M.L.A.

Vice-President.—J. C. Setalvad.

Representatives of the Chamber on various public bodies:—

Central Legislative Assembly.—Manu Subedar, M.L.A.

Bombay Legislative Assembly.—M. C. Ghia.

Bombay Port Trust.—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E. (Cotton); Behram N. Karanjia (Piece-goods); Ramdas Kelachand (Grain and seeds); M. A. Master, (General); Sankalchand G. Shah, (General).

Bombay Municipal Corporation.—Bhawanji A. Khimji, M.L.A.

Advisory Committee of the Bombay Development Department.—Manu Subedar.

Indian Central Cotton Committee.—Chunilal B. Mehta.

Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science in Bombay.—Kapilram H. Vakil.

Local Advisory Committee of Railways.—Gordhandas G. Morarji, (G. I. P. Railway); D. C. Modi, (B. B. & C. I. Railway).

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Panel of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee.—Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.; Kapilram H. Vakil; Manu Subedar; Mathuradas Vissonji; M. C. Ghia, M.L.A.

Governing Body of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin".—M. A. Master.

Senate of Bombay University.—Mangaldas B. Mehta.

Traffic Control Committee (Bombay).—Mohanlal A. Parikh.

Board of Communications.—Keshavprasad C. Desai.

Indian Sailors' Home Committee.—M. A. Master.

Board of the Bombay Telephone Co.—Vithaldas D. Govindji.

Sydenham College Advisory Board.—Hon. Sir Rahimtoola M. Chinoy, Kt.

Secretary.—J. K. Mehta, M.A.

Assistant Secretary.—A. C. Ramalingam.

Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

The objects of the Association are:—

(*a*) To promote, by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the merchants, the business of the piece-goods trade in general at Bombay, and to protect the interests thereof; (*b*) to remove, as far as it will be within the powers of the Association to do so, all trade difficulties of the piece-goods business and to frame such line of conduct as will facilitate the trade; (*c*) to collect and assort statistics relating to piece-goods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting the trade, and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of the objects of the Association or any of them; and (*d*) to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to the Association for arbitration.

The following are the office-bearers for the current year:—

Chairman.—Devidas Madhavji Thakersey, J.P.

Deputy Chairman.—Purshottam Mulji Kapadia, Advocate.

Hon. Secretary.—Padamsey Damodar Govindji J.P.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mulji Laxmidas.

Grain Merchants' Association.

The object of this body is "to promote the interests of the merchants and to put the grain and oil-seeds trade on a sound footing." It is an influential body with a large membership. Office-bearers for the current year are:—

Chairman.—Sheth Ratansi Hirji, J.P.

Vice-Chairman.—Sheth Khimji Shamji.

Hon. Secretary.—Sheth Nathoo Cooverji.

Secretary.—Ganpatram Narottam Raval.

The address of the Association is Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was started in September 1927 with the object of establishing friendly relations among merchants and factory-owners of Maharashtra, safeguarding their interests against measures likely to affect them adversely, collecting financial, industrial and trade statistics, and disseminating information thereabout amongst members of the Chamber.

Membership of the Chamber is confined to merchants and factory-owners belonging to the City of Bombay, Bombay Suburban District, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Thana and East and West Khandesh and Belgaum and the Indian States in and about these, namely, Kolhapur (with its Jagirs), Sangli, Miraj, (Senior and Junior), Kurundwad (Senior and Junior), Jamkhandi, Sawantwadi, Mudhol, Ramdurg, Jath, Akalkot, Phaltan, Aundh, Bhor, Surgana, Jawhar and Janjira.

President—M. L. Dahanukar.

Vice-Presidents—D. R. Naik, J.P., G. V. Puranik and Rao Saheb P. I. Patil.

Secretary—D. V. Kelkar, M.A.

The office of the Chamber is situated at the Industrial Assurance Building, Church Gate, Bombay.

KARACHI.

The objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are set forth in terms similar to those of Bombay. Qualifications for membership are also similar. Honorary Membership may be conferred by the Committee upon "any gentlemen interested in the affairs and objects of the Chamber." All new members joining the Chamber pay Rs. 750 entrance fee and the monthly subscription is Rs. 18. The subscription to the Chamber's periodical returns is at present fixed at Rs. 50 per annum per set containing monthly Import and Export Statements and Non-Members Rs. 100 per set per annum; Rs. 10 per annum for the Weekly Price Current and Market Report. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by a committee of ten members, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and eight members, elected at the annual general meeting of the Chamber as early in the year as possible. The

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Chamber elects a representative to the Sind Legislative Assembly, four representatives to the Karachi Port Trust, two to the Karachi Municipal Corporation and two to the North-Western Railway Advisory Committee, Karachi. There were 56 members of the Chamber in March, 1941. The following are the officers for 1941-42 :—

Chairman.—J. Humphrey, O.B.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman.—J. H. Blackwell, C.B.E., M.C., J.P.

Members of Committee.—W. J. Cullen ; A. T. Orr Deas, M.C. ; N. K. C. Hare ; H. A. Henry ; Lt.-Col. W. B. Hossack, M.L.A. ; R. H. Martin ; J. W. Ogle, E.D. ; and S. E. White.

Ag. Secretary—H. M. Gomes.

Representative on the Sind Legislative Assembly :—Lt.-Col. W. B. Hossack.

Representatives on the Karachi Port Trust—J. H. Blackwell, C.B.E., M.C. ; H. K. C. Hare; A. T. Orr Deas, M.C. and R. H. Martin.

Representatives on the Karachi Municipality—W. F. Enever and Sorab K. H. Katrak.

Representatives on the North-Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Karachi—B. K. Graham and R. H. Martin.

Public Measurer : G. B. Potts.

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives special assistance to members:—The Committee take into consideration and give an opinion upon questions submitted to them regarding the custom of the trade or of the Port of Karachi. The Committee undertake to nominate arbitrators and surveyors for the settlements of disputes. When two members of the Chamber or when one member and a party who is not a member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Chamber, the Committee will undertake to nominate an arbitrator or arbitrators, under certain regulations. Similarly, the Chamber, under certain regulations, will undertake to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators for the settlement of disputes in which neither of the parties are members of the Chamber. A public measurer is appointed under the authority of the Chamber to measure pressed bales of cotton, wool, hides and other merchandise arriving at or leaving the port.

MADRAS.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1836. Any person or firm, interested in the general trade, commerce, or manufactures of the Madras Presidency is eligible for Chamber membership. Distinguished persons, members of kindred associations, and officials interested in trade, commerce or industry in the Madras Province may be elected Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members do not have to pay any subscription and are not entitled to exercise the privileges of Ordinary Members except to speak at any ordinary meeting of the Chamber. Other Chambers of Commerce may be Affiliated Members. Election for membership is by ballot. Every member other than an Honorary Member pays an entrance fee of Rs. 100, provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs. 100 once in every 10 years. The subscription shall not exceed Rs. 300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. Each Affiliated Member shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 50 payable at the beginning of the calendar year.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and surveys, the granting of certificates of origin and the registration of trade marks.

There are 47 Firms, who are Members of the Chamber ; and there are 5 Affiliated Members and 7 Honorary Members of the Chamber in 1941. The officers and the committee of the Chamber for the year are as follows :—

Chairman.—J. Nuttall.

Vice-Chairman.—R. D. Denniston.

Committee.—H. F. Carter ; C. G. W. Cordon; G. H. Hodgson, M.L.C. ; W. H. Peppercorn ; W. T. Williams.

Joint Secretaries.—Sir F. E. James, O.B.E., M.L.A. ; G. E. Walker, M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law.

The following were the Chamber's representatives on various public bodies during 1940 :—

Corporation of Madras.—J. R. Galloway, R. W. Theobald, and H. I. Wonfor.

Madras Port Trust.—R. D. Denniston, Th. A. Lykiardopulo, C. Elphinston and H. S. Town.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Advisory Committee.—C. D. Priestley.

South Indian Railway Advisory Committee.—G. B. Gourlay.

Board of Communications.—C. P. Johnstone.

Senate of the University of Madras.—J. Nuttall and F. Howard Oakley.

University of Madras—Employment Bureau.—W. T. Williams.

Senate of the Annamalai University.—F. H. Oakley.

State Technical Scholarship Board.—F. H. Oakley.

Board of State Aid to Industries.—F. H. Oakley.

South Indian Nursing Association.—F. H. Oakley.

Government General Hospital Advisory Committee.—F. H. Oakley.

Madras Provincial Cotton Committee.—D. V. Bulloch.

Ex-Services Association (India) Madras Branch.—D. M. Reid.

Madras City Excise Licensing Board.—D. V. Bulloch.

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SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce established in 1909 has its Registered Office in Madras. The objects of the Chamber are those usual for such bodies, concerning the promotion of trade, especially in the Madras Presidency, and the interests of members. Special objects are stated to be:—

"To maintain a Library of books and publications of commercial interest, so as to diffuse commercial information and knowledge amongst its members.

"To establish Museums of commercial products or organise exhibitions, either on behalf of the Chamber or in co-operation with others."

There are three classes of members, Affiliated, Resident and non-Resident. The usual conditions as to eligibility for election prevail.

The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, and the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris.

The Chamber holds survey and arbitration, issues certificates of origin and certificates of invoices; certificates of sampling, analysis and weights.

The right of electing two representatives to the Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act, 1923. Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Chamber has also been accorded the right of electing a representative to that body. Co-jointly with the Nattukottai Nagarathars' Association the Chamber has the right of electing a representative to the Federal Assembly. Under the Madras City Municipal Amending Act, 1926, the Chamber has the right of electing one Councillor to the Madras Corporation. Under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1923, the Chamber has the right to elect one member to the Board of Industries.

The Chamber also sends its representatives to the Board of Communications, the Provincial Cotton Committee, the Advisory Committees of the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the Madras University, the Social Hygiene Council (Madras Branch), the Annamalai University, State Technical Scholarship Board, Advisory Committees of the Government, Rayapuram and Ophthalmic Hospitals, Income-tax Board of Referees, Excess profits Tax Board of Referees, the Madras Marketing Board, the Madras City Excise Licensing Board, the Indian Tea Marketing Expansion Board, The Madras Port Committee, Madras War Supply Committee, etc. The Chamber issues a monthly magazine entitled "Southern India Commerce."

The Chamber has about 450 members on the rolls and has its own building. Several Associations in the City of Madras and Chambers of Commerce in the mofussil have been affiliated to this Chamber.

President—Kumarajah M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad.

Vice-Presidents—Dewan Bahadur V. Shunmuga Mudaliar and Khan Bahadur Adam Hajee Mohamed Sait.

Secretary—P. Raghavan Nair, B.A., B.Com.

NORTHERN INDIA.

"COMMERCE HOUSE," LAWRENCE ROAD, LAHORE.

The Northern India Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1923 and has its headquarters at Lahore. The business of the Chamber is conducted by the Chairman, and a Committee consisting of a minimum of eight elected members, and a maximum of three co-opted members.

It has the right of representation on the Communications Board, Punjab; the Joint Development Board, Punjab; the North-Western Railway Advisory Committee, Lahore Branch; the Managing Committee of the Hailey College of Commerce, Lahore; Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab; Punjab College of Engineering and Technology Advisory Council, Lahore; Board of Industries, Punjab; Electricity Board, Punjab; Industrial Survey Advisory Committee, Punjab; Board to deal with trade and prices in the Punjab; Provincial Advisory Committee of Supplies, Punjab; Punjab Legislative Assembly, and also nominates a panel for the Railway Rates Advisory Committee.

The Chamber is affiliated with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, and with the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, London.

A Tribunal of Arbitration has been set up, under the Rules of which arbitration relating to commercial disputes are carried out on behalf of members and non-members. Surveys of merchandise are also frequently held. Certificates of origins are issued for goods manufactured in India. A set of tested weights is kept for testing weights of members and non-members.

The aim of the Chamber is to protect and further commercial, industrial and agricultural interests in Northern India by every possible means, and it is the constant endeavour of the Chamber to achieve as much as possible for the good of the common interest of members—the business prosperity of Northern India.

Chairman:—J. C. F. Davidson.

Vice-Chairman:—Rai Bahadur Pandit Balak Ram Pandya.

Committee.—Lala Aftab Rai, Bar-at-Law; F. W. V. Ellvers; R. S. Fairley; L. Ganga Saran; P. H. Guest, M.L.A.; A. A. Phillips, V.D.; Dewan Bahadur Dewan Krishna Kishore Dahriwala; C. T. Mason; R. G. Osborn; Hon'ble Rai Bahadur L. Ram Saran Das, C.I.E., M.C.S.; Sir William Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., M.L.A.; Sardar Sahib Sardar Sapuran Singh Chawla; Rai Bahadur L. Sohan Lal, M.L.A.

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Chamber Members.—Messrs. Spedding, Dinga Singh & Co., Lahore; The Coleyana Estate Ltd., Okara, District Montgomery; The B. C. G. A. (Punjab) Ltd., Khanewal; The National Bank of India Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. The Attock Oil Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi; Messrs. The Murree Brewery Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi; Messrs. The Ganesh Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Lyallpur; The North Western Railway, Lahore; Messrs. The Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Lahore; The Imperial Bank of India, Lahore; Messrs. The Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi; The Indian Mildura Fruit Farms Ltd., Renala Khurd, District Montgomery; Messrs. Uberoi Ltd., Sialkot; Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore; Messrs. Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., Karachi; The Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Wah, District Attock; The Officer in Charge, Military Farms, Okara, District Montgomery; Messrs. The New Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Dhariwal; Messrs. Indian Oxygen & Acetylene Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Reliable Water Supply Service of India Ltd., Lahore; The Renala Estate, Ltd., P. O. Renale Estate, District Montgomery; The Indian Publicity Bureau, Dhariwal; Messrs. Narain Das Bhagwan Das, Shahdara (Lahore); Major L. H. G. Conville, Convillepur Farm, Montgomery; Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Lahore; The Civil & Military Gazette Ltd., Lahore; The Allahabad Bank Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Diananath Sheopershad, Lahore; Messrs. Bird & Co., Lahore; Messrs. The Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore; The Jallo Resin Factory, Lahore; The Central Bank of India Ltd., Lahore; Rai Bahadur Mela Ram's Sons, Lahore; Messrs. Maher Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla, Lahore; Messrs. Basant Ram & Sons, Lahore; Messrs. Grindley & Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. The Imperial Tobacco Co., of India Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. B. R. Herman & Mohatta Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Lloyds Bank Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. The Burmah Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co of India Ltd., Lahore; The Kangra Valley Slate Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Buckwell & Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Lahore; Messrs. Martin & Co., Lahore; Messrs. The Sunlight of India Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Owen Roberts & Co., Ltd., Lahore; The Punjab National Bank Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. P. C. Malhotra & Co., Lahore; L. P. Jaiswal, Karnal Distillery, Karnal; Messrs. The Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. The Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Lahore; Messrs. Brentford, James & Co., Lahore; Sardar Bahadur Sir Datar Singh, Montgomery Dairy Farm, Montgomery.

Honorary Members.—V. F. Critchley, A.R.T.C., M.I.E.E., A.M., I.E.E., A.M.I.; M. Hassan Mahmud, P.C.S.; Krishna Prasada.

Secretary.—J. E. Keogh.

Head Clerk.—S. Mohd. Hussain Bokhari, B.Com.

Tel. Address.—"Commerce."

Telephone.—2237.

UPPER INDIA.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce is concerned with trade, commerce and manufactures in the United Provinces and has its registered office at Cawnpore. Members are elected by the Committee, subject to confirmation by the next general meeting of the Chamber. Gentlemen distinguished for public service, or eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber by the members in a General Meeting and such shall be exempted from paying any subscription to the Chamber. There is no entrance fee for membership, but subscriptions are payable as follows:—A firm, company or association having its place of business in Cawnpore, Rs. 300 a year; an individual member resident or carrying on business in Cawnpore, Rs. 300; firms or individuals having their places of business or residence outside Cawnpore pay half the above rates, but the maintenance of a branch office in Cawnpore necessitates payment of full rates.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten members, which has power to constitute Local Committees of from four to seven members each at trade centres where membership is sufficiently numerous to justify the step. Such Local Committees have power to communicate only with the Central Committee.

The Chamber appoints Arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of disputes, when invited to do so, members of the Tribunals being selected from a regular printed list of arbitrators.

The Chamber has in the present year 76 members, three honorary members and nine affiliated members.

The following are the officers:—

President.—R. Menzies, O.B.E., V.D.

Vice-President.—B. L. Gray.

Members.—Rai Bahadur Lala Rameshwar Prasad Bagla, E. J. W. Plumber, K. J. D. Price, Rai Bahadur Babu Ram Narain, B. P. Srivastava, A. Grant, Sardar Inder Singh and A. C. Inskip, O.B.E.

Representative on the United Provinces Legislative Assembly.—Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Kt.

Secretary.—H. W. Morgan.

Head Clerk.—R. K. Mehrotra.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES, CAWNPORE.

The Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces was established in November, 1932, with the object of safeguarding the interests of trade and industry in the United Provinces, providing regular and efficient statistical and intelligence service to the business firms of the province and generally helping the promotion of trade and business in the United Provinces through proper organisation of commercial opinion. The Chamber represents almost entirely Indian capital and has affiliated to its membership, Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, Jute Mills, Silk weaving and Hosiery works, Banks and Firms engaged in extensive dealings in Piece-goods

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country produced Hide and Leather. The Chamber maintains a ceaseless channel of correspondence with the Central and Provincial Governments and the various Railways on all points of commercial grievances, whether of general or of specific interest. It issues every month an English and Hindi Bulletin to its members who are scattered over the entire province. The report of the activities of the Chamber is a regular feature of the daily press of the province. The Chamber is represented on the U. P. Legislative Assembly, U. P. Board of Traffic and Communication, Court of the Lucknow University, Rly. Advisory Committees, and about 15 other spheres of public service. The constitution of the Chamber which is registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913, with a license under Section 26, provides for an Executive consisting of 1 President, 2 Vice-Presidents and 18 ordinary Members of the Council. A whole-time Secretary is attached to the organisation.

President.—Ram Ratan Gupta.

Senior Vice-President.—Guru Prasad Kapur.

Junior Vice-President.—H. G. Misra.

Secretary.—K. M. Purkayastha, M.A.

UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CAWNPORE.

The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce was established in 1914, and represents all the important commercial and industrial interests of the Province. The Chamber is recognised both by the Provincial and Central Governments and jointly returns a representative to the United Provinces Legislative Assembly. It is represented on the Cawnpore Municipal Board, the Local Advisory Committee of the East Indian Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Rohilkhund Kumaon Railway, Bengal and North Western Railway and on the Informal Committee of the East Indian Railway. The Chamber's representatives also sit on the Provincial Boards of Industries, Economic Enquiry and Agriculture, High School and Intermediate Education and Governing bodies of Government Textile and Dyeing and Printing Schools, Agricultural College, Sir H. B. Technological Institute, Cawnpore, Board of Traffic and Communications, Senate of the Lucknow University, and Employment Board, U. P. and various other public bodies in the Province. The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry as also to the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Membership :—Any firm, individual, company, corporation or association engaged or interested in trade, commerce or industry is eligible for membership of the Chamber.

The number of members on register is 180 (115 Local and 65 Mofussil).

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAHORE (PUNJAB).

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desi Beopar Mandal), Lahore, was established in 1912 and was registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, in 1913. The main object for which the Chamber was established was to safeguard the interests of Indian commerce, trade and agriculture. The Chamber is recognised by the Punjab Government and the Government of India. It is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris. The Chamber issues Certificate of Origin and has a Board of Arbitration to settle commercial disputes. The members of this Chamber have franchise in the commerce constituency of the Punjab Legislative Assembly along with three other Chambers—The Punjab Chamber of Commerce, The Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Lahore, and Punjab Trades Association.

Members of the Committee for 1940-41 are :—

President.—S. R. Jariwala, M.A., LL.B., Chief Agent, Central Bank of India Ltd., Lahore.

Vice-Presidents.—H. D. Mehta, Managing Director, Northern India Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore, R. K. Jain, Director-in-charge, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore.

Hon. Secretary & Member of the Committee.—Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, F.L.A.A. (Lond.), B.A., of Messrs. Sodhbans & Co., Auditors, Lahore.

PUNJAB.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at Delhi and exists for the care of mercantile interests on the usual lines in the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir. The Chamber has Branches at Amritsar and Lahore. Memberships by ballot and is restricted to Banks, Merchants (wholesale), Railways and proprietors of large industrial interests. The entrance fee is Re. 1 and the rate of subscription Rs. 180 per year. The Chamber returns one member to a seat on the Reformed Punjab Legislative Council jointly with the Punjab Trades Association, and shares representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly with other Chambers which are members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, in the seat allotted to the Associated Chambers. The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, London. The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Corporation of Delhi as well as on the N. W. Railway Advisory Committee, Lahore.

Members of the Managing Committee, 1940-41.—R. N. B. Brunt, *Chairman*, (Messrs. Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co., of India, Ltd., New Delhi); Rai Bahadur P. Mukerjee, (Messrs. P. Mukerjee & Co., Ltd., (Delhi); W. A. H. Heath, (Messrs. Govan Bros. Ltd., New Delhi); W. T. A. Page, (Lloyds Bank Ltd., Delhi); C. J. L. Stokoe, (Messrs. Bird & Co., Delhi); U. N. Sen, C.B.E., (The Eastern News Agency, Ltd., New Delhi); Lala Shankar Lall, (The Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd., Delhi); The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sobha Singh, O.B.E., *Deputy-Chairman*,

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(Messrs. Sujan Singh Sobha Singh, New Delhi); J. J. Haslett (The New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal); P. H. Guest (Messrs. Guest & Co., Lahore); Khan Bahadur Z. H. Khan (Divisional Commercial Officer, North Western Railway, New Delhi); Aftab Rai, Bar-at-Law (Ganga Ice Factory, Lahore Cantt.); The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Dass, C.I.E. (The Mala Ram Cotton Mills, Lahore); Rai Bahadur Lala Sohan Lal, M.L.A. (Messrs. M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore); Lachhmi Narain (Messrs. B. M. Lachhmi Narain, Amritsar); Satya Paul Virmani (The Jawala Flour Mills, Amritsar); L. G. Heasman (Messrs. Dyer Meakin Breweries, Ltd., Solan Brewery P. O., Simla Hills); G. Stevens (The East India Carpet Co., Ltd., Amritsar).

Secretaries—Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, New Delhi.

THE PUNJAB FEDERATION OF INDUSTRIES (Amritsar).

The Punjab Federation of Industries was established in 1937, with the object of creating a solid body of industrialists of the Punjab and Northern India to promote and protect their interests through organised effort. It is now the only body of its kind in the Punjab as a purely industrial association which can speak with authority on all matters relating to industrial development. The Federation has now among its members some of the largest industrial units in the province and no industry of any importance is left unrepresented in the Federation.

Members of the Managing Committee.

President:—Roberson Taylor (Director: Oriental Carpet Manufacturers India, Ltd.); *Vice-President*.—S. P. Virmani (Jawala Flour Mills, Amritsar). *Secretary*:—R. M. Maitra.

Representatives on different bodies.—Joint Development Board: S. P. Virmani. *Industrial Surveys Advisory Committee*—S. P. Virmani. *Provincial Price Control Board*—Roberson Taylor. *Panel of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee*—W. R. Taylor; H. R. Sakhuja; Dev Raj Narang. *Punjab War Supplies Board*—S. P. Virmani.

BURMA.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters at Rangoon, exists to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect trade, commerce and manufactures and, in particular, the general mercantile interests of the country, to communicate with public authorities, associations and individuals on all matters, directly or indirectly affecting these interests, and to provide for arbitration between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of arbitrators appointed by the Chamber. The following are affiliated bodies:—

Burma Fire Insurance Association.
Burma Marine Insurance Agents' Association.
Burma Motor Insurance Agents' Association.
Burma Planters' Association.
Tavoy Chamber of Mines.

The Chamber elects representatives to the following Public Bodies:—

Burma House of Representatives.
Rangoon Port Trust Board.
Rangoon Corporation.
Victoria Memorial Park Trustees.
Pasteur Institute Committee.
Burma University Council.
Rangoon Development Trust.
Police Advisory Board.
Advisory Committee Constituted under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920.
Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee.
Burma Railway Board.
Bishop Bigandant Home Board.

All British corporations, companies, firms of persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits, such as merchants, bankers, ship-owners and brokers or who are connected with agriculture, mining, manufactures, insurance, railways, commerce, art, science or literature are eligible to become Chamber Members. Every non-British concern or person, similarly engaged or interested as indicated above, is eligible for election as an Associate Member. The annual subscription for each Chamber Member is Rs. 480 per annum and of each Associate Member Rs. 360 per annum. An entrance fee of Rs. 150 is payable by each new Member. Officials and others indirectly connected with the trade of the province or who may have rendered distinguished service to the interests represented by the Chamber may be elected by the Committee either on their own motion or on the suggestion of two Members as Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members are not required to subscribe to the funds of the Chamber.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations in addition to its ordinary work. It does not publish any statistical returns.

Secretary.—B. P. Cristall.
Pol. Secretary.—T. L. Hughes, M.H.R.
Asst. Secretary.—G. V. Hemans.

Representatives on the Burma House of Representatives.—J. I. Nelson, The Hon. Somerset Butler, A. T. McCreath and G. E. J. Robertson, K. T. Storeham.

Representatives on the Rangoon Port Trust Board.—H. Roper, J. Taft, A. A. Bruce and M. L. Burnet

Representative on the Rangoon Corporation.—G. S. Nicoll.

Victoria Memorial Park Trustee.—F. J. Valentine.

Pasteur Institute Committee.—H. Roper, B.A.
Burma University Council.—H. Roper,
Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee—P. G. G. Salkeld.
Police Advisory Board.—T. P. Cowie.
Rangoon Development Trust.—G. S. Nicoll.
Bishop Bigandet Home Board.—J. R. Gardiner.
Burma Railway Board.—A. A. Bruce.
Advisory Committee under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920.—J. R. Fairley.

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COCANADA.

The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce was established on 29th October 1868.

The following are the members of the Chamber, which has its headquarters at Cocanada, the chief port on the Coromandel Coast north of Madras :—

Members.—The Coromandel Co., Ltd.; Ripley & Co.; Gordon, Woodroffe & Co., (Madras) Ltd.; Wilson & Co.; Best & Co., Ltd.; Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd.; The Agent, Imperial Bank of India; The Deccan Sugar and Abkhari Co., Ltd.; Samalkot & Parry & Co., Ltd., Vizagapatam.

Members of the Committee.—S. A. Cheesman (*Chairman*), J. R. Pierce, W. A. Huitt, G. M. Lake (*Secretary*).

The rules of the Chamber provide that by the term 'member' be understood a mercantile firm or establishment, or the permanent agency of a mercantile firm or establishment, or a society of merchants carrying on business in Cocanada or other place in the Districts of Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam, and duly elected according to the Rules of the Chamber, and that all such be eligible but only members resident in Cocanada can hold office. Members are elected by ballot. The Committee, when called upon by disputing members or non-members of the Chamber, give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment. In either case a minimum fee of Rs. 16 must accompany the reference with Rs. 5 from a non-member and Re. 1 from a member as payment for the Chamber's Sealed Certificate.

The Committee consisting of 3 members, including the Chairman, is elected by ballot at the general meeting in January in each year for a term of 12 months. The entrance fee for each member, whose place of business is in Cocanada, is Rs. 100 and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs. 50. Subscription for members whose place of business is in Cocanada, Rs. 120 per annum, payable quarterly, for others Rs. 60 per annum, payable in advance. The Committee usually meets once a month on the penultimate Thursday and the general body meets on the last Thursday.

A Fortnightly Circular of current rates of produce, freights, and exchange is drawn up by the Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

The Department of Statistics was reabsorbed into the Department of Commercial Intelligence with effect from the 1st December 1922. The joint department has its office at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, and is administered by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics assisted by a Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence and a Deputy Director of Statistics. It embraces two distinct classes of work: (*a*) the collection and dissemination of information connected with overseas trade which may be of use to Indian firms and (*b*) the compilation and publication of All-India statistics.

The Government of India felt the necessity for the creation of a Central Statistical Research Bureau for the continuous analysis and interpretation of economic and statistical facts and phenomena and they established in 1933 the nucleus of a Statistical Research Bureau under the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics at their headquarters. This Bureau has now been placed in charge of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India appointed in 1938.

Among the important publications for which the Director-General is responsible are the following annual volumes :—Statement of the Foreign Seaborne Trade and Navigation of British India, Statistical Abstract for British India, Agricultural Statistics, Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops and Indian Customs Tariff. The department also publishes a weekly journal—"The Indian Trade Journal"—the principal features of which are (*a*) information as to tariff changes in foreign countries which affect Indian interests, (*b*) notices of tenders called for and contracts placed by Government departments and public bodies, (*c*) crop reports and forecasts, (*d*) Government orders, communiques and other notifications affecting trade, (*e*) analysis of Indian trade statistics, (*f*) market reports, price and trade movements of the staple exports and imports, (*g*) trade enquiries for securing trade introductions, and (*h*) monthly, quarterly and annual reports of the Indian Trade Commissioners abroad and summaries of the leading features of consular and other trade reports.

The Review of the Trade of India and the monthly Survey of business conditions in India are now being published by the Statistical Research Bureau.

The Department also administers the COMMERCIAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM located at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. This was at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquiries, but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library of reference in Calcutta in place of the separate libraries attached to the Departments of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, and Patents and Designs, and the resultant Commercial Library and Reading Room was placed under the administrative control of the Director-General. It has now been expanded into a first-class technical library containing over 20,133 volumes on different subjects of commercial, economic and industrial interest as well as Indian and foreign statistical publications, and over 384 technical and commercial journals

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and market reports. Ordinarily books are consulted in the Library, but they are also available on loan upon deposit of value throughout India.

The Department works in close co-operation with the Directors of Industries and other Government Departments in India, with the Indian Trade Commissioners in London, Osaka (Japan), Mombasa (East Africa), New York, Alexandria and Sydney (Australia), and the Indian Trade Agent, Kabul, with His Majesty's Trade Commissioners in India and the Dominions, and with Consular Officers in various parts of the world. And the yearly increase in its correspondence shows that it is steadily being used more and more both by firms in India and by overseas firms interested in Indian exports.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE

The British Trade Commissioners in India are part of the world-wide Commercial Intelligence Organisation of the Imperial Government. The Department of Overseas Trade, London, which is the headquarters of this organisation, is a joint department of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office and was created in 1917 with the specific object of stimulating the overseas trade of the United Kingdom by securing commercial information from all parts of the world ; by disseminating it to British manufacturers and exporters; by undertaking such special constructive activities as may be found possible ; and by assisting traders in the removal of their difficulties. The Department has nothing to do with the regulation of trade. It passes no measures and makes no restrictive or regulative orders. Briefly, the policy on which it is based is a policy of assistance without interference.

The Department of Overseas Trade maintains a network of trained and experienced Commercial Intelligence Officers throughout the world, who forward a constant supply of commercial information to London and provide local assistance in the promotion of British economic interests. Those overseas officers who are stationed in the British Empire are members of the Trade Commissioner Service while Foreign countries are served by the Commercial Diplomatic Service forming part of the British Diplomatic Missions and by the Consular Service.

Function of Commissioner.—The primary duty of the British Trade Commissioner comprises the collection of information in regard to opportunities that may arise within his territory for securing and developing trade by British manufacturers and merchants both in the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire. He is, therefore, enjoined carefully to watch and report from time to time to the Board of Trade and the Governments of the Dominions concerned on all matters affecting the trade, industry and commerce of his area. His general functions are to maintain cordial relations with the governing authorities of his area ; to enter into personal relations with the Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and similar bodies, and with the principal representative importers and local manufacturers ; to visit the principal commercial centres ; to report upon foreign competition, on financial and trade conditions, and new legislation affecting trade ; to make an annual general report on the conditions and prospects of trade in his area ; and to furnish special reports and monographs on particular questions which are likely to be of interest to British manufacturers and exporters. He is also expected to supply a regular flow of commercial information of all kinds to his department ; to maintain an active correspondence with firms in the United Kingdom or the Dominions who wish to extend their trade with his area ; and to give all possible assistance to the representatives of British firms who may visit his territory.

Every effort is made by His Majesty's Trade Commissioners to keep in touch with British representatives and agents in India. The offices are equipped with a complete range of directories and reference books of all kinds and information is available with regard to such matters as tariff conditions, port dues and charges throughout the world, etc. A library consisting of over 1,000 catalogues of the leading British manufacturers is maintained in Calcutta and Bombay, and firms desiring information with regard to specific manufacturers of particular machinery or processes are invited either to call personally or to communicate their requirements in writing. It is hoped that local importers and buyers will co-operate by making a more extended use of the information available in the offices and by bringing to the attention of the British Trade Commissioners any cases where the interests of exporters from the United Kingdom or the Dominions may be adversely affected by foreign competition or otherwise.

H. M.'S TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN INDIA

Calcutta—

Sir Thomas M. Ainscough, C.B.E.,
His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon.

A. Schofield,
His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Calcutta.
Post Box No. 683, Fairlie House, Fairlie Place.
Telegraphic Address—"Tradcom, Calcutta."
Telephone No.—"Calcutta 1042."

Bombay—

W. D. M. Clarke,
His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Bombay.
Post Box No. 815, 3, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate.
Telegraphic Address—"Tradcom, Bombay."
Telephone No.—"Bombay 23095."

Burma—

Imperial Trade Correspondent, Collector of Customs, Rangoon.

Ceylon—

Imperial Trade Correspondent,
Director of Commerce and Industries, Colombo.

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THE CANADIAN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce comprises, as one of its principal divisions, the Commercial Intelligence Service. This Service had its beginnings prior to the establishment of the Department in 1892 and has since undergone considerable expansion. Prior to the war it included a headquarters staff in Ottawa and thirty-four Trade Commissioner offices abroad, seventeen of these being in British and an equal number in foreign countries. Offices in enemy countries have since been closed.

The office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner for India, Burma and Ceylon was established in Calcutta in 1922 and was transferred to Bombay on April, 1940. Its services are at the disposal of Canadian firms interested in the export of their goods to the Indian market and to others who may be interested in the purchase of Indian products. It is also in regular touch with import houses in India and is prepared to co-operate as well with exporters seeking a market in Canada for any Indian commodities.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon.—Paul Sykes, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, Bombay, P. O. Box 886. Telephone—20672; Tel. Address:—"Canadian, Bombay."

THE AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

Trade between India and Australia has increased to such an extent in recent years that the Governments of India and Australia in 1940 decided to appoint Trade Commissioners in their respective countries. The Australian Government Trade Commissioner is located in Calcutta and covers the territory of India, Burma and Ceylon.

The Australian Government Trade Commissioner service is comparatively young but already Commissioners are stationed in New Zealand, America, Canada, Japan, China, Netherlands East Indies, India and Egypt. The Trade Commissioner deals with enquiries received from India, Burma and Ceylon and places Indian Merchants and Firms in touch with manufacturers in his country. He maintains a flow of trade information to the Department of Commerce, Australia, for dissemination to Australian exporters and information on specific openings for trade, including Government contracts and tenders for which Australian products might be suitable. He watches the demand for specific goods and gives information concerning competition to be met in their supply. An important function is to provide details of credit conditions and terms of payment. Market surveys on specific commodities are prepared and sent for the information of trade interests in Australia.

The Australian Government Trade Commissioner acts on behalf of the Government of Australia in all matters necessitating direct approach to the Government of India and maintains liaison with all foreign consular and trade officials. His monthly and annual reports on trade conditions in India, Burma and Ceylon are circulated among Chambers of Commerce and Chambers of Manufactures in Australia.

Information and literature is available on all aspects of trade, travel or settlement in Australia.

Australian Government Trade Commissioner in India.—H. R. Gollan, D.S.O., M.C. *Address:* 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta. *Telegraphic Address:* "Austrade," Calcutta. *Telephone Number:* Calcutta 3431.

CEYLON TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

In 1937 the Government of Ceylon decided to send over to India a Trade Commissioner for the purpose of stimulating trade between Ceylon and India. "Ceylon House in Bombay" was thus inaugurated in June, 1937, and was to continue operation for a period of three years as an initial experiment. At the expiration of the first period of three years, it has been decided by the Ceylon Government to continue Ceylon House for a further period. The purpose of Ceylon House is not actually to enter into trade directly but to put Ceylon producers in direct touch with Indian importers and to see that all Ceylon products get a fair deal in the Indian markets or find outlets where they are not much known. In pursuance of this policy the Commissioner helps all local inquirers in obtaining the necessary trade contacts. Information and literature relating to Ceylon and Ceylon produce are being supplied by the Commissioner and free advice is given to intending tourists.

Trade Commissioner.—M. H. Kantawala, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Ceylon Civil Service; *Secretary:*—A. B. A. Mediwake, B.A. (Lond.). *Address:* Ceylon House, Petit Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. *Telegram:* Lankatrade. *Tel.* 31239.

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THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

Office.—Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Secretary.—D. N. Mehta, B.A. (Oxon).

Asst. Secretary.—C. J. Bocarro, M.B.E., M.A.

Director, Technological Laboratory.—Dr. Nazir Ahmad, O.B.E., J.P., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.Inst.P.

Sind.—Rao Saheb K. I. Thadani, Director of Agriculture.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, *ex-officio.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND ASSOCIATIONS.

The East India Cotton Association, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.

The Bombay Millowners' Association, Sir Sorabji D. Saklatvala, M.L.A.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, L. F. H. Goodwin.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, C. B. Mehta.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, A. P. Darlow.

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Chandulal P. Parikh, M.L.A.

The Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, J. Vonesch.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Captain S. R. Pocock, M.C., M.L.A.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, Sir William Roberts, C.I.E., M.L.A.

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES NOMINATED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Central Provinces and Berar.—Rao Saheb P. V. Deshmukh; Y. G. Deshpande.

Madras.—J. M. Doak.

Punjab.—Kanwar Raj Nath.

Bengal representative.—Girija Prosanna Chakraverty.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING REPRESENTATIVE.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I. (*Vice-President*).

REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON-GROWING INDUSTRY.

Madras.—Rao Bahadur R. V. Ramasundaram Pillai; H. Sitarama Reddy Garu, M.L.A.

Bombay.—Yashwantram Rajaram Joshi; Mangesh Babhuta Patel, M.L.A.

United Provinces.—Chaudhari Sheomangal Singh, M.L.A.; Rai Bahadur Kunwar Laxmiraj Singh, M.L.C.

Punjab.—Sardar Bahadur Gurbachan Singh, M.L.A.; Ch. Mohammad Yasin Khan, M.L.A.

Central Provinces and Berar.—Rao Bahadur Sir Madhaorao Deshpande, K.B.E.; Suganchand Tapadia.

Sind.—Roger Thomas.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was constituted by the Government of India in March 1921, as a result of the recommendation of the Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18. Originally the Committee was purely an advisory body but with its incorporation under the Indian Cotton Cess Act in 1923, it became an administrative body having at its disposal funds for the improvement and development of the growing, marketing and manufacture of cotton in India. The funds of the Committee are derived from the Cotton Cess of two annas per bale (four annas for the first three years) which was imposed in 1923. Having complete control over its funds, the Committee has been able to build up a satisfactory reserve and is at present spending over Rs. 10 lakhs per annum on cotton improvement, mainly on agricultural and technological research and seed distribution and marketing schemes.

The activities of the Committee now extend to all branches of cotton improvement in India, and, as an authoritative body to advise the Central and Provincial Governments on important matters of cotton policy, it has attained an outstanding position. The Committee provides funds for research into cotton problems of all-India importance and for the development, extension and marketing of improved varieties of cotton. The aim, however, has always been to supplement and not supplant the work of the Agricultural Departments in the cotton growing provinces and Indian States. Including as it does representatives of growers, agricultural officers, traders, spinners and manufacturers, it has been an invaluable forum for the discussion of many problems of general concern. A list of the members constituting the Committee and the various interests they represent as on 31st December 1940 is given below :—

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

President.—P. M. Kharegat, C.I.E., I.C.S., Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, *ex-officio.*

(*a*) Dr. W. Burns, C.I.E., Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India, *ex-officio.*

REPRESENTATIVES OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS.

Madras.—P. H. Rama Reddi, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.

Bombay.—W. J. Jenkins, C.I.E., I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.

United Provinces.—The Director of Agriculture.

Punjab.—H. R. Stewart, C.I.E., I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.

Central Provinces & Berar.—J. C. McDougall, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.

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REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES.

Hyderabad State.—Nizam-ud-Din Hyder, Director of Agriculture.

Baroda State.—R. G. Allan, C.I.E., Commissioner of Agriculture.

Gwalior State.—Lt. Sardar D. K. Jadhav, Director of Agriculture.

Rajputana and Central India States.—T. R. Low, I.A.S.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-IN-COUNCIL.

Rao Bahadur S. S. Salimath, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division, Dharwar; T. G. Rama Iyer, Director of Agriculture in Mysore, Bangalore; Rao Bahadur V. Ramanatha Ayyar, Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore; Rai Bahadur S. V. Kanungo, Revenue Minister, Holkar State, Representative of the Holkar State; Dr. Chellaram Shewaram, Representative of the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association; Dr. B. L. Sethi, Economic Botanist (Cotton & Rabi Cereals) to the Government of United Provinces, Cawnpore; The Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu, President, Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, Madras; Sir Shri Ram Representative of the Cotton Millowners' of Delhi; Jivandas Ladhabhai, Representative of the Karachi Cotton Association Ltd.; Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E.; S. A. Jamalullah, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Parbhani; Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik, Sagrampura, Surat; Dr. T. E. Gregory, Economic Adviser to the Government of India, Dr. P. J. Gregory, Second Economic Botanist, Bengal.

Amongst the research schemes of the Committee, plant breeding schemes for the improvement of quality naturally take pride of place. The agencies employed by the Committee for its research work have varied little in character since 1923, though they have grown in number. It continues to maintain a Technological Laboratory at Bombay which includes a complete experimental spinning plant and a scientific laboratory for research on the cotton fibre. A new feature is the addition to the Laboratory of a Testing House which is recognised by the B.I.S.F.A. It also provides a large proportion of the funds for the Indore Institute of Plant Industry.

For a considerable period the Committee restricted its grants to agricultural research, but in 1930 it was decided that the time had come to add its support to the efforts already being made to bridge the gap between the experiment station and the cultivator and to supplement the funds which the Agricultural Departments were devoting to the introduction of improvements into agricultural practice. Special attention from that time began to be devoted to seed introduction schemes.

The Committee has not stopped at the production of better cotton, but from its inception has devoted special attention to better marketing, to the prevention of adulteration and other abuses and to many other problems connected with the cotton trade of the country. Regulated Cotton Markets existed in Berar before the establishment of the Committee, and that system which had stood the test of time was commended with certain modifications for general adoption. Regulated Cotton Markets have now been established in Bombay, Central Priovinces, Madras, Hyderabad, Baroda and Indore. Similarly, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Cotton Transport Act was passed in 1923 by which Provincial Governments are empowered to exclude from any specified area cotton, *kapas* or seed from outside unless required for a special purpose and covered by a license. Prior to the passing of this Act, inferior cottons used to be imported in large quantities into the staple cotton tracts for purposes of adulteration, to the detriment of the reputation of several valuable cottons. The Act is now in force in almost all the important staple cotton areas of Bombay, Madras and the Central Provinces as well as in Baroda, Rajpipla, Chhota Udepur, Hyderabad and Indore, etc. In 1925, on the recommendation of the Committee, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act was passed. This provides for a certain measure of control of ginning and pressing factories and especially for the marking of all bales of cotton pressed with a press mark and serial number which enables them to be traced to their origin. Recently the Act has been used for the prevention of watering and for the mixing of non-cotton articles with cotton. The Committee has also taken steps to bring to the notice of the trade, both in India and abroad, those improved varieties which have now reached a commercial scale.

It may be stated without hesitation that, as a result of the efforts of the Committee, the last seventeen years have seen a marked change in the character of the Indian crop, particularly in the percentage of short and medium staple. Equally important is the result of agricultural research and its application to the yield of cotton per acre. The average yield per acre in the quinquennium 1932-37 for the whole country is 11% higher than for the quinquennium 1927-32, despite the fact that in two years of the second quinquennium the cotton crop in some important areas was seriously damaged by abnormal weather conditions. The ascertained area under improved cotton is now about 27% of the total. The ultimate ideal is to encourage the establishment of single variety tracts wherever agricultural conditions and the limitations of irrigation supply and soil make this possible.

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THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Bombay.—The Association is the outcome of the findings of the Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed by the Governor-General in Council under a resolution dated September 27th, 1917. Until the end of 1917 the Cotton Trade of Bombay was in the hands of seven distinct bodies, *viz.*, The Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd., The Bombay Cotton Exchange, Ltd., The Bombay Millowners' Association, The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association, Ltd., and The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association. None of these bodies were representative of the trade as a whole and their interests often came into conflict with each other. The necessity of a system of periodical settlements, such as existed in Liverpool, was badly felt, especially when speculation was rife in futures which was so excessive in 1918 that the Trade had to invoke the aid of Government to prevent a financial crisis.

The Cotton Contracts Committee was created under the Defence of India Act in June 1918 as a temporary measure under the Chairmanship of G. Wiles, I.C.S. This body was replaced by the Cotton Contracts Board in 1919, which continued to function until May 1922, when the Act, under which the Board worked, was repealed, and its functions were carried on by the East India Cotton Association under Bombay Act No. XIV of 1922.

The Association continued to function under the above Act until 31st October, 1932. With effect from 1st November, 1932, the Association has been regulating transactions in cotton under Bombay Act No. IV of 1932 under which it has been declared to be a recognised Cotton Association.

The present constitution of the Board is as follows:—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E. (*President*); Haridas Madhavdas, (*Vice-President*), Sellers' Panel; S. B. Dalal Hansraj Jivandas, Purshotamdas Harkisondas (*Sellers' Panel*); J. R. Kay, Ramdas Kilachand, C. Shuttleworth, J. P. Patel (*Buyers' Panel*); Ramdeo A. Podar, Umadutt Surajmal Nemani, Mandanlal Paliram, Premchand Kedia, Banarsilal Basantlal Seksaria, Chunilal Krishnalal Sayta (*Brokers' Panel*); Dr. V. H. Patil, M.Sc., Ph.D., Rao Saheb F. B. Laxmeshwar Kurkoti (*Cotton Growers' Representatives*), nominated by the Government of Bombay; Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik, H. Sitarama Reddy, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., Rao Bahadur Sir Madhaorao G. Deshpande, K.B.E. (*Cotton Growers' Representatives*), nominated by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

Officers.

C. M. Parikh, B. Com., *Secretary*; A. R. Menezes, J.P., *Deputy Secretary and Manager, Clearing House* and S. A. P. Aiyar, *Assistant Secretary*.

Some of the objects for which the Association is established are:—To provide and maintain suitable buildings or rooms for a Cotton Exchange in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in India and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the use thereof and the nature and times of such user, whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Exchange; to provide forms of contracts compulsory or permissive and regulate the making, carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts; to adjust by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the cotton trade; to establish just and equitable principles in the trade and to maintain uniformity of control; to fix or adopt standards of classification of cotton; to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the cotton interest throughout all markets; to decrease or insure the local risk attendant upon business; and generally to control, promote and regulate the cotton trade in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India, improve its stability and augment the facilities with which it may be conducted; to establish and maintain a Clearing House for the purpose of dealing with cotton transactions, and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the user thereof and the nature and times of such use whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Clearing House; to regulate the handling and exportation of cotton from India and the importation of cotton into India in so far as it may be imported; to bring, prosecute, or defend, or aid in bringing, prosecuting, or defending, any suits, actions, proceedings, applications, or arbitrations on behalf of Members or Associate Members or Special Associate Members or otherwise as the Directors of the Association may think proper or conducive to the objects of the Association and to prescribe the principle of framing of contracts with a view to eliminate the temptation and possibility of speculative manipulation.

The Association has a fine Building at Sewri Cotton Depot, containing 121 Buyers' Rooms and 84 Sellers' Rooms, a large Trading Hall on the lines of Liverpool and New York Exchanges, Survey Rooms, Appeal Rooms, etc.

The Association has another fine Building, "The Cotton Exchange" at the corner of Sheikh Memon Street and Kalbadevi Road, wherein trading in "forward" contracts is conducted. It comprises of a basement, a ground floor (Trading Hall) with two galleries and six other upper floors. There are 114 telephone cabins for members on the ground floor and the galleries. The top floor accommodates the administrative offices of the Association and the Clearing House, and the remaining five floors contain 113 rooms for members' offices.

The Association has a membership of 448.

The Bombay Cotton Annual containing matters relating to every branch of the trade is published annually in December and statistics are issued twice weekly.

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The Textile Industry.

India has been the home of the cotton trade from the earliest times. Its cotton, known as white wool, was well-known to the ancients and its cloth was familiar to the West in the days of the overland route. The name Calico comes from the fine woven goods of Calicut, and the products of the Dacca handlooms are still remarkable as the finest muslins human skill can produce.

Indian Cotton.—The exports of Indian cotton began to assume importance with the opening of the sea route. They received an immense stimulus during the American Civil War, when the close blocade of the Confederate ports produced a cotton famine in Lancashire, and threw the English spinners back on India for their supply of raw material. When the war broke out the shipments of Indian cotton were 528,000 bales but during the last year of the war they averaged 973,000 bales. Most of this cotton was sold at an enormously inflated price, and induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the great centre of the trade, for which there was no outlet. The consequence was an unprecedented outburst of speculation known as the "Share Mania," and when the surrender of Lee re-opened the Southern Ports widespread ruin followed. It is estimated that the surplus wealth brought into the country by the American Civil War aggregated £92 millions. Since then the cultivation of Indian cotton, although interrupted by famine, has steadily increased. For the last season for which returns are available, 1939-40, the total area in all territories reported on was computed at 21,356,000 acres and the total estimated outturn was 4,942,000 bales of 400 lbs. as compared with 23,482,000 acres and 5,076,000 bales in 1938-39. Bombay, Punjab, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad are the chief producing areas.

Cotton Trade.—Bombay is the great centre of the cotton trade. The principal varieties are Dholleras, Broach, Oomras (from the Berars), Dharwar and Coomptas. Broach is the best cotton grown in Western India. Hinganghat cotton, from the Central Provinces, has a good reputation. Bengals is the name given to the cotton of the Gangetic valley, and generally to the cottons of Northern India. The Madras cottons are known as Westerns, Coconadas, Coimbatores and Tinnevellys. The best of these is Tinnevelly. Cambodia cotton has been grown with success in Southern India, but it shows a tendency to revert. The high prices of cotton realised of recent years have given a great impetus to cultivation. Government have also been active in improving the class of cotton produced, by seed selection; hybridization and the importation of exotic cottons. Although these measures have met with a considerable measure of success, they have not proceeded far enough to leaven the whole outturn, which still consists for the most part of a short-staple early maturing variety suitable to soils where the rainy season is brief.

Reference has been made to the popularity of the Indian handloom cloths in the earliest days of which we have record. This trade grew so large that it excited alarm in England, and it was killed by a series of enactments, commencing in 1701, prohibiting the use of sale of Indian calicoes in England. The invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom and their development in England converted India from an exporting into an importing country, and made her dependent on the United Kingdom for the bulk of her piecegoods.

Indian Cotton Mill Industry.—The foundations of the Indian Cotton Mill Industry were laid in the middle of the last century. Bombay saw its first mill in the year 1854 owing to the enterprise of a Parsee Merchant, Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar. Other mills followed later, and the following table shows how, by successive stages, the Industry's productive capacity has grown :—

Year.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Number of Looms.
1876 ..	47	1,100,112	9,139
1880 ..	56	1,461,590	13,502
1890 ..	137	3,274,196	23,412
1900 ..	193	4,945,783	40,124
1905 ..	197	5,163,486	50,139
1910 ..	263	6,195,671	82,725
1915 ..	272	6,848,744	108,009
1920 ..	253	6,763,076	119,012
1925 ..	337	8,510,633	154,292
1930 ..	348	9,124,768	179,250
1935 ..	365	9,685,175	198,867
1940 ..	388	10,005,785	200,076

It may be noted that the rate of development has not been uniform in all centres of the Industry in India, and although in the initial stages, the Industry was concentrated in Bombay owing to its advantageous geographical and climatic situation, this pre-eminence of Bombay was not maintained in subsequent years. The industry's development in later years has been more rapid in other Provinces in India and particularly in the Indian States.

From 1860 to 1865, progress was materially assisted by the accession of wealth which accrued to Bombay commercial interests owing to the high prices at which Indian cotton was sold during the American Civil War. Another factor which contributed to the rapid growth of the Industry was the establishment of a profitable export yarn trade with China. In the years 1865 to 1871, the Industry suffered a severe setback to its prosperity owing to the financial crash which followed the American Civil War. In the early 'seventies, after the restoration of credit, the industry made rapid progress, though in the initial stages, the development of the weaving side of the industry was comparatively slow. The profitable yarn trade with China enabled the Bombay mills to make further progress in the 'seventies and 'eighties of the last century.

Cotton Excise Duty.—The growth of the industry in India during the early years was regarded with a jealous eye by the Lancashire manufacturing interests whose agitation resulted in the Government of India exempting from import duty coarse yarn and cloth in 1878. This resulted in the substitution of the exempted classes of goods for the medium and fine goods

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previously imported from England, to the detriment of the growing indigenous industry. In 1893, the Indian mints were closed to the free coinage of silver. This step had a disastrous and almost immediate effect on the industry. With the precision of an automatic machine, business with China and Japan came to a standstill as the exchange dropped by about 12 to 15 per cent. to the detriment of India. This measure was followed three years later by the imposition of an excise duty of 3½ per cent. on cloth manufactured in Indian mills for the purpose of countervailing the import duties which had been re-imposed at the end of 1894. From the date of its imposition, until it was finally abolished in the year 1926 this excise duty was condemned by all shades of public opinion in India as an inequitable and unjust burden on the indigenous industry. The closing years of the last century also witnessed the beginnings of the growth of a Mill Industry in China and Japan, which contributed greatly to the cutting off of the Indian yarn trade with the Far East in the following years. Japan later proved to be a very formidable rival to India in the China Market, and eventually threatened the very existence of the Indian industry even in its home market. The loss of the export trade with China and Japan, with whom Indian mills were doing a profitable business in yarn, was a serious matter, and was the main reason for the development of the weaving side of the Indian industry, which had previously been relatively neglected.

The first Swadeshi Movement afforded a temporary fillip to the Indian industry in the years 1905 to 1907. The intensification of the movement during these years gave a considerable impetus to the cotton manufacturing industry, and as the yarn trade with China was not then profitable, attention was naturally turned to the installation of more looms in the mills, so that the yarn spun in the mills might be turned into piece-goods instead of being exported to China. In 1907 there were large failures of commercial houses, particularly in Bombay, consequent on the heavy fall in the prices realised for yarn in China, the fall in demand from that country following a famine, and violent fluctuations in the silver exchange. The next three years saw the industry passing through a difficult period accentuated by the enhancement of the duty on silver. The adverse conditons persisted with brief spells of partial recovery until 1917 when the boom arising from the Great War set in, which lasted up to the year 1922.

Abolition of Excise Duty.—This boom was followed by a period of severe depression, especially in Bombay. This depression, combined with the growing severity of Japanese competition in the home market, assisted as it was by inferior labour conditions, led in the years following 1923 to a renewed agitation for the repeal of the cotton excise duty. In August 1925, a deputation from the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations waited on His Excellency the Viceroy. The situation worsened in the following months, and in December 1925, the excise duty was suspended, and it was finally abolished in March 1926.

Tariff Board Enquiry.—A special Tariff Board was appointed soon after to enquire into the position of the industry, the causes of the depression, the extent to which it was due to foreign competition and the necessity or desirability of protection. The Board found that the difficulties of the industry were mainly due to the unfair advantage which Japan enjoyed owing to the adoption of the double shift system and the employment of women and children at night. The Board, however, presented a majority and a minority report. Government were unable to accept the recommendations made, but as a measure of partial relief, they removed the import duties on mill stores and textile machinery.

The general disappointment felt at Government's decisions on the Tariff Board's recommendations and the grave crisis which then faced the industry were brought to the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy by a deputation of millowners from all parts of the country which waited on His Excellency on 12th July 1927. As a result of this deputation, Government revised their original decisions and imposed a minimum specific duty of 1½ annas per pound on imported yarns with effect from September 1927, for a period of three years. By the end of this period, although labour conditions in Japan had improved, a new danger had arisen in the shape of a large import trade from China where labour conditions were far inferior to those in India. The protective duty was, therefore, extended for a further period of three years ending on the 31st March 1933.

Protection to Cotton Industry.—The utter inadequacy of the protection extended to the industry by the Yarn Protection Act of 1927 was abundantly evidenced by the increasing imports of piecegoods from Japan in the following years. On 22nd July 1929, on the suggestion of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr. G. S. Hardy was appointed by Government to examine the possibility of substituting a system of specific duties for the then existing system of *ad valorem* assessment. Mr. Hardy's conclusions, which revealed that Japanese competition was extremely severe in certain classes of goods manufactured in India, were discussed at a conference of millowners convened by the Government of India towards the end of 1929, and in February 1930, Government introduced in the Legislative Assembly the Cotton Industry (Protection) Bill, which, as finally passed, provided for a change in the then existing revenue duty of 11 per cent. to a protective duty of 15 per cent. in the case of British cotton piece-goods and of 20 per cent. in the case of foreign goods, with an alternative minimum specific duty in either case of 3½ annas per pound on plain grey goods. For revenue reasons, these *ad valorem* rates were raised by 5 per cent. in March 1931, and a surcharge of 25 per cent of the enhanced duties was imposed in October of the same year, bringing the rate of duties to 25 per cent. (British) and 31¼ per cent. (foreign) with a minimum specific duty of 4⅜ annas per pound on plain greys. At the same time, an import duty of 6 pies per pound on all raw cotton and of 10 per cent. on machinery and dyes used by the industry was also levied. The duty on raw cotton was raised in 1939, again for reasons of revenue, to one anna per pound.

Early in 1932 Government directed the Tariff Board to enquire into the question of the grant

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of substantive protection to the industry. In the meantime the depreciation of the Japanese exchange, consequent on Japan's going off the Gold Standard in 1932, enabled her to place her piece-goods on the Indian Market at abnormally low prices, and offset to a very great extent the protection conferred on the Indian Industry by the 1930 Act. Government, therefore, directed the Board to hold a special enquiry into this question, and in accordance with the recommendations of the Board, the duties on foreign piece-goods were raised from August 1932, to 50 per cent. or 5¼ annas per pound, whichever was higher, but in view of the continued severity of the Japanese competition, Government once again found it necessary in June 1933 to raise the level of the duty on foreign piece-goods to 75 per cent. *ad valorem* or 6¾ annas per pound. At the same time notice was also given of Government's intention to abrogate the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention of 1904.

British & Japanese Trade Delegations.—This was followed by the arrival in India of an official Delegation from Japan and an unofficial Trade Delegation from the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom unofficial Delegates' deliberations with Indian millowners culminated in what has been termed the Mody-Lees Pact of 1933, an understanding which was to be in force until the end of 1935. Similar discussions between certain unofficial delegates from Japan and Indian millowners proved abortive, but the efforts of the Japanese official delegates resulted in a fresh Convention and Protocol being agreed to early in 1934, under which a link was established between the exports of Indian raw cotton to Japan and the imports of cotton piece-goods from Japan. Japan agreed to take one million bales of Indian raw cotton in return for the right to export 325 million yards of cotton piece-goods to this country, with a maximum limit of 400 million yards for an aggregate offtake of 1¼ million bales of Indian raw cotton. Japan was also accorded most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of her miscellaneous trade. In virtue of the terms of the Protocol, the duties on Japanese cotton piece-goods were reduced, with effect from 8th January 1934, to 50 per cent. *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 5¼ annas per pound on plain grey goods.

The protective duties on cotton yarn and piece-goods imposed by the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, were due to expire on 31st March 1933, but as Government were not able to complete their consideration of the report of the Tariff Board of 1932 (which had recommended the institution of specific duties based on weight subject to their being combined with alternative *ad valorem* duties to prevent a loss of revenue and the imposition of a duty of one anna per pound in the case of yarns below 50s count) before that date, they extended the provisions of the Act for another year.

Textile Protection Bill.—The Cotton Industry (Textile Protection) Bill of 1934 sought to give effect to the recommendations of the Tariff Boards on the cotton and sericultural industries in the light of the Indo-Japanese Protocol and the unofficial agreement entered into between Indian and Lancashire millowners. So far as yarn was concerned, the Act, as passed, fixed the rates of duties at 5 per cent. (British) and 6¼ per cent. (non-British) with a corresponding alternative minimum specific duty of 1¼ annas and 1⅞ annas per pound on counts up to and including 50s. In the case of piece-goods, the levels of the duties were fixed at 25 per cent. and 50 per cent. on British and non-British goods respectively, with a minimum specific duty of 4⅜ annas and 5¼ annas per pound on plain grey goods. The Act also guaranteed protection to the Industry for a period of five years ending March 1939, but recognized the need for an examination of the scale of duties on two occasions: firstly on the expiry of the Mody-Lees Pact at the end of 1935, and secondly, at the end of the Indo-Japanese Protocol in March 1937. Accordingly, at the end of 1935, Government directed the Tariff Board to examine the adequacy of the then existing levels of duty on British goods. Accepting the recommendations of the Board, Government reduced, with effect from June 25, 1936, the duty on all United Kingdom cotton piece-goods, with the exception of prints, to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* with a minimum specific duty of 3½ annas per pound on plain grey goods.

Textile Trade Agreement.—The Indo-Japanese Trade Protocol was subsequently renewed for a further period of three years ending March 1940, without any material modification in the rates of duties applicable to Japanese cotton piece-goods. With the separation of Burma from India in April 1937, however, the basic quota of cotton piece-goods for India was reduced to 283 million yards, rising to a maximum of 358 million yards, leaving a margin of 42 million yards for Burma.

The negotiations between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for the conclusion of a new Trade Agreement in replacement of that entered into at Ottawa in 1932 were brought to a conclusion early in 1939, and the new Agreement specifically provided for a reduction of the basic rates of duties on United Kingdom cotton piece-goods as under :—

Printed goods ..	17½%	*ad valorem.*
Grey goods ..	15 %	*ad valorem* or As. 2-7½ ps. per lb., whichever is higher.
Others	15 %	

The basic rates were subject to a reduction of 2½ per cent. if imports from the United Kingdom in any year were less than 350 million yards and to an increase to the same extent in the event of United Kingdom imports exceeding 500 million yards. The new rates of duty came into force on April 1, 1939. In the year 1939-40, the European War affected imports from the United Kingdom, and as her sendings of piece-goods did not exceed 350 million yards, the duties on all classes of British piece-goods were reduced by 2½ per cent. with effect from April 17, 1940.

The following table shows at a glance the progress made by the Indian Cotton Mill Industry during the last forty years :—

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Progress of Cotton Mills in British India and Indian States since 1900.

Years ending 30th June.	Number of Mills.	Number of Spindles installed.	Number of Looms installed.	Average No. of Hands employed daily.	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed.	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1900	193	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,189	50,86,732	14,53,352
1901	193	50,06,936	41,180	1,72,883	47,31,090	13,51,740
1902	192	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,038
1903	192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	60,87,690	17,39,340
1904	191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
1905	197	51,63,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
1906	217	52,79,595	52,668	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
1907	224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
1908	241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,506
1909	259	60,53,231	76,898	2,36,924	73,81,500	21,09,000
1910	263	61,95,671	82,725	2,33,624	67,72,535	19,35,010
1911	263	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,649	66,70,531	19,05,866
1912	268	64,63,929	88,951	2,43,637	71,75,357	20,50,102
1913	272	65,96,862	94,136	2,53,786	73,36,056	20,96,016
1914	271	67,78,895	1,04,179	2,60,276	75,00,941	21,43,126
1915	272	68,48,744	1,08,009	2,65,346	73,59,212	21,02,632
1916	266	68,39,877	1,10,268	2,74,361	76,92,013	21,97,718
1917	263	67,38,697	1,14,621	2,76,771	76,93,574	21,98,164
1918	262	66,53,871	1,16,484	2,82,227	72,99,873	20,85,678
1919	258	66,89,680	1,18,221	2,93,227	71,54,805	20,44,230
1920	253	67,63,076	1,19,012	3,11,078	68,33,113	19,52,318
1921	257	68,70,804	1,27,783	3,32,179	74,20,805	21,20,230
1922	298	73,31,219	1,34,620	3,43,723	77,12,390	22,03,540
1923	336	79,27,938	1,44,794	3,47,380	75,30,943	21,51,698
1924	336	83,13,273	1,51,485	3,56,887	67,12,118	19,17,748
1925	337	85,10,633	1,54,292	3,67,877	77,92,085	22,26,310
1926	334	87,14,168	1,59,464	3,73,508	73,96,844	21,13,384
1927	336	87,02,760	1,61,952	3,83,623	84,60,942	24,17,412
1928	335	87,04,172	1,66,532	3,60,921	70,34,237	20,09,782
1929	344	89,07,064	1,74,992	3,46,925	75,64,081	21,61,166
1930	348	91,24,768	1,79,250	3,84,022	90,07,999	25,73,714
1931	339	93,11,953	1,82,429	3,95,475	92,16,116	26,33,176
1932	339	95,06,083	1,86,341	4,03,226	1,01,89,424	29,11,264
1933	344	95,80,658	1,89,040	4,00,005	99,30,053	28,37,158
1934	352	96,13,174	1,94,388	3,84,938	94,63,965	27,03,994
1935	365	96,85,175	1,98,867	4,14,884	1,09,31,949	31,23,418
1936	379	98,56,658	2,00,062	4,17,803	1,11,34,963	31,81,418
1937 ‡ ..	370	97,30,798	1,97,810	4,17,276	1,10,13,632	31,46,752
1938 ‡ ..	380	1,00,20,275	2,00,286	4,37,690	1,28,19,268	36,62,648
1939 ‡ ..	389	1,00,59,370	2,02,464	4,41,949	1,33,37,569	38,10,734
1940 ‡ ..	388	1,00,05,705	2,00,076	4,30,165	1,28,79,559	36,79,874

‡ Excludes Burma and Ceylon.

It may be mentioned here that there has latterly been much greater expansion of the Industry in the Indian States than in the British Indian Provinces owing to certain advantages possessed by the former, *e.g.*, lower taxation, less rigorous labour laws and other facilities granted by the State Governments.

The following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of various counts produced in Indian mills during the last five years :—

Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarn spun by Indian Mills according to counts.

	1935–36.	1936–37.	1937–38.	1938–39.	1939–40.
1s to 10s	110,713,899	111,692,937	114,200,042	136,570,938	123,063,838
11s to 20s	480,206,261	476,966,877	494,882,986	551,458,811	545,473,501
21s to 30s	287,744,760	268,678,211	302,870,270	341,309,542	310,806,947
31s to 40s	112,339,259	123,007,542	152,455,137	167,746,437	157,129,970
Above 40s	58,528,164	61,851,698	85,112,656	91,613,206	81,754,657
Wastes etc.	6,083,340	8,403,461	11,194,846	14,546,968	15,457,663
Grand Total ..	1,055,615,683	1,050,600,726	1,160,715,937	1,303,245,902	1,233,686,576

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Fine Count Yarn.—Substantial progress has been made in the last few years in the direction of spinning fine count yarn. Much however, remains to be accomplished; but the duty of one anna per pound which Indian mills have, now to pay for long staple cotton imported from abroad is a factor which is likely to hamper more rapid progress.

The statement below shows the total quantities of woven goods manufactured in Indian mills during the same years:—

	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
Grey & Bleached goods	3,190,647,592	3,337,129,086	3,086,318,074
Coloured Piece-goods	893,628,971	932,140,413	926,210,951
Grand Total ..	4,084,276,563	4,269,269,499	4,012,529,025

Here again, it may be pointed out that Indian mills are now turning out increasingly larger quantities of fine Dhoties, Cambrics and fine Longcloth on the lines recommended by the first Tariff Board (1927).

Textile Industry and the War.—After a continuous period of almost unrelieved gloom extending over a period of nearly two decades, culminating in measures being actively explored with a view to bringing about an organized curtailment of production throughout the country, the war in Europe which commenced in September 1939 opened up the prospect of a spell of comparative prosperity for the industry. Many of the Empire and neutral markets, which used to receive their supplies of textiles from the belligerent countries, were cut off from their previous sources of supply, with the result that these countries were increasingly forced to look to India for the satisfaction of their textile requirements. The war also made increased demands on the Indian industry for the clothing needs of the Defence Forces of the Empire and its Allies. Reference may, in this connection, be made to the deliberations of the Eastern Group Conference held in Delhi in October/November 1940, for the purpose of concerting measures for making the countries of the Eastern Group of the British Empire as far as possible self-supporting for war supply purposes; and to the outstanding position occupied by the Cotton Mill Industry of India for the satisfaction of the textile requirements not only of the defence services but also of the civil markets of the participating countries.

The table below sets out the exports of cotton twist and yarn from India to her chief export markets in the two immediate pre-war years and in the first year affected by the present conflict:—

Exports of Cotton Twist and Yarn from British India.

	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
To United Kingdom	1,030,011	182,238	2,660,462
Burma	8,869,524	12,442,644	15,236,664
Straits Settlements	3,706,368	5,537,768	3,189,755
Hongkong	7,301,822	8,168,448	5,265,902
Syria	3,047,338	3,400,400	2,213,400
Others	16,169,292	8,228,101	8,376,600
Grand Total ..	40,124,355	37,959,599	36,942,783

In relation to the world cotton textile industry, the Indian Industry ranks second from the point of view of the volume of cotton consumed, and fifth in point of spindles and looms installed. The position of the Mill Industry in the national economy of India will be evident from the fact that, at the present time, it consumes more than 50 per cent. of the total Indian cotton crop, directly gives employment to about 600,000 workers, and affords subsidiary employment to large numbers of persons who are engaged in various trades which directly depend for their existence upon the Cotton Mill Industry.

Hand Weaving Industry.—It has been estimated that there are about 2½ million hand-looms spread throughout the whole of the country, and that the number of dependents who rely in some measure upon this industry for their support is somewhere near ten millions, a number greatly in excess of that supported by any industry except agriculture. The annual production of cotton goods on handlooms is estimated at nearly 2,000 million yards. The economic position of the cottage handloom weaver in India has, for a number of years, been receiving the attention of the Government of India and Provincial Governments. For some years, financial assistance has been granted to Provincial Governments from central revenues for the purpose of improving the cottage industry's organisation and producing and marketing methods. Despite this assistance, the industry is reported to be in a depressed condition, and various suggestions have been made from time to time from various quarters to remedy the situation. All these proposals were carefully examined at a conference convened by the Central Government in December 1940, at which it was decided to set up a Fact-Finding Committee for the purpose of ascertaining complete factual data concerning the handloom weaving industry, as a preliminary to concerting measures for the purpose of assisting the cottage weaver.

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The Jute Industry.

Considering its present dimensions, the jute industry of Bengal is of very recent origin. The first jute mill in Bengal was started at Rishra in 1855, and the first power-loom was introduced in 1859. The original outturn was 8 tons per day. In 1909 it had grown to 2,500 tons per day, it is now about 5,500 tons a day of 10 working hours, and it shows every indication of growing and expanding year by year. Another interesting thing about the jute industry of Bengal is that, although it is practically a monopoly of Scotsmen from Dundee, the industry itself owes its inception to an Englishman. The founder of the industry was George Acland, an Englishman, who began life as a midshipman in the navy, and was for some years in the East India Marine Service. He quitted this service while still a young man, and engaged in commercial pursuits on Ceylon, where he was successful. Later on he turned his attention to Bengal, and arriving in Calcutta about 1853 he got into touch with the management of the paper works, then at Serampore, where experiments were being tried with country grasses and fibre plants to improve the quality or cheapen the manufacture of paper. This seems to have suggested to Acland the manufacture of rhea, and in 1854 he proceeded to England, with a view to obtaining machinery and capital in order to manufacture goods from that material. During this trip he visited Dundee, and while there Mr. John Kerr, of Douglas Foundry, suggested to him the importing of machinery into Bengal "where the jute comes from and spin it there." This suggestion bore fruit, for shortly afterwards Acland placed orders with Kerr for a few systems of preparing and spinning machinery, and returned to India the same year accompanied by his two sons and a few Dundee mechanics who were to assist him in erecting and operating the first jute mill in Bengal. This, as has been stated, was at Rishra, the site of the present Wellington mills, near Serampore, and here, in 1855, the first machine spun jute yarns were made. As not infrequently happens the pioneer got very little out of his venture. After several ups and downs the Acland interest in the Rishra mill ceased in 1867, and the company which Acland had formed in 1854 was wound up in 1868.

Power-looms.—The pioneer's example was followed by Mr. George Henderson of that silk firm, and in 1859 the Borneo Jute Co. was launched under his auspices. To this company is due the credit of introducing the power-loom for jute cloth. Unhampered by the financial difficulties which had burdened the Aclands, the Borneo Jute Co. made rapid progress, doubling their works in 1864, and clearing their capital twice over. In 1872 the mills were turned into a limited liability company, the present "Barnagore Jute Factory Co., Ltd." Four other mills followed in succession—Gouripore, Serajgunge, and India Jute Mills.

"From 1868 to 1873," writes Mr. David Wallace in "The Romance of Jute," "the five mills excepting the Rishra mill simply coined money and brought the total of their looms up to 1,250." To illustrate the prosperity of the industry at this period we may take the dividends paid by the Barnagore Company. On the working of their first half year, a 15 per cent. interim dividend was declared, which seemed to justify the enormous capital at which the company was taken over from the Borneo Company, and shares touched 68 per cent. premium. The dividend for the first year, ending August 1873, was 25 per cent., for 1874, 20 per cent., and for 1875, 15 per cent. Then came a change. The investing public had forgotten the effect of the Port Canning bubble, and the condition of the jute industry in 1872-73 seeming to offer a better return than coal or tea, both of which had just enjoyed a boom, it was only necessary to issue a prospectus of a jute mill to have all the shares snapped up in the course of an afternoon.

In 1872–73 three new companies were floated locally—the Fort Gloster, Budge and Sibpore, and two Home companies, the Champdany and Samnugger, all of which commenced operations in 1874. In 1874–5 eight other mills were launched—the Howrah, Oriental (now Union), Asiatic (now Soorah), Clive, Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. (now the Belliaghatta-Barnagore branch mill), Rustomjee (now the Central), Ganges (registered in England), and Hastings, owned by Messrs. Birkmyre Bros., of Greenock fame—in all thirteen new companies, coming on all of a heap and swelling the total looms from 1,250 up to 3,500. This was too much of a strain for the new industry, and for the next ten years all the mills had a severe struggle. The older ones all survived the ordeal, but four of the new concerns—the Oriental, the Asiatic, the Bengal Pressing and Manufacturing Co. and the Rustomjee—became moribund, to appear again later on under new names and management. Fort Gloster also suffered badly.

Between 1875 and 1882 only one new mill was put up. This was Kamarhatty, promoted by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., which came into being in 1877, as the result of Dr. Barry's visit to Calcutta in 1876, when he transferred the agency of the Gouripore Co. from Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co. to his own firm. This mill together with additions made by some of the other mills, brought the total looms up to 5,150 in 1882. By the end of 1885 the total was further augmented by the Hooghly, Titaghur, Victoria and Kanknarrah mills, bringing the number of looms at work up to 6,700. From this period on to 1894 no new mills came into existence except the Calcutta Twist Mill, with 2,460 spindles, since merged into the Wellington branch of the Champdany Co. Between 1896 and 1900 the following new mills were started:—The Gordon Twist Mill with 1,800 spindles (now acquired by Anglo-India), Khardah, Gondolpara (French owned), Alliance, Arathoon, Anglo-India, Standard, National, Delta (which absorbed the Serajgunge), and the Kinnison. A lull of four years witnessed large extensions to the existing mills, after which came the following series of new mills, besides further heavy extensions.—Dalhousie, Alexandra, Naihati, Lawrence, Reliance, Belvedere, Auckland, Kelvin and Northbrook. The last decade has seen the construction of Hukumchand, Birla, Shree Hanuman, Gagalbhai, Premchand and Agarpara Mills, which—with the exception of the last-named—are under Indian ownership.

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Progress of the Industry.

The record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress. The following statement shows the number of Mills, capital invested, number of looms and spindles employed in the industry in the various Provinces from 1928-29 to 1937-38 :—

Province.	No. of Mills.	Authorised Capital Rs., £, and $	Paid-up Capital Rs., £, and $	Number of Looms.	Number of Spindles.
Bihar	3	Rs. 62,00,000‡	Rs. 39,00,000‡	879	18,080
Bengal..	96(*b*)	23,38,42,000(*a*) £3,175,000 $3,750,000	19,36,51,140(*a*) £2,525,000 $2,750,000	64,124	1,278,866
Madras	2	15,05,000(*d*)	15,05,000(*d*)	805	21,664
United Provinces	3	68,00,000	33,49,500	787	17,728
Central Provinces and Berar (*c*)	1	5,00,000	5,00,000	110	1,620
Total, 1937-38	105	24,88,47,000 £3,175,000 $3,750,000	20,29,05,640 £2,525,000 $3,750,000	66,705	1,337,958
Totals 1936-37	104	24,42,47,000 £3,175,000	20,21,52,480 £2,525,000	65,273	1,300,077
1935-36	104	24,11,47,000 £3,175,000	19,97,07,038 £2,525,000	63,724	1,279,460
1934-35	100	23,05,67,000 £3,175,000	19,67,69,738 £2,525,000	61,387	1,221,786
1933-34	99	23,70,67,000 £3,175,000	19,56,54,808 £2,525,000	59,501	1,194,405
1932-33	99	23,70,67,000 £3,175,000	19,72,05,145 £2,525,000	60,506	1,202,183
1931-32	103	23,60,67,000 £3,175,000 $12,000,000	19,76,49,386 £2,525,000 $12,000,000	61,426	1,220,586
1930-31	100	23,60,67,000 £3,175,000 $12,000,000	19,61,74,249 £2,525,000 $12,000,000	61,834	1,224,982
1929-30	98	21,86,67,000 £3,175,000 $12,000,000	18,71,65,615 £2,525,000 $12,000,000	53,900	1,140,435
1928-29	95	21,26,67,000 £3,175,000 $12,000,000	18,19,40,365 £2,525,000 $12,000,000	52,409	1,108,147

‡ Capital of one mill not stated.

(*a*) Capital of two mills not stated.

(*b*) Includes one mill in French Settlements.

(*c*) The mill is situated in Raigarh State.

(*d*) Capital of one mill not stated as it has other branches of business for which capital cannot be distinguished.

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Jute and Jute Manufactures.—(Rs. 68,42 Lakhs.)—The total exports of raw and manufactured jute during the year 1939-40 amounted to 1,651,000 tons as compared with 1,647,000 tons in 1938-39, showing an increase of 4,000 tons or 0·2 per cent. There was, however, a greater increase in the value of these shipments which advanced from R .39,66 lakhs to Rs.68,42 lakhs or by 73 per cent. It may be noted that the prices of jute and jute manufactures during 1939-40, particularly in the latter half of the year, were much higher than in the preceding year. The following table shows the exports of raw jute and manufactured goods during the past five years :—

——	Exports of raw jute.	Exports of sacking bags and cloth.	Exports of hessian bags and cloth.
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
1935-36 ..	771	438	354
1936-37 ..	821	519	488
1937-38 ..	747	523	478
1938-39 ..	690	488	450
1939-40 ..	568	510	546

Exports of raw jute declined in quantity from 690,000 tons in 1938-39 to 568,000 tons in 1939-40, or a decrease of 18 per cent., while the value advanced from Rs.13,40 lakhs to Rs.19,73 lakhs, showing a rise of 47 per cent. The United Kingdom and France increased their purchases from 181,000 tons and 76,000 tons to 194,000 tons and 85,000 tons, respectively. Most of the other principal European countries reduced their takings in 1939-40. Exports to Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy fell from 132,000 tons, 51,000 tons, 13,000 tons and 46,000 tons to 35,000 tons, 33,000 tons, 7,000 tons and 28,000 tons, respectively; while the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia were practically out of the market in 1939-40, their respective purchases in the preceding year being 19,000 tons and 21,000 tons. Shipments to Spain and Sweden, however, rose from 11,000 tons and 7,000 tons to 16,000 tons and 8,000 tons, respectively. There were also increased shipments to the American countries. The United States of America took 51,000 tons as against 31,000 tons; the Argentine Republic, 16,000 tons as against 10,000 tons and Brazil, 34,000 tons as against 25,000 tons in 1938-39. Exports to Japan declined from 15,000 tons to 14,000 tons, while those to China and Australia rose by 2,000 tons and 1,000 tons to 8,000 tons and 3,000 tons respectively. Manchuria, which was responsible for 13,000 tons in 1938-39, took only 1,000 tons in the year under review.

As might be expected from the withdrawal of restrictions on mill production coupled with war demand for sand bags, the consumption of raw jute in Indian mills recorded an improvement in 1939-40 as compared with the preceding season. The following table shows the exports and Indian consumption of raw jute during the last five seasons, July to June :—

——	Exports of raw jute.	Consumption in India*	Excess of consumption over exports (%).
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	
1935-36 ..	740	895	+21
1936-37 ..	872	1,082	+24
1937-38 ..	666	1,194	+79
1938-39 ..	693	1,112	+60
1939-40 ..	528	1,274	+141

* Figures refer to mills in the membership of the Indin Jute Mills Association.

Exports of jute bags and cloth in the past three years were as under :—

——	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40.
Bags (in millions)	612	598	1,210
Cloth (in million yards)	1,643	1,550	1,560

The number of gunny bags shipped more than double in 1939-40 and totalled 1,210 million as compared with 598 million in the preceding year. The value also showed a similar rise and amounted to Rs.25,44 lakhs as against Rs.12,46 lakhs in 1938-39. Of the exports in 1939-40, sacking bags accounted for 465 million valued at Rs. 16,77 lakhs and hessian gunny bags, 746 million valued at Rs. 8,66 lakhs. The United Kingdom always the principal purchaser of gunny bags, multiplied its takings nearly tenfold to the colossal figure of 685 million (more than the usual total exports to all countries combined) owing to the war demand for sand bags. Exports to other European countries taken together totalled 21 million in number as compared with 36 million in 1938-39. Next to the United Kingdom, the largest single purchaser of Indian gunny bags was Australia which took 71 million bags in 1939-40 as against 66 million in the preceding year. Burma came next with 52 million as compared with 62 million in 1938-39. Java, Thailand and Indo-China increased their takings from 23 million bags each to 30 million, 25 million and 26 million, respectively. The Straits Settlements required 11 million bags in 1939-40, or 5 million bags more than in the preceding year. Exports to the African territories were also higher than in 1938-39. The Union of South Africa took 38 million bags as against 28 million in 1938-39; Egypt 29 million bags as against 22 million; the Portuguese East Africa 20 million as against 16 million, and the West African territories, *e.g.*, Nigeria, Gold Coast, etc., taken together, required 21 million bags as against 13 million in the preceding year. Exports to the United States of America rose from 11 million bags to 12 million bags. There were also increased shipments to the West Indies, including Cuba, Peru, New Zealand and Hawaii, while those to Chile recorded a decline. Exports to the Argentine Republic remained fairly steady at 2 million bags.

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The total exports of gunny cloth rose from 1,550 million yards valued at Rs. 13,34 lakhs in 1938-39 to 1,560 million yards valued at Rs. 22,40 lakhs, of which hessian gunny cloth represented 1,515 million yards valued at Rs. 21,53 lakhs as compared with 1,507 million yards valued at Rs. 12,83 lakhs in the preceding year. As usual, the United States of America was the best customer of gunny cloth but, owing to higher prices, she had to curtail her purchases from 841 million yards in 1938-39 to 764 million yards in 1939-40. Exports to the Argentine Republic also declined from 291 million yards to 217 million yards. There were, however, increased shipments to the United Kingdom and Canada which amounted to 260 million yards and 134 million yards as against 171 million yards and 89 million yards, respectively, in 1938-39. Australia took 41 million yards against 31 million yards; the Union of South Africa, 19 million yards against 10 million yards; Egypt, 16 million yards against 9 million yards and Uruguay, 14 million yards against 6 million yards in the preceding year. Exports to Eire, the Straits Settlements and New Zealand also recorded increases, while those to Norway and Turkey showed decreases. Table No. 32, appended to this Review, shows the details of exports of jute bags and cloths to which a reference may be made.

The Indian Jute Mills Association now one of the most important, if not the most important, of the bodies affiliated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was started under the following circumstances:—In 1886 the existing mills, finding that, in spite of the constant opening up of new marks, working results were not favourable, came to an agreement, with the late S. E. J. Clarke, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce as trustee, to work short time. The only mills which stood out of this arrangement were the Hooghly and Serajgunge. The first agreement, for six months dating from 15th February 1886, was subsequently renewed at intervals without a break for five years up to February 15, 1891. The state of the market at the time of the renewals dictated the extent of the short time, which varied throughout the five years between 4 days a week, 9 days a fortnight and 5 days a week. Besides short time, 10 per cent. of the sacking looms were shut down for a short period in 1290. An important feature of this agreement was a mutual undertaking by the parties not to increase their spinning power during the currency of the agreement, only a few exceptions being made in the case of a few incomplete new mills.

Working days.—With the introduction of the electric light into the mills in 1896, the working day was increased to 15 hours, Saturdays included, which involved an additional amount of cleaning and repairing work on Sundays. In order to minimise this Sunday work and give them a free Sunday, an agitation was got up in 1897 by the Mill European assistants to have the engines stopped at 2 or 3 p.m. on Saturdays. The local Government took the matter up, but their action went no further than applying moral suasion backed by a somewhat half-hearted threat. The Mill Association held meetings to consider the question and the members were practically agreed as to the utility of early closing on Saturdays, but, *more suo*, could not trust themselves to carry it out without legislation. Unfortunately the Government of India refused to sanction the passing of a Resolution by the provincial Government under the Factory Act and the matter was dropped. It is about 20 years now that the Jute Mills Association in despair brought out an American business expert, Mr. J. H. Parks, to advise them on the possibility of forming a jute trust with a view to exercising some control over the production and price of jute. Mr. Parks came, and wrote a report which the Association promptly pigeon-holed because the slump was over and the demand was so prodigious that there was no need to worry about the price of jute.

The working agreements referred to above have been followed by others, differing in points of detail, but with the same object in view namely the restriction of production. By an agreement operating from October 1931 the mills in the membership of the Association, comprising some 95 per cent. of the trade, worked during 1932, 1933 and the greater part of 1934 for 40 hours per week, with 15 per cent. of the total complement of looms sealed; and the agreement incorporated a clause which provided that the mills would not instal any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement. The agreement also provided machinery whereby production could be gradually increased by reducing the percentage of looms required to be kept sealed. The process of increasing production in this way was begun on 1st November 1934, when 2½ per cent. of the total complement of looms were unsealed, and was continued throughout 1935, a further 2½ per cent. of looms being unsealed on 1st May 1935, 2½ per cent. on 5th August and 2½ per cent. on 11th November. The remaining 5 per cent. of looms were unsealed on the 17th February 1936. Throughout this time the mills, with five exceptions, continued to restrict their working hours to 40 per week. The five exceptions, namely, Premchand, Craig, Waverley, Megna and Nuddea had, by the terms of the agreement, been granted the privilege of working 54 hours per week with a full complement of machinery and all five worked in accordance with the special terms allowed to them. This working agreement between the Association mills, however, in accordance with the requisite notice given in December 1935, terminated on the 31st March 1936 and was superseded by an agreement, operating from the 1st April 1936, under which the mills were permitted to work up to but not exceeding 54 hours per week on single shift, with no night work. As in the old agreement, this new agreement incorporated a clause which restricted the mills from installing any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement.

Under this agreement the mills' working hours were increased by successive stages until with effect from the beginning of August 1936 all mills in the membership of the Association were working 54 hours per week on single shift. With effect from the 1st March 1937, however, the agreement was suspended indefinitely and

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mills were at liberty to work whatever hours and install, whatever machinery they desired; in 1938 the position was reviewed and a new short time working agreement was proposed to take effect from the 15th March 1939, whereby member mills agreed to hours of work which would not be less than 40 nor greater than 54 per week. A supplementary agreement was entered into with effect from the 31st July 1939, by which the mills worked 45 hours per week with 20% Hessian and 7½% Sacking looms sealed. This was the position at the outbreak of the present war, after which large government orders for sandbags and a heavy overseas demand necessitated increased production; the restriction on working hours was withdrawn and all mills went into full production at 60 hours per week. This was an emergency arrangement that came into effect from about the middle of November 1939 to cope with the British Government orders, for which provisions in the Factories Act regarding working hours had to be relaxed. After a few months however, it was realised that as a result of the small offtake of sand bags and difficulties in obtaining shipping facilities, the mills were producing more goods than there was demand for. To meet this situation the working hours of the mills were reduced to 54 per week from the 8th April 1940. This arrangement continued up to August, but the mounting of stocks made it clear that this could not continue after the sand bag orders were completed. From 19th August 1940, mill working hours were further curtailed to 45 per week. This too did not have the desired effect on the stock position and the Indian Jute Mills Association decided to close their mills for one week in each month from September 1940 up to the end of the year.

In addition to the above working agreements which applied only to the mills in the membership of the Association, an agreement was entered into, with effect from 1st August 1932, with the five principal mills outside the Association, namely, Adamjee, Agarpara, Gagalbhai, Ludlow and Shree Hanuman, whereby these mills undertook to restrict their working hours to 54 per week up to 30 June 1933. With certain modifications this agreement was extended and became a continuing agreement subject to six months' notice of termination being given by either party, which notice of termination could not be given before 1st July 1934. On the 30th September 1935 the Association gave the required notice and the agreement terminated on the 31st March 1936.

Indian Central Jute Committee.—A Central Jute Committee has been constituted by the Government of India with 26 members. Representation has been found in the Committee for trade and agricultural interests and for the Provincial Governments most concerned, namely, Bengal, Bihar and Assam.

The formation of the Committee is the result of a recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, which suggested that there should be a committee on the lines of the Indian Central Cotton Committee to watch over the interests of all branches of the jute trade from the field to the factory.

The functions of the Committee include agricultural, technological and economic research, the improvement of crop forecasting, of production, of testing, and of distribution of improved seed; enquiries and recommendations relating to banking and transport facilities and transport routes; improvement of marketing in the interests of the jute industry: and collection and distribution of all relevant information on Jute.

The Committee will also advise the Local Governments concerned on any points within its prescribed functions which may be referred to it.

The Offices of the Committee are situated at 4, Hastings Street, Calcutta. *President (Ex-officio)*: P. M. Khareghat, C.I.E., I.C.S., (Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research); *Secretary*: D. L. Muzumdar, M.A. (Cal.), B.A. (Cantab), I.C.S.

Agricultural Research.—The Agricultural Research Laboratories have been built on the Manipur Farm of the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, at Dacca, and have been in full working order since June 1939. The staff there have completed a survey of previous work on jute in the agricultural field and have made satisfactory progress with their research programme. An important part of this work is the study of fungal and insect pests, including the comparative resistance of various strains of jute and the effect of various manurial treatment on resistance.

The analysis of retting water from various districts is also in progress with the object of ascertaining which types of water yield the best results. A microscopic study of the formation of the fibre, its structure and development, stage by stage, has also been carried out.

Technological Research.—The Technological Research Laboratories at Tollygunge have made considerable progress with spinning tests under standard conditions of temperature and humidity and when sufficient data have been collected, it will be possible to judge very accurately the value of the fibre and its suitability for use in various types of yarn. A study is being made of the various measurable chemical and physical characters of the fibre and their relation to spinning quality, which will lead towards the establishment of scientific methods of grading.

In co-operation with the Indian Jute Mills Association experiments have been made to find out the moisture content of various types of jute in equilibrium with atmospheres of various relative humidities. The result of this combined effort will, it is hoped, give the information required for specifying acceptable standard figures for moisture regain.

Estimates are consideration for the necessary extra equipment and accommodation to carry out experiments on the spinning of fine jute yarns and yarns of jute blended with other fibres, such as flax, and also on weaving, in the hope of discovering new and extended uses for jute goods.

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The programme of work to be carried out in the laboratories includes examination of typical samples representing the various physical and chemical characters and trade classifications. In the spinning laboratories an attempt will be made in the beginning to determine the minimum size of sample which will give reliable information regarding spinning behaviour and yarn quality. It is also proposed to have an investigation at an early date of the influence of certain valuable factors (machine speeds, etc.), on yarn quality in order that the degrees of control necessary in the various operations of a standard process may be determined. When this has been done, a standard process suitable for comparing the quality of small samples of fibre will be available, and it will be possible to proceed with the work of correlating spinning quality with measurable characters and the testing of new strains, etc.

One of the main functions of the technological research scheme is the testing of strains of jute produced by the agricultural research staff of the Committee and samples received from other sources.

Marketing and Transport.—The Committee's marketing section has collected extensive information regarding the marketing and transport of jute. The first report has been published and well received, the second has been completed and awaits publication. The latter, like the first, will prove interesting and instructive reading.

Jute Forecast.—Work on the Jute census is well advanced. The results of the random sampling survey of eight districts in Bengal planned for the 1940 crop have been satisfactory, and most of the information necessary for the carrying out of a full provincial survey on the 1941 crop has been obtained. A yearly survey on these lines may be contemplated with the hope that it will provide much more accurate estimates of the crop than the present official forecasts.

Economic Research and Publicity.—The Indian Central Jute Committee has concluded an arrangement by which the newly appointed Indian Trade Commissioner to the United States of America supplies the Committee with periodical reports on all points bearing on the consumption of jute and jute goods in the North American Continent. Similar arrangements, when the war situation improves, are likely to be made to obtain information from Europe, South Africa, Australia, and the Far East. A correspondent has already been appointed in the Argentine for this purpose.

The purpose of the Committee's scheme for the collection and distribution of statistics and information regarding jute is to collect and make available to the various interests concerned as much reliable information as possible on the production and consumption of jute and its products.

A bulletin, the annual subscription of which is Rs. 5, or 8s. (postage extra), is published monthly containing figures on the production, consumption, prices, stocks, imports and exports of jute and jute manufactures, and also information regarding the prices and utilisation of jute substitutes. It also includes items relating to export and import restrictions imposed on various countries and other information regarding the economics of jute and its competitors, as well as general information of interest to the trade. The Committee also disseminate information to the grower to assist him towards improved methods of growing and retting, and getting better prices for his crop.

Indian Iron and Steel Industry.

Less than thirty years ago the iron and steel industry on a modern scale was non-existent in India. To-day India has practically reached self-sufficiency in the more widely used forms of steel. It is now a vital, national, basic and defence industry. The last war proved its usefulness; the present war has confirmed its indispensability.

History of Iron and Steel in India.—India has known iron and its uses since some four to five thousand years before the Christian era. In 1836 Josiah Heath stated that India's claim to the discovery and uses of this metal was beyond doubt. The famous 'Iron Pillar' of India, well known to all visitors to Delhi, is estimated to be about 1,500 years old. Considerable skill must have been exercised in welding and shaping this Pillar which is over 23 ft. in length, weighs approximately 6 tons and varies from 12¼ to 16¼ inches in diameter.

The manufacture of steel has been known in India for over 1,000 years. Damascene or Wootz sword or dagger blades of genuine Indian manufacture can still be obtained in Northern India. These weapons or the metal from which they were produced were obtained by Persian traders centuries ago and exported to and via Damascus. It happened, however, that the Indian steel makers never overcame certain difficulties and did not progress with the times.

The first recorded efforts to found an iron and steel industry on modern lines were those of Mottee and Farquhar in 1779. In 1825 Josiah Heath of the Indian Civil Service, Madras, resigned his appointment in order to establish an iron and steel works in that province. The charcoal furnaces installed by him at Porto Novo resulted in complete failure owing to financial difficulties and lack of practical experience, and the East India Company, who acquired his derelict works and formed a new Company in 1853, did not achieve any commercial success and ceased operations in 1874.

The next undertaking was started by Messrs. Jessop & Co. which finally resulted in the erection of the Barakar Iron Co. at Kulti in 1875. After passing through several vicissitudes, it passed

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into the hands of the Barakar Iron & Steel Co. in 1887. In 1889, the plant was modernized and it became known as the Bengal Iron & Steel Co. A steel plant started in 1905 closed within a year as the orders received could not be supplied at economic rates. Since 1919, this company has been known as the Bengal Iron Co.

The credit for the first successful attempt to manufacture steel in India on a commercial scale goes to The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., and it is to the genius, perseverance and foresight of Jamshedji Tata, the great pioneer of India industry, and his sons, that The Tata Iron and Steel Co. owes its origin and development. It owns valuable iron ore concessions, manganese ore deposits, limestone, dolomite, coal, magnesite and chromite, scattered over India.

Other important steel companies were subsequently started in Bengal and Bhadravati in Mysore. The first production of pig iron was made in 1811, and of steel in 1912. There has been continuous development and The Tata Company now produces more iron and steel than any single firm in the British Commonwealth.

Owing to the restrictions imposed by Government, it is not possible to give particulars about the plant at the various steel works, their capacity, the output of the different kinds of steel, or any other detail as those would be of use to the enemy.

Raw Materials.—Of the raw materials required by the iron and steel industry, the three most important are iron ore, coking coal and limestone and dolomite for fluxing purposes.

Iron Ore.—On account of the high ash of Indian metallurgical coke, it is usual in estimating the Indian iron ore reserves to accept only ores with an iron content of 60% and above. Ores below this iron content are used only in very small quantities in Indian blast furnaces. Large deposits of high grade ores are limited to a few areas of which only three field-require special mention :

(*i*) *Mysore.* There are big deposits of quartz —magnetite ore in Mysore but they are of low-grade and would require concentration before using them. The ores used in the Bhadravati Iron Works can be compared to Singhbhum ores containing about 60% Fe. and the quantity available may be put at 30 million tons.

(*ii*) *Goa.* Large quantities of ores are available near Goa. Though the grade is good, the ores are soft and require either sintering or briquetting and bagging before despatch.

(*iii*) *Singhbhum and Orissa.* In what is known as the Singhbhum Iron Belt, consisting of the Singhbhum District, in which the Tata Iron & Steel Company's Steel Works are situated, and the neighbouring Orissa Feudatory States, there exists some of the richest iron ore deposits in the world. The iron ore content is nearly 60%, and these deposits are estimated to contain about 3,000 million tons, which are sufficient for the iron and steel requirements of India for nearly 1,000 years. In other parts of the world equally rich iron ore may be found but it cannot always be landed at the iron works at anything alike the same cost. The advantage India possesses in the shape of iron ore is, therefore, very great.

Coal.—Nature has not been so bountiful to India in respect of its coal resources. The most important coal measures in India are (*i*) the Gondwana (Permian) coalfields of the Peninsula, such as Raniganj, Jharia, etc., and (*ii*) the Tertiary coalfields of Assam, the Punjab and Baluchistan. Taking only seams with a thickness of more than 4 feet and ash content below 20% and those occurring within a depth of 2,000 feet only, the Indian coal resources have been estimated to be of the order of 24,000 million tons. Out of this, good quality coal, with less than 18 per cent. ash content, is estimated to amount to only 6,000 million tons and coal capable of yielding coke of metallurgical quality to only about 1,400 million tons, which is found in the Gondwana (Permian) coal fields of the Damodar basin.

More than 1,000 million tons of strongly coking coal with less than 8% ash, but high in sulphur, occur in the Tertiary coalfields of Assam, but these are not at present considered useful for metallurgical purposes.

The manufacturers of hard coke in India rely on the Jharia coalfields to an overwhelming extent to meet their requirements. With the present wasteful means of extracting coal and the use of metallurgical coal for non-metallurgical purposes, some experts consider that the coking coal resources of the Jharia field will not last for more than 30 years. The Indian Coal Mining Committee reported in 1937 that these reserves would last for about 57 years.

If the Government and the coal industry co-operate and adopt adequate measures for improved methods of mining coal and conserving and economising the use of metallurgical quality coal, the life of these reserves will be extended beyond the gloomy prognostications referred to above.

In addition, it might become possible in the future, as the result of technical research, for the iron and steel industry to use coals not regarded as coking coals at present, by blending them with strong coking coals.

While the reserves of coking coal in India are not adequate for melting the huge quantity of iron ore available, frequent repetition of this statement has produced an impression abroad that adequate raw materials are not available in India for a large scale iron and steel industry, which is entirely a mistaken view. The metallurgical industry has taken its own precautions to prevent the speedy exhaustion of its coking coal reserves. It is unfortunate that so much of India's best coking coal is still being used for steam raising purposes but we can confidently hope that this practice will tend to diminish in the near future.

The coal fields and the iron ore deposits are situated within a short distance of one another and there are ample supplies of limestone and dolomite within a reasonable distance of other raw materials.

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Importance of the Industry in the National Economy.—The total capital invested in the iron and steel industry in India is estimated to be about Rs. 25 crores. Roughly 150,000 men and women are employed directly and indirectly in the Indian iron and steel industry, the re-rolling mills and the auxiliary enterprises. Including their dependents, the total number of people dependent on the industry in India is about 600,000. The industry is contributing to the Government and the public revenues between Rs. 6 to 7 crores per annum by way of excise and customs duties, income and super taxes.

Development.—The last decade has seen a great expansion of the iron and steel industry in India accompanied by improvement in the various processes and the application of scientific methods of control. The successful development on a commercial scale of the rapid dephosphorising process and the making of acid steel out of Indian basic pig iron, for both of which full credit is due to the Tata Iron & Steel Company Ltd., may be regarded as the most important advance in steel making practice that the young Indian steel industry has made. It is likely to have far reaching effects on the establishment of several new industries in India such as locomotive manufacture, and the manufacture of railway wheels, tyres and axles for which acid steel is specified. The development and manufacture of a low alloy high tensile steel containing copper and chromium known as Tiscrom is another instance. The steel is being employed for the construction of the New Howrah Bridge.

Besides metallurgical research, fuel research, chemical research and research in refractories are being pursued in India.

The Paper Making Industry.

Paper making in India is of some antiquity. The manufacture by hand had been practised from quite early times. The first paper-making machine in India was erected and operated by a famous missionary, Dr. William Carey, over a century ago at Serampore on the Hooghly River near Calcutta, but the establishment of paper making as a modern industry may be said to date from 1867. In that year the Royal Paper mill was established at Bally, only a few miles away, using in the first instance Dr. Carey's original plant and machinery. About 15 years later the Upper India Couper Paper Mill at Lucknow and the Titaghur Paper Mills at Titaghur, near Calcutta, were started. Other mills at Raneegunge and Kankinara, in Bengal and other Provinces soon followed. Production began to increase, so that by about 1900 the total made annually in India amounted to approximately 20,000 tons.

To-day the quality of paper produced by Indian mills is accepted as equal to that of most imported paper of the same class, and the range of qualities has been extended to include coloured banks and bonds, tub-sized rag papers, embossed covers and writings, supercalendered tinted printings, and imitation art and kraft.

Raw Materials.—In its early days the Indian industry considered the manufacture of high class white paper rather beyond its capacity, and this was to some extent due to its dependence upon rags and waste paper for its raw material. But this crude practice was soon to change. Routledge in 1860 proved the virtues of esparto—a semi-tropical grass—and in 1875 and 1879 reported upon the possibilities of Indian bamboo which served to draw attention to other Indian fibres. There are only incomplete records of the early experiments with Indian fibres, but it is known that two mills made use of Mooni (*Saccharum Moonja*) and Sabai (*Ischaemum Angustifolium*) in their first years. Mooni seems to have held the field in the beginning, for it made a very good paper. Sabai, however, presented less difficulty as regards treatment, and, therefore, soon came into universal favour among Indian mills. Having found in Mooni and Sabai ample resources of plant fibre it was perhaps natural that the Indian mills then in operation should at that time have made no effort to follow up Routledge's researches in bamboo—a much more difficult problem. Possibly India might have come to the front as one of the world's most important producers of pulp and paper. What actually happened was that the industry based on Sabai grass, while relatively still in its infancy, was almost put out of business by the competition of wood pulp. Nevertheless in bamboo it later found a new raw material of great value.

The Bamboo Paper Industry (Protection) Act of 1925 not only gave Indian mills an opportunity of repairing the damage to their plant and machinery caused by the incessant and intensive work required by India's war demands, and of overcoming the difficulties of getting stores and machinery replacements, but also encouraged and enabled them to develop bamboo pulp as their main fibre. The protective tariff on paper was renewed by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Tariff Board in 1932, and imported wood-pulp was also made subject to a duty of Rs. 45, or approximately £3 a ton. This pulp duty naturally had the direct effect of preventing the establishment of new paper mills designed to work only on imported wood-pulp. The mills, therefore, immediately began to develop and increase the production of bamboo pulp, which had already been proved to be eminently suitable for all the usual classes of fine writing and printing papers, banks, ledgers, &c. Sabai grass, which is the Indian equivalent of esparto, having its own special characteristics, is also used by some of the mills, but bamboo pulp is now the main material. Incidentally the manufacture of pulp from bamboo is at present practically exclusive to India.

The protective tariff attracted others to a profitable field of industry, and there are at present 13 paper mills operating 28 machines with a total production of nearly 85,000 tons.

Experimental work.—For many years the paper pulp section of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun has been carrying out experimental work in connection with the development of new fibres for paper-making,

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and it has been reported that considerable success has been obtained in making kraft paper from bamboo pulp. Two paper Mills in India have been successfully manufacturing, for over a year, kraft papers from bamboo.

Newsprint.—The whole of India's newsprint requirements (nearly 45,000 tons yearly) is imported, it being not possible so far to produce it in the country on an economical basis owing to the lack of the necessary raw materials. Recent enquiries show that the Kashmir and Tehri-Garhwal States can supply fir and spruce in quantities sufficient for the establishment of a newsprint mill in each of the two states. The two species of woods are well known raw materials for the production of mechanical pulp for use in newsprint manufacture and the suitability of both the species from the two States has recently been tested at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Enquiries are in progress in connection with the maturing of projects for the manufacture of newsprint from the two species of woods available in the two states. The abnormal rise in the costs of machinery and the difficulties of importing these from abroad, however, appear to be serious handicaps in the early materialisation of the projects.

The Institute has also been investigating the possibility of finding a substitute for the 50,000 odd tons of "overissued" newspapers imported from abroad for use as wrapping paper for articles in the bazar, and even here it has so far been difficult to produce at a cost relatively near that of the latter.

Experiments have been carried out at the Forest Research Institute on the production of wrapping papers from *ulla* grass (*Anthistiria gigantea*). This grass is available in large quantities in the United Provinces. The quality of the *ulla* grass wrapping papers, produced at the Institute, was far superior to that of the "overissued" newspapers and of the brown wrappings, made in India or imported from abroad. The difficulties of importing machinery from abroad at prices which the industry can bear have, however, stood in the way of the materialisation of any project for the manufacture in the United Provinces of wrapping papers from *ulla* grass.

The industry has made such headway in recent years that the outbreak of the present war found it ready to take up the vastly increased demand for Indian paper brought about by the difficulty of importing from abroad. At the present time imports of fine papers have practically stopped and Indian mills are working to full capacity. The emergency has undoubtedly given the newer mills an excellent opportunity of establishing themselves.

The full effects of the war on Indian conditions and particularly on production have not yet been felt, because the outbreak of hostilities found most of the mills carrying large stocks which provided an alternative supply of paper to consumers who found themselves cut off from the sources from which they usually obtained their requirements. These stocks have, however, been worked off by now. Consumption has not only increased but it shows in addition a tendency to concentrate on more expensive kinds of paper, because those who formerly relied on cheap qualities of paper containing mechanical pulp, finding themselves unable to obtain supplies at a reasonable price, are using instead paper of the type manufactured by the Indian mills. A recent trade forecast says there is thus likely to be a real shortage of paper in India, but the situation will not be so serious as in markets where mills for pulp and paper production do not exist.

Possibilities of Export.—The disabilities of the war are not entirely without their compensations, however. The Indian paper making industry has begun to think of the possibilities of the export trade, which now holds out opportunities that may not recur when peace returns. The chastening experiences of the past in the domestic market warns the industry against attempting an extravagant export programme which it will be beyond its capacity to sustain in more normal times; nevertheless, there is no reason why a footing should not be obtained in the markets of adjacent countries—particularly adjacent Empire countries. India offers her neighbours considerable facilities, for the position is that the Indian mills will have a surplus after meeting all the country's own requirements in the protected grades of paper and to a limited extent the demand for non-protected papers. It is the industry's considered opinion that Indian manufacturers are now in a position to export limited quantities of paper, which neighbouring Empire countries would probably prefer to take in preference to the American or Japanese products to which the war must force them in the absence of an alternative source of supply within the Commonwealth. Amongst India's immediate neighbours it may be mentioned that there are no paper mills in Burma, Ceylon, Malaya, and East Africa, and whilst there is some production in both Australia and South Africa, both are importing countries.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

Wool exported from India consists not only of wool grown in India itself, but of imports from foreign sources, these latter coming into India both by land and by sea. Imports by sea come chiefly from the Commonwealth of Australia, but a certain quantity from Iran also comes by land, while the main imports are from Afghanistan, Central Asia, Tibet and Nepal. Quetta, Shikarpur, Amritsar Multan, Kulu, Fazilka, Lahore and Panipat are the main collecting centres for wool received by land from Afghanistan and Iran, whence it is almost invariably railed to Karachi for subsequent export overseas.

Imports.—There was a decline of Rs. 66 lakhs in the imports of wool and woollens which were valued at Rs. 2,16 lakhs in 1939-40, as compared with Rs. 2,82 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of raw wool, generally for consumption in Indian mills, totalled 7·7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 75 lakhs as compared with

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7·3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 62 lakhs in 1938-39. Supplies from Australia advanced from 4·4 million lbs. (Rs. 36 lakhs) to 4·9 million lbs. (Rs. 49 lakhs), while those from the United Kingdom declined from 2·5 million lbs. (Rs. 25 lakhs) to 1·9 million lbs. (Rs. 23 lakhs). Yarn and knitting wool was, however, in less demand and imports fell from 3·4 million lbs. to 2·9 million lbs. Japan was the leading supplier in this line and sent 1·7 million lbs. of worsted yarn and 893,000 lbs. of knitting wool in 1939-40. Arrivals from the United Kingdom consisted mainly of 150,000 lbs. of knitting wool. Imports of woollen and worsted piecegoods decline to 2·3 million yards (1·1 million lbs.) valued at Rs. 35 lakhs from 2·5 million yards (1·4 million lbs.) valued at Rs. 45 lakhs in 1938-39. Receipts from Japan advanced from 1,254,000 yards to 1,535,000 yards, but the value of the consignment fell from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 14 lakhs. There were reduced imports from the United Kingdom which amounted to 651,000 yards valued at Rs. 18 lakhs. Arrivals from other countries included Rs. 2 lakhs from Italy as against Rs. 4 lakhs in the preceding year, while German contribution fell from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. ½ lakh. Imports of woollen goods mixed with other materials also fell from 2·3 million yards valued at Rs. 32 lakhs to 1·2 million yards valued at Rs. 16 lakhs in the year under review, of which the United Kingdom supplied 698,000 yards valued at Rs. 9 lakhs as against 1·7 million yards valued at Rs. 22 lakhs in 1938-39. Supplies from Japan and Italy were smaller than in the preceding year and were valued at Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 2½ lakhs, respectively, in the year under review. Imports from Germany were practically insignificant.

Imports of foreign carpets and floor rugs were valued at Rs. 2 lakhs in 1939-40 as in the preceding year. Of the total value of these imports in 1939-40, the United Kingdom supplied to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh or 50 per cent. The remainder came mainly from Iran and France.

Imports of Shawls and lohis numbered 148,000 valued at Rs. 4 lakhs as against 479,000 valued at Rs. 14 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan almost monopolised the trade in 1939-40 displacing Germany whose share fell from 28 per cent. to 6 per cent. in value.

Imports of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs, declined sharply from 4·1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 32 lakhs to 1·7 million lbs. valued at Rs. 12 lakhs in 1939-40. Italy was, as usual, the largest supplier, consignments from that country being valued at Rs. 11 lakhs as against Rs. 30 lakhs in the preceding year.

Of the total imports of woollen hosiery valued at Rs. 10 lakhs in 1939-40 as against Rs. 13 lakhs in the preceding year, Japan supplied Rs. 5 lakhs and the United Kingdom, Rs. 4 lakhs.

Exports.—Exports of raw wool declined in quantity from 55·4 million lbs. in 1938-39 to 53·2 million lbs. in 1939-40, but, due to a rise in prices, advanced in value from Rs. 2,99 lakhs to Rs. 3,23 lakhs. In Karachi, the price of Kandahar wool, cleaned basis, steadily rose during the year under review. During the first three months, the price was quoted at Rs. 32 per maund (82 lbs.). The price was stabilized at a slightly higher level of Rs. 34 during the following three months. From the latter part of October, prices began to rise rapidly. The quotation, which stood at Rs. 38 on October 24, reached Rs. 42 in the course of the next two weeks. By December 12, it touched Rs. 44, and on January 16, it rose still further to Rs. 48, at which level the price remained almost till the close of the year, when a slightly easier tendency set in. On March 26, the quotation fell down to Rs. 45.

Exports of raw wool to the United Kingdom declined from 45·0 million lbs. in 1938-39 to 33·3 million lbs. in 1939-40. On the other hand, there were increased shipments to the United States of America which totalled 19·2 million lbs. as against 9·0 million lbs. in 1938-39. Exports to other countries were comparatively small. Re-exports of foreign wool showed an advance from 10·6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 31 lakhs to 16·4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 57 lakhs. As usual, the bulk of these shipments went to the United States of America which took 15·0 million lbs. (Rs. 54 lakhs) in 1939-40 as against 9·9 million lbs. (Rs. 29 lakhs) in the preceding year. The remainder was shipped chiefly to the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the exports of raw wool of Indian origin and imports of foreign wool by land into India and the corresponding re-exports by sea during the last five years :—

	Imports by land (Rail-borne trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes).	Re-exports by sea.	Exports by sea (Indian Merchandise).
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1935–36 ..	140	101	440
1936–37 ..	194	118	464
1937–38 ..	130	77	339
1938–39 ..	140	94	495
1939–40 ..	207	146	475

The export trade in raw wool is confined chiefly to Sind and Bombay, the percentage shares of these provinces in 1939-40 being 65 and 29 as compared with 75 and 21 in the preceding year. In the case of re-exports, Sind had 19 per cent. and Bengal, 81 per cent. of the trade as against 33 and 67 per cent, respectively, in 1938-39.

Exports of carpets and rugs declined further from 8·9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 82 lakhs in 1938-39 to 8·3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 74 lakhs in 1939-40. As usual, the United Kingdom was the chief customer taking 5·5 million lbs. with a total value of Rs. 44 lakhs as against 7·2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 61 lakhs in 1938-39. Exports to the United States of America and Canada were valued at Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 8 lakhs as compared with Rs. 7 lakhs each in the preceding year. Shipments to Australia were valued at Rs. 2 lakhs.

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Mill Manufacture.—The number of Mills in India, including Indian States, in 1937 the latest year for which details are available, was 39, with a total paid-up capital of Rs. 100,89,739. The total number of looms and spindles were 1958 and 68,107 respectively.

The bulk of the wool used by the Indian mills is Indian wool, although it is supplemented to some extent by the importation of merinos and cross-breds from Australia for the manufacture of the finer classes of goods. Their market for manufactured goods is almost entirely in India itself.

Cottage and Small Scale Industries are carried on in various parts of the country notably in the Punjab and the United Provinces. Woollen pile carpets are made in many of the jails. Amritsar had a considerable trade at one time in weaving shawls from *pashm*, the fine under fleece of the Tibetan goat, but its place has been taken to some degree by the manufacture of shawls from imported worsted yarns, but more generally by the manufacture of capets of a fine quality which find a ready sale in the world market. This work is done entirely on handlooms and the carpets etch a high price.

Silk.

Sericulture has been practised in India for the last two thousand years and a lot of silk used to be exported in days long gone by. Now, however, India has lost her export market and imports annually Rs. 13,000,000 worth of silks from Italy, Japan, China, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The world demand for silk and silk waste has shrunk and there is increasing competition from foreign silk goods and mixtures and artificial silk substitutes. In Assam, eri, mulberry and muga silk worms are being reared and about Rs. 1,70,000 worth of silk is annually produced there. Bengal produces Rs. 20,00,000 worth of mulberry silk, Bihar and Orissa produce Rs. 32 lakhs worth of tasar and a little eri silk. The Central Provinces produce Rs. 14 lakhs worth of tasar silk.

Mysore, Kashmir, Jammu, Madras and the Punjab produce Rs. 38,00,000, Rs. 10,00,000, Rs. 2,00,000, Rs. 5,00,000, Rs. 16,000 worth of silk respectively.

Bombay and the United Provinces are investigating whether sericulture can be introduced. The new eri industry in Baroda is spreading. Some of the native States, Madras and the Punjab are trying to introduce eri silkworm rearing.

The industry has been declining in almost all parts of India. China is exporting more silk in India than Japan inspite of the tariff wall. It is progressing in Mysore and Kashmir only. It is believed that the moribund industry will be resuscitated if sufficient duty is imposed on the foreign silks.

Indigo.

Indigo dyes are obtained from the Indigofera, a genus of Leguminosae which comprises some 300 species, distributed throughout the tropical and warm temperate regions of the globe, India having about 40. Western India may be described as the headquarters of the species, so far as India is concerned, 25 being peculiar to that Presidency. On the eastern side of India, in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Burma, there is a marked decrease in the number of species but a visible increase in the prevalence of those that are met with.

There is evidence that when Europeans first began to export the dye from India, it was procured from the Western Presidency and shipped from Surat. It was carried by the Portuguese to Lisbon and sold by them to the dyers of Holland, and it was the desire to obtain a more ample supply of dyestuff that led to the formation of the Dutch East India Company and so to the overthrow of the Portuguese supremacy in the East. Opposition to indigo in 17th century Europe was keen owing to its interference with the wood industry, but it was competition to obtain indigo from other sources than India that led to the first decline of the Indian indigo industry. In the middle of the eighteenth century, when the cultivation of indigo in the West Indies had been given up—partly on account of the high duties imposed upon it and partly because sugar and coffee were found to be more profitable—the industry was revived in India, and, as one of the many surprises of the industry, the province of Bengal was selected for this revival. It had no sooner been organised, however, than troubles next arose in Bengal itself through misunderstandings between the planters, their cultivators and the Government, which may be said to have culminated in Lord Macaulay's famous *Memorandum* of 1837. This led to another migration of the industry from Lower and Eastern Bengal to Tirhut and the United Provinces. Here the troubles of the industry did not end, for the researches of the chemical laboratories of Germany threatened the very existence of any natural vegetable dye. They first killed the maddar dye of Europe, then the safflower, the lac and the *al* dyes of India, and are now advancing rapidly with synthetic indigo, intent on the complete annihilation of the natural dye. Opinions differ on many aspects of the present vicissitude; meantime the exports from India have seriously declined, and salvation admittedly lies in the path of cheaper production both in cultivation and manufacture. These issues are being vigorously faced and some progress has been accomplished, but the future of the industry can scarcely help being described as of great uncertainty. The issue is not the advantage of new regulations of land tenure, but one exclusively of natural *versus* synthetic indigo.

The future of natural indigo is by no means a hopeless one provided steps are taken to effect such improvements as are clearly

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possible. Indigo soils have deteriorated due to lack of proper manuring. Continual cropping has resulted in phosphate starvation. This can be checked by proper manuring with superphosphates. Improvements by botanical selection and better business organisation and methods of marketing the product will also aid in hastening recovery.

Since synthetic indigo was put upon the market in 1897, the natural indigo industry of India has declined very rapidly; apart from slight recoveries in 1906-07 and 1911-12, the decline continued without a break until the revival due to the impossibility of obtaining artificial dyes in sufficient quantities during the Great War of 1914-18.

Again a demand has arisen for the natural indigo since the outbreak of the present war, but it is nothing like the demand during the last war, nor have prices risen to the same height. So long as the war continues there will probably be a limited demand for natural indigo, after which prices will drop to level tending to make its manufacture an unsound proposition financially.

The history of the competition from the synthetic article has been such that it has been put on the market at prices always tending to be cheaper. Whereas the cost of production of the natural has increased with the cost of labour and the rise in values of other crops which have in consequence become more attractive proposition to the cultivator. As far as Behar is concerned the indigo industry may be regarded as dead though several indigo concerns are now manufacturing on a small scale and will continue to do so.

OILS AND OIL CAKES.

The statistical publications, issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Government of India, show that the export of all oil seeds from India is steadily going down except groundnuts on account of keen international competition.

It is economically as well as industrially unsound for India to export her oil seeds instead of manufacturing oils, oil cakes and other allied products in India. The present practice allows the other countries to derive the manufacturing profits and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of the great potential wealth of oil cakes as cattle feed and manure.

In India there are about 500 oil mills registered under the Factories Act and over 1,000 medium size power driven oil mills. An immense quantity of oil is, as a matter of fact, already manufactured in this country by crude as well as up-to-date processes.

Village Oil Mills worked by bullocks and handpresses exist in all parts of the country and supply most of the local demand for oil and oil cakes. The big mills supply the requirements of the towns and export trade. These mills treat all kinds of oil seeds available in the country.

The industry has made good progress in the production of mustard oil, castor oil, groundnut oil and linseed oil and as a result the export of these oils and oil cakes to foreign countries has steadily improved during the last ten years. The progress in the case of groundnut and castor is very satisfactory.

The development of oil milling industry in India has to face the under-mentioned difficulties. There are high protective tariffs in European countries which encourage the export from India of raw materials rather than the manufactured products. Secondly there is a better market for the oil cake in Europe and Indian oil cake, on account of want of standard specifications, is sold at a discount. The freight on oil seeds is less than that on oils and oil cakes, hence it is easy and economical to transport oil seeds by sea than oils or oil cakes. The development in the export trade in oils demands special consideration of shipping companies to provide tanks for bulk transport of oils as arranged by the railway companies.

The standardisation of oils and oil cakes will help the industry in finding markets in foreign countries where a better price can be obtained for the articles.

It is necessary to educate the Indian Cultivator in the use of oil cakes for feeding and manurial purposes and it should be impressed on him that the value of the article does not depend on the oil content but on oil and albuminoid content of the article. The lower oil content in the cake means a higher percentage of albuminous matter which is very essential for the cattle.

Effect of War on the Oil Industry of India:—During the War of 1914-18 the average export of linseed oil, groundnut oil and castor oil had increased by 443%, 150% and 60% respectively over the last pre-war average of 1912-13 and 1913-14, but the export of cake had, however, no marked change during that period. The oil crushing industry of India will have a good prospect of development during the present war period.

The prices of oils and oil cakes at the commencement of War in September were lower than half the prices of these articles during last pre-war, war and early post-war periods on account of general low price levels since 1933-34. The present War will have effect in increasing the price level and brisk trade in oils provided freight facilities are available.

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Tea.

Among plantation crops in India tea is the most important. The indigenous tea plant, growing in a wild condition, was first discovered in Assam about 1820. It soon drew the attention of the East India Company, which after some enquiries started an experimental garden in 1835. After working for five years, the plantations of the Government were sold in 1840 to the Assam Company, the first tea concern, and to this day the largest company in India. It was anything but prosperous during the first ten years of its existence. But about 1852, its condition began to improve and its success made the prospects of the industry appear so promising and attractive that speculators eagerly rushed into it. The discovery of the indigenous tea in Sylhet and Cachar gave the impetus for an expansion of the industry into the Surma valley, and in a few years thereafter the whole of the upper portions of the province of Assam (both Brahmaputra and Surma valley) was converted into a huge tea plantation. Thus the foundations of the present tea industry were laid during the fifties of the last century. Since that period the growth of the industry has been phenomenal and "in less than a hundred years the British Empire has become the tea garden and tea-shop of the world."

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1900:—

Progress of the Industry.

Year.	Area under tea in '000 acres.	Production in '000,000 lbs.	Year.	Area under tea in '000 acres.	Production in '000,000 lbs.
1900-1904 (average)	523	201	1930 ..	804	391
1905-1909 ,, ..	539	242	1931 ..	807	394
1910-1914 ,, ..	591	290	1932 ..	809	434
1915-1919 ,, ..	662	374	1933 ..	818	384
1920-1924 ,, ..	709	336	1934 ..	826	399
1925 ..	728	364	1935 ..	832	394
1926 ..	739	393	1936 ..	834	395
1927 ..	756	391	1937 ..	834	430
1928 ..	776	404	1938 ..	833	452
1929 ..	788	433	1939	833*	452*

It will be seen from the above table that since the beginning of the present century, while the area under tea has risen by nearly 60 per cent., the production has more than doubled.

Assam and Bengal are the two most important centres of the tea industry in India, Assam alone accounting for more than half the total production.

The following table shows the relative importance in 1938 of the various provinces from the point of view of the tea industry:—

Province.	Area under crop '000 acres.	Production '000 lbs.	Average daily working strength (permanent and temporary.)
Assam	439	261,037	520,891
Bengal	201	106,339	202,609
Madras	78	38,180	65,735
njab	9	2,777	9,996
United Provinces	6	1,856	3,683
Bihar	4	1,304	2,697
Coorg	†	101	170
Total British India	737	411,594	805,781
'ndian States	96	40,266	89,726
Total India	833	451,860	895,507

* Subject to revision. † Less than 500 acres.

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The total number of persons employed in the industry in 1938 was 895,507 as against 877,100 during the previous year. Of these 840,111 were permanently employed and 55,396 temporarily employed. Their average monthly wages, excluding non-cash payments, in 1937-38 were as follows:—

Men.	Women.	Children.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
6 14 3(*a*)	5 5 11(*a*)	3 12 8(*a*)
4 12 3(*b*)	4 4 9(*b*)	3 4 2(*b*)

(*a*) Settled labourers. (*b*) Faltu or Basti labourers.

Although India produces large quantities of tea its consumption of tea is comparatively very little, the quantity available for consumption being about 96 million lbs. in 1938-39. The low domestic consumption, however, enables India to export large quantities to other countries, the principal among which is the United Kingdom. In 1939-40, 79 per cent. of the total quantity of tea produced in India was exported abroad. Of the total exports of 357 million lbs., the United Kingdom alone took 287 million lbs. during the year.

The year 1932-33 was one of the worst for the tea industry. In addition to the world-wide depression, there was considerable over-production with the result that producers of tea all over the world were faced with declining prices and accumulation of stocks. The preference granted to Empire teas did not prove sufficiently effective to check the consumption of cheap Java teas. Besides this there was only a small difference in the price of medium and common teas and here was thus no inducement to grow the former. To check over-production a scheme was therefore introduced to restrict production and to limit exports. A Bill giving legislative effect to the scheme was passed at the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly in 1933. The industry has consequently been able to enjoy more stable conditions than would otherwise have been possible in the circumstances of the last six years. The export quota which was fixed at 82½ per cent. of the standard exports in 1935-36 rose steadily to 92½ per cent. in 1938-39. Due to accumulation of stocks and decline in prices the quota for the following year was fixed at 90 per cent., but the restriction of supply and an increase in demand had the effect of placing the industry again in a favourable position in the world market even before the outbreak of the war.

The outbreak of war gave rise to entirely new conditions. In the United Kingdom, the entire tea trade passed under the control of the Government. A Tea Controller for India was appointed to administer the emergency tea control scheme. Owing to the suspension of re-exports from London, the need for replenishing their stocks by America and the Colonies and the transfer of their demand by some of the markets supplied by Java to Indian tea there was a strong demand for practically all kinds of tea and the export quota was, therefore, raised to 95 per cent. in October 1939 and was kept unchanged at 95 per cent. for the next season. In June 1940, however, the International Tea Committee reduced the quota for 1940-41 to 90 per cent. for all participating countries. An Ordinance amending the Indian Tea Control Act, 1938, was passed in August 1940 giving effect to the reduced export allotment.

The following table explains briefly the position as regards the *export of tea* by sea from India:—

Year.	Amount exported (million of lbs.)	Value in lakhs of rupees.
1	2	3
1926-27	349	29,04
1927-28	362	32,48
1928-29	360	26,60
1929-30	377	26,01
1930-31	356	23,56
1931-32	341	19,44
1932-33	379	17,15
1933-34	318	19,85
1934-35	325	20,13
1935-36	313	19,82
1936-37	302	20,04
1937-38	334	24,39
1938-39	348	23,29
1939-40	357	26,08

The following figures show the proportion of exports of tea from India sent to different parts of the world to the total exports from India by sea:—

	1937-38 per cent.	1938-39 per cent.
To United Kingdom	86.1	87.3
To Rest of Europe	1.9	1.6
To Asia	4.9	3.4
To America	6.5	6.9
To Australasia	0.3	0.5
To Africa	0.3	0.3
	100	100

A considerable quantity of Indian tea imported into the United Kingdom is normally re-exported to other foreign countries.

From 1923 to 1927 the prices obtained for tea were good; but in 1928 a decline set in, and in 1929 and 1930 prices fell further still. The price of Indian common tea particularly fell more than that of others. While as compared to 1923, 'all tea' fluctuated in the London market within a range of 25 per cent., Indian common tea fell by about 50 per cent.

In 1932-33 the fall in tea prices was almost catastrophic. The average price of tea per

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lb. realised at the Calcutta auction sales during 1932-33 was 5 as. 2 p. as against 6 as. p. 5 in 1931-32 and 9 as. 4 p. in 1930-31. The position, however, has improved considerably since then. After the outbreak of the war the prices of tea assumed a marked rising trend. The demand for practically all kinds of tea was strong and the prices advanced steadily till they reached their peak at the beginning of December. By the middle of January, however, they began to decline and by the end of the season had reached the pre-war levels. Nevertheless, the average auction price for the season (11 as. 5 p. per lb.) was higher than in any season since 1929-30. The internal market fluctuated widely during the year, the closing quotation of the season being 3 as. 6 p. as against 5 as. 3 p. in December and 4 as. 4 ps. in August 1939; but the average price for the season was higher than for the previous season.

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of Indian tea sold at auction sales in Calcutta and the index numbers of these prices with base 1901-02 to 1910-11 =100 :—

	Average price at auction sales.			Average price at auction sales.	
	Price per lb. As. p.	Index Number.		Price per lb. As. p.	Index Number.
1901-02 to 1910-11 ..	6 0	100	1934-35 .. (a)	8 9	146
1927-28	14 10	247	(b)	5 2	86
1928-29	11 4	189	1935-36 .. (a)	9 5	157
1929-30	9 11	165	(b)	4 10	81
1930-31	9 4	156	1936-37 .. (a)	10 1	168
1931-32	6 5	107	(b)	4 8	78
1932-33	5 2	86	1937-38 .. (a)	11 4	189
1933-34 .. (a)	9 7	160	(b)	4 9	79
(b)	4 10	81	1938-39 .. (a)	9 7	160
			(b)	4 0	67
			1939-40 .. (a)	11 5	190
			(b)	4 4	72

(a) For teas sold with export rights. (b) For teas for internal consumption.

The rate of duty under the Indian Tea Cess Act of 1903 was raised to Rs. 1-6-0 per 100 lbs. with effect from March 1939. The total amount of duty collected in 1938-39 was Rs. 42,98,000. The Indian Tea Cess Act was due to expire on 31st March 1938, but at the request made by the producers through the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, the Government of India agreed to extend the life of the Act for a period of ten years.

Coffee.

Such historical evidence as is available on the subject shows that coffee was first introduced into India from Mecca as early as the 16th century. The first coffee garden was planted by a European about 1840 but the industry thus started did not flourish till 1860.

The production of coffee in India is mostly confined to the South. The area under coffee in 1938-39 (including plantations of less than 10 acres) was 185,000 acres, as against 182,000 acres during the previous year. The total production of cured coffee in India during the year was 40 million lbs. as compared with 33.5 million lbs. during the previous year. The major portion of this, as usual, came from Mysore (18.9 million lbs.), Madras (11.6 million lbs.) and Coorg (8.9 million lbs.).

The daily average number of persons employed in the plantations during 1938-39 was returned at 104,251 of whom 71,717 were permanently employed (namely, garden labour 46,426 and outside labour 25,291) and 32,534 temporarily employed (outside labour), as compared with 102,252* persons (42,201 garden and 23,684 outside labour permanently employed and 36,367* temporary outside labour) in 1937-38.

The total exports of coffee increased from 150,000 cwts. in 1926-27 to 277,000 cwts. in 1927-28. In 1928-29 and 1929-30 the shipments declined and amounted to 198,000 cwts. and 184,000 cwts. respectively; but exports again rose in 1930-31 and amounted to 293,000 cwts. In 1931-32 the shipments declined to 156,000 cwts. but in 1932-33 exports again rose and amounted to 173,000 cwts. There was a further rise during 1933-34, the total exports amounting to 186,000 cwts. In 1934-35 the exports again declined to 141,000 cwts., but in 1935-36 there was a pronounced rise in the quantity exported which amounted to 216,000 cwts. It, however, again declined to 211,000 cwts. in 1936-37. There was a further fall in the following year when the exports dropped to 135,000 cwts., but the demand for Indian coffee in the markets abroad was on the whole satisfactory during 1938-39 and the exports again rose 185,000 cwts. during the year. In 1939-40, however, they again fell to 168,000 cwts. Shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to 46,000 cwts., or 28,000 cwts. less than in 1938-39. Exports to France, Belgium, and the Netherlands also declined, but those to Norway and Iraq increased.

* Revised figure.

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Not only does India export coffee in large quantities, but till a few years ago it also used to import it, chiefly from Java, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, which it used to re-export to Mascat Territory, Iraq and the Bahrein Islands. During 1936-37, however, there were no imports of coffee into India. The quantity of coffee imported in 1937-38 was 1,195 cwts. the major portion of which came from Burma. Very little coffee was imported during 1938-39, the total imports amounting to only 30 cwts.

The following table gives the figures of the production and exports of Indian coffee:—

Production and Export of Indian Coffee in thousands cwts.

12 Months ending June 30th.	Production.	Export.	Surplus available for Home consumption.
1927	306.1	241.3	64.8
1928	317.5	261.5	56.0
1929	247.9	138.3	109.6
1930	352.0	279.4	72.6
1931	294.4	208.4	86.0
1932	300.1	162.0	138.1
1933	295.0	168.7	126.3
1934	308.8	186.6	122.2
1935	292.6	147.5	145.1
1936	367.6	230.0	137.6
1937	303.6	162.4	141.2
1938	299·3	146·5	152·8
1939	358.1	206.7	151.4

The general trade depression did not fail to affect the coffee industry but in addition to the general slump in trade there was an additional factor which depressed coffee prices and this was the exceptionally heavy crops of Brazilian coffee. The average wholesale price of Indian coffee in London, which was 140s. in 1923 and 127s. in 1929, fell to 86s. in 1930. The declared value per cwt. of coffee was Rs. 60-11-9 in 1931-32 as against Rs. 65-8-1 in 1930-31. It rose to Rs. 63-6-7 in 1932-33 but fell to Rs. 55-1-4 in 1933-34. In 1936-37, it had declined to Rs. 39-15-8, but recovered to Rs. 40-6-3 in the following year and was Rs. 40-10-4 in 1938-39. In 1939-40, however, it again recovered to Rs. 43-8-8.

The Indian Coffee Cess Act, providing for the creation of a fund to be expended by a Committee specially constituted in this behalf for the promotion of the cultivation, manufacture and sale of Indian Coffee, was passed in November, 1935. It provides for the levy of a customs duty on all coffee produced in India and exported therefrom to any place beyond the limits of British India or to Burma at a rate, not exceeding one rupee per cwt., fixed by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Coffee Cess Committee. The rate originally fixed was 8 as. per cwt. But from 1st June, 1938, it has been raised to Re. 1 per cwt.

Sugar.

Sheltered behind adequate tariff protection, guaranteed for a period of fifteen years, ending on March 31, 1946, the Indian sugar industry has made phenomenal progress in spite of the economic depression. Besides the duty, various other special advantages—consequences of the depression—have helped the rapid growth of the industry. As a result, India is now the largest sugar producing country in the world. And, the capital invested in the industry is variously estimated at between Rs. 30 and Rs. 32 crores.

An important landmark in the history of the sugar industry was the year 1930-31, when the question of protection was referred to the Tariff Board by Government. Pending consideration of the Tariff Board's report, the revenue duty was enhanced to Rs. 7-4 per cwt. in March, 1931. In addition, a revenue surcharge of 25 per cent. (amounting to Re. 1-13 per cwt.) was imposed in September, 1931. In accordance with the Tariff Board's recommendations, Government issued a *communique* on January 30, 1932, fixing the protective duty at the rate of Rs. 7-4 per cwt. of all classes of sugar until March 31, 1938. The total import duty along with the surcharge was Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. till 31st March, 1934. From 1st April, 1934, the protective duty was enhanced to Rs. 7-12, but the surcharge was reduced to Re. 1-5-0 and made equivalent to the excise duty of Rs. 1-5-0 imposed on internal production. Thus the total import duty remained the same, *viz.*, Rs. 9-1-0 per cwt. From the 28th February, 1937, the protective duty was decreased to Rs. 7-4-0, and a surcharge was imposed at the rate of Rs. 2-0-0 per cwt., equivalent to the increased excise duty of Rs. 2 per cwt. on internal production from the same date. The total import duty from 28th February, 1937, was Rs. 9-4-0 per cwt. With effect from 1st April, 1939, the protective duty was reduced to Rs. 8-12-0 per cwt. and it was raised to Rs. 9-12-0 from 1st March, 1940, as a result of the increase in the excise duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per cent.

A Tariff Board Enquiry was instituted in March 1937, for determining the extent of protection to be conferred on the industry for the remainder of th period of 8 years. The Tariff Board submitted its Report in December, 1937, but as the Government of India could not

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complete their examination of the Report before March, 1938, they continued the existing import duty on sugar up to 31st March, 1939. On the 30th March, 1939, the Government of India published the Tariff Board's Report—after a period of 15 months. The Tariff Board had recommended continuance of the protection at the existing rate, *viz.*, Rs. 9-4-0 per cwt. upto 31st March, 1946, but the Government not agreeing with this recommendation, announced their decision to decrease the protection by Rs. 0-8-0 per cwt. pending a further Tariff Board Enquiry in 1940, and passed an Act giving protection to the industry at the rate of Rs. 8-12-0 per cwt. for a period of two years, ending 31st March, 1941.

Due to an increase in the excise duty on sugar from Rs. 2-0-0 per cwt. to Rs. 3-0-0 per cwt. from 1st March, 1940, the import duty was increased to Rs. 9-12-0 per cwt. from 1st March, 1940.

With a view to check a too rapid growth of the industry under artificial stimuli and in order to replace losses of revenue from this source, an excise duty of Re. 1-5 per cwt. on factory produced sugar was imposed during the financial year 1934-35. Besides, it was proposed to set aside from the proceeds of the excise duty an amount equivalent to one anna per cwt. to be distributed among the provinces "for the purpose of assisting the organisation and operation of co-operative societies among the cane-growers so as to help them in securing "fair prices." The excise duty was enhanced to Rs.2-0-0 per cwt. from 28th February, 1937, and to Rs. 3-0-0 per cwt. with effect from the 1st March, 1940.

Due to the outbreak of the European war, the Central Government announced in September, 1940, that no tariff board would be appointed, as was announced by them in March, 1939. In the Delhi sessions of the Legislatures in 1940 the Government of India passed an Act, whereby the existing duties were continued for a period of one year more, *i.e.*, up to March 31, 1942.

Statistics given below, show the progress of the industry in recent years :—

Year.	No. of Factories.	Quantity of sugar manufactured from cane. Tons.	Quantity of sugar refind from *gur*. Tons.	Quantity of Khandsari production Tons. (Est.)	Total quantity of sugar. Tons.
1929-30	27	89,768	21,150	200,000	310,918
1930-31	29	119,589	31,791	200,000	351,650
1931-32	32	158,581	69,539	250,000	478,119
1932-33	57	290,177	80,106	275,000	645,283
1933-34	112	453,965	61,094	200,000	715,059
1934-35	130	578,115	30,103	150,000	757,218
1935-36	137	932,000	50,037	125,000	1,107,167
1936-37*	137	1,111,400	19,500	100,000	1,230,900
1937-38	136	930,700	16,500	125,000	1,072,200
1938-39	139	650,800	14,200	100,000	765,000
1939-40	145	1,241,700	31,700	125,000	1,373,400
1940-41	150	1,000,000	50,000	125,000	1,175,000

* Factories in Burma and production in Burma, excluded after 1936-37.

The area under cultivation of sugar-cane has kept pace with increased production; from 2,677,000 acres in 1929-30, it increased to 4,440,000 acres in 1936-37 but fell to 3,869,000 acres in 1937-38 and to 3,108,000 acres in 1938-39. Again it increased to 3,731,000 acres in 1939-40 and to 4,244,000 acres in 1941-42. Prior to 1932-33, there were only 31 cane factories; 25 new factories were added in 1932-33 alone while another 65 new factories were started in the following year—an increase of 400 per cent. in two years. Since 1933-34, about 34 new factories of large cane crushing capacity have been established, and in 1940-41, no less than 150 factories were working. Production of sugar in India may be classified under three main heads—by modern factories working with cane, by modern refineries working with raw sugar (*gur*) and by indigenous open pan concerns. Sugar production in India a few years ago amounted approximately to half the estimated total consumption within the country. Since 1931-32, the volume of factory produced sugar has increased by approximately 700 per cent. During 1936-37, India produced over 1,230,000 tons of sugar, *i.e.*, slightly more than her estimated consumption of about 1,150,000 tons in 1936-37, and after two lean years, again produced over 13¼ lakh tons in 1939-40.

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Along with a rapid increase in internal production, there has been a sharp decline in imports. For instance, from an average of approximately one million tons in the years up till 1930-31, imports fell by about 45 per cent. in the following year and dropped to about 250,000 tons in 1933-34 and decreased further to 221,000 tons in 1934-35. During 1935-36, imports fell further to 198,888 tons, and in 1936-37, the net import was only 11,960 tons. As a result of dwindling imports Government are losing revenue from this source. The import during 1937-38 was only 9,410 tons but the import in 1938-39 was over 254,000 tons, in view of the deficit in indigenous production. In 1939-40, due to the greatly increased internal production and the outbreak of the European War, the imports dwindled to about 35,000 tons. The yield from this source diminished from over Rs. 10 crores in 1930-31, to about Rs. 3.81 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 1935 to 3.24 crores for the yearended March 31, 1936, to Rs. 50 lakhs in 1936-37, to Rs. 25 lakhs in 1937-38, and to Rs. 45 lakhs in 1938-39. In 1939-40, however, it went up to about Rs. 396,00,000 due to increase in imports, necessitated by the small cane-crop, diseased cane, etc., in 1938-39, in India. The imposition of the excise duty at the rate of Re. 1-5-0 per cwt. on factory sugar, and Re. 0-10-0 on khandsari sugar, from April 1st, 1934, has yielded a revenue to the Government of Rs. 97,22,000 in 1934-35, and Rs. 1,58,24,000 in 1935-36, and Rs. 2,52,62,000 in 1936-37. With the increase in excise duty on factory sugar to Rs. 2 per cwt., and Re. 1 per cwt. on Khandsari sugar the yield during 1937-38 was Rs. 3,30,97,000 in 1937-38, and Rs. 4,22,44,000 in 1938-39 and Rs. 2,47,19,000 in 1939-40. With a further increase in the excise duty from March 1, 1940, the yield was about Rs. 3,00,00,000 in 1940-41.

Since the imposition of the excise duty it is noteworthy, that the Khandsari production has gone down considerably. From 1st March, 1939, the duty on Khandsari sugar was decreased to Re. 0-8-0 per cwt., but the definition of "factory" in the Sugar Excise Duty Act, 1934, was amended, so as to omit the reference to the number of workers employed with a view to enable duty being charged even in premises where less than 20 workers are employed. The Government of India expected that with the definition of 'factory' thus amended even with the reduced duty on Khandsari of Re. 0-8-0 per cwt. there would be a revenue of about Rs. 6,00,000 during 1939-40. But this hope was not fulfilled. The yield was only about Rs.135,000 in 1939-40. There is no excise duty on Palmyra sugar.

In view of the astounding growth of the industry within such a short time, the following table showing the total production (factory as well as khandsari and refined from *gur*) of sugar in India, the estimated consumption, and the import of sugar will be of interest :—

Year.	1934-35 Tons.	1935-36 Tons.	1936-37 Tons.	1937-38 Tons.	1938-39 Tons.	1939-40 Tons.	1940-41 Tons.
Total internal consumption	676,218	1,107,167	1,230,900	1,072,300	765,400	1,373,400	11,500,000
Estimated Annual consumption	1,059,000	1,074,000	1,167,000	1,159,000	1,065,000	150,000	..
Total import	197,775	86,962	11,960	9,410	254,400	36,000	..

During the year 1937, there was a precipitate fall in the price of sugar and in order to avert internal unrestrained competition a Sugar Syndicate was brought into existence, comprising over 90 mills. Later in the year, the industry approached the Government for legislative interference with a view to avoid over-production of sugar and to overcome internal unrestrained competition, which brought down the price of sugar to an uneconomically low level. The Governments of the U.P. and Bihar, to whom these representations were made passed Sugar Factory Control Acts, and made it compulsory for every mill to obtain a licence for working sugar factories from the Government. One of the conditions of the grant of licence to a factory has been membership of the Indian Sugar Syndicate. The Indian Sugar Syndicate has thus been given legislative recognition by the Governments of the U.P. and Bihar, and all mills working in the provinces of the U.P. and Bihar are compelled to sell their sugar through the Syndicate. The Governments of the U.P. and Bihar have also appointed a joint Control Board consisting of the representatives of the U.P. and Bihar Governments, the representatives of the industry, and of cultivators and consumers. In 1940, the life of the Sugar Control Act was extended by Bihar and U. P. Governments up to June 30, 1944, and a Sugar Commission was also appointed by them to be "a final authority, subject to Government control, on all matters connected with the production and sale of sugar, as well as other matters regarding cane-prices, etc."

There was a very large carry-over of sugar, approximating over 4 lakhs tons, at the beginning of the 1940-41 season and as a consequence the U. P. & Bihar Governments restricted, by means of quota, the production of sugar in factories in U. P. and Bihar. There was no check, however, to the production of sugar in Provinces outside U.P. & Bihar and in Indian States. The carry-over at the beginning of the 1941-42 season will perhaps be larger still. The industry in

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U. P. & Bihar is under rigid control of the Government and is handicapped in various ways, *e.g.*, fixation of high minimum prices of cane-levy of cane-cess, etc.

During the year 1937 the Government of India imposed a ban on the export of sugar from India, by sea, to any country except to Burma, for a period of five years.

During 1940, permission was secured to export 2 lakh tons to the U. K. but it did not materialise.

It is also of interest to note the production of *gur* for direct consumption since 1931-32.

	gur. (Tons.)
1931-32	2,758,000
1932-33	3,240,000
1933-34	3,486,000
1934-35	3,701,000
1935-36	4,101,000
1936-37	4,268,000
1937-38	3,364,000
1938-39	2,131,000
1939-40 (Est.) ..	2,500,000

It may be noted also as a matter of interest that India is the largest producer of sugar among all the countries in the world, the total yield of raw sugar (*gur*) being 5,452,000 tons (*vide* The Indian Sugar Industry Annual, for 1939, and 1940, by M. P. Gandhi).

The total value of *gur* and sugar produce in India is estimated at Rs.750,000,000 in 1939-40.

The Indian Sugar Industry is now the second largest industry, next in importance to only the Cotton Textile Industry, giving employment to over 120,000 workers, in addition to a large number of graduates and technical men.

INDIAN TOBACCO.

History.—The Portuguese are credited with having conveyed the tobacco plant and the knowledge of its properties to India about the year 1508. Though there are many species in the Genus *Nicotiana*, the tobacco of commerce comes only from the two species *Nicotiana tabacum* and *Nicotina rustica*. Of the two, the former is more common and commercially important.

Importance.—India is one of the principal tobacco producing countries of the world. It occupied the first rank, but since the separation of Burma its position is second only to the United States of America. In 1938-39, the area under tobacco was, 1,290,000 acres, or about 28 per cent. of the world's acreage. The production during the same period was estimated to be 1,093 million lbs.

The chief tobacco growing Provinces are Madras (83,000 acres) as compared with 1936-37, the area under tobacco in several Provinces and States shows an alround increase. In Madras, particularly, the area increased by about 26 per cent. mainly due to the increased cultivation of Cigarette and pipe tobacco grown for export. The annual value of the crop in India is about Rs. 18 crores and constitutes, therefore, an important source of ready cash to the growers.

Research.—A great deal of research work has been done in India during the last 30 years both by the Government and by private agencies. The Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, (now at New Delhi) isolated Pusa T. 28 and T. 63 among *N. tabacum* varieties and Pusa T. 18 among *N. rustica* for chewing and *hooka* purposes respectively. Details of the methods of flue-curing of Virginia tobacco were worked out in 1928.

On the Tobacco Research Station at Nadiad, the Bombay Department of Agriculture, isolated Gandiu 6, Piliu 45, and Keliu 49, heavy yielding bidi and chewing tobacco strains. Attempts are also being made to improve the Nipana tobacco on the Tobacco Research Station, Nipani.

In Bengal, trials are being carried out on the Government Agricultural Farm at Burirhat (Rangpur), to find out the possibility of growing superior varieties of cigar tobacco from Sumatra, Havana, Manila and Pennsylvania.

The Madras Department of Agriculture on the Agricultural Research Station at Guntur isolated the high yielding strain T. 20 in *Natu* or country tobacco for cheroot and pipe purposes and early maturing strain (H. S. 9) of Harrison special, the cigarette tobacco variety popular in India.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, started in 1936 a Tobacco Research sub-station at Guntur for the improvement of the quality of cigarette tobacco. It was found that jowar (*Andropogon Sorghum*) as a preceding crop to tobacco helped to improve the quality of cigarette tobacco better than Maize and Variga (*Panicum Miliaceum*).

The India Leaf Tobacco Development Company, the largest buyers of tobacco in India have been experimenting since 1920, chiefly in the Guntur area (Madras) and also in Saharanpur (United Provinces) and Whitefield (Mysore State), on the commercial possibilities of Virginia tobacco production and have helped to build up the Virginia tobacco industry to the position it now occupies.

The cultivation of Virginia tobacco in the Mysore State has increased appreciably during recent years due to the impetus given by the Mysore Tobacco Company.

Improvement in Marketing.—The marketing survey of tobacco conducted by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India revealed the urgent need for standardising the methods of grading and preparing tobacco before putting it on the market. With a view to assisting the trade in the above direction, the Indian Tobacco Association which consists of representatives of growers, dealers and manufacturers was formed at Guntur. Under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, rules were framed in 1937, laying down grade designations, definitions of quality, methods of marking and packing for un-manufactured flue-cured and sun-cured Virginia and

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sun-cured *Natu* (Country) tobacco. Samples of these grades are furnished every year to the Trade Commissioner for India in London, for purposes of arbitration. In 1940 tobacco was graded at eleven centres in Madras, Bihar and Bengal. Over two million lbs. of tobacco valued at Rs. 3¼ lakhs were graded at these centres.

In 1939, the provisions of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act were applied to tobacco in Guntur District and Bezwada taluk of Kistna District. This provides for regulating the market practices regarding weighment, trade allowances and methods of sale. A number of market yards has been opened where the growers and dealers are given facilities for transacting their business in tobacco.

Production.—More than half the Indian production is concentrated in 5 clearly defined zones, *viz* :—

(1) THE NORTH BENGAL AREA comprises the districts of Rangpur, Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur of Bengal including the Cooch Behar State. About three-fourths of the crop in this area is under *N. tabacum* which includes the varieties locally known as *Jati, Bhengi, Naokhol* and *Hingli*. The remaining one-fourth is under *N. rustica* which includes the local *Vilaiti* and *Motihari* varieties. *N. tabacum* varieties are mainly used for cigar and cheroot making and *N. rustica* varieties for *Hooka* and chewing purposes.

The soils are grey ashy coloured loams rich in potash. Tobacco is sown in the nurseries from August to September and transplanting of seedlings is done from October to December. The crop is irrigated from temporary wells and is harvested from January to March. The leaf is cured by air-curing and sun-curing methods. The produce is marketed from March to October. The finer qualities of *Bhengi* are shipped to Burma, while the poorer qualities are sold in India for cigarette manufacture. *Hingli* and part of *Motihari* are sold for making snuff.

(2) THE GUNTUR AREA comprises the districts of Guntur, Kistna and adjoining portions of Hyderabad State. Varieties of *N. tabacum* are exclusively grown in this area. Prior to the introduction of flue-curing of Virginia tobacco in 1928, all the tobacco was sun-cured. The tobacco produced in this area is grouped into (*i*) Virginia :—(*a*), Flue-cured (*b*), Sun-cured, (*ii*) Country or *Natu* tobacco, invariably sun-cured. In the first group, Harrison Special and in the second group *Thoka Aku, Kara Aku* varieties are important. Flue-cured tobacco is exported to the United Kingdom to the extent of about 30 million lbs. for manufacture of cigarette and pipe tobacco. The sun-cured Virginia, and *Natu* tobaccos are exported to the United Kingdom, Japan and other countries for making cheaper cigarettes, etc. The soils are deep, heavy black cotton soils and rich in lime. Tobacco seed is sown in August and seedlings are transplanted from October to November. The crop is grown invariably without the help of irrigation and is harvested from January to March. The flue-cured Virginia tobacco is marketed from January to April while the sun-cured Country and Virginia tobaccos are marketed from March to June. There are nearly 6,000 flue-curing barns and the Virginia tobacco is cured by means of artificial heat radiated from hot iron pipes arranged on the floor of the barn. The sun-curing is done by stringing the leaf to jute twine and curing them on racks pitched on the open field for drying in sun. To the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Ltd. goes the credit for establishing the industry of Virginia tobacco production and for assisting the growers in seed and seedling distribution, research and propaganda in manurial requirements, proper methods of curing and ensuring a market for the tobacco by buying the major portion (nearly 70 per cent) of the production.

(3) THE NORTH BIHAR AREA comprises the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea. In this area both the *N. tabacum* and *N. rustica* varieties are grown in the proportion of two-thirds to one-third. A major portion of the production of *N. tabacum* is utilised for chewing, while a fairly large quantity is bought by the Cigarette manufacturers in India. The production from *N. rustica* is utilised for *hooka* purposes.

The soils are light, ash-coloured, deep, and of Gangetic alluvium, rich in lime generally and in potash in isolated areas. The raising of seedlings is commenced in August and transplanting in October-November. The crop is generally not irrigated. Harvesting begins in February-March and the produce is ground-cured. It is marketed from April to middle of June.

(4) THE CHAROTAR (GUJERAT) AREA comprises Anand, Borsad and Nadiad talukas of Kaira district and Petlad and Bhadran talukas of Baroda State. This area is grown wholly with varieties of *N. tabacum*, chief among which are (*i*) *Gandiu*, (*ii*) *Piliu*, (*iii*) *Keliu*, (*iv*) *Kaliu*, (*v*) *Saijpuri*. Of late, attempts are being made to grow a few acres under *Calcuttia* variety of *N. rustica*. The first three varieties of *N. tabacum* provide the *bidi* tobacco, while *Kaliu*, being irrigated with well water rich in salts (Nitrates), is eminently suited for *hooka* and snuff purposes. *Saijpuri* is used extensively for chewing. Besides, the Bombay Department of Agriculture and the Baroda State have been doing work for the introduction of Virginia tobacco cultivation in the area. The Virginia tobacco was successfully cultivated and cured over about 100 acres and serious attempts are being made to extend the area under this type.

The soils are light sandy loams to dark coloured heavy clays. Sowing is done in July and planting of seedlings in August. *Piliu* and *Keliu* are grown without irrigation, while *Gandiu* is grown dry or irrigated. *Kaliu* and *saijpuri* are irrigated. The crop is harvested in December-January. The leaf is either air or ground-cured. The tobacco is sold from the latter half of December to end of June with the peak period in March and April.

(5) THE NIPANI AREA includes Belgaum and Satara districts of Bombay along with Kolhapur, Sangli and Miraj States. In this area varieties of *N. tabacum*, viz. *Mirji, Sangli, Nipani, Jawari, Kare Baglani* and *Surti* are mainly grown. Of the varieties of *N. rustica, Pandharipuri* is very largely grown. Except the

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tobacco produced on the riverine soil, which is used as *Hathpan* for chewing, all the tobacco is converted into *Jarda* for *bidis*. The *Pandhari-puri* tobacco is very strong, while the *Nipani* tobacco is very mild and sweet.

The soils are of trap and alluvial slate origin, black and deep heavy clays, though tobacco is grown on a small area on the red loams. The nurseries are sown in the middle of June and planting is done in the first week of August. The crop is harvested in January and is ground-cured. Supply of tobacco to the market is greatest in February and March and drops by June.

Most of the tobacco exported from India to Aden and Dependencies is from the Charotar and Nipani areas. Apart from these five important areas, each province and State grows a fairly large quantity of tobacco mostly consumed in the respective areas themselves, and attempts are in progress, through *ad-hoc* committees established for the development of tobacco, to grow the several types, *e.g.*, cigarette, *bidi*, *hooka*, chewing and snuff tobaccos upto the limit of their requirements in the first instance. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi has been rendering great help in this direction.

Manufactured Products.—Tobacco is manufactured into many different forms for different purposes. The importance of the manufactured products can be gauged by the ex-factory value of other various products mentioned below. The figures in brackets show the value of the product in Crores of rupees.

(*i*) *Hooka* (9.60), (*ii*) Cheroots (9.20), (*iii*) *Bidis* (7.52), (*iv*) Cigarettes (5.86), (*v*) Chewing (3.02), (*vi*) Snuff (1.53), (*vii*) Cigars (0.15) (Total=36.88).

Apart from cigarettes, the other tobacco products are prepared with little of standard machinery, leaving room for mushroom manufacturers and thus leading to a great variation in the quality of products, standardisation of which is engaging attention.

Import and Export—In 1940-41, India imported tobacco worth Rs. 134 lakhs representing an increase of 28 per cent. over the value of imports in 1938-39. The total value of exports of tobacco in 1940-41 was Rs. 288 lakhs as against Rs. 276 lakhs in 1938-39.

THE LAC INDUSTRY.

Lac is a resinous substance secreted by an insect which lives on the twigs of certain trees. The insects are extensively cultured, especially in Northern India. Lac is an important constituent for numerous industrial processes. The annual production of raw lac in India is 40,000—50,000 tons.

The chief use of lac in India is in polishing furniture. But this can obviously absorb only a limited quantity of the produce. Another use is in "hot" lacquering of wooden toys, penholders, etc., but here again the consumption, though increasing, is still very small. About 300 tons of lac are used every year for the manufacture of gramophone records in India. Refuse lac is sometimes used in the manufacture of bangles and for filling hollow gold and silver articles. But all the above uses together probably do not account for more than 2-3 per cent. of the total lac produced. Thus 97-98% of the production of lac is exported abroad, the United States of America being the largest consumer.

In foreign countries lac is used in the manufacture of gramophone records, French polish, floor varnishes, insulating varnishes and cements, grinding wheels, hats, leather dressings, paper finishes, etc., etc.

Shellac moulding appears to be confined in India only to the manufacture of gramophone records. Shellac was only one of many other materials for the moulding trade till the rise of the gramophone industry gave shellac the unique place which it now occupies in this industry, no synthetic resin having yet been able to replace it as among high-class gramophone records, those with a shellac base are undoubtedly the best.

The steady improvement in the lac industry since 1900 has been largely due to the growth of the gramophone industry. At present 30 to 40 per cent. of the total world output of lac is consumed in the manufacture of gramophone records. There is yet a large potential market for gramophones in the East.

With improvements in heat resistance and mechanical strength brought about by chemical modifications, a wide field of application which the synthetic resins have opened up can still be exploited by shellac. The Indian Lac Research Institute at Namkum in Bihar and its fellow research organisation in London are engaged in investigating these openings, together with the possibilities of improvements in cultivation, pest control, &c., which will lead to the production of a better grade of raw material. Recent developments in increasing the uses for lac include new moulding powders, for both compression and injection-moulding, laminated boards of paper, jute, etc., baking enamels from refuse lac, oil varnishes, transparent resins and adhesives, etc. Improved methods of cultivation are taught to the villagers through trained demonstrators.

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INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY.

The Indian Film Industry at the present time claims to occupy eighth place among the industries of India. It is 28 years old and celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1939 by holding a Congress and Exhibition in Bombay.

The first Indian film "Harischandra" was produced by Mr. D. G. Phalke in the year 1913, and since then the development of the industry has been both extensive and rapid. With the coming of talkies the pace of progress substantially increased. Early development took place in Bombay, which today is the "Hollywood of India", for no less than 66 per cent., or two thirds the total annual production of Indian films comes from Bombay studios. From Bombay the industry spread to other provinces, and it is now well established in Bengal as also in Madras, in which it has made remarkable progress in recent years.

NUMBER OF STUDIOS.

There are about 50 film studios in India, and about 150 concerns engaged in producing films. The principal film producing studios are located at Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Calcutta, Madras and Lahore.

Although exact figures are not available in certain cases, it is roughly estimated that about Rs. 8·37 crores are invested in the Production, Distribution and Exhibition branches of the Indian film industry, in which some 15,000 persons are it is estimated employed. Investment in Production and Distribution amounts to about Rs. 3 crores; Investment in the construction and equipment of Studios about Rs. 1 crore, and investment in the Construction, Equipment and Cinemas about Rs. 4·37 crores.

Of the 15,000 who are employed in the industry, there are some 4,000, mainly artistes and technicians engaged in the Production, some 4,500, mainly clerical, in the Distribution, and some 6,500 in the Exhibition of films. The total salaries paid out in a year is estimated to come to about Rs. 50 lakhs.

FEATURES AND SHORTS.

The total production of feature films, of an average length of 13,000 ft., comes on an average to about 200, at an average cost of about, Rs. 1,00,000 per film. It is thus estimated that about Rs. 2,00,00,000 are spent annually in the production of pictures, out of which Rs. 40 lakhs is the expenditure on Raw Films.

The following table gives the number of short and feature films exhibited in India. The table has been compiled from reports of censored films published by the Boards of Film Censors at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Lahore. The figures show that while in feature films the production of the Indian industry has considerably increased, there has not been as great an increase in the production of shorts :—

Year.	FEATURES		SHORTS		GRAND TOTAL	
	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign	Indian	Foreign
1920 .. .. (figures not available)	..	..	..	..	..	..
1922 .. .. (figures not available)	..	..	..	..	..	..
1924	59	405	26	903	85	1308
1926	95	456	53	1076	148	1532
1928	117	598	120	1009	237	1607
1930	261	699	63	1029	324	1728
1931	342	472	138	989	480	1461
1932	237	393	96	1133	333	1526
1933	202	449	69	1491	271	1940
1934	196	417	109	1470	305	1887
1935	247	397	91	1416	338	1813
1936	229	399	97	1425	326	1824
1937	180	395	64	1181	244	1576
1938	78	277	not known	826	78	1103
1939	146	224	,,	672	146	896
1940	162	201	,,	604	162	805

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COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF FEATURE FILMS.

The following Table gives the country of origin of feature films exhibited in India for the years 1933 to 1940 :—

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
India	202	196	247	229	180	78	146	162
America	338	309	308	314	312	220	178	178
Britain	94	104	85	83	80	55	39	22
Other Countries ..	7	4	4	2	3	2	9	1
Total ..	641	613	644	628	575	355	370	363

LANGUAGE OF INDIAN FEATURE FILMS.

The following table gives an analysis of Indian feature films according to Languages :—

Language.	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
Hindustani	142	102	96	76	77
Marathi	6	11	12	7	10
Tamil	38	35	42	28	35
Telugu	12	9	11	15	12
Bengali	19	18	19	13	18
Punjabi	1	..	1	7	8
Malayalam	..	..	1	..	1

DISTRIBUTORS.

There are about 150 distributors in all, of whom 9 are distributors of foreign films. The majority of the distributors of foreign films represent American, and the rest English producers. These distributors import on an average about 250 Feature Films and 800 Shorts every year. The distributors are mainly centred in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Lahore, Bangalore, Karachi and Bhusawal to supply cinemas, throughout the country with pictures for exhibition.

CINEMAS IN INDIA.

The number of cinemas has been rapidly increasing and there are about 1,265 permanent cinemas, of which 1,000 show Indian films, while 265 show foreign films. In addition there are about 500 touring cinemas.

The gross annual income of cinemas showing Indian films amounts to about Rs. 2·40 crores. Although there is a source of income from abroad for Indian films this does not amount to much. It is estimated that about 5 per cent. only of the total income from Indian films comes from abroad while 95 per cent. comes from India itself. The gross annual income of cinemas showing foreign films is estimated about Rs. 60 lakhs.

Following are the principal Circuits with Population, Number of Stations and Number of Cinemas :—

Western Circuit—Comprising Bombay (Pop.) 17,992,053 ; Baroda States 2,443,007 ; Bombay States 4,468,396 ; Western India States Agency 3,999,250 ; Aden 51,478. Total Pop. 28,954,184 ; No. of Stations 100 ; No. of Cinemas 230.

Central Circuit—Comprising Central India States (Pop.) 6,632,790 ; Central Provinces States 2,483,214 ; Gwalior 3,523,070 ; Rajputana 11,225,712 ; C. P. and Berar 15,507,723 ; Ajmer-Merwara 560,202. Total Pop. 39,932,801; No. of Stations 65 ; No. of Cinemas 118.

North West Frontier Circuit.—Comprising North West Frontier Province (Pop.) 2,425,076 ; Sind 3,887,070 ; Baluchistan 463,508; Baluchistan States 405,109 ; North West Frontier (Agencies and Tribal Areas) 2,259,288. Total Pop. 9,440,051 ; No. of Stations 36. No. of Cinemas 76.

Northern Circuit—Comprising Punjab, (Pop.) 23,580,852 ; U. P. 48,408,763 ; Kashmir and Jammu 3,646,243 ; Delhi 636,246 ; Skikim State 109,808 ; Punjab States 437,787 ; Punjab States Agency 4,472,218 ; U. P. States 1,206,070. Total (Pop.) 82,497,987 ; No. of Stations 126 ; No. of Cinemas 268.

Eastern Circuit—Comprising Bengal (Pop.) 50,114,002 ; Bengal States 973,336 ; Bihar and Orissa 37,677,576 ; Bihar-Orissa States, 4,652,007 ; Assam 8,622,251 ; Assam States 625,606. Total Pop. 102,664,778 ; No. of Stations 111 ; No. of Cinemas 201.

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Southern Circuit—Comprising Madras Pop.) 46,740,107; Madras States 6,754,484; Mysore 6,557,302; Coorg 163,327; Hyderabad State 14,436,148. Total (Pop.) 74,651,368; No. of Stations 199; No. of Cinemas 372.

Grand total of Population of all Circuits above 338,141,169.

Total No. of Stations 637.

Total No. of Permanent Cinemas 1,265 (excluding Touring Cinemas).

Total No. of Touring Cinemas 500.

TAXATION.

It is claimed that the industry pays in taxes to Central and Provincial Governments and Local Bodies Rs. 1·21 crores yearly. The amount paid in Railway freights is about Rs. 11·25 yearly.

The collections from Entertainments tax in British India come to about Rs. 40 lakhs yearly. The approximate collections in the various Provinces is as follows: Bombay Rs. 9 lakhs; Bengal Rs. 7·6 lakhs, Madras Rs. 10·5 lakhs; U. P. Rs. 4·75 lakhs; Punjab Rs. 2·8 lakhs; Sind Rs. 1·8 lakhs; Bihar Rs. 1·64 lakhs; N.W. Frontier Province Rs. .55 lakhs; Assam Rs. .45 lakhs; Central Provinces Rs. .37 lakhs; in addition there is the revenue from the Provinces of Delhi and Coorg, which are administered by Chief Commissioner, bringing the total collection to Rs. 40 lakhs a year.

The direct annual taxation of the Production branch of the Indian film industry is estimated to be Rs. 11 lakhs, the direct annual taxation of the Exhibition branch of the industry is estimated at Rs. 53½ lakhs; while the indirect annual taxation of both these branches is estimated at about Rs. 40 lakhs.

The rate of Customs Duty is 25 per cent. of the invoice value on Raw Film. On Exposed Film the duty is 37½ per cent. on a valuation of 7 Annas per foot for long films and 3 Annas per foot for short films.

IMPORTS OF FILMS.

The following table giving in footage and value the totals of raw and exposed films imported into India and of the import duty paid to Government:—

Year	Footage	Value	Total Import Duty.
1922–23	73,10,429	13,23,393	2,55,935
1923–24	72,01,655	14,10,637	2,25,407
1924–25	94,44,760	15,02,823	2,60,709
1925–26	139,17,199	21,05,533	3,54,265
1926–27	174,82,664	23,21,508	4,22,854

	Raw Films		Exposed Films		
	Footage	Value	Footage	Value	
1927–28	12,372,093	5,89,355	10,372,288	20,28,975	4,42,330
1928–29	19,161,293	8,60,478	10,792,341	19,81,911	4,99,691
1929–30	21,500,579	8,49,321	10,247,051	19,06,341	5,17,695
1930–31	28,309,211	11,07,665	10,179,699	19,60,495	6,03,984
1931–32	22,346,043	8,96,722	8,979,862	17,00,000	7,63,174
1932–33	25,579,887	10,86,247	9,501,023	19,10,051	9,48,370
1933–34	36,917,201	15,19,735	10,826,366	27,79,462	12,81,237
1934–35	60,101,131	21,49,246	9,026,721	24,88,818	13,59,483
1935–36	60,669,534	21,02,262	8,820,808	25,80,421	13,99,206
1936–37	67,832,111	23,73,899	9,407,888	24,89,887	14,45,544
1937–38	74,235,103	25,44,444	22,278,338	38,14,738	14,89,382
1938–39	73,855,853	24,99,188	26,034,479	37,69,305	13,09,356
1939–40	83,000,000	31,00,000	24,000,000	54,00,000	14,79,000

IMPORTS OF CINEMA EQUIPMENT.

The following table gives the figures of imports into India of cinema talkies apparatus and equipment:—

	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39	1939–40
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cinema projecting apparatus and parts and accessories	8,65,447	12,39,660	9,86,536	8,00,000
Sound recording apparatus and parts and accessories	3,29,416	5,72,751	3,94,758	

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IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY.

The following figures give the imports into Bombay of cinema talkie apparatus and cinematograph films :—

	1934–35	1935–36	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39	1939–40
	Rs. in Lakhs.	Rs. in Lakhs.	Rs. in Lakhs.	Rs. in Lakhs.	Rs. in Lakhs.	Rs. in Lakhs.
Cinema-talkie apparatus, etc.	....	....	8·57	13·85	11·40	6·93
Cinematograph films	31·06	29·67	30·86	34·08	31.65	37·81

The Cocaine Traffic.

The form of cocaine chiefly used in India is Cocaine Hydrochloride. This salt forms light shining crystals, with a bitterish taste, and is soluble in half its weight of water. The alkaloid cocaine—of which this is a salt—is obtained from the dried leaves of the Erythroxylon Cocaine which grows in Bolivia, Peru, Java, Brazil and other parts of South America. The leaves are most active when freshly dried and are much used by the Natives as a stimulant. Tea made from them has a taste similar to green tea and is said to be very effectual in keeping people awake.

Spread of the habit.—The cocaine traffic in India which seems to be reaching in alarming proportion in spite of legislation and strict preventive measures is of comparatively recent growth, though it is impossible to estimate how widespread it was in 1903 when the Bombay High Court for the first time decided that cocaine was a drug included within the definition of an intoxicating drug in the Bombay Abkari Act. Since that date the illegal sale of cocaine in India has largely increased and the various provincial Excise Reports bear witness to the spread of the "Cocaine habit." The consumers of the drug, which is notoriously harmful, are to be found in all classes of society. In India, as in Paris, the drug is mostly used by prostitutes or by men as an aphrodisiac. The habit has spread chiefly to those classes which are prohibited by religion or caste rules from partaking of liquor and the well-known Indian intoxicating drugs.

Smuggling.—So far as the cases already detected show, the persons who smuggle the drug by sea from Europe and places outside India, into India, are chiefly sailors, stewards, firemen and sometimes engineers and officers of foreign ships. The ports through which cocaine enters India are Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras, Mormugao and Pondicherry. The main inland distributing centres are Delhi, Lucknow, Meerut, Lahore, Mooltan, Surat and Ahmedabad. Delhi especially is notorious for the cocaine trade. Great ingenuity is employed in smuggling cocaine through the Custom houses. It is packed in parcels of newspapers, books, toys and piece-goods and in trunks which have secret compartments. The retail trade in the towns is very cunningly organised and controlled. In addition to the actual retailers, there is a whole army of watchmen and patrols whose duty is to shadow the Excise and Police officials and give the alarm when a raid is contemplated. During the Great War No. 1 several cases of importation of Japanese cocaine were detected, the importers being Japanese and Chinese sailors. The original marks on the packets and phials are usually destroyed so that the name of the manufacturing firm may not be found out.

It is no longer possible to buy cocaine from any betelnut seller as it was ten years ago, but scores of cases in the Police Courts show that the retail trade thrives, though to a diminished extent, in Bombay. High profits ensure the continuance of the trade.

The Law in regard to Cocaine.—This varies in different provinces. A summary of the law in Bombay is as follows: No cocaine can be imported except by a licensed dealer and importation by means of the post is entirely prohibited. The sale, possession, transport and export of cocaine are prohibited except under a license or permit from the Collector of the District. A duly qualified and licensed medical practitioner is allowed to transport, or remove 20 grains in the exercise of his profession; and as far as 6 grains may be possessed by any person if covered by a *bona fide* prescription from a duly qualified medical practitioner. The maximum punishment for illegal sale, possession, transport, etc., under Act V of 1878 as amended by Act XII of 1912 is as follows: Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or fine which may extend to Rs. 2,000 or both and on any subsequent conviction imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years or fine which may extend to Rs. 4,000 or both. The law in Bombay has been further amended so as to enable security to be taken from persons who have been convicted of cocaine offences. The amended Act also contains a section for the punishment of house-owners who let their houses to habitual cocaine sellers.

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The Opium Trade.

Mention opium and half the Western world directs its thought to India, as though India were a most unscrupulous producer of the most noxious drug on earth. Refer to the League of Nations' proceedings in regard to opium and again, mainly under the leadership of American representatives, one finds India and the Government of India held up to humanity as traffickers in opium and as thereby obstacles to making the world a better place to live in. In fact, neither India nor the Government of India has anything to be ashamed of in its opium history. Whatever may be the case in other countries, centuries of inherited experience have taught the people of India discretion in the use of the drug and its misuse is a negligible feature in Indian life. Abuse of its properties is rarer in India than the abuse of alcohol in Western countries.

The record as regards exports is equally clean. India has never driven hard bargains to secure the sale of the product overseas. Where it has been bought the reason is its superiority over other supplies, because of the stringent regulations by which its manufacture has always, under the British authorities, been regulated in India, in order to secure the purity and cleanliness of the finished product. Directly any importing country has expressed a desire to have the trade reduced, the Government of India have responded by stiffening their restrictions on export. There have, in recent years, mainly at the instance of America, been numerous International conferences with a view to making opium and drugs derived from it more difficult to obtain and in every case it has been found that India had already given the lead in the special regulations which it was proposed to lay down.

The China Trade.—The classic case of Indian restriction of her export opium trade is provided by China. There is a long history of Indo-Chinese negotiations on the subject, but it is unnecessary to go further back into these than 1911. On 8th May of that year, there was drawn up between India and China an agreement under which the Government of India assented to: (1) the payment of an import duty three times the existing amount in return for the promised abolition of provincial taxes; (2) the partial closure of China to Indian opium by provinces, including not only stoppage of transit passes, but also treaty port closure, Shanghai and Canton excepted; (3) the total extinction of trade before 1917 on proof of total cessation of opium production in China; and (4) revision of the agreement on due notice by either party. This agreement, as its terms indicate, was on the side of China the outcome of a professed desire to stamp out the opium trade and opium consumption in her midst. And on her side China, in the agreement, undertook, among other things, to reduce production in China *pari passu* with the reduction of exports from India.

In addition to the limit to the China trade imposed by the agreement, the Government of India undertook in order to lessen the danger of smuggling into China, and as an earnest of their desire to assist that country, strictly to confine the remainder of Indian opium export to the legitimate demands of the non-China markets. A figure was elaborately calculated for these markets and India drastically cut her non-China exports down to it in 1911. In subsequent years, she progressively reduced the permissible export limit and in 1913 she stopped exports to China altogether.

The financial sacrifice thereby undertaken by India in order to help the Chinese in their professed desire for reform amounted to many millions sterling a year. China never carried out her side of the bargain. She is still demonstrably the greatest opium producing country in the world and the only effect of the reduction, and eventual abolition, of imports from India is better trade for Chinese opium producers and merchants and largely increased imports of opium into China from Iran and Turkey.

Agreements observed by India.—The Government of India have carried out to the letter their side of the 1911 agreement. They have gone further. Not only were exports to China stopped and exports to non-China countries in the East limited in accordance with the agreement with China, but exports to non-China countries have, on the voluntary initiative of India, been subjected to successive restraining agreements with the countries concerned. The Government of India introduced, with effect from 1st January 1923, a certificate system recommended by the League of Nations, whereby all exports of opium must be covered by certificates from the Government of the importing country that its consignment is approved and is required for legitimate purposes. The pressure exerted by the League of Nations in this regard was not pressure upon the Government of India but upon the Governments of the importing countries and, so far as India was concerned, the new system was welcomed because it removed from the shoulders of the Government of India all responsibility in regard to opium consumption in the importing countries and laid it upon their own respective Governments. In 1926, in order to fulfil the spirit of her international agreements, India decided, though she was in no way bound to do so, to reduce her exports to Far Eastern countries for other than medical and scientific purposes by 10 per cent. yearly, so as to extinguish them altogether by December 1935, and effect has been given to that policy at considerable financial sacrifice. At present it is exported only to Burma, and a very small quantity to Zanzibar and Pemba and Aden and Dependencies. India is the only country that has made any considerable sacrifices of the kind.

Indian Uses of Opium.—There is a fundamental difference between the problem in India and that in foreign countries, particularly in America and Europe. America and Europe are principally concerned with the problem of the vicious consumption of cocaine and morphia and it is on the experience of the abuse

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of these drugs in those countries that much of the condemnation of Indian policy is based. It is accepted that the consumption of opium in America and Europe is in effect hardly less disastrous than that of morphia and cocaine. And the reason is that to Americans and Europeans opium is an unaccustomed drug. The habit of its use being both new and strange to them, it is never used to moderation but always abused, and the results have no relation to the result of moderate opium eating in India. The fact appears to be that peoples acquire a tolerance to drugs to the use of which they are long habituated. Opium has been used in India since the 16th century at least. The method of use is eating and in India, generally speaking, eating seems to do little, if any, harm. Smoking, which is the habit of the Far Eastern races, rather than of the Indian-races, seems to do much more harm in India than eating, while on the other hand where smoking is in ordinary use competent authorities (*e.g.*, the Royal Commission on opium in Malaya) think eating to be more harmful than smoking.

The Government of India have fully participated in the different International Conferences on the drug question and responded to the obligations which her assent to their conclusions has placed upon her in regard to home consumption. But the principal effect upon India to these International discussions has been to draw the fresh attention of her Government and people to the opium situation in her midst, to cause consultations on the subject between the Government of India and the Indian Legislature and to produce what may be described as considerable intelligen : progress in the development of those regulations upon the use of opium which are time-honoured.

Present Policy.—The current attitude and policy of the Government of India were explained in their behalf to the League of Nations at Geneva. Their representative declared that any genuine measure of reform initiated by a Provincial Minister in connection with it would receive encouragement and support from the Central Government and showed that the policy of that Government is, and has been, one of non-interference with the moderate use of raw opium, whether the object of the consumer be some real or supposed physical benefit or merely the indulgence of the almost universal desire of human beings, particularly those whose occupations involve exposure or severe bodily exertion, for a stimulant or narcotic. It is, and always has been, the desire of Government to supress excessive indulgence.

Under the Government of India Act of 1919, opium was a Provincial Transferred Subject. Nevertheless, owing to the jealous watching and criticism by observers in every continent, the Government of India called an official All-India Conference, which was opened at Simla by Lord Irwin, on 5th May 1930, to consider the question of certain areas where opium consumption was alleged to be unduly high. This followed on the prosecution of special provincial inquiries by committees set up by the Local Governments at the special instance of His Majesty's Government. The Conference, after an exhaustive discussion of the phenomena presented by the various areas selected for investigation, and in the light of the personal knowledge of the representatives of the different Provinces and of the reports of the local committees, concluded that it appeared that certain parts of Assam and Calcutta might correctly be regarded as having excessive consumption and that Orissa and the Ferozepore District of the Punjab might be held to provide cases for further inquiry. In other cases the Conference considered that there was no evidence of prevalent excess. But they gave a series of examples to show that there were simple explanations showing harmless causes for what appeared to be excessive consumption in many places.

Opium policy has on several occasions during the past few years come under discussion in the Central Indian Legislature and in regard to it the Government of India and the non-official members of the Legislature have been in accord. Cultivation of the poppy in British India is confined, except for a few wild and inaccessible regions, to the area that supplies the Government of India Factory at Ghazipur in the United Provinces where it can only be cultivated under license. Importation into British India from the Indian States is controlled by prohibition of imports except on Government account and by agreement with the States concerned that they will not allow exports to British India except by arrangement. Cultivation in British India is progressively and rapidly being reduced. The process of reduction was stayed in 1931-1932 because it was found that the rate before 1931 had been too rapid so that stocks were brought to a dangerously low level. Progressive and rapid reduction was resumed in 1933, the total area of cultivation of Benares opium from 1932-33 being as under :

1932-33	=	27,228 Acres.
1933-34	=	13,792 ,,
1934-35	=	6,806 ,,
1935-36	=	7,167 ,,
1936-37	=	6,366 ,,
1937-38	=	6,564 ,,
1938-39	=	4,812 ,,
1939-40	=	4,899 ,,

The per capita consumption of Opium in British India during 1930 was 7·7 grains.

Close supervision is maintained over the licensed vendors in all parts of British India; the conditions of their licenses require that the shops shall always be open to inspection, that no opium shall be sold to children or bad characters, that sales shall only be made on the licensed premises and during the prescribed hours, that only unadulterated Government opium shall be sold, that credit shall not be allowed, that no consumption shall be permitted on the premises, that full accounts shall be maintained and that the names and addresses of purchasers of more than one or two tolas shall be recorded. These conditions are effectively enforced by the excise departments of the various provinces.

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GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

Glass was manufactured in India centuries before Christ. Pliny mentions "Indian glass" as being of superior quality.

As a result of recent archaeological excavations a number of small crude glass vessels, indicative of the very primitive stage of the industry at the time, have been discovered.

The first Indian references to glass are in the Mahavamsa, the Chronicles of the Sinhalese Kings (306 B.C.), when glass mirrors were carried in processions.

It is certain, according to Sir Alfred Chatterton, that by the sixteenth century, glass was an established industry in India, producing mainly bangles and small bottles. The quality of the materials was bad and the articles turned out were rough.

Manufacture of glass in India on modern European lines dates from the nineties of the last century, when some pioneer efforts were made in this direction. Since then, a number of concerns have started. They devote themselves to the manufacture of bangles and lampware, while bottlemaking and production of table articles increase steadily.

In its present stage, the industry takes two well-defined forms—(1) Indigenous Cottage Industry and (2) the modern Factory Industry. The former, which is represented in several parts of the country, has its chief centres in the Firozabad area in the United Provinces. It is mainly concerned with the manufacture of cheap bangles made from glass blocks manufactured in large quantities. With the coming of the factory-scale manufacture of bangles, the Cottage Industry is struggling hard for existence. The Factory Industry is turning out much better quality bangles and has also successfully eliminated Japanese imports. Firozabad is in full control of the bangle market since the outbreak of the War, experiencing a period of great prosperity.

In other fields the Factory Industry is mainly concerned with the manufacture of lamp chimneys and globes, tumblers, jars, bottles, etc., the chief centres of production being the United Provinces, Calcutta and Bombay. A few factories specialise in quality glass blocks for the Cottage Industry. One factory in the United Provinces has been manufacturing sheet glass with modern equipment since 1929.

Records of the earlier ventures have shown that failure in some cases was due, in part at least, to preventible causes. Foremost among these, were lack of enlightened management, lack of expert attention and, in many cases, small attention to choice of site. Specialisation, too, has been lacking, some factories in their initial stages trying to manufacture three or four different kinds of glassware simultaneously like lampware, bottles and bangles. Paucity of sufficient fluid capital for initial expenses has also been another contributory factor in bringing such ventures to grief.

In October, 1931, the inquiry into the glass industry was referred by the Government of India to the Indian Tariff Board. The Board submitted its report in March 1932. It recommended the grant of protection for ten years and outlined proposals for protective duties on the following basis:—(1) Sheet and Plate Glass including figured and ribbed glass—Rs. 4 per 100 sq. feet or 25 per cent., *ad valorem*, which ever is higher; bangles, beads and false pearls—50 per cent., *ad valorem*; glass and glassware of certain specified types, like tumblers, tiles, shades, chandeliers—50 per cent., *ad valorem*.

These findings however were not acceptable to the Government of India, who considered that the absence of indigenous supplies of raw materials constituted a disadvantage to the industry, which could not possibly be balanced by any advantages which it might possess in other respects. This, however, does not imply rejection of the recommendation because Government have decided to postpone their final decision in the matter. For the present Government have decided to afford the glass manufacturing industry a certain measure of relief by way of a rebate of duty on imported soda-ash.

In 1938 special action towards development of this industry was taken by the Government in the United Provinces. A Glass Technology Section was established in Benares under the direction of Dr. A. Nadel, Glass Technologist to Government U.P. Since then modern recuperative furnaces have been introduced, and numerous shaping and refining machines of a modern type installed in factories, according to development plans implemented by the Section. The production of laboratory ware was initiated and also the manufacture of false beads and glass pearls, according to a process until recently confined only to former Czechoslovakia. Apart from this the Glass Section tends to improve working condition in Firozabad and evolves new types of decorative glasses for the bangle and bead industry. Pure and applied research work is carried out at the Laboratory in Benares. As a result of the advisory activity of the Section three new factories are in the course of erection in the United Provinces. They will be equipped on modern scale and situated in Ghaziabad, Firozabad and Benares, producing table ware, bangles and bottles respectively.

HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER.

Supply of raw hides and skins.—India is regarded as a surplus country in respect of her resources of raw hides and skins. It is estimated that normally she produces 20 million cattle hides, 3.5 million buffalo hides, 22 million goat and 3.5 million sheep skins a year. Only a portion of the cattle and buffalo hides is obtained from slaughtered animals and the bulk, about 75 to 80 per cent, is derived from animals that die a natural death. On account of this reason the output of these hides increases when famine, flood, cattle epidemics, etc., take an undue toll on livestock. Goat and sheep skins are, however, derived from animals slaughtered for meat and their production remains more or less at a steady level.

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Trade in raw hides and skins.—Of the total output of India's raw hides and skins it is estimated that from 50 to 75 per cent of cattle hides and about 45 per cent of goat and sheep skins are now locally tanned and the balance exported in the raw condition. Previous to the European war of 1914-1918, about 56 per cent of the total export of cattle hides used to go to Germany and Austria and the balance to the other European countries and United States, while 80 per cent of the exported goat skins used to go to United States. The Germans brought the collections, curing and grading of the Indian cattle hides and the Americans those of goat skins to a fairly high standard. The war disorganised this export trade and during post-war years the Government of India levied an export duty of 20 per cent on hides with a rebate of 15 per cent for those which were exported to and tanned in Empire countries. The object of this measure was to foster in the first place India's leather industry and in the next encourage tanning of Indian hides within the British Empire and reduce their export to Germany and other non-Empire countries. Later on, the duty was abolished. The measure did not succeed in stopping export to Germany which continued to revive until the outbreak of the present war in 1939. The repeal of the duty helped the revival, and export to Germany rose to about 28 per cent of the total export in 1935-36. The post-war measures, however, increased tanning in India. There was a change in the direction of goat skins export also during the post-war period. After the war the United Kingdom developed the manufacture of glace kid and considerable quantities of Indian goat skins are being now exported to that country and the U. S. A.'s share is proportionately reduced. Still the U. S. A. takes about 3 times as much as the United Kingdom and about 70 per cent of the total export from India. India is responsible for the supply of about one-third of the total goat skins used in the world's tanning industry and some of her goat skins, especially those of Bengal and Bihar, are regarded to be the best raw materials for high class glace kid.

Cattle hides are cured for the export trade by air drying and dry salting. The better grades of the former are dried out, being stretched lengthwise on frames, and are called "Framed" hides, and the inferior ones are dried by spreading on the ground and are known as "Crumpled" hides. Air dried hides are treated with a solution of arsenic to ward off insect damage before export. Dry salt curing is done mostly in Bengal with a saline earth known as "Khari Salt" which consists principally of sodium sulphate mixed with varying proportions of sodium chloride and earthy matter. Goat skins are mostly dry salted and to a lesser extent air dried. The total export of raw hides and skins amounted to Rs. 3,84,06,560 in 1938-39.

Recently the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India has been attempting to grade slaughtered cattle hides. Hide-grading stations have been started at slaughter houses at Delhi, Agra, Bandra (Bombay), Bareillie, Karachi and Rampur, and specifications for grades have been formulated. Hides and skins are included in the Schedule to the Agricultural Produce (Marketing and Grading) Act of 1937. An attempt is being made by the Board to improve flaying in the slaughter houses where grading stations have been started by giving a bonus to flayers.

Tanning in India.—The tanning industry in India has made great strides since the last European war. It may be divided into two categories, indigenous and modern.

Indigenous tanning.—This is carried out principally by the people of the tanning caste which is a depressed Hindu community known as the Chamar. They tan according to indigenous methods and their products may be divided into a number of typical groups, *viz.*, (*i*) the miscellaneous crude leather produced in the villages to meet local needs, (*ii*) the bag tanned buffalo sole leather produced in the Punjab and Calcutta which is extensively used for making shoes, (*iii*) tanned sheep skins of the Punjab known as "Kabuli Bheris" used as a cheap book binding leather throughout India, (*iv*) half-tanned leather of Madras and Bombay. The first three varieties are all consumed in India while the better grades of the fourth are exported chiefly to the United Kingdom and from there to other countries. The half-tanned cattle hides and calf skins are known in the International trade as East India tanned Kips and Calf skins. These are retanned and finished in the importing countries for making shoe upper and other varieties of dressing leather. The cattle hides used to be tanned formerly with avaram or turwar bark (Cassia auriculata) which occurs in South and Western India. But since the last war they are being tanned in Madras with wattle bark, large quantities of which are imported from South Africa. The goat and sheep skins in Madras and these as well as cattle hides in Bombay are still tanned with avaram bark. The present annual export of half-tanned leather is valued at about six crores of rupees.

Modern tanning.—Leather for Harness and Saddlery for military equipment has long been manufactured at Cawnpore by Western processes of vegetable tanning from buffalo and heavy cow hides using the local tanstuffs, babul bark (Acacia arabica) and myrobalans (Terminalia Chebula). Since the last war sole leather has also been manufactured in Cawnpore, Agra, Calcutta and Madras from buffalo hides according to modern process for use in ammunition boots and better types of civilian footwear. Its output is now quite considerable in the country and is increasing.

Chrome tanning.—The outstanding feature in the field of modern tanning in India since the last war is the phenomenal development of chrome tanning, especially for the manufacture of the shoe upper leather, Box and Willow sides from cattle hides and Box and Willow calf from calf skins. A number of tanneries in Cawnpore, Calcutta and Madras are engaged in the production of these leathers. Some of the tanneries are quite big and equipped with the latest chrome tanning machinery while there are large numbers in Calcutta which are small. Indian Box and Willow sides have been regularly exported to Burma, the Straits Settlements, Iraq, Persia and Africa since the last war. But after the Ottawa Trade Pact of 1933 Indian Box and Willow sides and Calf have been

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exported in increasing quantities to the United Kingdom, being helped by a preferential tariff in favour of India. The export of these leathers to the United Kingdom rose to Rs. 54,15,500 worth in 1937. The Ottawa Trade Pact has also helped the development of the manufacture of glace kid in India and its export from the country. The export of glace kid rose to the value of 9.3 lakhs of rupees in 1938.

Other items of modern tanning which have made some progress in India are belting leather, chamois leather, improved type of case leather, picking bands, roller skins, chrome lace leather, etc.

Training centres for leather industry.—There are a few training centres among which the Bengal Tanning Institute in Calcutta and Jullundar Tanning Institute, Jullundar City, maintained respectively by the Government of Bengal and Punjab may be mentioned. Particulars of the courses of training may be obtained from the institutes. There are also peripatetic tanning demonstration parties under the Industries Departments of the Governments of the Punjab, U. P., Bihar, Orissa and Bengal which hold instructional classes in rural areas to introduce improved processes of tanning.

COIR.

Coir is the trade name given to the fibre obtained from the husk of the coconut fruit. India and Ceylon have a virtual monopoly in the production of this by-product of the coconut industry and its development in these countries has been rendered possible by the fact that there coconuts are usually harvested when the husk of the fruit is still green, though the coconut within is ripe. Good quality coir can only be produced from the fresh green husk of the ripe fruit. If the nut is not fully ripe the fibre in the husk has not developed its full strength, and if the fruit has dried out the fibre is weak, dark coloured and difficult to extract.

In Ceylon, the extraction is done by mechanical means on a factory scale after the husks have been retted in water for two or three weeks, and under such methods it is not possible to obtain either the colour or cleanliness of the fully retted Indian coir. The process consists of holding the husk against a revolving spiked drum which combs and extracts the fibre. The shorter fibres collect in the drum and after cleaning are classed as "mattress fibre." The longer fibres are retained in the hand of the operator and are classed as "bristle fibre" which is exported and used in the manufacture of brushes, etc. About 75 per cent. of the Ceylon produce is exported as raw fibre, and only 25 per cent. as yarn or manufactured coir.

The Indian industry, as far as the export trade is concerned, is confined to the backwater regions of the Malabar coast, Cochin, Travancore, and to the Laccadive and Divi Islands, which are administered by the Madras Government. The extraction of the fibre and the manufacture of coir yarn forms a well organised cottage industry. The freshly harvested nuts are purchased by merchants who convey them down the backwaters to suitable places for retting. Such places are situated along the tidal reaches of the backwaters, and sites for retting are selected in places where the ground contains a considerable admixture of sand. Here, pits are dug, either in the backwater itself or on the banks and after lining these with palm leaves they are filled with the husks. When filled they are covered with plaited coconut leaves and weighed down with soil or mud. The husks are left to ret in these pits for a period of about eight months, the tidal rise and fall of the water and the porous nature of the ground ensuring constant water movement through the mass of retting husks and thus supplying aeration for the necessary bacterial action. At the end of this period, the husks are removed from the retting pit, washed in clean water and distributed among the local people who extract the fibre. This is usually spare time work done by the women of the house. Firstly, the outer skin of the husk is removed and the husk is then beaten with a wooden mallet on a block of wood or stone. This separates the fibre from the decaying pithy matter in which it is embedded in the husk. The fibre thus extracted is dried in the shade and then beaten or willowed with thin bamboo canes. The fibre is then returned to the merchant who further cleans this in a revolving drum furnished with projecting spikes resembling thin saw blades made of iron. The fibre is sorted out into colour grades and distributed among the local people who spin this into yarn. The fibre is first made into "slivers" and is then either spun by hand or on a wheel. This is again returned to the merchant who again grades this for colour and splices the short lengths into a continuous length of 450 yards. It is then tied into bundles and is disposed of to the factories where it is either baled up for export or is manufactured into matting, door mats, braid, ship's fenders, rope, etc.

The yarn is very carefully graded, both for manufacture and for export, according to its colour, which is, in reality, a gauge of proper retting. The best quality of coir is a golden-yellow colour and the lowest grade is a grey colour which shows that the husks have either been over-retted or that the condition for retting have not been satisfactory.

Properly retted coir is of the highest quality. It is much more easily spun than machine made coir, because the fibres are clean and free from adhering pith and a much more even yarn is obtained. It is much stronger than machine-made coir because none of the long or "bristle" fibres have been removed in the process of extraction. The colour is not only attractive, but is an indication that retting has been carried through to the correct stage.

Coir fibre, when made into ropes, is extremely elastic and thus yields to heavy strains, and it therefore has special uses. It does not rot easily when exposed to atmospheric conditions, or to salt or fresh water, and in manufacture it is found to take dyes readily.

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The value of the Indian trade is considerable: the imports into Great Britain alone, which represent less than 20 per cent. of the Indian exports, are shown in the Board of Trade returns to amount in value to more than one million pounds per annum. It is an industry which provides a profitable occupation to the densely populated back water tracts of Western India, and it provides the raw material in the shape of yarn and fibre for a considerable industry in Europe. More than 80 per cent. of the manufactured coir products imported into the United Kingdom are produced in India and more than 90 per cent. of the coir yarn. The imports of coir fibre from India are inconsiderable and amount to only 25 per cent. of the quantity imported. The export of coir fibre from India represents in value only 0.35 per cent. of the of the total Indian exports of coir and coir products.

The Government of Madras are conducting a coir demonstration school at Beypore near Calicut under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, where students are trained in improved methods of cleaning fibre, of spinning of coir yarn on the wheel, of producing ropes, belts, mats, rugs, etc.

PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS.

'*Patents*,' '*Designs*' and '*Trade Marks*' constitute certain forms of personal rights which are collectively referred to as rights of 'industrial property.' In India the rights in Patents and Designs are regulated by the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, as amended from time to time, and the procedure under the Act is regulated by the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1933 and the Indian Secret Patent Rules, 1933. The Act and the Rules are contained in the *Patent Office Handbook*, which is available from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. The Handbook contains in addition detailed instructions for those interested in Patents and Designs. The broad features of the Patents and Designs Act may be described as follows:—

PATENTS

A patent is a legal document which confers upon the patentee the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using an invention and of authorising others so to do. Patents granted under the Indian Patents and Designs Act are operative throughout British India. The normal term of a patent in British India is 16 years. But in exceptional cases, this term can be extended by a maximum of ten years. The continuance of the right conferred by a patent after the first four years of its term is subject to the payment of an annual renewal fee.

What may be patented.—A patent may be granted for an '*invention*,' which is defined as "any manner of new manufacture including an improvement or an alleged invention." In other words, to be patentable an invention must be a *manufacture*; it must be new; it must be useful and it must not be such as may be said to be obvious to a person skilled in the art to which the invention relates and acquainted with the common knowledge in that art at the time of applying for the patent. The word 'manufacture' includes any process, apparatus, device, machine, article, or composition of matter.

Illustrations of patentable inventions are *new* textile machines, power plants, agricultural implements, domestic appliances, drying and moistening apparatus and processes and sanitary appliances.

In the field of chemical industry *new* processes and apparatuses for manufacturing synthetic products, foodstuffs, dyes, tallow substitutes, starchy raw materials, soda ash, caustic soda, bleaching powder, toilet preparations, and processes for the treatment of oil seeds, by-products and waste materials, are all patentable inventions.

A plan of campaign in warfare or business, or the discovery of a hitherto unknown natural law is not patentable. Similarly, a game of chance or skill which does not require new means for playing it, or a method of calculation or a new notation for writing music, a new method of curing diseases, natural substances suitable for food, cannot be classed as 'manufactures,' and are therefore not patentable.

What are commonly called "patent medicines" are medicines prepared by secret formulæ, and are not usually covered by the grant of patents. The proprietors of such medicines may in most cases possess trade mark rights in the names by which the medicines are known.

New methods of using well-known apparatus may also be patented, provided the *new* methods result in unforeseen technical advantages. *New* compositions of matter may also be patented if their properties would not be deducible from known properties of their constituent substances.

In the case of chemical inventions, it should be noted that the article or substance which is produced may be old, but if the mode of producing it is new, the process will be patentable.

Who may obtain a patent and how.—Any person in possession of an invention may obtain a patent. Application for a patent should be made to the Controller of Patents and Designs and filed at the Patent Office at 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. The applicant himself may not be the inventor, but the name of the inventor has to be disclosed. The application has to be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 10 and by a specification containing a full description of the invention and its mode of operation. All applications for patents and the specifications accompanying them are examined by the Patent Office and are advertised in the Gazette of India, Part II, so as to enable interested parties to oppose the grant of the patent.

Other features.—Inventors of instruments or munitions of war may assign their inventions to the Central Government and obtain 'secret' patents therefor. Improvements in existing patents may be protected by 'patents of addition,' for which no renewal fee need be paid, but which would ordinarily remain in force only so long as the main patent is in force.

After a patent is obtained, the patentee may either sell the patent outright or may grant licences for its exploitation. He may work the patent himself.

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If, during the continuance of a patent, any person makes, sells, or uses the invention without obtaining a license from the patentee, or counterfeits it or imitates it, the patentee may institute a suit for infringement against the said person. The defendant in an infringement suit may counterclaim revocation of the patent. A patent worked wholly outside British India may also be revoked by the Central Government.

DESIGNS.

For the purpose of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, a 'design' means the features of shape, configuration, pattern or ornament applied to any article by any industrial process, which in the finished article appear to and are judged solely by the eye. A model or principle of construction, or anything which is in substance a mere mechanical device, or a trade mark is not a design for the purpose of the Indian Patents and Designs Act. Literary or artistic creations such as books, pictures, and music, which fall under the Indian Copyright Act (Act III of 1914) do not also come within the scope of the Indian Patents and Designs Act.

A design to be registrable must be *new or original* and must be applicable to an *article*. The original registration remains inforce for five years, but the period can be extended upto fifteen years in all.

During the existence of copyright in a registered design, the unauthorised application of the design to the article in question for purpose of sale is prohibited. The penalty for each infringement is a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees recoverable as a contract debt; the proprietor may, in the alternative, elect to bring a suit for the recovery of damages and for an injunction against the repetition of the infringement, in which case the infringer is liable to pay such damages as may be awarded. By a recent amendment of section 18 of the Indian Sea Customs Act, the inportation into British India of goods bearing a pirated design can be stopped.

GENERAL.

On the whole, Indian Law and practice for the protection of Inventions and the registration of designs closely follow the law and practice of the United Kingdom. The existing Indian Patents and Designs Act extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas. Although Burma is no longer a part of British India, the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 was, by a special Act of the Burma legislature, made operative in Burma up to the 31st of March 1940. It is anticipated that this arrangement will be continued up to such time as the Burma Legislature enacts a separate Patents and Designs legislation for Burma. A draft Bill for this purpose was published in Part III of the Burma Gazette dated the 3rd February 1940.

The Indian States also do not come within the scope of the Indian Patents and Designs Act; but Baroda, Cochin, Hyderabad (Deccan), Jodhpur, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore and Travancore have patent laws of their own, and particulars of the same may be obtained from the Patent offices of the respective States.

A patent granted in British India does not extend to the United Kingdom or to any other British possession. But, under a reciprocal arrangement, an applicant for an Indian patent may, under certain conditions, claim a 12 months priority in Australia, Baroda, Canada, Ceylon, Eire, Mysore, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the United Kingdom for the corresponding patents that may be granted to him in those countries.

With the separation of Aden from India and its constitution into a Crown Colony on the 1st of April 1937, the Indian Patents and Designs Act so far as it was applicable to Aden was repealed by the Government of Aden; but by an ordinance issued in that Colony, it is provided that all British Indian Patents and registered designs bearing dates prior to the 1st April 1937 and in force at that date, shall continue to be in force in Aden also so long as they remain in force in British India.

TRADE MARKS.

Trade Marks are to some extent protected in British India by section 3 of the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889), which enacts sections 478-489 of Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code and by the law of Commercial goodwill.

An Act, namely the Trade Marks Act 1940, for the registration and more effective protection of trade marks, was however passed by the Indian Legislature in March, 1940. The main provisions of this Act will not come into force until such time as a notification appointing a date in that behalf, is issued by the Central Government and the rules necessary for working the Act are framed.

One important section of the Act, however, namely Section 85, has come into force. This section authorises the Central Government to prescribe the necessary procedure for the *deposit* of trade marks at the *Patent Office*, in advance of the coming into force of the remaining provisions of the Act.

The procedure for the deposit of trade marks under this section was prescribed by the Central Government and it was provided that deposit of trade marks may be made between the 1st of October 1940, and the 31st of March 1941. But by a recent notification the period for the receipt of the deposits of trade marks has been extended upto the 30th of June 1941.

The deposits of trade marks may be made at the *Patent Office*, at Calcutta, or at the *Branch* of the Trade Marks Registry, at Central Building, Queen's Road, Bombay.

The following is a brief summary of the more important of the remaining provisions of the Trade Marks Act 1940.

In accordance with this Act a "mark" includes a device, brand, heading, label, ticket, name, signature, word, letter or numeral or any combination thereof; and a "trade mark" is a mark used or proposed to be used in relation to goods for the purpose of indicating a connection in the course of trade between the goods and some person having the right to use the mark.

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The Register of Trade Marks will be kept at the Patent Office under the control and management of the **Controller of Patents and Designs,** who has been appointed as the **Registrar of Trade Marks.** A branch of the Trade Marks Registry has been opened at Bombay for facilitating the registration of trade marks in respect of textile goods. Applications for the registration of textile marks may, however, be made at Bombay or at Calcutta at the option of the applicant.

Trade marks contrary to law or morality, or disentitled to protection in a court of law by virtue of their being likely to lead to deception or confusion, shall not be registrable.

Applications for registration of trade marks shall be liable to be opposed and the decision of the Registrar will be appealable to a High Court having jurisdiction.

Original registration of a trade mark will be in force for seven years, but this period may be extended by fifteen years at a time.

The registered proprietor will have the exclusive right to use the trade mark on the goods for which it is registered.

The certificate of registration shall be *prima facie* evidence of the validity of the registered proprietor's title during the first seven years. Thereafter, the registration shall be regarded as valid in all respects, unless it was obtained by fraud or unless the trade mark offends against section 8 (law or morality, etc.).

Any person, not being a trader in the goods in question, who undertakes to certify the quality, standard, purity or some other characteristic of any goods, may register a trade mark as a *certification trade mark.* The grant of such registration shall be subject to the approval of the Central Government and the applicant will be required to deposit certain regulations for regulating the use of the certification trade mark.

The Act also contains provisions for defensive registration of trade marks, and for registering "permitted use" of the trade marks by other persons than the proprietors of such marks.

The false description of a trade mark as 'registered,' when in fact it has not been registered under the Act shall be punishable with fine or imprisonment or with both.

Use of Royal Arms without authority may be restrained by injunction.

Another provision of great interest to owners of trade marks is contained in section 20 of the Act. This section provides that 'no person shall be entitled to institute any proceedings to prevent, or to recover damages for, the infringement of an unregistered trade mark unless such trade mark has been in use by him, since before the 25th of February, 1937, and unless an application for its registration, *made within five years* from the commencement of the Act, has been refused. It would accordingly be advantageous for owners of old marks to apply for the registration of their trade marks as soon as possible after the entire Act comes into force, as even if registration is refused, such refusal would confer substantial privileges on the applicants.

WAR LEGISLATION

Rules 84A to 84C of the Defence of India Rules enable the Central Government to grant licenses under *enemy-owned patents and designs.* For further information on this subject reference may be made to the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

Rule 42 of the Defence of India Rules provides that except under the authority of the Controller, no person shall make an application for the grant of a patent or the registration of a design in any country or place not included in His Majesty's Dominions, and not being an Indian State.

The rights in *enemy-owned trade marks* belonging to a business which now vests in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India, have also been vested in the said Custodian. Other enemy-owned trade marks do not vest in the Custodian, but their deceptive use is liable to be treated as an offence under the Indian Penal Code.

ABSORPTION OF GOLD (both coin and bullion) IN INDIA

(Figures for 1939-40 are not available as publication of these Statistics has been suspended for the duration of the war).

	1908-09	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1933-34	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39
Average of 5 years ending.											

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ABSORPTION OF GOLD (both coin and bullion) IN INDIA

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

(Figures for 1939-40 are not available as publication of these Statistics has been suspended for the duration of the war).

	Average of 5 years ending.						1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.
	1908-09.	1913-14.	1918-19.	1923-24.	1928-29.	1933-34.						
1. Production (*b*) ..	3,40	3,36	3,39	2,72	2,25	2,26	2,76	2,93	3,03	3,05	3,04	3,05
2. Imports ..	16,85	32,79	(*a*) 9,88	(*a*)30,66	33,68	6,54	1,10	72	99	1,61	1,56	75
3. Exports ..	7,50	4,64	(*a*) 3,01	(*a*) 8,28	18	37,26	58,15	53,26	38,31	29,46	17,89	13,81
4. Net imports (*i.e.*, 2—3) ..	9,35	28,15	(*a*) 6,87	(*a*)22,38	33,50	—30,72*	—57,05*	—52,54*	—37,32*	—27,85*	—16,33*	—13,06
5. Net addition to stock (*i.e.*, 1+4)	12,75	31,51	10,26	25,10	35,75	—28,46	—54,29	—49,61	—34,29	—24,80	—13,29	—10,01
6. Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Reserves	6,57	19,11	16,93	27,92	25,79	38,20	41,56	41,55	41,62†	41,63†	41,56†	41,57†
7. Increase (+) or decrease (—) in stock held in mints, etc., as compared with the preceding year	—3,25	+4,47	—1,02	+99	+4,95	+1,87	+3	—1	+7	+1	—7	+ 1
8. Net absorption (*i.e.*, 5—7) ..	16,00	27,04	11,28	24,11	30,80	—30,33	—54,32	49,60	—34,36	—24,81	—13,22	—10,02
9. Progressive total of additions to stock	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	4,66,83	6,51,53	6,56,81	5,56,15	5,06,54	4,72,25	4,47,45	4,34,16	4,24,15
10. Net progressive absorption ..	1,52,24	2,58,04	3,55,68	4,38,92	6,25,75	6,18,61	5,14,60	4,65,00	4,30,64	4,05,83	3,92,61	3,82,59

Note.—(*i*) The quinquennial average figures are inserted only for comparative purposes. The progressive total of additions to stock (item 9) and net progressive absorption (item 10) are calculated on the annual figures and are not based on these averages. Item 9 is the sum of the yearly figures in item 5 and item 10 the sum of the yearly figures in item 8.

(*ii*) Figures prior to 1935-36 include Burma.

(*a*) Excludes gold imported and exported on behalf of the Bank of England.

(*b*) Figures are for calendar year ending 31st December.

* Net exports.

† Represents gold held as part of the Assets of the Issue Department in India of the Reserve Bank of India and the amount held on Government Account in Mints and Treasuries.

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Insurance in India.

(Figures taken from the Government of India Insurance Year Book 1939)

	1936	1937	1938
Total Number of Companies	379	368	360
Total Number of Indian Companies (Mostly Life)	232	219	217
Total Number of non-Indian Companies (Mostly non-Life)	147	149	143
Average Value of Life Policy Issued by Indian Companies	Rs. 1,504	Rs. 1,485	Rs. 1,460
Average Value of Life Policy Issued by non-Indian Companies	Rs. 3,148	Rs. 3,089	Rs. 3,224

LIFE BUSINESS.

	New Business.			Total Business in force.		
	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938
Number of Policies Issued	273,000	294,000	322,000	1,261,000	1,371,000	1,516,000
Number of Policies with Indian Companies	239,000	263,000	296,000	989,000	1,099,000	1,240,000
Number of Policies with non-Indian Companies	34,000	31,000	26,000	272,000	272,000	276,000
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
Sums Assured (including Reversionery Bonus additions)	46·75	48·6	51·7	261	277	298
Sums Assured with Indian Companies	36·00	39.00	43·3	168	184	204
Sums Assured with non-Indian Companies	10·75	9·6	8·4	93	93	94
Premium Income	2·41	2·53	2·71	13	14·2	15·6
Premium Income of Indian Companies	1·84	2·02	2·28	7·875	9·0	10·5
Premium Income of non-Indian Companies	·57	·51	·43	5·125	5·2	5·1

ANNUITY BUSINESS.

	1936 Rs. per annum	1937 Rs. per annum	1938 Rs. per annum
Total Annuity business in Force	86,00,000	12,40,000	12,96,000
Amount Payable by Indian Companies	1,75,000	1,90,000	1,88,000
Amount Payable by non-Indian Companies	84,25,000	10,50,000	11,08,000
Total New Annuity Business in year	14,50,000	2,66,000	2,25,000
Share of Indian Companies	30,000	23,000	16,000
Share of non-Indian Companies	14,20,000	2,43,000	2,09,000

NON-LIFE BUSINESS.

	1936	1937	1938
Total Net Premium Income	Rs. 2·75 Crores	Rs. 2·98 Crores	Rs. 2·82 Crores
Total Net Premium Income of Indian Companies	·74 ,,	·96 ,,	·89 ,,
Total Net Premium Income of non-Indian Companies	2·0 ,,	2·02 ,,	1·93 ,,
Total Fire Premium Income	1·37 ,,	1·45 ,,	1·38 ,,
Total Marine Income	·53 ,,	·62 ,,	·52 ,,
Total Miscellaneous Premium Income	·85 ,,	·91 ,,	·92 ,,

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There has been considerable expansion of insurance business in India during the last decade. This is shown by the fact that the total business remaining in force with Indian life offices which, at the end of the year 1929 was Rs. 82,00,00,000 had, by the end of 1938, grown to Rs. 219,00,00,000, or an average increase of Rs. 13·7 crores yearly. The total new sums assured by the offices in 1938 amounted to nearly Rs. 46,68,00,000, the largest of any of the previous ten years. Again the total income of Indian life companies was Rs. 4,92,00,000 in 1929 and Rs. 14,13,00,000 in 1938, a figure which exceeded the previous year's income by Rs. 2,11,00,000.

DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES.

The total number of companies in 1938 which were subject to the provision of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act of 1912 and the Indian Insurance Companies Act of 1928 is 360, of which 217 companies are constituted in India and 143 outside India.

Of the 217 Indian companies, 67 have their head offices in the Bombay Presidency, 50 in Bengal, 39 in the Madras Presidency, 25 in the Punjab, 12 in Delhi, 10 in United Provinces, 5 in Central Provinces, 4 in Bihar, 2 in Ajmer-Merwara, 1 each in Assam, Sind and North-West Frontier Province.

Of the 143 non-Indian companies, 72 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 28 in the British Dominions and Colonies, 15 in the Continent of Europe, 16 in the United States of America, 7 in Japan and 5 in Java.

Most of the Indian companies carry on life assurance business only. They are 182 in number, and of the remaining 35 Indian companies, 18 carry on life business along with other insurance business and 17 carry on business other than life. Of the 200 Indian companies doing life business, 166 are Proprietory and 34 are Mutual. The oldest existing Mutual Company was established in 1847, and the oldest existing Proprietory Company was established in 1874.

As regards non-Indian companies, most of them carry on insurance business other than life. Out of the total number of 143 non-Indian companies, 117 carry on insurance business other than life, 12 carry on life business only and 14 carry on life business along with other insurance business. Of the latter 26 companies, 17 were constituted in the United Kingdom, 7 in the British Dominions and Colonies and 1 each in Germany and Switzerland.

During 1938 one Indian company was established in the Punjab with the object of transacting life assurance business.

DIVIDING INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Some Indian companies transact life assurance business on the Dividing Plan, under which the sum assured is not fixed but depends on the division of a portion of each year's premium income amongst the claims arising in that year. The defects of Dividing Insurance Business are many. Most of the companies which transacted Dividing Insurance Business realised that they could not continue this business for a long time. This class of Dividing Business as well as the other on the Call System has been prohibited under the New Insurance Act, 1938. It is accordingly highly essential that those companies which still transact this class of business should stop it forthwith and consult actuaries with a view to converting their existing business into ordinary life assurance business on sound principles.

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES.

In addition to the insurance companies which were subject to the provisions of the Acts of 1912 and 1928, there were at the commencement of the Insurance Act, 1938, 505 societies registered under the Provident Insurance Societies Act, 1912 mostly transacting dividing insurance business. The remarks about 'Dividing Insurance Business' are applicable to these societies also.

Very few of the above provident societies are survivors of those old provident societies which prior to the passing of the Provident Societies Act, 1912, numbered about 1,200. When that Act was passed, the majority of those old societies ceased to exist.

Of the 505 societies existing at the commencement of the Insurance Act, 1938, 295 are established in Bengal, 34 in the Bombay Presidency, 57 in the Madras Presidency, 47 in the Punjab and 27 in Sind and the remaining societies are scattered over the other provinces of India.

LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS.

The total new life assurance business (excluding business on the Dividing Plan) effected in India during the year 1938 amounted to 322,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 51·7 crores and yielding a premium income of Rs. 271 lakhs, of which the new business done by Indian companies amounted to 296,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 43·3 crores and having a premium income of Rs. 228 lakhs.

The share of the British companies in respect of new sums assured was Rs. 4·1 crores, of the Dominion and Colonial companies Rs. 3·4 crores, of the single German company Rs. 7 crores and of the single Swiss company Rs. 2 crores.

The average sum assured under the new policies issued by Indian companies is Rs. 1,460 and under those issued by non-Indian companies Rs. 3,244.

The total life assurance business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1938 amounted to 1,516,000 policies assuring a total sum of Rs. 298 crores (including reversionary bonus additions) and having a premium income of Rs. 15·6 crores. Of this the share of Indian companies is represented by 1,240,000 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 204 crores and having a premium income of nearly Rs. 10·5 crores.

ANNUITY BUSINESS.

Annuity business continues to be slight in India. This class of business for various reasons is not as popular as in the West. The total new annuity business effected during the year 1938 was for the amount of Rs. 2,25,000 per annum, of which the share of Indian companies was Rs. 16,000 per annum. The total annuity business remaining in force at the end of that year was for the amount of Rs. 12,96,000 per annum, of which the amount payable by Indian companies was Rs. 1,88,000 per annum.

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Some Indian Life Offices have been operating outside India, mostly in Burma, British East Africa, Ceylon, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements. The total new sums assured by these Offices outside India in 1938 amounted to Rs. 3·4 crores yielding a premium income of Rs. 19·5 lakhs and the total sums assured including reversionary bonus additions remaining in force at the end of 1938 amounted to Rs. 15·1 crores having a premium income of Rs. 82 lakhs.

The total new sums assured by Indian Life Offices in 1938 amounted to nearly Rs. 47 crores, the total sum assured in force at the end of the year to Rs. 219 crores and the total revenue income to Rs. 14 crores.

INDIAN LIFE OFFICES' BUSINESS.

The following table shows the New Business effected by Indian Life Offices during each year since 1926 the Total Business remaining in force at the end of the year, the Total Life Assurance Income of Indian Companies and the Life Assurance Funds.

Year.	New business of Indian Life Offices written during the year.	Total business of Indian Life Offices remaining in force at the end of the year.	Total Life Assurance Income of Indian Companies.	Life Assurance Funds of Indian Companies.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1926	10.35 crores.	53 crores.	3.32 crores.	13.75 crores.
1927	12.77 ,,	60 ,,	4.29 ,,	15.71 ,,
1928	15.41 ,,	71 ,,	4.23 ,,	17.16 ,,
1929	17.29 ,,	82 ,,	4.92 ,,	18.73 ,,
1930	16.50 ,,	89 ,,	5.40 ,,	20.52 ,,
1931	17.76 ,,	98 ,,	5.87 ,,	22.44 ,,
1932	19.66 ,,	106 ,,	6.88 ,,	25.07 ,,
1933	24.83 ,,	119 ,,	8.15 ,,	28.71 ,,
1934	28.92 ,,	137 ,,	8.34 ,,	31.87 ,,
1935	32.81 ,,	152 ,,	9.33 ,,	35.19 ,,
1936	37.80 ,,	175 ,,	11.35 ,,	40.24 ,,
1937	41.74 ,,	197 ,,	12.02 ,,	45.09 ,,
1938	46.68 ,,	219 ,,	14.13 ,,	50.56 ,,

INCOME & OUTGO.

The total income of Indian Life Offices during 1938 amounted to Rs. 14·13 crores. The income consisted of Rs. 11·50 lakhs under Premiums, Rs. 2·40 lakhs under Interest, and Rs. 23 lakhs under other receipts. On the Outgo side, Claims by Death amounted to Rs. 1,94 lakhs, by Survivance to Rs. 2,09 lakhs; while Surrenders amounted to Rs. 42 lakhs; Annuities and Pensions amounted to Rs. 1·4 lakhs; while expenses of Management totalled Rs. 3,64 lakhs; Dividends to Shareholders Rs. 10 lakhs; Depreciation transfer to Investment Fluctuation Account etc. Rs. 30 lakhs; miscellaneous Rs. 5 lakhs, and increase in Life Fund to Rs. 5,44 lakhs.

The source from which each Rs. 100 of the Income of Indian Companies was derived in 1938 and the two preceding years and the manner in which it was disposed of are shown in the following figures.

Income.	1938	1937	1936
Premiums for Life Assurance & Annuities ..	81·4	81·7	74·4
Interest, Dividends and Rents (Less Income-Tax).	17	16·5	15·2
Other Receipts	1·6	1·8	10·4
Total ..	100	100	100

Outgo.	1938	1937	1936
Claims by Death	13·7	13·2	13·6
Claims by Survivance ..	14·8	13·3	12·8
Surrenders including bonuses	3	3·3	2·9
Annuities and Pensions ..	·1	·1	·1
Expenses of Management .	25·8	26·3	24·1
Dividends to Shareholders..	·7	·8	·7
Depreciation, Transfer to Investment Fluctuation Account, etc.	2·1	1·3	1·5
Miscellaneous	1·2	1·3	1·4
Increase in Life Funds ..	38·6	40·4	42·9
Total ..	100	100	100

LIFE FUNDS AND INTEREST YIELD.

The life assurance funds increased by Rs. 5·47 crores during 1938 and amounted to Rs. 50·56 crores at the end of that year. The average rate of interest earned on the life funds during the year after deduction of income-tax at the source, was 5·15 per cent.

The net rates of interest realized by the Indian Life Offices in each of the past five years are as follows:—

Year.	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Rate of interest ..	5·08	4·93	4·69	4·76	5·15

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POST OFFICE INSURANCE FUND.

Besides the Indian Life Offices, there are some pension funds, mostly connected with Government services, which are exempt from the operation of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act of 1912. The Indian Post Office Insurance Fund is also exempt from the operation of that Act. The Post Office Insurance Fund was instituted by the Government of India in 1883 for the benefit of the postal employees, but gradually admission to it has been thrown open to almost all classes of Government servants who are employed on civil duties. The following are some of the important particulars relating to the business of the Fund for the year ending 31st March, 1939 :—Total Number of Policies 97,751; Total Sums Assured and Bonuses Rs. 20,89,98,000 ; Total Income Rs. 1,09,39,000 ; Life Assurance Fund Rs. 8,54,67,000.

The last valuation of the Post Office Fund was made as at 31st March 1937. It disclosed a surplus of Rs. 1,13 lakhs of which Rs. 63½ lakhs was allocated to the policyholders for payment of reversionary bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent per annum in the case of whole life as well as endowment assurances.

NON-LIFE BUSINESS.

The net Indian Premium Income of all companies under insurance business other than life assurance during 1938 was Rs. 2,82 lakhs, of which the Indian companies' share was Rs. 89 lakhs, and that of the non-Indian companies Rs. 1,93 lakhs.

The total amount is composed of Rs. 1,38 lakhs from Fire, Rs. 52 lakhs from Marine, and Rs. 92 lakhs from Miscellaneous Insurance business.

The Indian companies received Rs. 43 lakhs from Fire, Rs. 12 lakhs from Marine, and Rs. 34 lakhs from Miscellaneous Insurance Business. The non-Indian companies received Rs. 95 lakhs from Fire, Rs. 40 lakhs from Marine, and Rs. 58 lakhs from Miscellaneous Insurance business.

From the net figures given above it is not possible to form a correct estimate of the total business effected in India as a considerable portion of Indian business of both Indian and non-Indian companies is re-insured outside India.

The Indian companies which transact a substantial amount of fire or marine insurance business also operate outside India. These companies had a net premium income of Rs. 78 lakhs in 1938 from business outside India.

ASSETS OF INDIAN COMPANIES.

The following is a summary of the Assets of Indian Companies :—

	Rs.	
Mortgages on Property	2,04	lakhs
Loans on Policies within their Surrender Values	5,48	,,
Loans on Stocks and Shares, etc. ..	21	,,
Indian Government Securities ..	32,19	,,
Securities of Indian States ..	40	,,
British, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities	68	,,
Municipal, Port and Improvement Trust Securities, etc.	5,48	,,
Shares in Indian Companies ..	4,38	lakhs
Land and House Property ..	3,92	,,
Agents' Balances, Outstanding Premiums, Outstanding and Accrued Interest, etc.	2,80	,,
Deposit, Cash and Stamps ..	2,50	,,
Miscellaneous	1,54	,,
Total ..	61,62	,,

It will be seen that the bulk of the investments are in stock exchange securities which constitute about 70 per cent of the total assets and amount to Rs. 42 crores after allowing for an investment fluctuation fund of Rs. 86 lakhs provided for in the balance-sheets.

INDIAN ASSETS OF NON-INDIAN COMPANIES.

The total assets in India of non-Indian companies amount to Rs. 49½ crores. The bulk of this amount Rs. 37 2/5 crores represents the Indian assets of companies constituted in the United Kingdom and Rs. 11⅞ crores those of companies constituted in the Dominions and Colonies. The Indian assets of the American companies amount to Rs. 7½ lakhs, those of the Continental companies to Rs. 39 lakhs, of the Japanese to Rs. 8 lakhs and of the Javanese to Rs. 1000 only. Out of this total amount of Rs. 49½ crores, Rs. 44½ crores represent Indian assets of companies which carry on life assurance business in India either solely or along with other insurance business.

VALUATIONS.

There were 186 Life Offices which submitted their accounts and business returns for the year 1938 under the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act. The Insurance Year Book contains the results of the latest valuations of 130 of these Life Offices about half of which have undergone more than one valuation. Of the remaining 56 Life Offices with the exception of about half a dozen whose business is not susceptible of an actuarial valuation none has yet reached the stage of having a valuation.

The results of these valuations show that the Life Offices concerned had in the aggregate 1,115,000 policies in force on the valuation dates assuring a sum of Rs. 184½ crores including bonus additions and annuities of Rs. 2¼ lakhs. The life assurance funds of these Life Offices amounted to Rs. 42½ crores and they received an annual premium income of Rs. 9¼ crores.

The valuations disclosed a surplus in the case of 95 companies and deficit in the case of 34 companies, while in the case of one company there was a surplus in the Ordinary Life Section and a deficit in the Dividing Section. The total surplus of these companies amounted to Rs. 468 lakhs of which Rs. 421 lakhs was allocated to the policy-holders and Rs. 31 lakhs to the shareholders and the balance was either set aside as an additional reserve or was carried forward unappropriated. The deficit in the case of the remaining companies amounted to Rs. 14¼ lakhs. Of these, the deficit in the case of 25 companies was covered by the available paid-up capital. In the case of the remaining 9 companies, the deficit was not so covered.

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Finance.

The gradual evolution of the present financial organisation of India is in many respects a reflection of her constitutional development. In the earliest days of British rule, the Provinces, and especially the older Presidencies, were for all practical purposes independent of the central government and responsible only to the authority sitting in London. After the middle of the nineteenth century the process was reversed, and the Government of India was all-powerful, controlling the Provinces down to the smallest items of their expenditure. This centralisation reached its highest point during the long Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who was so jealous of his supreme authority that he sought to deprive the Presidency Governors of their right to correspond direct with the Secretary of State for India. This system was found top-heavy in the days of his successors, and a continuous process of devolution set in. In the matter of finance the measures took the form of long-term "contracts" with the Provincial Governments, and later in the assignment of definite heads of revenue to the Provincial Governments, thus removing the dual authority and responsibility which had clogged progress. A much clearer cut was made when the great reform scheme embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919 was passed. Here, for all practical reasons, Provincial finance was entirely separated from the finances of the Government of India, and with one reservation the Local Governments were made masters in their own financial houses. The reservation arose from the circumstance that the funds of the Government of India did not then permit them to do entirely without contributions from the Provinces. These contributions were fixed in the shape of definite sums, which the Provincial Governments had to find from their own resources and pay to the Government of India in cash. They varied between Province and Province, on a scale which at first sight seemed inequitable, but which had a definite logical basis. The total of these contributions was a little less than ten crores of rupees. This was admittedly a temporary expedient, to last only so long as was necessary for the Government of India to reduce its post-war expenditure and develop its revenues to the point when they would balance without drawing from the Provinces. They were an open sore, each Province claiming that it paid an undue proportion of the total contribution, and that it was starved in consequence. There was no possibility of adjusting these differences, so the contributions were reduced as fast as the finances of the Government of India permitted. They finally disappeared from the Budget in 1928-29.

But this did not end the discussion; indeed it was only the first phase. The Government of India had taken the growing heads of revenue—those which issue from taxes on income and customs. The Provinces were left with resources either almost static, like land revenue, or actually declining, as with excise where steps are being taken to reduce the consumption of alcoholic liquor in response to the strong Indian sentiment towards prohibition. At the same time the Provinces were confronted with the great growing sources of expenditure, like those on education and sanitation, which bulk largely in Provincial budgets.

Federal Finance Committee.

The financial organisation was, of course, reviewed as part of the work of the Round Table Conference. A sub-committee of the Federal Structure Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Peel to examine the question of federal finance and the principles embodied in the sub-committee's report were endorsed by the parent Committee as a suitable basis. A Federal Finance Committee with Lord Eustace Percy as Chairman was appointed at the end of 1931 to subject to the test of figures the suggested classification of revenues by the Peel Committee and to estimate the probable financial position of the Federal and of the Provincial Governments under the proposed scheme. In the course of their report the Federal Finance Committee said that the transfer to the Provinces of taxes on income though defensible in principle would leave the Centre in deficit. Therefore the Peel Committee suggested a method of transferring to each Province a percentage of the share of income tax estimated to be attributable to it. But in view of the incomplete data on which the estimates were made a special review was held to be necessary at the time federation is established in order to fix the initial percentages. A strict allocation on a percentage basis would still leave some Provinces in deficit and so as to right their finances the committee suggested spreading the charge over the other Provinces by giving them back less in income tax than they were entitled to.

Regarding possible new sources of revenue, Federal or Provincial, the Federal Finance Committee reported as follows:—

Federal.

Excise on Tobacco.—The present position in regard to this tax appears to be that a substantial revenue may be expected from a system of vend licenses and fees, but that an excise duty imposed in the near future could not be relied on to yield a substantial revenue. There is general agreement that such a duty could not be imposed on the cultivator, and it is doubtful whether a duty on the manufactured product could be successful while manufacture continues to be so largely carried on in small establishments and even as a domestic industry. Vend licenses and fees can obviously be imposed only by the Governments of the Units, and their imposition by the Provincial Governments is now being encouraged by the Government of India.

Excise on Matches—The imposition of an excise duty on matches is already under active consideration, and we feel justified in contemplating the existence of such a duty from the outset of federation. We are advised that the probable net yield of the tax for all-India at a reasonable rate, with due allowance for reduced consumption, would be about 3 crores, of which at least 2,50 crores would be raised in British India. (Here it may be noted that an excise duty on matches made in British India was first imposed in the 1934-35 Budget and has continued since.)

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Other Excises.—It is possible that other excise duties may occupy an important place in the fiscal policy of India in the future, but we do not feel warranted in relying upon the introduction of such measures in the early years of federation. (Here it may be noted that an excise duty on sugar made in India was first imposed in the 1934-35 Budget and has continued at varying rates since then.)

Monopolies.—We have examined the suggestion, made at the Round Table Conference, that federal revenues should be augmented by a few selected monopolies. From the fiscal point of view it is only in very special circumstances that a monopoly, whether of production, manufacture or sale, is to be preferred to an excise duty as a means of raising revenue. Except in so far as the proposals already noticed in regard to tobacco may be regarded as a monopoly, we can suggest no new commodity to which the monopoly method could be applied with advantage. The manufacture of arms and explosives, which has been suggested as a possible monopoly, is already subject to licence. Public utility monopolies stand on rather a different footing; but the only new federal monopoly of this kind that has been suggested to us is broadcasting, the revenue from which must be entirely problematical.

Commercial Stamps.—In the Peel Report it was observed that "There is much to be said for federalising Commercial Stamps on the lines of various proposals made in the past," but no definite recommendation was made. We have examined this suggestion, but on the whole we cannot recommend it, at least as an immediate measure.

In proposing that the proceeds of commercial stamps should be assigned to the Units, we have to some extent been influenced by a doubt whether the problems arising from the imposition of federal stamp duties in the States might not be disproportionate to the revenue involved. We do not, however, wish to prejudge the possibility that, as part of the general federation settlement with the States, it might be found desirable to include these duties among the sources of federal revenue. This consideration might well outweigh the reasons which have led us to recommend that commercial stamps should not be made a source of federal revenue.

Corporation Tax.—From the financial point of view, it seems clear that, if a corporation tax were imposed on companies registered in the States on the same basis as the present super-tax on companies in British India, the yield at present would be negligible.

Provincial.

Taxation of Tobacco.—We have already dealt briefly with this question and have suggested that the taxation of tobacco, otherwise than by excise on production or manufacture, should rest with the Units, but that the Federal Government should be given the right to impose a general federal excise. This distinction is, we think, justified by the fact that *ex hypothesi* the introduction of excise duties on manufacture will be difficult, if not impossible, until manufacture becomes more highly industrialised; and as that development takes place an excise levied at the factory by one Unit of the Federation would be a tax on consumers in other Units. It will be seen from our later proposals in regard to powers of taxation that the federalisation of tobacco excise would not preclude the Federal Government from assigning the proceeds to the Units, if it so desired. (Here it may be noted that a sales tax on Tobacco has since been imposed by the provinces of Bombay and Madras, in their 1939-40 Budget).

There is, unfortunately, no material which would enable us to estimate the yield of any of these forms of taxation. The provincial taxes will take some time to mature, but eventually they may be expected to form at least a very useful additional source of provincial revenue.

Succession Duties.—Bombay is, we believe, the only Provincial Government which has attempted legislation for the imposition of succession duties, and the attempt was unsuccessful. We understand that even that Government would have preferred that legislation should have been undertaken by the Government of India. We propose elsewhere that succession duties should be classed among taxes leviable by the Federal Government for the benefit of the Units; but clearly the facts would not justify reliance on them as a source of revenue in the near future. (Here it may be noted that in 1938 the Government of India deputed a special officer, Sir Alan Lloyd, of the Central Board of Revenue, to conduct an investigation into the possibilities of instituting a system of death duties in India. The upshot of the investigation was that the Government of India decided not to proceed with the proposal to impose death duties, as most provincial Governments were opposed to it.)

Terminal Taxes.—We have been asked to weigh the issues which arise from the proposal to introduce terminal taxes generally as an additional source of revenue for the Provinces. We are not prepared to regard terminal taxes as a normal source of revenue.

Taxation of Agricultural Incomes.—We have not considered the broad issues of policy involved in the taxation of agricultural incomes, but we have considered, as we were commissioned to do, the more limited question of "the possibility of empowering individual Provinces, if they so desire, to raise, or appropriate the proceeds of a tax on agricultural incomes." In view of the close connection between this subject and land revenue, we agree that the right to impose such taxation should rest with the Provinces. For the same reason, we think that this right should be restricted to the taxation of income originating in the Province concerned. There will presumably be no difficulty in drafting into the constitution a definition of agricultural income which has so long been recognised in Indian income-tax law and practice.

We are not prepared to express a final opinion as to whether agricultural and non-agricultural income should be aggregated for the purpose of determining the right of the assessee to exemption and the rate of taxation to which he is liable on either section of his income; and we doubt whether any provision need be inserted in the

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constitution on this point since we are advised that, in practice, it would scarcely be possible for either the Federal or a Provincial Government to take into consideration income not liable to taxation by it, except with the consent and co-operation of the other Government. We are aware of no reliable data for estimating the yield of such taxation.

Niemeyer Report.

A necessary prelude to the introduction of the Constitutional Reforms was an investigation of their safety in the light of the financial situation and prospects of India. The investigation was carried out by Sir Otto Niemeyer whose report was published in April 1936. The Report proposed immediate financial assistance from the beginning of provincial autonomy to certain provinces partly in the form of cash subventions, partly in the form of cancellation of the net debt incurred previous to April 1, 1936, and partly in the form of distribution to the jute growing provinces of a further 12½ per cent. of the jute tax.

Annual cash subventions are as follows: To the U. P. Rs. 25 lakhs for 5 years only, to Assam Rs. 30 lakhs, to Orissa Rs. 40 lakhs, to the N.-W. F. Province Rs. 100 lakhs (subject to reconsideration after 5 years), and to Sind Rs. 105 lakhs to be reduced by stages after 10 years.

The total approximate annual relief in lakhs aimed at by Sir Otto Niemeyer is as follows:— Bengal Rs. 75, Bihar Rs. 25, C. P. Rs. 15, Assam Rs. 45, N.-W. F. Province Rs. 110, Orissa Rs. 50, Sind Rs. 105, and U. P. Rs. 25, extra recurrent cost to the centre Rs. 192 lakhs.

Orissa is to get a further non-recurrent grant of Rs. 19 lakhs and Sind of Rs. 5 lakhs by six equal steps beginning from the sixth year from the introduction of provincial autonomy, but subject to the proviso to section 138 (2) of the Act. The Centre is to distribute the income-tax to the provinces so that finally 50 per cent. of the distributable total has been relinquished in the intermediate five years, so long as the portion of the distributable sum remaining with the Centre, together with any contribution from the Railways, aggregates 13 crores.

As regards the provincial share of the proceeds from income-tax, Sir Otto Niemeyer recommended that half of the proceeds should remain with the Centre, while the other half should be distributed among the provinces on the following percentage division:—Madras 15, Bombay 20, Bengal 20, U. P. 15, Punjab 8, Bihar 10, C. P. 5, Assam 2, N.-W. F. Province 1, Orissa 2 and Sind 2.

Sir Otto Niemeyer suggested that the Centre would not be in a position to distribute any part of income-tax proceeds for the first five years from the beginning of provincial autonomy but that it might be in a position to distribute some of the proceeds, though not necessarily the percentage allocated, within the first ten years of provincial autonomy. But this, he said, largely depended on the financial condition of the railways and their ability once again to contribute to general revenues. His remarks on this point were:—

"The position of the railways is frankly disquieting. It is not enough to contemplate that in five years' time the railways may merely cease to be in deficit. Such a result would also tend to prejudice or delay the relief which the provinces are entitled to expect.

"I believe that both the early establishment of effective co-ordination between the various modes of transport and the thorough going overhaul of railway expenditure in itself are vital elements in the whole provincial problem."

RECENT INDIAN FINANCE.

India, in common with other countries of the world, felt the full force of the economic blizzard which began in 1930 and attained its maximum the following year. The net result from the Government of India's point of view was the introduction during 1931 of two Budgets, the ordinary Budget in the spring of the year and a supplementary Budget containing fresh taxation proposals in September.

The 1932-33 Budget.—Presenting the 1932-33 budget on March 7, 1932, the Finance Member explained that the circumstances were somewhat unusual. The supplementary budget had been introduced only six months earlier. He did not, therefore, propose to ask the House at the present stage to approve any extensions or modifications of the plan for raising revenue put forward in September 1931.

The 1933-34 Budget.—In introducing the budget, the Finance Member summarised the results for the two previous years. He estimated the general position for 1933-34 to be the same as for the current year, neither better nor worse, and in particular that India would be able to maintain the same purchasing power for commodities imported from abroad.

The 1934-35 Budget.—In order to provide an even balance for 1934-35 it was necessary to find means of improving the position to the extent of Rs. 153 lakhs. The Finance Member announced the imposition of an excise duty on sugar, a reduction in the silver import by 2½ annas to 5 annas per ounce and the abolition of the export duty on raw hides. Announcing that the Government intended to hand over half the jute export duty to the jute producing Provinces, the Finance Member said that the Government of India would recoup their losses by imposing an excise duty on matches.

The 1935-36 Budget.—This Budget was expected to show a surplus of Rs. 150 lakhs available for tax reduction. The Silver duty was reduced to 2 annas an ounce. The export duty on raw skins was abolished. The remaining surplus of Rs. 1,42 lakhs was disposed of, first, in restoring the emergency cuts in pay, and second, in taking off some of the surcharge on income-tax. This surcharge was reduced by one-third; the cost was Rs. 1,36 lakhs, leaving a nominal surplus of Rs. 6 lakhs.

The 1936-37 Budget.—The surplus for 1936-37 was estimated at Rs. 2,05 lakhs, and this was

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disposed of in two ways. First, the remaining surcharge on income-tax and super-tax was cut by a half, leaving it at one-twelfth of the original figure; further, income-tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 a year was abolished. Second, a postal concession was made by increasing the weight of the one-anna letter from half to one tola, and adopting a scale of an additional half-anna for every additional tola. The effect of these changes was to reduce the surplus to Rs. 7 lakhs.

The 1937-38 Budget.—The prospective deficit for 1937-38 (due to trade depression and consequent smaller receipts from customs and income-tax) was Rs. 158 lakhs, which would have been Rs. 342 lakhs but for an amount available in the Revenue Reserve Fund. The deficit was met by a series of imposts: import and excise duties on silver were raised from two annas to three annas an ounce, while the sugar duties were raised on a graduated scale. Changes were made in the postal rates for parcels, book-patterns and samples, and the existing rates of salt duty, income-tax and super-tax were continued.

The 1938-39 Budget.—This Budget was generally regarded as preserving the *status quo*, since no changes in the taxation system were introduced and a surplus of Rs. 9 lakhs was anticipated. But there were special features in regard to Defence, for which an extra Rs. 80 lakhs was to be expended. A further feature of the 1938-39 Budget was the financing of Provincial Autonomy in its inaugural stages. While the separation of Burma caused a loss of Rs.250 lakhs, payments to the Provinces under the Niemeyer Award amounted to Rs.198 lakhs. To start the Provinces in a sound state the following steps were taken: their existing debts to the Centre were partly cancelled and partly consolidated at a lower rate of interest; additional grants-in-aid were made to deficit provinces: a larger share of the jute excise duty was disbursed and with the improvement in railway revenues, a start was made on the distribution of income-tax receipts to the provinces.

The 1939-40 Budget.—On the basis of the maintenance of existing taxation and the adoption of the new system of income-tax embodied in the Income-Tax (Amendment) Act of 1939 and the "slab system" of assessment (for details of which see under "Income-Tax"), the position was as follows: Estimated Revenue, Rs. 82,15 lakhs; Estimated Expenditure, Rs. 82,65 lakhs; Estimated Deficit, Rs. 50 lakhs. Both revenue and expenditure were down on the previous year, the former because of trade recession which would result in lower receipts from customs, and the latter because of economies under interest charges and Defence.

To meet the prospective deficit the Finance Member proposed an increase of 100 per cent. in the tariff duty on imported raw cotton, from six pies per lb. to one anna per lb. This was estimated to yield Rs. 55 lakhs, thus converting the deficit into a small estimated surplus of Rs. 5 lakhs. Other changes embodied in the Budget were the new rates of income-tax and super-tax drawn up on the "slab system" and modifications in the excise duty on sugar, estimated to yield an extra Rs.51 lakhs.

The 1940-41 Budget.—A fortunate surplus for the previous financial year (1939-40) of Rs. 91 lakhs, but the necessity of finding new revenue to meet a prospective deficit of Rs. 7,16 lakhs in 1940-41 were the basic features of India's first War Budget presented by the Finance Member Sir Jeremy Raisman. That the previous year had ended with a substantial surplus was indeed gratifying, seeing that the country had already been at war for seven months. By applying the surplus of Rs. 91 lakhs towards the coming year, the prospective deficit was reduced to Rs. 6,25 lakhs.

This short fall Sir Jeremy Raisman proposed to meet in three ways. The first was an Excess Profits Tax, already announced to the country but subsequently altered in its incidence so as to provide for an impost of 50 per cent. on all abnormal war profits, above a taxable minimum of Rs. 30,000, earned since September 1, 1939, these excess profits to be calculated on the basis of a standard year which might be, at the assessee's option, any financial year between 1935-36 and 1939-40. This was estimated to produce a net accession to revenue of Rs. 3,00 lakhs. The second means was a further increase of two annas per gallon in the duty on motor spirit (petrol), estimated to yield Rs. 1,40 lakhs, while the third impost was an increase from two rupees to three rupees in the excise duty on refined sugar with a corresponding increase in the import duty, calculated to yield Rs. 1,90 lakhs. The three changes together were expected to produce Rs.6,30 lakhs and to convert the prospective deficit of Rs. 6,25 lakhs into a small surplus of Rs. 5 lakhs.

On the expenditure side, the main feature was naturally the Defence Budget, which provided for an increase of Rs. 5,11 lakhs on the previous year's estimate and stood at the sum of Rs. 49,29 lakhs. That this figure was not higher was due principally to a settlement reached with the British Government on the division of obligations for defence. Under the settlement India was to be liable only for the normal peace time cost of the Army in India, adjusted in relation to the rise in prices, plus the cost of India's own immediate war measures, plus a lump sum of Rs. 1,00 lakhs towards the maintenance of external defence troops overseas. The Finance Member held that this settlement was favourable to India and was conceived by His Majesty's Government in a generous spirit. In terms of figures it worked out as follows: (1) Normal peace Defence Budget, Rs. 36,77 lakhs; (2) effect of rise of prices on (1), Rs. 25 lakhs; (3) Indian war measures, Rs. 3,80 lakhs; (4) Non-effective charges, Rs. 8,41 lakhs; Total Rs. 49,29 lakhs.

The 1940-41 Supplementary Budget.—As was only to be expected, the rapidly mounting expenditure on defence, coupled with the dislocation of trade caused by the war and consequent loss of Customs revenue, led to a deterioration in India's financial position which impelled the Finance Member to introduce a Supplementary Budget in November 1940. He had to meet an increase of at least Rs.14¼ crores in defence and nearly Rs.7 crores in Civil expenditure, coupled with a drop of Rs.3 crores in revenue. He therefore supplemented the Finance Act, 1940 by two measures of fresh taxation designed to bring in Rs.6 crores in a full year, leaving the position to

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be fully surveyed in the following February. The first measure was a 25 per cent. surcharge on all taxes on income including Super-tax and Corporation Tax. The second measure was an increased in postal rates, telegram and telephone charges, designed to bring in Rs.1 crore in a full year.

The 1941-42 Budget.—Presenting the Budget for 1941-42, the Finance Member said that while Government's expenditure was expected to rise by Rs.15 crores to a total of Rs.1,26 crores, its revenue was expected to rise by Rs.3 crores to a total of Rs.1,06 crores, leaving a prospective deficit of Rs.20 crores. One-third of this was proposed to be met by fresh taxation and the remainder from Defence Loans. For the previous year 1940-41, instead of the deficit being Rs.13 crores as estimated in November, the deficit was expected to be no more than Rs.8 crores; this was due to an increased contribution from the railways and a surplus over from the year before.

The additional taxation intended to raise a further Rs.6,61 lakhs in order to meet a share of the cost of India's war measures took the following forms: The Excess Profits Tax was raised from 50 per cent. to 66⅔ per cent. to yield Rs.250 lakhs, and the Central surcharge on Income-tax and Super-tax from 25 per cent. to 33⅓ per cent. to produce a further Rs. 190 lakhs. Other proposals were to double the match duty, to raise the import duty on artificial silk yarn and thread from 3 annas to 5 annas per pound, and to levy an excise duty on pneumatic tyres and tubes, to yield together Rs. 221 lakhs.

Defence.—The main purpose of these fresh imposts was to strengthen all arms of India's Defence Services, and for this a total expenditure of Rs.84 crores was envisaged in 1941-42. Rs.35 crores of this was for India's own war measures, while His Majesty's Government in Britain were paying separately for all supplies and services rendered to them by India and were also providing free of charge much of the equipment needed for the modernisation of the Army in India. The strength of India's armed forces, already well over half a million, was to be further expanded. New regiments of mechanised cavalry, artillery and infantry were being raised, as also Signal and Sapper and Miner Units. New ships for the Royal Indian Navy were being built and more officers and men to man them were being trained. For the Air Force, aircraft and equipment were being obtained from America and the first "made-in-India" aeroplanes were expected to be manufactured in the current year. Civil expenditure had increased by Rs.2,61 lakhs, mainly on account of schemes connected with the war. The Supply Department's expenditure on placing orders for Indian products for allied Governments, the value of which had already exceeded Rs.82 crores. was expected to be Rs.58 lakhs.

Redemption of Sterling Debt.

A major financial operation successfully carried out in 1940-41, to the mutual advantage of India and Great Britain, was the redemption and repatriation of the former's sterling debt and its replacement by rupee obligations. The effect of this operation was to reduce the Government of India's external debt by Rs.120 crores and its interest charges payable in London by as much as 50 per cent. over the previous six years. To enable it to carry out this, the largest single operation of its kind in the history of Indian finance, Government had to exercise its war-time powers of compulsory acquisition of holdings of sterling securities in this country, as also enlist the aid of the British Government for the issue of similar orders under its special war powers compelling holders resident in the United Kingdom to sell their stocks for delivery to the Indian Government at the market prices prevailing at the time of the order.

The methods whereby this notable transaction was carried out were simple. Owing to the continued improvement in the country's balance of trade, the Reserve Bank had been able to purchase large amounts of sterling which in the first ten months of the financial year 1940-41 amounted to £47 millions. At the same time, with large payments being received in the United Kingdom on account of recoverable war expenditure and the cost of supplies made to His Majesty's Government, the amount of remittance required by the Government of India diminished to vanishing point. For the next year 1941-42, instead of having to remit funds to London, the Government of India expected a refund of £26 million. It had further made considerable open market purchases in London, to the extent of £28½ million of its sterling stocks. In these circumstances, the financing of the debt redemption scheme was facilitated, especially by the exercise of compulsory powers of acquisition in both England and India which enabled the authorities to make their purchases at a fair market price without undue speculative influence being brought to bear. In the words of the Finance Member, "The immediate object of the transaction was the replacement of sterling by rupee obligations and the real gain to the country lay in the liquidation of external obligations which might prove an embarrassment in the future.... Another aspect of the operations was the manner in which they assisted His Majesty's Government to finance the prosecution of the war. If India repaid her creditors in London.....the greater part of the sums so disbursed would be re-lent to His Majesty's Government probably in the form of investment in Defence Loans."

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WAYS AND MEANS.

The following is a summary of the estimates of ways and means in India during 1940-41 and 1941-42 :—

	Budget, 1940-41.	Revised, 1940-41.	Budget, 1941-42.
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	5	—8,42	13,85
New Loan	....	53,40	34,50
Treasury Bills issued (net)	—8,00	8,00	11,50
Ways and Means Advances	....	20,00	—20,00
Post Office Cash Certificates (net)	—1,50	—10,00	—6,00
Defence Saving Certificates	....	2,34	3,50
Post Office Savings Bank Deposits (net)	3,17	—19,00	—2,00
Other Unfunded Debt (net)	3,42	2,91	3,83
Discount Sinking Fund	1,15	1,15	1,03
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	3,00	3,00	3,00
Railway Depreciation Fund	5,66	4,38	5,88
Railway Reserve Fund	2,99	3,64	1,65
Posts and Telegraphs Renewals Reserve Fund	....	4	2
Telephone Development Fund	—14	—36	—20
Repayment of loans by Provinces	1,27	—1,93	2,14
Defence Modernisation Fund	....	....	....
Revenue Reserve Fund	-91	—7,77	....
Other Deposits and Advances (net)	2,51	—37,17	11,60
TOTAL	12,67	17,99	17,56
OPENING BALANCE	8,59	16,62	8,56
GRAND TOTAL	21,26	34,61	26,12
Capital Outlay—			
Railways	4,25	2,29	8,75
Posts and Telegraphs	9	4,81	47
Civil	16	15	11
Commutation of Pensions	—13	—22	—16
Discharge of Permanent Debt	3,33	22,36	13,81
Civil Aviation	—2	—5	—5
Economic development and improvement of rural areas	31	21	21
Broadcasting	5	3	5
Development in tribal areas in the N. W. F. P.	—12	—12	—28
Loans to public (net)	—13	50	—56
Payments to Reserve Bank for Surplus Silver	5,00	2,00	—5,00
Transfers through Reserve Bank (net)	....	2,03	....
Advances to Provincial Governments	....	—1,12	42
TOTAL	12,79	26,05	17,77
CLOSING BALANCE	8,47	8,56	8,35
GRAND TOTAL	21,26	34,61	26,12

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General Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure.

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	Revised Estimate, 1940-41.	Budget Estimate, 1941-42.
	Rs.	Rs.
REVENUE—		
Principal Heads of Revenue—		
Customs	37,75,00	35,11,00
Central Excise Duties	8,50,00	12,10,00
Corporation Tax	4,47,00	12,62,00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	16,34,00	23,00,00
Salt	7,70,00	8,30,00
Opium	47,17	52,85
Other Heads	1,11,30	1,10,97
TOTAL—PRINCIPAL HEADS	76,34,47	92,76,82
Railways: Net Receipts (as shown in Railway Budget)	43,97,80	41,09,42
Irrigation: Net Receipts	26	84
Posts and Telegraphs: Net Receipts	1,71,31	2,09,53
Debt Services	62,38	61,29
Civil Administration	1,13,64	1,12,71
Currency and Mint	2,16,86	2,21,44
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	30,91	28,45
Miscellaneous	1,56,21	1,34,67
Defence Services	81,93	44,14
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	....	....
Extraordinary Items	10,58,18	3,05,52
TOTAL REVENUE	1,39,23,95	1,45,04,83
DEFICIT	8,42,06	13,84,55
TOTAL	1,47,66,01	1,58,89,38
EXPENDITURE—		
Direct Demands on the Revenue	3,87,65	4,35,87
Capital Outlay on Salt Works charged to Revenue	61	21
Railways: Interest and Miscellaneous Charges (as shown in Railway Budget)	34,02,19	30,91,00
Irrigation	9,63	9,71
Posts and Telegraphs	68,36	69,70
Debt Services	11,40,16	12,05,75
Civil Administration	12,73,32	13,11,43
Currency and Mint	1,10,22	97,21
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,03,12	3,75,82
Miscellaneous	3,66,63	2,82,04
Defence Services	72,83,53	84,56,66
Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments	3,05,08	3,04,47
Extraordinary Items	1,15,51	2,49,50
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	1,47,66,01	1,58,89,38
SURPLUS	....	....
TOTAL	1,47,66,01	1,58,89,38

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THE LAND REVENUE.

The principle underlying the Land Revenue system in India has operated from time immemorial. It may be roughly formulated thus—the Government is the supreme landlord and the revenue derived from the land is equivalent to rent. On strict theoretical grounds, exception may be taken to this statement of the case. It serves, however, as a substantially correct description of the relation between the Government and the cultivator. The former gives protection and legal security. The latter pays for it according to the value of his holding. The official term for the method by which the Land Revenue is determined is "Settlement." There are two kinds of settlements in India—Permanent and Temporary. Under the former the amount of revenue has been fixed in perpetuity, and is payable by the landlord as distinguished from the actual cultivator. The Permanent Settlement was introduced into India by Lord Cornwallis at the close of the eighteenth century. It had the effect intended of converting a number of large revenue farmers in Bengal into landlords occupying a similar status to that of landowners in Europe. The actual cultivators became the tenants of the landlords. While the latter became solely responsible for the payment of the revenue, the former lost the advantage of holding from the State. This system has prevailed in Bengal since 1795 and in the greater part of Oudh since 1859. It also obtains in certain districts of Madras. Incidentally, the Bengal system was the subject of an exhaustive examination by a Commission under the chairmanship of Sir Francis Floud in 1939-40, which produced a radical report—a minority dissenting—in favour of State purchase of land, thus challenging the Bengal system of land tenure based on the Permanent Settlement.

Elsewhere the system of Temporary Settlements is in operation. At intervals of thirty years, more or less, the land in a given district is subjected to a thorough economic survey, on the basis of the trigonometrical and topographic surveys carried out by the Survey Department of the Government of India. Each village area, wherever the Temporary Settlement is in vogue, has been carefully mapped, property-boundaries accurately delineated, and records of rights made and preserved. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal the occupant does not enjoy these advantages. The duty of assessing the revenue of a district is entrusted to Settlement Officers, members of the Indian Civil Service specially delegated for this work. The duties of a Settlement Officer are thus described in Strachey's *India* (revised edition, 1911):—"He has to determine the amount of the Government demand and to make a record of all existing rights and responsibilities in the land. He has a staff of experienced subordinates, almost all of whom are natives of the country, and the settlement of the district assigned to him is a work which formerly required several years of constant work. The establishment of agricultural departments and other reforms have however led to much simplification of the Settlement Officer's Proceedings, and to much greater rapidity in the completion of the Settlements All the work of the Settlement Officer is liable to the supervision of superior officers, the assessments proposed by him require the sanction of the Government before they become final in binding: and his judicial decisions may be reviewed by the Civil Courts. It is the duty of the Settlement Officer to make a record of every right which may form the subject of future dispute, whether affecting the interests of the State or of the people. The intention is to alter nothing, but to maintain and place on record that which exists."

The Two Tenures.

Under the Temporary Settlement and tenures fall into two classes—peasant-holdings and landlord-holdings, or *Ryotwari* and *Zemindari* tenures. Broadly speaking, the difference between the two in a fiscal sense is that in Ryotwari tracts the *ryot* or cultivator pays the revenue direct; in *Zemindari* tracts the landlord pays on a rental assessment. In the case of the former, however, there are two kinds of *Ryotwari* holdings—those in which each individual occupant holds directly from Government, and those in which the land is held by village communities, the heads of the village being responsible for the payment of revenue on the whole village area. This latter system prevails in the North. In Madras, Bombay, Burma and Assam, *Ryotwari* tenure is on an individual basis, and the Government enters into a separate agreement with every single occupant. The basis of assessment on all classes of holdings is now more favourable to the cultivator than it used to be. Formerly what was believed to be a fair average sum was levied on the anticipated yield of the land during the ensuing period of settlement. Now the actual yield at the time of assessment alone is considered, so that the cultivator gets the whole of the benefit of improvements in his holding subsequently brought about either by his own enterprise or by "unearned increment." The Government, however, may at a new settlement re-classify a holding so as to secure for itself a fair share in an increment that may have resulted from public works in the vicinity, such as canals and railways, or from a general enhancement of values. But the principle that improvements effected by private enterprise shall be exempt from assessment is now accepted by the Government and provided for in definite rules.

Incidence of the Revenue.

The incidence of the revenue charges varies according to the nature of the settlement, the class of tenure, and the character and circumstances of the holding. Under the Permanent Settlement in Bengal Government derive rather less than £3,000,000 from a total rental estimated at £12,000,000. Under Temporary Settlements, 50 per cent. of the rental in the case of *Zemindari* land may be regarded as virtually a maximum demand. In some parts the impost falls as low as 35 and even 25 per cent. and only rarely is the proportion of on

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half the rental exceeded. In regard to *Ryotwari* tracts it is impossible to give any figure that would be generally representative of the Government's share. But one-fifth of the gross produce is the extreme limit, below which the incidence of the revenue charge varies greatly. About sixteen years ago, the Government of India were invited in an influentially signed memorial to fix one-fifth of the gross produce as the maximum Government demand. In reply to this memorial and other representations the Government of India (Lord Curzon being Viceroy) issued a Resolution in defence of their Land Revenue Policy. In it was stated that "under the existing practice the Government is already taking much less in revenue than it is now invited to exact" and "the average rate is everywhere on the down grade." This Resolution, together with the statements of Provincial Governments on which it was based, was published as a volume; it is still the authoritative exposition of the principles controlling the Land Revenue Policy of the Government of India. In a series of propositions claimed to be established by this Resolution the following points are noted:—(1) In *Zemindari* tracts progressive moderation is the keynote of the Government's policy, and the standard of 50 per cent. of the assets is more often departed from on the side of deficiency than excess; (2) In the same areas the State does not hesitate to interfere by legislation to protect the interests of the tenants against oppression at the hands of the landlords; (3) In *Ryotwari* tracts the policy of long-term settlements is being extended, and the proceedings in connection with new settlements simplified and cheapened; (4) local-taxation (of land) as a whole is neither immoderate nor burdensome; (5) over-assessment is not, as alleged, a general or widespread source of poverty, and it cannot fairly be regarded as a contributory cause of famine. At the same time the Government laid down as principles for future guidance—(*a*) large enhancements of revenue, when they occur, to be imposed progressively and gradually, and not *per saltum*; (*b*) greater elasticity in revenue collection, suspensions and remissions being allowed according to seasonal variations and the circumstances of the people; (*c*) a more general resort to reduction of assessments in cases of local deterioration.

Protection of the Tenants.

In regard to the second of the five propositions noted above, various Acts have been passed from time to time to protect the interests of tenants against landlords, and also to give greater security to the latter in possession of their holdings. The Oudh Tenancy Act of 1886 placed important checks on enhancement of rent and eviction, and in 1900 an Act was passed enabling a landowner to entail the whole or a portion of his estate, and to place it beyond the danger of alienation by his heirs. The Punjab Land Alienation Act, passed at the instance of Lord Curzon, embodied the principle that it is the duty of a Government which derives such considerable proportion of its revenue from the land, to interfere in the interests of the cultivating classes. This Act greatly restricted the credit of the cultivator by prohibiting the alienation of his land in payment of debt. It had the effect of arresting the process by which the Punjab peasantry were becoming the economic serfs of money-lenders. A good deal of legislation affecting land tenure has been passed from time to time in other provinces; and it has been called for more than once in Bengal where the problems arising out of the Permanent Settlement have been examined by a Royal Commission under Sir Francis Floud which visited Bengal in 1939-40, and whose proposals are still under consideration.

Government and Cultivator.

While the Government thus interferes between landlord and tenant in the interests of the latter, its own attitude towards the cultivator is one of generosity. Mention has already been made of the great advantage to the agricultural classes generally of the elaborate systems of Land Survey and Records of Rights carried out and maintained by Government. In the Administration Report of Bombay for 1911-12, it is stated:—"The Survey Department has cost the State from first to last many lakhs of rupees. But the outlay has been repaid over and over again. The extensions of cultivation which have occurred (by allowing cultivators to abandon unprofitable lands) have thus been profitable to the State no less than to the individual; whereas under a *Zemindari* or kindred system the State would have gained nothing, however much cultivation had extended throughout the whole of 30 years' leases." On the other hand, the system is of advantage to the *ryots* in reducing settlement operations to a minimum of time and procedure. In the collection of revenue the Government consistently pursues a generous policy. In times of distress, suspensions and remissions are freely granted after proper inquiry.

Land revenue is now a provincial head of revenue and is not shown in the All-India accounts. It may be taken roughly at £28 million, as compared with £84 million said to have been raised annually by Aurungzebe from a much smaller Empire.

Since the coming into operation of provincial autonomy in April 1937, there has been a great impetus towards land revenue reform in most provinces, the primary object being to better the lot of the tenant by modifying *Zemindari* rights and usages, and by altering the system of land revenue assessment. To this end, legislation has been introduced in practically all the autonomous provinces during the years 1937 to 1939 and widespread changes are in process of being made everywhere.

The literature on the subject is considerable. The following should be consulted by readers who require fuller information:—"Land Revenue Policy of the Indian Government," 1902 (Superintendent of Government Printing); Baden Powell's "Land Systems of British India": Sir John Strachey's "India, its Administration and Progress, 1911," (Macmillan & Co.); M. Joseph Chailley's "Administrative Problems of British India" (Macmillan & Co.; 1910), and the Annual Administration Reports of the respective Provincial Governments.

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EXCISE.

The Excise revenue in British India is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. It is a common place amongst certain sections of temperance reformers to represent the traffic in intoxicating liquors as one result of British rule. There is, however, abundant evidence to show that in pre-British days the drinking of spirituous liquors was commonly practised and was a source of revenue.

The forms of intoxicating liquor chiefly consumed are country spirit; fermented palm juice; beer made from grain; country brands of rum, brandy, etc., locally manufactured malt beer and imported wine, beer and spirits. Country spirit is the main source of revenue, except in the Madras Presidency, and yields about two-thirds of the total receipts from liquors. It is usually prepared by distillation from the Mhowra flower, molasses and other forms of unrefined sugar, fermented palm juice and rice. In Madras a very large revenue is derived from fresh toddy. The British inherited from the Native Administration either an uncontrolled Out-Still System or in some cases a crude Farming System and the first steps to bring these systems under control were the limitation of the number of shops in the area farmed, and the establishment of an improved Out-Still System under which the combined right of manufacture and sale at a special shop was annually granted. This of course was a kind of control, but it only enabled Government to impose haphazard taxation on the liquor traffic as a whole by means of vend fees. It did not enable Government to graduate the taxation accurately on the still-head duty principle nor to insist upon a standard of purity or a fixed strength of liquor. Moreover for political and other reasons the extent of control could not at first be complete.

There were tribes of aborigines who regarded the privilege of making their own liquor in their private homes as a long established right and who believed that liquor poured as libations to their god should be such as had been made by their own hands. The introduction of any system amongst those peoples had to be worked very cautiously. Gradually as the Administration began to be consolidated the numerous native pot-stills scattered all over the country under the crude arrangements then in force began to be collected into Central Government enclosures called Distilleries, thus enabling Government to perfect its control by narrowing the limits of supervision; and to regularize its taxation by imposing a direct still-head duty on every gallon issued from the Distillery. Under Distillery arrangements it has also been possible to regulate and supervise thoroughly the manufacture of its liquor and its disposal subsequent to leaving the Distillery by means of a system of transport passes, establishment supervision, improved distribution and vend arrangements.

Various Systems.

The Out-Still System may be taken to include all systems prior in order of development to the imposition of Still-head duty. Briefly stated the stages of development have been—First: farms of large tracts; Second: farms of smaller areas; Third: farms of the combined right to manufacture and sell at particular places without any exclusive privilege over a definite area; Fourth: farms of similar right subject to control of means and times for distilling and the like. The Provincial Governments have had to deal with the subject in different ways suited to local conditions, and so the order of development from the lower forms of systems to the higher has not been always everywhere identical in details. Yet in its essence and main features the Excise Administration in most provinces of British India has progressed on uniform lines the keynote lying in attempts, where it has not been possible to work with the fixed duty system in its simplest forms, to combine the farming and fixed duty systems with the object of securing that every gallon of spirit should bear a certain amount of taxation. The Out-Still System has in its turn been superseded by either the Free-supply system or the District Monopoly system. The Free-supply system is one of free competition among the licensed distillers in respect of manufacture. The right of vend is separately disposed of. The District monopoly system on the other hand is one in which the combined monopoly of manufacture and sale in a district is leased to a farmer subject to a certain amount of minimum still-head duty revenue in the monopoly area being guaranteed to the State during the term of the lease.

Reforms.

The recommendations of the Indian Excise Committee of 1905-06 resulted in numerous reforms in British India, one of them being that the various systems have been or are gradually being superseded by the Contract Distillery System under which the manufacture of spirit for supply to a district is disposed of by tender, the rate of still-head duty and the supply price to be charged are fixed in the contract and the right of vend is separately disposed of. This is the system that now prevails over the greater portion of British India. The other significant reforms have been the revision of the Provincial Excise Laws and Regulations, and the conditions of manufacture, vend, storage and transport, an improvement in the quality of the spirit, an improved system of disposal of vend licenses, reductions and re-distributions of shops under the guidance and control of Local Advisory Committees and gradual enhancement of taxation with a view to checking consumption.

Excise was made over entirely to the Provincial Governments, and the duties vary from province to province. The governing principle in fixing these rates is the highest duty compatible with the prevention of illicit distillation.

Sap of the date, palmyra, and cocoanut palms called toddy, is used as a drink either fresh or after fermentation. In Madras and Bombay the revenue is obtained from a fixed fee on every tree from which it is intended to draw the liquor and from shop license fees. In Bengal and Burma

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the sale of shop licenses is the sole form of taxation. Country brands of rum, and so-called brandies and whiskies, are distilled from grape juice, etc. The manufacture is carried out in private distilleries in various parts of India. A number of breweries has been established, mostly in the hills, for the manufacture of a light beer.

PROHIBITION.

After the introduction of provincial autonomy in April 1937, it became the avowed policy in principle of all provincial Governments to discourage the consumption of alcoholic beverages; but the Congress administrations which held office in seven provinces until September 1939 went further and, before they resigned, adopted an active policy of enforcing prohibition within a period of years. The measures taken by them varied from province to province, but generally speaking, they took the form of declaring certain areas, either urban or rural, "dry," and within those areas the production, sale and consumption of liquor were banned. Thus in Madras four districts were declared "dry"; a special excise regime was set up and active steps were taken to wean the populace from the use of liquor. Early reports indicated that a considerable measure of success had been attained, but later it was officially admitted that enthusiasm for prohibition was waning. In the United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, the Central Provinces, Sind and Assam similar steps were taken to prevent the people of certain areas from drinking alcohol. In Bengal and the Punjab (where Coalition Governments were in office), on the other hand, there was no actual prohibition but only temperance propaganda.

In Bombay, the Congress scheme went further than elsewhere. The capital city Bombay and the second largest city Ahmedabad were declared "dry," subject to an elaborate system of personal "permits" for Europeans, Parsees and "confirmed addicts." In Bombay, as in Madras, newspapers and magazines published in the province were forbidden to publish liquor advertisements—a ban which persisted after the Congress administrations had resigned and the prohibition drive had lost most of its force. In April 1941, however, the Government of Bombay withdrew the ban on newspaper advertisements of liquor. In Bombay, successive judgments of a full bench of the High Court held that both the original Congress legislation and the subsequent "Governor's Act" were *ultra vires* the provincial administration, and refused to allow that administration to appeal to the Federal Court on the question of the validity or otherwise of the prohibition law. The ban on sales of foreign liquor was accordingly withdrawn as from July 2, 1940, and that on country liquor was modified subject to severe restrictions.

Difficulties of Enforcement.—Even on the limited and "permissive" scale adopted, the enforcement of prohibition had been by no means free from abuses and difficulties. It placed a severe strain on the authorities and numerous cases were reported of evasion and defiance of the law on an organised basis. In addition to smuggling into the "dry" areas and illicit distillation, a considerable exodus of workers and others not entitled to permits used to take place every week-end and holiday from the cities to adjacent areas where prohibition was not in force, and much drinking to excess was known to occur. Although Congress and orthodox opinion continued to support prohibition, it gave rise to popular resentment among certain classes and communities, as also to grave legal anomalies. Thus in Bombay, after several hundreds of persons had been convicted for breaches of the prohibition rules in the first eight months of their introduction, the validity of the rules was successfully challenged in the courts of law.

Despite the efforts of the Governor of Bombay (the Congress Ministry having in the meantime resigned office) to avoid administrative chaos and legalise the position, the experiment may be said to have failed because it lacked both legal sanction and general approval. The position in all the erstwhile Congress provinces was then somewhat as follows: Governors and their advisers while not committed to prohibition in principle and while reserving the right to make such further changes as might seem fit, refrained from reversing the policy of their former ministries. On the other hand, they did not extend the policy, even in its modified form, to new areas, but left the whole future of prohibition open, to be settled by whatever popular regime might later assume office. And here it is pertinent to note that apart from the moral issue, the financial implication of prohibition was far-reaching. In some provinces it involved a sacrifice of anything up to a quarter of the total provincial income and the imposition of new and burdensome taxation. A further complication was caused by the existence of Indian States whose territories are inextricably mixed with British India, and which have not yet adopted a prohibitionist policy any more than the Government of India has done. Thus the whole future of the prohibition experiment is problematical.

Drugs.—The narcotic products of the hemp plant consumed in India fall under three main categories, namely, ganja or the dry flowering tops of the cultivated female hemp plant charas, or the resinous matter which forms an active drug when collected separately; and bhang, or the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female cultivated or uncultivated. The main features of the existing system are restricted cultivation under supervision, storage in Bonded Warehouses, payment of a quantitative duty before issue, retail sale under licenses and restriction on private possession. Licenses to retail all forms of hemp drugs are usually sold by auction. The sale of charas has been prohibited in the Bombay Presidency from the 1st April 1922.

Opium.—Opium is consumed in all provinces in India. The drug is commonly taken in the form of pills; but in some places, chiefly on social and ceremonial occasions, it is drunk dissolved in water. Opium smoking also prevails in the City of Bombay and other large towns. The general practice is to sell opium from the Government Treasury, or a Central Warehouse, to licensed vendors. The right of retail to the public is sold by annual auction to one or several sanctioned shops. Further legislation against opium smoking in clubs and dens is now under contemplation.

The revenue from opium is derived mainly from exports of what is called provision opium

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to foreign countries and from the sale to Provincial Governments of excise opium for internal consumption in India. The entire quantity is now exported under the system of direct sales to Foreign and Colonial governments, the system of auction sales in Calcutta to traders for export to foreign countries having been stopped with effect from 7th April 1926. In no case are exports permitted without an import certificate by the Government of the country of import as prescribed by the League of Nations.

It was decided to reduce the total of the opium exported since the calendar year 1926 by 10 per cent. annually in each subsequent year until exports were totally extinguished at the end of 1935.

Excise opium is sold to Provincial Governments for internal consumption in India at a fixed price based on the cost of production. This opium is retailed to licensed vendors at rates fixed by the Provincial Governments and varying from Province to Province.

SALT.

The salt revenue was inherited by the British Government from Native rule, together with a miscellaneous transit dues. These transit dues were abolished and the salt duty consolidated and raised. There are four great sources of supply; rock salt from the Salt range and Konat Mines in the Punjab; brine salt from the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana; salt brine condensed on the borders of the lesser Rann of Cutch; and sea salt factories in Bombay, Madras and at the mouth of the Indus.

The Salt Range mines contain an inexhaustible supply. They are worked in chambers excavated in salt strata, some of which are 250 feet long, 45 feet wide and 200 feet high. The Rajputana supply chiefly comes from the Sambhar Lake where brine is extracted and evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat and the product is known as Baragara salt. Important works for the manufacture of that salt were opened in Dhrangadhra State in 1923. In Bombay and Madras sea water is let into shallow pans on the sea-coast and evaporated by solar heat and the product sold throughout India. In Bengal the damp climate together with the large volume of fresh water from the Ganges and the Brahmaputra into the Bay of Bengal render the manufacture of sea-salt difficult and the bulk of the supply, both for Bengal and Burma, is imported from Liverpool, Germany, Aden, Bombay and Madras. Broadly, one-half of the indigenous salt is manufactured by Government Agency, and the remainder under license and excise systems. In the Punjab and Rajputana the salt manufactories are under the control of the Northern India Salt Department, a branch of the Commerce and Industry Department. In Madras and Bombay the manufactories are under the supervision of Local Governments. Special treaties with Native States permit of the free movement of salt throughout India, except from the Portuguese territories of Goa and Damaun, on the frontiers of which patrol lines are established to prevent the smuggling of salt into British India.

From 1888-1903 the duty on salt was Rs. 2-8 per maund of 82 lbs. In 1903, it was reduced to Rs. 2; in 1905 to Rs. 1-8-0; in 1907 to Re. 1 and in 1916 it was raised to Rs. 1-4-0. The successive reductions in duty have led to a largely increased consumption, the figures rising by 25 per cent. between 1903-1908. In 1923 the duty was doubled bringing it again to Rs. 2-8. In 1924 it was reduced to Re. 1-4-0. The duty remained at Rs. 1-4-0 from March 1924 to 29th September 1931. It was raised to Rs. 1-9-0 with effect from 30th September 1931. Prior to 17th March 1931, the excise duty and import duty on salt were always kept similar, but by the Indian Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act XIV of 1931, a temporary additional customs duty of 4½ annas per maund was imposed on foreign salt. In March 1933 the customs duty was reduced by 2 annas. In April 1936 the import duty was reduced to 1½ annas per maund, while the excise duty remained the same.

CUSTOMS.

The import duties have varied from time to time according to the financial condition of the country. Before the Mutiny they were five per cent.; in the days of financial stringency which followed they were raised to 10 and in some cases 20 per cent. In 1875 they were reduced to five per cent.; but the opinions of Free Traders, and the agitation of Lancashire manufacturers who felt the competition of the Indian Mills, induced a movement which led to the abolition of all customs dues in 1882. The continued fall in exchange compelled the Government of India to look for fresh sources of revenue and in 1894 five per cent. duties were reimposed.

The Customs Schedule was completely recast in the Budget of 1916-17 in order to provide additional revenue to meet the financial disturbance set up by the war.

The Customs Tariff was further raised in the Budget of 1921-22 in order to provide for the big deficit which had then to be faced.

The Senior Collectors were Covenanted Civilians specially chosen for this duty, before the introduction of the Imperial Customs Service in 1906. Since that date, of the five Collectorship at the principal ports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Karachi) three are ordinarily reserved for Members of the I. C. S. (*i.e.*, "Covenanted Civilians"). The other two are reserved for members of the Imperial Customs Service.

Assistant Collectors in the Imperial Customs Service are recruited in two ways: (*a*) from members of the Indian Civil Service—3 vacancies, and (*b*) by the Secretary of State—19 vacancies. There are in addition a few Gazetted Officers in what is known as the Provincial Customs Service. These posts are in the gift of the Government of India, and are usually filled by promotion from the subordinate (in the Government sense of the word) service. The "subordinate" staff is recruited entirely in India.

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INCOME TAX.

The income tax was first imposed in India in 1860, in order to meet the financial dislocation caused by the Mutiny. It was levied at the rate of four per cent. or a little more than 9½d. in the pound on all incomes of five hundred rupees and upwards. Many changes have from time to time been made in the system, and the present schedule was consolidated in the Act of 1886. This imposed a tax on all incomes derived from sources other than agriculture which were exempted. On incomes of 2,000 rupees and upwards it fell at the rate of five pies in the rupee, or about 6¼d. in the pound; on incomes between 500 and 2,000 rupees at the rate of four pies in the rupee or about 5d. in the pound. In March 1903 the minimum taxable income was raised from 500 to 1,000 rupees. The income-tax schedule was completely revised, raised, and graduated in the Budget of 1916-17 in the general scale of increased taxation imposed to meet the deficit arising out of war conditions.

Since then the process has been almost continuous and in every financial difficulty the authorities turn to the Income-Tax as a means of raising fresh revenue.

The Supplementary Finance Bill of 1931 imposed surcharges on income-tax and super-tax to meet the emergency of that year. The surcharges were subsequently scaled down in succeeding years, but were not completely abolished until after the passage of the Income-Tax (Amendment) Act of 1939. That Act itself was the sequel to an exhaustive inquiry from 1935 onwards by a committee consisting of Khan Bahadur J. B. Vachha, C.I.E., Commissioner of Income-Tax in Bombay, and Messrs. C. W. Ayers and S. P. Chambers of the British Inland Revenue Department. Their report covered a wide field and made numerous recommendations, most of which were incorporated in the Act of 1939, a summary of which is given below. Among other recommendations was that for the adoption of the "slab" system instead of the "step" system, and this was duly done in the India Budget for 1939. After the outbreak of the War in September 1939, the Finance Member made no changes in the basic rates of income-tax in his Budget for 1940-41, but he introduced an Excess Profits Tax, which was further increased in the 1941-42 Budget to 66⅔ per cent. In the same Budget, the surcharge on basic rates of income-tax and super-tax, which had been 25 per cent. since November 1940, was increased to 33⅓ per cent. Details of these changes will be found in the section on "Recent Indian Finance."

RATES OF INCOME-TAX.

BASED ON SLAB SYSTEM.

INCOME-TAX

(a) *Individuals, Unregistered Firms, Hindu Undivided Families and Associations of persons (other than Companies).*—

		Rate.
First Rs. 1,500	of income	*Nil.*
Next ,, 3,500	,, ,,	9 pies in the rupee.
,, ,, 5,000	,, ,,	1 anna 3 pies in the rupee.
,, ,, 5,000	,, ,,	2 annas in the rupee.
Balance of income		2 annas 6 pies in the rupee.

No tax payable on incomes not exceeding Rs. 2,000; Income-Tax on incomes just above Rs. 2,000 to be restricted to half the excess of the income above Rs. 2,000.

(b) *Rate for Companies and local authorities*—2 annas 6 pies in the rupee.

SUPER-TAX.

(a) *Assessees other than Companies.*—

	Rate.
First Rs. 25,000	*Nil.*
Next ,, 10,000	1 anna in the rupee.
,, ,, 20,000	2 annas in the rupee.
,, ,, 70,000	3 annas in the rupee.
,, ,, 75,000	4 annas in the rupee.
,, ,,1,50,000	5 annas in the rupee.
,, ,,1,50,000	6 annas in the rupee.
Balance of income	7 annas in the rupee.

(b) *Companies and local authorities.*—

1 anna in the rupee on the whole income (no exempted slab).

A Central surcharge of 33⅓ per cent. is levied in respect of both Income-Tax and Super-Tax.

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INCOME-TAX REFORMS.

As already mentioned, the publication of the Income-Tax Inquiry Report in 1936 was followed by important reforms and far-reaching legislation. Among the reforms was the bringing into force, as from April 1, 1939, of the "slab" system of income-tax assessment, details of which are given in the foregoing table. The post of Income-Tax Officer to the Government of India was created and Mr. S. P. Chambers was appointed to it. He later resigned in the middle of 1940.

The new Income-Tax (Amendment) Act of 1939, which was passed after protracted debate in and much modification by the Central Legislature, was intended to bring up to date the procedure of the Income-Tax Department and to render its methods more efficient. It embodied provisions designed to stop up existing loopholes and prevent evasion of income-tax law; also to adjust categories of income-tax payers so as to mulct the wealthy minority more while giving relief to the small man. The chief operative clause was Clause 4, the provisions of which are :—

In respect of foreign income, persons who are not resident in British India pay on income arising or received in British India only. Persons who are resident but not ordinarily resident in British India pay on income arising in British India and on foreign income brought into British India. Persons who are resident and ordinarily resident in British India pay on income arising in British India, on foreign income brought into British India, and also on foreign income not brought into India, with a deduction of Rs. 4,500 on the last mentioned class of income. Where foreign income-tax is payable on income arising abroad, one-half of the Indian tax, or one-half of the foreign tax, whichever is the lower, is allowed as a deduction from the tax payable. Where foreign income cannot be brought into India owing to exchange restrictions, the income-tax on that income is not collected until such time as it can be brought in.

As to the definitions of "residence," they are as follows: To be resident, a person must either be in British India for at least half the year or have a house maintained in British India and visit it at least once during the year, or have been in British India for at least 365 days out of the previous four years and visited British India at least once during the year. To be ordinarily resident, a person must have been resident for nine out of the previous ten years and must also have been in British India for 730 days in the previous seven years. A company is deemed to be resident in India if it is controlled in India or if more than half its income arises in British India.

Other important provisions of the Act are those providing for the setting up of an Appellate Tribunal (to start functioning after two years) whose personnel will consist of an equal number of judicial members and accountant members and whose purpose will be to hear appeals by assessees from the findings of the Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax; relief to be granted in respect of life insurance premiums, provident fund contributions and superannuation contributions fund with special concessions to Hindu undivided families; the abolition of the previous exemption of leave salary, that is, salary earned in India but payable out of India to assessees while they are on leave out of the country; a changed system of depreciation allowance from the former prescribed percentage of the original cost of the asset to a prescribed percentage of the "written down value" of the asset; and finally, a most important change, extension of the liability to pay income-tax from all persons called upon by an income-tax officer to make a return, to all persons whose total income exceeded Rs. 2,000 in the previous year. This liability to pay income-tax becomes obligatory upon those whose incomes exceeded Rs. 2,000 in the previous year and failure to ask for and fill in a return form without reasonable cause involves a liability which may be as much as one and a half times the tax payable.

HISTORY OF THE COINAGE.

The Indian mints were closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public from the 26th June 1893, and Act VIII of 1893, passed on that date, repealed Sections 19 to 26 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1870, which provided for the coinage at the mints for the public of gold and silver coins of the Government of India. After 1893 no Government rupees were coined until 1897, when, under arrangements made with the Native States of Bhopal and Kashmir, the currency of those States was replaced by Government rupees. The re-coinage of these rupees proceeded through the two years 1897 and 1898. In 1899 there was no coinage of rupees; but in the following year it seemed that coinage was necessary, and it was begun in February 1900, the Government purchasing the silver required, and paying for mainly with the gold accumulated in the Paper Currency Reserve. In that and the following month a crore of rupees was coined and over 17 crores of rupees in the year ending the 31st March 1910 including the rupees issued in connection with the conversion of the currencies of Native States. From the profit accruing to Government on the coinage it was decided to constitute a separate fund called the Gold Reserve Fund as the most effective guarantee against temporary fluctuations of exchange. The whole profit was invested in sterling securities, the interest from which was added to the fund. In 1906 exchange had been practically stable for eight years, and it was decided that of the coinage profits devoted to this fund, six crores should be kept in rupees in India, instead of being invested in gold securities. The Gold

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Reserve Fund was then named the Gold Standard Reserve. It was ordered in 1907 that only one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways.

Gold.

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1891-92.

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the **Royal Mint at Bombay.** Pending the completion of the arrangements at the Branch, Royal Mint, power was taken by legislation to coin in India gold mohurs of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign. Altogether 2,109,703 pieces of these new coins of the nominal value of Rs. 3,16,45,545, were struck at the Bombay Mint. The actual coinage of sovereigns was begun in August, 1918, and 1,295,372 sovereigns were coined during the year. This branch of the Royal Mint was closed in April, 1919, owing to difficulties in supplying the necessary staff.

The Indian Currency Act of 1927 established a new ratio of the rupee to gold. It established this ratio at one shilling and six pence by enacting that Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pies per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling, for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost of transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling and five pence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations. Great Britain and India left the gold standard in September 1931 but the buying and selling rates for sterling are still maintained.

With the receipt of large consignments of gold, the Bombay Mint made special arrangements for the **refining of gold** by the chlorine process and at the end of the year 1919-20 the Refinery Department was capable of refining a daily amount of 6,000 ounces of raw gold.

Silver.

The weight and fineness of the silver coin are :—

—	Fine Silver grains.	Alloy grains.	Total grains.
Rupee	90	90	180
Half-rupee	45	45	90
Quarter-rupee or 4-anna piece	22½	22½	45
Eighth of a rupee or 2-anna piece .. (not minted since 1939).	20⅝	1⅞	22½

One rupee = 90 grains of fine silver.
One shilling = $80\frac{4}{11}$ grains of fine silver.

During 1940 the Government of India considered it necessary in view of the rapid absorption of rupee coin for hoarding, to conserve silver resources as far as possible. Despite the fact that Government has large stocks of silver in hand, it was felt to be wasteful to turn out large quantities of rupees, half rupees and quarter rupees of the previous fineness of eleven-twelfths silver and one-twelfth alloy. It was therefore decided that the fineness of one-half silver and one-half alloy should be adopted for all three coins. The new coins bore the date 1940 and were exactly similar in weight and appearance to the old coins, except that the ring was somewhat duller. Incorporated in the new rupee, however was a new security edge device consisting of the insertion of a shallow re-entrant groove in the centre of the milled edge which was considered to be a virtually absolute safeguard against counterfeiting. Coins of the old fineness were no longed minted but continued to be legal tender to the same extent as before.

Copper and Bronze.

Copper coinage was introduced into the Bengal Presidency by Act XVII of 1835 and into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by Act XXII of 1844.

The weight of the copper coins struck under Act XXIII of 1870 remained the same as it was in 1835. It was as follows :—

	Grains troy.
Double pice or half-anna	200
Pice or quarter-anna	100
Half-pice or one-eighth of an anna ..	50
Pie being one-third of a pice or one-twelfth of an anna	33⅓

The weight and dimensions of bronze coins are as follows :—

	Standard weight in grains troy.	Diameter in millimetres.
Pice	75	25·4
Half-pice	37½	21·15
Pie	25	17·45

Nickel.

The Act of 1906 also provided for the coinage of a nickel coin. It was directed that the nickel one-anna piece should thenceforth be coined at the Mint and issued. The notification also prescribed the design of the coin, which has a waved edge with twelve scollops, the greatest diameter of the coin being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19·8 millimetres. The desirability of issuing a half-anna nickel coin was considered by the Government of India in 1909, but after consultation with Local Governments it was decided not to take action in this direction until the people had become thoroughly familiar with the present one-anna coin. The two-anna nickel coin was introduced in 1917-18 ; and the four-anna and eight-anna nickel coins in 1919. The eight-anna nickel has been withdrawn from circulation.

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The Currency System.

I. THE SILVER STANDARD.

Prior to 1893 the Indian currency system was a mono-metallic system, with silver as the standard of value and a circulation of silver rupees and notes based thereon. But with the opening of new and very productive silver mines in the United States of America the supply of silver exceeded the demand and it steadily receded in value. The result was that the gold value of the rupee, which was nominally two shillings, fell continuously until it reached the neighbourhood of a shilling. These disturbances were prejudicial to trade, but they were still more prejudicial to the finances of the Government. The Government of India has to meet every year in London a substantial sum in the form of payment of interest on the debt, the salaries of officials on leave, the pensions of retired officials, as well as large payment for stores required for State enterprises. As the rupee fell in its gold value the number of rupees required to satisfy these payments rose. The total reached a pitch which seriously alarmed the Government, which felt that it might be called upon to raise a sum in rupees which would necessitate a considerable increase in taxation, which should be avoided if possible. It was therefore decided to take measures to raise and fix the gold value of the rupee for the purposes of exchange.

Closing the Mints.—The whole question was examined by a strong committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell, whose report is commonly called the Herschell Report. It was decided in 1893 to close the mints to the unrestricted coinage of silver. This step led, as was intended, to a gradual divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and the gold value of its silver content. Government ceased to add rupees to the circulation. Rupees remained unlimited legal tender and formed the standard of value for all internal transactions. Since Government refused, and no-one else had the power to coin rupees, as soon as circumstances led to an increased demand for rupees, the exchange value of the rupee began to rise. By 1898 it had approached the figure of one shilling and four pence. Meantime, in response to the undertaking of Government to give notes or rupees for gold at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling, gold began to accumulate in the Paper Currency Reserve. These purposes having been attained, a second committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Fowler to consider what further steps should be adopted in the light of these conditions. The report of the Fowler Committee as it was called marked the second stage in Indian currency policy.

II. THE NEW STANDARD.

The Fowler Committee rejected the proposal to re-open the Mints to the free coinage of silver. They proposed that the exchange value of the rupee should be fixed at one shilling and fourpence, or fifteen rupees to the sovereign. They further suggested that the British sovereign should be made a legal tender and a current coin in India: that the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of gold; so that the rupee and the sovereign should freely circulate side by side in India. The goal which the Committee had in view was a gold standard supported by a gold currency. Now under the condition which compelled the Government of India to give either rupees or rupee notes for gold tendered in India, at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, it was impossible for the rate of exchange to rise above one shilling and four pence, save by the fraction which covered the cost of shipping gold to India. But if the balance of trade turned against India, it was still possible for the rate of exchange to fall. To meet this the Fowler Committee recommended that the profits on coining rupees should not be absorbed in the general revenues, but should be set aside in a special reserve, to be called the Gold Standard Reserve. Inasmuch as the cost of coining rupees was approximately elevenpence halfpenny, and they were sold to the public at one and four pence, the profits were considerable; they were to have been kept in gold, so as to be freely available when required for the support of exchange.

A 16 pence Rupee.—The Government of India professed to accept all the recommendations of the Fowler Committee; actually only a portion of them was put in practice. The official rate of exchange was fixed at one and fourpence. The sovereign and the half sovereign were declared unlimited legal tender in India. But after a first attempt, when sovereigns soon came back to the treasuries, no effort was made to support the gold standard by an active gold currency. The gold mint was not set up. The Gold Standard Reserve was established, but, instead of holding the Reserve in gold, it was invested in British securities. These practices gave rise to conditions which were never contemplated by the Fowler Committee. Reference has been made to the Home Charges of the Government of India, which at the time amounted to about seventeen millions sterling a year. These are met by the sale of what are called Council Bills. That is to say, the Secretary of State, acting on behalf of the Government of India, sold Bills against gold deposited in the Bank of England in London. These Bills when presented in India were cashed at the Government Treasuries. Now if the Secretary of State sold Council Bills only to meet his actual requirements, it follows that the balance of trade in favour of India over and above this figure would be liquidated, as it is in other countries, by the importation of bullion or by the creation of credits. It is a fact that owing to the failure of the policy of encouraging an active gold

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circulation to support the gold standard, gold tended to accumulate in India in embarrassing quantities. In 1904 therefore the Secretary of State declared his intention of selling Council Bills on India without limit at the price of one shilling fourpence one-eighth—that is to say gold import point. The effect of this policy was to limit the import of gold to India, for it was generally more convenient to deposit the gold in London and to obtain Council Bills against it, than to ship the gold to India. Nevertheless as the Egyptian cotton crop was very largely financed in sovereigns it was sometimes cheaper and more convenient to ship sovereigns from Egypt, or even from Australia, than to buy Council Bills. Considerable quantities of sovereigns found their way into India and circulated freely, particularly in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab and parts of the Central Provinces.

Sterling Remittance.—This system worked until 1907-08. A partial failure of the rains in India in 1907, and the general financial stringency all over the world which followed the American financial crisis in the autumn, caused the Indian exchange to become weak in November. This was one of the occasions contemplated, in a different form, by the Fowler Committee when it proposed the formation of the Gold Standard Reserve. There had been very heavy coining of rupees in India and the amount in the Reserve was ample. But the Reserve was in securities not in gold, and was therefore not in a liquid form, nor was the time an opportune one for the realisation of securities. Moreover the authorities did not realise that a reserve is for use in times of emergency. It had been assumed that in times of weakness it would be sufficient for the Secretary of State to stop selling Council Bills, and it would firm up; meantime he would finance himself by drawing on the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. But it was apparent that the stoppage of the sales of Councils was not enough; there was an insistent demand for the export of gold, or the equivalent of gold. The Government of India refused and exchange fell to one and threepence twenty-three thirty-seconds. Ultimately the authorities had to give way. It was decided to sell in India a certain quantity of sterling bills on London at one and threepence twenty-nine thirtyseconds, representing gold export point, and the equivalent of the export of gold. These were met in London from the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. Bills to the extent of between eight and nine millions sterling were sold, which regularised the position and the Indian export trade recovered. Thus were gradually evolved the main principles of the Indian currency system. It consisted of silver rupees and rupee notes in India, with the sovereign and half sovereign unlimited legal tender at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, or one and fourpence. The rate of exchange was prevented from rising above gold import point by the unlimited sale of Council Bills at gold point in London; it was prevented from falling below gold point by the sale of Sterling Bills (commonly called Reverse Councils) at gold export point in India. But it was not the system proposed by the Fowler Committee, for there was no gold mint and only a limited gold circulation; some people invented for it the novel term of the gold exchange standard, a term unknown to the law of India. It was described by one of the most active workers in it as a "limping standard."

III. THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE.

This brings us to the year 1913. There were many critics of the system. Some hankered for a return to the open mints; others objected to the practice of unlimited sales of Council Bills as forcing rupees into circulation in excess of the requirements of the country. But the general advantages of a fixed exchange were so great as to smother the voices of the critics, and the trade and commerce of the country adjusted itself to the one and fourpenny rupee. But there gradually grew up a formidable body of criticism directed against the administrative measures taken by the India Office. These criticisms were chiefly directed at the investment of the Gold Standard Reserve in securities instead of keeping it in gold in India; at a raid on that reserve in order temporarily to relieve the Government of the difficulty of financing its railway expenditure; at the transfer of a solid block of the Paper Currency Reserve from India to London; at the holding of a portion of the Gold Standard Reserve in silver in order to facilitate the coining of rupees; and at the unlimited sales of Council Bills at rates which prevented the free flow of gold to India, thus forcing token rupees into circulation in quantities in excess of the requirements of the country. The cumulative effect of this policy was to transfer from India to London an immense block of India's resources, aggregating over seventy millions, where they were lent out at low rates of interest to the London bankers, whilst India was starved of money until at one point money was not available for loans even against Government securities and the bank rate was artificially high. All these things were done, it was contended, on the *obiter dicta* of a small Finance Committee of the India Office, from which all Indian influence was excluded, and on which London banking influence was supreme. The India Office for long ignored this criticism, until it was summarised in a series of articles in *The Times*, and public opinion was focussed on the discussion through the action of the India Office in purchasing a big block of silver for coining purposes from Messrs. Montagu & Co., instead of through their recognised and constituted agents, the Bank of England. The Government could no longer afford to stand aloof and yet another Currency Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Austen Chamberlain. This was known as the Chamberlain Committee.

New Measures.—The conclusions of this Commission were that it was unnecessary to support the Gold Standard by a gold currency; that it was not to the advantage of India to encourage the internal use of gold as currency; that the internal currency should be supported by a thoroughly adequate reserve of gold and sterling; that no limit should be fixed to the

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amount of the Gold Standard Reserve, one-half of which should be held in gold; that the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve should be abolished; that Reverse Councils should be sold on demand; that the Paper Currency should be made more elastic; and that there should be two Indian representatives out of three on the Finance Committee of the India Office. The Committee dealt in conclusively with the accumulation of excessive balances in London, the general tenor of their recommendations being "not guilty, but do not do it again." They gave a passing commendation to the idea of a State Bank. Sir James Begbie, the only Indian banker on the Committee, appended a vigorous minute of dissent, in which he urged that the true line of advance was to discourage the extension of the token currency by providing further facilities for the distribution of gold when increases to the currency became necessary, including the issue of an Indian gold coin of a more convenient denomination than the sovereign or the half sovereign.

IV. CURRENCY AND THE WAR OF 1914-18.

The report was in the hands of the Government of India before the outbreak of the last war. Some immediate steps were taken, like the abolition of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, but before the Government could deal entirely with the temporising recommendations of the Commission, the war broke out. The early effects of the war were precisely those anticipated. There was a demand for sterling remittance which was met by the sale of Reverse Councils, 68,707,000 being sold up to the end of January 1915. There were withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Banks, and a net sum of Rs. 8 crores was taken away. There was some lack of confidence in the Note issue, and a demand for gold; Notes to the extent of Rs. 10 crores were presented for encashment and the Government were obliged to suspend the issue of gold. But these were transient features and did not demand a moratorium; confidence was soon revived and Exchange and the Note issue continued strong. The difficulties which afterwards arose were from causes completely unanticipated by all students of the Indian currency. They arose from an immense balance of trade in favour of India, caused by the demand for Indian produce for the United Kingdom and the Allies and the decline in the export trade from these countries; a heavy expenditure in India on behalf of the British Government; and a phenomenal rise in the price of silver. If we take the three years 1916-17 to 1918-19 the balance of trade in favour of India was £6 millions a year above the corresponding years of the previous quinquennium. The disbursements in India on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Allies were by December 1919 £240,000,000. This balance of trade and expenditure for Imperial purposes could not be financed either by the import of the precious metals, owing to the universal embargo on the movement of gold and silver nor by credits in India. It could be financed only by the expansion of the Note issue, against sterling securities in the United Kingdom, chiefly Treasury Bills, and the issue of coined rupees. But simultaneously there was a reduction in the output of the silver mines of the world coinciding with an increased demand for the metal. The price of silver in 1915 was 27¼ pence per standard ounce. In May 1919 it was 58 pence, on the 17th December of that year it was 78 pence. The main difficulties in India were not therefore the prevention of the rupee from falling below the ratio of 15 to one, but to keep it within any limits and to provide a sufficiency to meet the demand.

Rise in Exchange.—The measures adopted by the Government of India in these emergencies were to bring exchange under rigid control confining remittance to the finance of articles of national importance. The next step was to raise the rate for the sale of Council Bills, so that silver might be purchased at a price which would allow rupees to be coined without loss. The following table shows how rates were raised from one shilling fourpence to two shillings fourpence:—

Date of Introduction.	Minimum Rate for Immediate Telegraphic Transfers.
3rd January 1917 ..	1 4¼
28th August 1917 ..	1 5
12th April 1918 ..	1 6
13th May 1919 ..	1 8
12th August 1919 ..	1 10
15th September 1919 ..	2 0
22nd November 1919 ..	2 2
12th December 1919 ..	2 4

V. THE 1919 COMMITTEE.

The effect of these measures however was to jettison the currency policy pursued from 1893 to 1915, the main object of which was to stabilise the rupee at one and fourpence. The war being over, a Committee was appointed to advise in regard to the future of Indian exchange and currency. It sat in 1919 and reported towards the end of the year. Its main recommendations are summarised below:—

(*i*) It is desirable to restore stability to the rupee and to re-establish the automatic working of the Indian currency system.

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(*ii*) The reduction of the fineness or weight of the rupee, the issue of 2 or 3-rupee coins of lower proportional silver content than the present rupee, or the issue of a nickel rupee, are expedients that cannot be recommended.

(*iii*) The maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue is essential, and proposals that do not adequately protect the Indian paper currency from the risk of becoming inconvertible cannot be entertained.

(*iv*) The rise in exchange, in so far as it has checked and mitigated the rise in Indian prices, has been to the advantage of the country as a whole, and it is desirable to secure the continuance of this benefit.

(*v*) Indian trade is not likely to suffer any permanent injury from the fixing of exchange at a high level.

If, contrary to expectation, a great and rapid fall in world prices were to take place, and if the costs of production in India fail to adjust themselves with equal rapidity to the lower level of prices, then it might be necessary to consider the problem afresh.

(*vi*) The development of Indian industry would not be seriously hampered by a high rate of exchange.

(*vii*) The gain to India of a high rate of exchange for meeting the Home charges is an incidental advantage that must be taken into consideration.

(*viii*) To postpone fixing a stable rate of exchange would be open to serious criticism and entail prolongation of Government control.

(*ix*) The balance of advantage is decidedly on the side of fixing the exchange value of the rupee in terms of gold rather than in terms of sterling.

(*x*) The stable relation to be established between the rupee and gold should be at the rate of Rs. 10 to one sovereign, or, in other words at the rate of one rupee for 11·30,016 grains of fine gold, both for foreign exchange and for internal circulation.

(*xi*) If silver rises for more than a brief period above the parity of 2s. (gold), the situation should be met by all other available means rather than by impairing the convertibility of the note issue. Such measures might be (*a*) reduction of sale of Council Bills; (*b*) abstention from purchase of silver; (*c*) use of gold to meet demands for metallic currency. If it should be absolutely necessary to purchase silver, the Government should be prepared to purchase even at a price such that rupees would be coined at a loss.

(*xii*) Council Drafts are primarily sold not for the convenience of trade but to provide for the Home charges in the wider sense of the term. There is no obligation to sell drafts to meet all trade demands; but, if without inconvenience or with advantage the Secretary of State is in a position to sell drafts in excess of his immediate needs, when a trade demand for them exists, there is no objection to his doing so, subject to due regard being paid to the principles governing the location of the reserves.

Council Drafts should be sold as now by open tender at competitive rates, a minimum rate being fixed from time to time on the basis of the sterling cost of shipping gold to India. At present this rate will vary, but when sterling is again equivalent to gold, it will remain uniform.

The Government of India should be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness at a price based on the cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom.

(*xiii*) The import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control.

(*xiv*) The statutory minimum for the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve should be 40 per cent. of the gross circulation.

As regards the fiduciary portion of the reserve, the holding of securities issued by the Government of India should be limited to 20 crores. The balance should be held in securities of other Governments comprised within the British Empire, and of the amount so held not more than 10 crores should have more than one year's maturity and all should be redeemable at a fixed date. The balance of the invested portion above these 30 crores should be held in short-dated securities, with not more than one year's maturity, issued by Government within the British Empire.

The sterling investments and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be revalued at 2s. to the rupee. The depreciation which will result from this revaluation, cannot be made good at once, but any savings resulting from the rise in exchange will afford a suitable means of discharging this liability in a limited number of years.

(*xv*) With a view to meeting the seasonal demand for additional currency, provision should be made for the issue of notes up to five crores over and above the normal fiduciary issue as loans to the Presidency Banks on the security of export bills of exchange.

Minority Report.—The main object of the Committee, it will be seen, was to secure a stable rate of exchange, without impairing the convertibility of the Note issue, and without debasing the standard silver rupee in India, or substituting another coin of inferior metallic content, which would be debasement in another form. In order to attain these ends it was imperative to fix a ratio for the rupee in relation to gold which would ensure that the Government was able to purchase silver for coining purposes without more than temporary loss. For reasons given in the report they fixed this point at two shillings gold: all other recommendations are subsidiary thereto. But in this they were not unanimous; an important member of the Committee, Mr. Dadiba Dalal, of Bombay, appended a minority report in which he urged the adoption of the following courses:—

(*a*) The money standard in India should remain unaltered; that is, the standard of the sovereign and gold mohur with rupees related thereto at the ratio of 15 to 1.

(*b*) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of gold bullion and gold coins.

(*c*) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of silver bullion and silver coins.

(*d*) The existing silver rupees of 165 grains of fine silver at present in circulation to continue full legal tender.

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(*e*) As long as the price of silver in New York is over 92 cents, Government should not manufacture silver rupees containing 165 grains fine silver.

(*f*) As long as the price of silver is over 92 cents Government should coin 2 rupee silver coins of reduced fineness compared with that of the present silver rupee and the same to be unlimited legal tender.

(*g*) Government to sell Council Bills by competitive tenders for the amount defined in the Budget as required to be remitted to the Secretary of State. The Budget estimate to show under separate headings the amount of Council Bills drawn for Home Charges, for Capital Outlay and Discharge of Debt. Council Bills to be sold for Government requirements only and not for trade purposes, except for the purpose mentioned in the next succeeding recommendation.

(*h*) "Reverse" drafts on London to be sold only at 1s. 329-32d. The proceeds of "Reverse" drafts to be kept apart from all other Government funds and not to be utilised for any purpose except to meet drafts drawn by the Secretary of State at a rate not below 1s. 43-32d. per rupee.

VI. THE TWO SHILLING RUPEE.

The fundamental recommendation of the Committee was that the rupee should be linked to gold and not to sterling, in view of the decline in the value of sterling; that it should be linked at the rate of two shillings instead of the standard value, one and fourpence: all other recommendations were ancillary to this. But it is very important to bear in mind the twofold problem which confronted the Committee. It would be quite easy to fix any low ratio provided the paper currency were made inconvertible, or the rupee debased to such a point that the Government in providing rupee currency, were independent of the price of silver. But if the convertibility of the rupee were to be maintained, and if the rupee were not to be debased, it was essential that the new ratio should be one at which the Government could reasonably rely on purchasing without loss the silver necessary to meet the heavy demands for rupee in India. For reasons set out in the Report, the Committee came to the conclusion that the Government could reckon on purchasing silver for coining at a little under two shillings gold, and that powerfully influenced them in fixing the new ratio at two shillings gold.

The Report Adopted.—The Currency Committee's Report was signed in December 1919, but it was not until February 1920 that action was taken thereon. In the first week of that month a Notification was issued in India accepting the principal recommendations in the Report and notifying that the necessary official action would be taken thereon. This action covered a wide field, but for the sake of clarity in this narrative we shall concentrate on the main issue, the changing of the official monetary standard from fifteen rupees to the sovereign to ten rupees to the sovereign and its effect on Indian currency and trade. That may be summarised in a sentence. A policy which was avowedly adopted to secure fixity of exchange produced the greatest fluctuations in the exchanges of any solvent country and widespread disturbance of trade, heavy losses to Government, and brought hundreds of big traders to the verge of bankruptcy.

Financial Confusion.—This result was produced by many causes. It has been explained above that the essential features of the Indian currency system are the free sales of Council Bills at gold export point in London to prevent exchange from rising above the official standard and the sale of Reverse Councils in India at gold export point to prevent exchange from falling below the official standard. Now when the Currency Report was signed the Indian exchanges were practically at two shillings gold. But between the signing of the Report and the taking of official action, there was a sensational fall in the sterling exchanges, as measured in dollars, the dollar-sterling rate, inasmuch as America was the only free gold market, being the dominating factor in the situation. Consequently the Indian exchanges were considerably below the two shillings gold rate when the Notification accepting the Currency Committee's Report was issued. The Indian exchanges were two shillings and fourpence, and weak at that; the gold rate was about two shillings ninepence. There was an immediate and prodigious demand for Reverse Councils, to take advantage of this high rate of exchange; the market rate jumped up to two shillings eight pence.

Effect of the Rise.—The effect of a rise in exchange has been well described in the words of the Currency Committee's Report; it is that a rising exchange stimulates imports and impedes exports, the effect of a falling exchange is the reverse.

Now when the official notification of the two shilling rupee was made the Indian export trade was weak. The great consuming markets of Great Britain and America were glutted with Indian produce. The continent of Europe, which was starved of Indian produce and in urgent need of it, had not the wherewithal to pay for it nor the means of commanding credit. The only Indian staples which were in demand were foodstuffs, and as the rains of 1920 failed over a wide area, the Government were not able to lift the embargo on the export for foodstuffs, save to a limited extent in the case of wheat. On the other hand, the import trade was strong. Orders had been placed for machinery and other manufactured goods during the war and after the Armistice for delivery at the discretion of manufacturers. These began to come forward.

Difficulties Accentuated.—In accordance with the principles laid down by the Currency Committee these difficulties were accentuated by the action of Government in raising exchange by an administrative act. The weak export trade was almost killed. At the same time the temptation of a high exchange gave powerful stimulus to the import trade and orders were placed for immense quantities of manufactured goods, in which textiles filled a important place. Afterwards other forces intervened which accentuated the difficulties of the situation. There was a severe commercial crisis in Japan and this

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checked the export of Indian cotton. Japan is the largest buyer of Indian cotton, and when her merchants not only stopped buying but began to re-sell in the Indian markets, the trade was severely shaken and stocks accumulated at a great rate. Even before the 1920 crop came into the market the stocks in Bombay were double those in the corresponding period of the previous year. The expectations of a revival in the buying power of the Continent which were held in many quarters were disappointed and throughout the year there was a heavy balance of trade against India, which made the stabilisation of exchange at the high ratio attempted a hopeless proposition.

Confession of Failure.—Government struggled long against these conditions in the desperate hope that a revival of the export trade would come to their assistance, but they were further handicapped by the variations of the sterling-dollar exchange, which at one time took the rate for Reverse Councils to two shillings tenpence halfpenny. They sold two millions of Reverse Councils a week, then five millions, then dropped down to a steady million. But their policy only aggravated the situation. In addition to arresting the export trade and stimulating the import trade at a time when the precise converse was demanded, their action created an artificial movement for the transfer of capital from India to England. Large war profits accumulated in India since 1914 were hurriedly liquidated and transferred to England. Then the difference between the Reverse Council rate and the market rate, which on some occasions was several pence, induced gigantic speculations. The Exchange Banks set aside all their available resources for the purpose of bidding for Bills, and at once sold their allotments at substantial profits. Considerable groups of speculators pooled their resources and followed the same course. In this way the weekly biddings for the million of Reverse Councils varied from a hundred and 20 millions to a hundred and thirty millions and the money market was completely disorganised. The biddings assumed such proportions that it was necessary to put up fifty lakhs of rupees to obtain the smallest allotment made, five thousand pounds, and Reverse Councils and the large profits thereon came under the entire control of the Banks and the wealthy speculators. Various expedients were tried to remedy the situation but without the slightest effect.

Sterling for Gold.—The first definite break from the recommendations of the Currency Committee came at the end of June, when the Government announced that instead of trying to stabilise the rupee at two shillings gold they would aim at stabilising it at two shillings sterling, leaving the gap between sterling and gold to be closed when the dollar-sterling rate became par. The effect of this was to alter the rate at which Reverse Councils were sold from the fluctuating rate involved in the fluctuations of dollar sterling exchange to a fixed sterling rate, namely, one shilling elevenpence nineteen-thirty seconds. But this had little practical effect. The biddings for Reverse Councils continued on a very big scale and the market rate for exchange was always twopence or threepence below the Reverse Council rate. This practice continued until the end of September, when it was officially declared that Reverse Councils would be stopped altogether. Exchange immediately slumped to between one and sixpence and one and sevenpence, and it continued to range between these narrow points until the end of the year. The market made its own rate; it made a more stable rate than the efforts of Government to attain an administrative stability.

Other Measures.—Apart from the effort to stabilise exchange, which had such unfortunate results, the policy of Government had certain other effects. During the year all restrictions on the movement of the precious metals were removed, in accordance with the recommendations of the Currency Committee. This included the abandonment of the import duty on silver, always a sore point with Indian bullionists. Legislative action was taken to alter the official ratio of the sovereign from fifteen to one to ten to one; due notice of this intention was given to holders of sovereigns and of the gold mohurs which were coined as an emergency measure in 1918, and they were given the option of tendering them at fifteen rupees. As the gold value of these coins was above fifteen rupees only a limited number was tendered, although there was extensive smuggling of sovereigns into India to take advantage of the premium. Then measures were adopted to give greater elasticity to the Note issue. Under the old law the invested proportion of the Note issue was fixed by statute and it could be altered only by altering the law or by Ordinance. An Act was passed fixing the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve at fifty per cent. of the Note Issue, the invested portion being limited to Rs. 20 crores in Indian securities and the balance in British securities of not more than twelve months' currency. The invested portion of the Paper Currency Reserve was revalued at the new rate of exchange, and an undertaking was given that the profits on the Note issue would be devoted to writing off the depreciation, as also would be the interest on the Gold Standard Reserve when the total had reached £40 millions. Further, in order to give greater elasticity to the Note issue, power was taken to issue Rs. 5 crores of emergency currency in the busy season against commercial bills. These measures, save the alteration of the ratio, were generally approved by the commercial public.

Results.—It remains to sum up the results of these measures. In a pregnant sentence in their report the Currency Committee say that whilst a fixed rate of exchange exercises little influence on the course of trade, a rising exchange impedes exports and stimulates imports, a falling exchange exercises a reverse influence. Here we have the key to the failure of the currency policy attempted. At the moment when it was sought suddenly and violently to raise the rate of exchange by the introduction of the new ratio of two shillings gold, the export trade was weak and the import trade in obedience to the delivery of long deferred orders was strong. The very principle enunciated by the Currency Committee wrecked the policy which they recommended. The rising rate of exchange scotched the weak export trade and gave a great stimulus to imports. Unexpected forces, such as the financial crisis in Japan, the lack of buying power on the Continent, and the movement for the transfer of capital from India to England at the

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artificially high rate of exchange stimulated these forces, but they had their origin in the attempt by administrative action artificially and violently to raise the rate of exchange. If let alone, the natural fall in exchange would have tended to correct the adverse balance of trade; the official policy exaggerated and intensified it. The effects on Indian business were severe. Exporters found themselves loaded with produce for which there was no foreign demand; importers found themselves loaded up with imported goods, bought in the expectation of the continuance of a high rate of exchange, delivered when it had fallen one and fourpence from the highest point reached. Immense losses were incurred by all importers. The Government sold £55 millions of Reverse Councils before abandoning their effort to stabilise exchange at the new ratio; the loss on these—that is the difference between the cost of putting the funds down in London and in bringing them back to India—was Rs. 35 crores of rupees. Government sold £53 millions of gold, without breaking or seriously affecting the premium on gold. The Secretary of State, in the absence of any demand for Council Bills, was able to finance his expenditure in England only through the lucky chance of heavy expenditure on behalf of the Imperial Government for the forces in Mesopotamia—this expenditure being made in India and set off by payments in London. The only advantages were a considerable contraction of the Note issue and the silver token currency.

VII. COMMISSION OF 1925-26.

These unfortunate experiments induced a period of great caution in dealing with Indian currency. The currency quacks having had their way, and proved their ignorance, went out of the field, and the wholesome policy of leaving Exchange alone, to find its natural level, followed. Left alone Exchange established itself round about the old ratio of fifteen to one, that is one shilling and fourpence to the rupee. Meantime great improvements were made in the organisation of Indian credit. The three Presidency Banks were merged in the Imperial Bank of India, a State Bank in all but name, and the Bank entered into a contract with Government to open a hundred new branches in the first five years of its existence. The Bank mobilised and strengthened and widened Indian credit. The metallic backing of the Paper Currency was strengthened and the fiduciary portion of the Reserve brought within negligible proportions. Greater elasticity was established in the currency by the power to issue emergency currency up to Rs. 12 crores against commercial paper endorsed by the Imperial Bank when there is a tightness of money, and the practice of also issuing emergency currency against sterling in England. The Government of India now purchases sterling in India to meet its Home Charges when the conditions are favourable, instead of relying entirely on the sales of Council Bills in London. A notable feature in Exchange history was the rise of Exchange, of its own strength, above the one and fourpenny figure. Towards the close of 1924 it gradually rose to one shilling and sixpence and stayed there.

At this figure Exchange was maintained by Government, though the state of trade might have led to a higher figure. But as the wholly artificial ratio of the two shilling rupee remained on the statute book, the demand for an authoritative inquiry to fix the ratio of the rupee to gold or sterling was insistent, and a Committee was appointed in the autumn of 1925. Of this Commander Hilton Young was chairman, with Sir Henry Strakosch as the chief gold expert. The personnel of the Committee was strongly criticised in India, on the ground that the Indian membership was inadequate, and that the individuals selected were not authoritative; a resolution was passed in the Assembly hostile to the whole body. Nevertheless the Committee arrived in India in November 1925 and took evidence in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. It sailed for England in February 1926, and resumed its hearings in London, and reported on July 1st, 1926.

The main recommendations of this Commission are summarised in the actual report in the following terms, and they are textually reproduced in order that they may be above question:—

(*i*) The ordinary medium of circulation should remain the currency note and the silver rupee and the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold, but gold should not circulate as money.

(*ii*) The necessity of unity of policy in the control of currency and credit for the achievement of monetary stability involves the establishment of a Central Banking system.

(*iii*) The Central Banking functions should be entrusted to a new organisation, referred to as the Reserve Bank.

(*iv*) Detailed recommendations are made as to the constitution and functions and capacities of the Bank.

(*v*) The outlines of a proposed charter are recommended to give effect to the recommendations which concern the Reserve Bank.

(*vi*) Subject to the payment of limited dividends and the building up of suitable reserve funds, the balance of the profits of the Reserve Bank should be paid over to the Government.

(*vii*) The Bank should be given the sole right of note issue for a period of (say) 25 years. Not later than five years from the date of the charter becoming operative, Government notes should cease to be legal tender except at Government Treasuries.

(*viii*) The notes of the Bank should be full legal tender, and should be guaranteed by Government. The form and material of the note should be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council. A suggestion is made as to the form of the note.

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(*ix*) An obligation should be imposed by statute on the Bank to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required.

(*x*) The conditions which are to govern the sale of gold by the Bank should be so framed as to free it in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non-monetary purposes. The method by which this may be secured is suggested.

(*xi*) The legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half-sovereign should be removed.

(*xii*) Government should offer "on tap" savings certificates redeemable in 3 or 5 years in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder.

(*xiii*) The paper currency should cease to be convertible by law into silver coin. It should, however, be the duty of the Bank to maintain the free interchangeability of the different forms of legal tender currency, and of the Government to supply coin to the Bank on demand.

(*xiv*) One-rupee notes should be re-introduced and should be full legal tender.

(*xv*) Notes other than the one-rupee note should be legally convertible into legal tender money, *i.e.*, into notes of smaller denomination or silver rupees at the option of the currency authority.

(*xvi*) No change should be made in the legal tender character of the silver rupee.

(*xvii*) The Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves should be amalgamated, and the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute.

(*xviii*) The proportional reserve system should be adopted. Gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent. of the Reserve, subject to a possible temporary reduction, with the consent of Government, on payment of a tax. The currency authority should strive to work to a reserve ratio of 50 to 60 per cent. The gold holding should be raised to 20 per cent. of the Reserve as soon as possible and to 25 per cent. within ten years. During this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape. Of the gold holding at least one-half should be held in India.

(*xix*) The silver holding in the Reserve should be very substantially reduced during a transitional period of ten years.

(*xx*) The balance of the Reserve should be held in self-liquidating trade bills and Government of India securities. The "created" securities should be replaced by marketable securities within ten years.

(*xxi*) A figure of Rs. 50 crores has been fixed as the liability in respect of the contractibility in the rupee circulation. Recommendations are made to secure that an amount equal to one-fifth of the face value of any increase or decrease in the number of silver rupees in issue shall be added to or subtracted from this liability, and the balance of profit or loss shall accrue to or be borne by the Government revenues.

(*xxii*) The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Banking Department.

(*xxiii*) The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with all the remittance operations of the Government. The Secretary of State should furnish in advance periodical information as to his requirements. The Bank should be left free, at its discretion, to employ such method or methods of remittance as it may find conducive to smooth working.

(*xxiv*) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made. A trial should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India.

(*xxv*) The cash balances of the Government (including any balances of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State outside India), as well as the banking reserves in India of all banks operating in India, should be centralised in the hands of the Reserve Bank. Section 23 of the Government of India Act should be amended accordingly.

(*xxvi*) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January 1929, and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931.

(*xxvii*) During the transition period the currency authority (*i.e.*, the Government until the transfer of Reserve assets and the Bank thereafter) should be under an obligation to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at its option at the gold points of the exchange. This obligation should be embodied in statutory form, of which the outline is suggested.

(*xxviii*) Stabilisation of the rupee should be effected forthwith at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1*s.* 6*d.*

(*xxix*) The stamp duty on bills of exchange and cheques should be abolished. Bill forms, in the English language and the vernacular in parallel, should be on sale at post offices.

(*xxx*) Measures should be taken to promote the development of banking in India.

(*xxxi*) Every effort should be made to remedy the deficiencies in the existing body of statistical data.

A Minute of Dissent.—Whilst all the members of the Commission signed the report, one of their numbers, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, did so subject to a minute of dissent. In the first part of this Minute Sir Purshotamdas subjected the long correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office on currency policy to a detailed analysis. The conclusions to which he came were that throughout the Government of India had striven for a system following the Fowler Report—a gold standard based on a gold currency, and that the efforts were emasculated by successive Secretaries of State, who had in view some which was often called the Gold

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Exchange Standard, but which was in effect no standard at all. On the question of the Gold Standard, he stressed the importance of the free movement of gold in India, but subject to this condition accepted the Gold Bullion Standard recommended by his colleagues. As for the proposed Reserve Bank, Sir Purshotamdas, whilst recognising that the scheme proposed might be the ideal, to be attained in process of time, thought that the best immediate course was to develop the Imperial Bank into a central bank for India. The chief point of difference with his colleagues was however the ratio.

Dealing with the ratio of the rupee to gold Sir Purshotamdas said that in September 1924 the rate was approximately one and fourpence gold. At that time the Government was pressed to stabilise at the then ratio, and thus legally to restore the long current legal standard of money payments. This it declined to do, and by limiting the supply of currency, the ratio was raised to one and sixpence gold by April 1925. He declined therefore to attach any importance to a ratio reached by such measures. Proceeding to analyse the course of prices and wages, he combated the conclusion of his colleagues that prices had adjusted themselves in a preponderant degree to one shilling and sixpence. For these reasons he recommended that the rupee should be stabilised at the rate which was current for nearly twenty years, namely one and fourpence. His conclusions were summarised in the following terms :—

"I look upon the question of the ratio in this Report as being no less important than the question of the standard to be adopted for the Indian Currency System. I am convinced that if the absolute necessity of the free inflow of gold, which I have emphasised, is recognised, and steps taken to ensure it, the gold bullion standard proposed will be the correct one, and the likelihood of its breaking down under the strain of any convulsions in the future will be as remote as it can reasonably be. But I have very grave apprehensions that if the recommendation of my colleagues to stabilise the rupee at 1*s.* 6*d.* is accepted and acted upon, India will be faced during the next few years with a disturbance in her economic organisation, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate, but the consequences of which may not only hamper her economic development but may even prove disastrous. Such a disturbance and its consequences my colleagues do not foresee to-day. But the possibility of their occurring cannot be ignored. Until adjustment is complete, agriculture threatens to become unattractive and less remunerative than it is to-day, and industries will have to undergo a painful process of adjustment, unnatural, unwarranted and avoidable—an adjustment which will be much to their cost, and affect not only their stability and their progress, but in certain cases, their very existence. And should Nature have in store for India a couple of lean years after the four good harvests that we have had, during the period of forced adjustment to a rate of 1*s.* 6*d.*, the steps that the Currency Authority will have to take to maintain exchange at this rate may deplete the gold resources of the country to an extent that may seriously shake the confidence of the people in the currency system recommended."

A Survey.—The official summary of the Report, and the summary of the minute of dissent, given above, do not however convey an idea of the far-reaching proposals embodied therein. These can be appreciated only if they are examined in close relation to the currency system of India in its various phases since 1899. This was done in an article contributed to *The Bankers' Magazine* by Sir Stanley Reed, which was recognised to be a fair presentation of the position. The main features thereof are reproduced below. There is here some re-treading of the path laid out in the introductory section, but this is unavoidable, if the full bearing of the measures proposed by the Commission are to be appreciated. After describing the standard in force Sir Stanley Reed asked :—

"What was the standard thus established? It is generally described in London as the Gold Exchange Standard. That status was never claimed for it by its principal protagonist, the late Sir Lionel Abrahams, who described it as a 'limping standard.' The Royal Commission declares that 'in truth in so far as it amounted to a definite standard at all, it was a standard of sterling exchange.' Later they show that 'the automatic working of the exchange standard is thus not adequately provided for in India, and never has been. The fundamental basis of such a standard is provision for the expansion and contraction of the volume of currency.....Under the Indian system, contraction is not, and never has been, automatic.'

"However, the standard limped along until the third year of the war. The exchange value of the rupee was stable ; prices adjusted themselves to the ratio; Indian trade and industry developed. From the narrow standpoint of profit and loss, the investment of the reserves, instead of keeping them in gold, resulted in a considerable gain to the finances estimated in 1925 at £17,962,466. But it had three great disadvantages: it did not inspire public confidence; it placed the Indian currency at the mercy of the silver market which was on occasion deliberately cornered against it; and it left the control of currency by the Government divorced from the contro of credit by the Presidency Banks, afterwards amalgamated in the Imperial Bank of India. On this the Commission make a very suggestive comment: 'when allowance has been made for all misunderstandings and misapprehensions, the fact remains that a large measure of distrust in the present system is justified by its imperfections.'

"There is, I think, an inadequate appreciation of the influence on the Indian currency and exchange of the war, and the action taken thereafter. The first break in the permanent ratio of one shilling and fourpence did not occur until 1917, when the full effect of dependence on the silver market was revealed. Faced by the unprecedented rise in the price of silver the Government of India had either to raise the price of Council Drafts or else abandon the

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convertibility of the Note Issue. Wisely, it took the former alternative; the price of Council Drafts followed the price of silver. The effect of this would have been transitory, but for the attempt in 1920, on the advice of the Babington Smith Committee, to stabilise the rupee at a new ratio of two shillings gold when all gold prices were crashing. It is easy to be wise after the event, but if the Government had followed silver down, as it followed silver up, there is no room to doubt that the rupee would have returned to its 'permanent' ratio with no more disturbance than was inevitable under war conditions. However, this was not done. The vain effort to stabilise the new ratio was abandoned in September, 1920, and the two shilling rupee has since been a legal fiction. Left free from administrative action, the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold in 1921. Since under the influence of good harvests, it has climbed upwards, and has been in the neighbourhood of one shilling and sixpence gold for the past twelve months. But it is not always realised in London that under these vicissitudes the Indian standard has legally perished. In the words of the report, 'The stability of the gold value of the rupee is thus based upon nothing more substantial than a policy of the Government, and at present that policy can be found defined in no notification or undertaking by the Government. It has to be implied from the acts of the Government in relation to the currency, and those acts are subject to no statutory regulation or control.'

"The responsibility remitted to the Commission was not therefore the mere stabilisation of the rupee, but the establishment of a standard which would command reasoned confidence in India, to link the rupee to that standard, and to provide for its statutory control, automatic working and stability; to bring the control of currency and of credit under a single authority and to free the Indian currency and exchange system from the dominance of the silver market. In short, it was to establish the rule of law in place of the practice of administrative discretion.

Scheme for Gold Currency.—"In the course of their inquiries in India the Commission had placed before them a scheme for the immediate establishment of a gold bullion standard, and its early conversion into the gold standard supported by the gold currency which a large body of Indian opinion has insistently demanded. The scheme was presented by the officials of the Finance Department, but it is known to be the work of the Finance Member, Sir Basil Blackett, whose work in India is of the greatest value.

"The essential features of this Scheme were the undertaking of a statutory obligation by Government to buy and sell gold bullion in 400 oz. bars; as soon as sufficient gold was available to put a gold coin in circulation; after a period tentatively fixed at five years to undertake to give gold coin in exchange for notes and rupees, and after a further period, also tentatively fixed at five years, make the silver rupee legal tender only for sums up to a small fixed amount. The scheme involved the disposal of 200 crores of silver rupees, or 667 million fine ounces, in ten years; the acquisition in all of £103 millions of gold; and the establishment of credits in London or New York. The cost was estimated at one and two-thirds crores of rupees per annum during the first five years and thereafter from two-thirds of a crore to 1·12 crore.

"This scheme is subjected by the Commission to a detailed examination, and rejected on grounds which are convincing. The main grounds for this decision are that the estimates of the amount and time of the gold demand are uncertain, and the absorption by India of this £103 millions of gold, in addition to the normal absorption for the arts, hoards, etc., would powerfully react on the supplies of credit, the rates of interest, and gold prices, throughout the world. The reaction on the silver market from the dethronement of the rupee and realisation of this large quantity of silver bullion would be even more marked, with severely prejudicial effects on the silver hoards of the people of India and the exchanges with China, where India still does a large business. Moreover, the capacity to raise the required credits is doubtful, and the cost is placed by the India Office at Rs. 3 crores a year.

"The evidence of the highest financial authorities in London and New York established beyond doubt that it is not in the interests of India to precipitate any currency reform that would violently disturb the gold and silver markets, however desirable that reform might be in itself. Also, that whilst London, working in close harmony with New York, would strain every nerve to supply India with the funds she might require for her own development, it could hardly be expected to provide credits for a scheme which would upset the gold and silver markets. But whilst on these grounds the Commission were not able to endorse Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, there is no doubt that they were profoundly influenced by it in their own recommendations. The ultimate evolution of a policy which promises a cure for India's currency bills is therefore in large measure due to the courage and resolution with which the Finance Authorities in that country faced them.

A Gold Bullion Standard.—"The currency system recommended by the Commission is a gold bullion standard. They propose that an obligation shall be imposed by statute on the currency authority to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee, but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required. The essence of this proposal is "that the ordinary medium of circulation in India should remain as at present the currency note and the silver rupee, and that the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be secured by making the currency directly convertible into gold for all purposes, but that gold should not circulate as money. It must not circulate at first, and it need not circulate ever." In breaking adrift from any idea of a sterling exchange, or gold exchange standard, the Commission were powerfully influenced by two factors—the necessity of safeguarding the

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Indian system from the price of silver rising above the melting point of the rupee and the desirability of establishing confidence by giving the country not only a real, but conspicuously visible link between the currency and gold.

"This reasoning is eminently sound, and the scheme in its broad outlines should command the unhesitating support not only of India, but of all interested in Indian trade. India will have nothing to do with any exchange standard; its experience has been too painful. Proposals to that end would be rejected by the legislature and prolong the currency controversies it is desired to close. The gold bullion standard satisfies all the country's real needs. True, it will not give it the gold mint and the gold currency which have long been demanded; it involves the demonetization of the sovereign to which a sentimental influence attaches. But whilst it does not do these things, it keeps the door open. No-one contends that a gold standard and a gold currency are immediately practicable. The most rapid progress thereto is embodied in Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, which is full of uncertainties and risks. But when the gold reserves are strengthened to the requisite point, the proposals leave India perfectly free to decide, through her legislature, where a gold currency is worth the expense.

"We must, however, face the obligation which a gold bullion standard imposes on the currency authority in India; indeed the Commission do not attempt to burke it. 'The obligation is to convert the currency, not merely into foreign exchange, but into metallic gold, and it is an obligation that is not, as formerly, conditional and circumscribed, but absolute and unlimited. Nevertheless. . . . it has been undertaken by every other country that has adopted an effective gold standard; and we have satisfied ourselves that the present resources in the form of reserves at the disposal of the Government of India are adequate to enable the currency authority safely to undertake the obligation, with the measures of fortification, and at the time, which we specify.' It is important, therefore, to examine the reserves and the procedure thereat.

"The reserves held for the purpose of maintaining the value of the token currency are two-fold—the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve. Their constitution on April 30, 1926 (the date taken by the Commission), was as follows:—

Paper Currency Reserve.

	Rs. Crores.
Silver coin	77·0
Silver bullion	7·7
Gold coin and bullion	22·3
Rupee securities	57·1
Sterling securities	21·0
	185·1

(The gold coin and bullion and the sterling securities are converted at the legal fiction ratio of two shillings per rupee.)

"The Gold Standard Reserve amounts at present to £40,000,000 invested in Gold and in British Treasury Bills and other sterling securities.

"In theory the two reserves fulfil entirely different functions. The Paper Currency Reserve is the backing for the Note Issue. The Gold Standard Reserve, accumulated from the profits on coining, is designed to maintain the external value of the rupee. In practice their action is closely interlocked, and the first line of defence in the event of a demand for remittance from India is the gold in the paper currency reserve. This invisible line of demarcation will disappear if the Commission's proposals are adopted. The Commission are justified in recommending that the two shall be amalgamated. Their further proposals are that the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute; that gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent. of the whole, with 50 to 60 per cent. as the ideal; and that the holding of gold, which now stands at about 12·8 per cent. should be raised to 20 per cent. as soon as possible, and to 25 per cent. in ten years. Generally, they are of opinion that during this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape.

"The proposal to bring the combined Reserve under statutory control is wise; an arguable case could be made out for the thesis that the currency difficulties of India have arisen in the main from the decision of Lord Curzon's Government not to invest the official acceptance of the Fowler Report with legislative authority. The strengthening of the gold reserves is in entire accord with Indian needs.

The Ratio.—"The majority of the Commission, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas being the only dissentient, recommend that the rupee be stabilised in relation to gold at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of one shilling and sixpence to the rupee. Round this point controversy in India will be concentrated; it is worth while to refresh our memories of the history of the ratio. The Fowler Committee recommended that the rupee should be permanently stabilised at one shilling and fourpence; the Secretary of State for India accepted their recommendations without qualification. The rupee was substantially steady at this point until August 1917.

"One principle advanced in Sir Dadiba Dalal's prophetic minority report in 1919, that the legal standard of money payments should be, and usually is, regarded as less open to repeal or modification than any other legislative Act, will command general acceptance. But when Sir Dadiba went on to suggest that the Government of India might have avoided this measure by larger borrowings in India and encouraging investment abroad he was on ground where no one in touch with Indian conditions can follow him. In the circumstances of the day the Government had no alternative to raising the rate of exchange save in declaring the rupee inconvertible, which during the war would have been disastrous. I must reiterate the belief that the real mischief was done not when the rate of exchange was raised to meet the rise in silver, but when it was not lowered as silver fell; the attempt to stabilise the rupee

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at the two shilling rate caused the Government of India large losses, and inflicted a terrible blow on trade; after it was abandoned in September, 1920, the rupee fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold. Thereafter, under the influence of a succession of abundant harvests, it recovered. In 1923, it was one shilling and fourpence sterling; in October, 1924 one and sixpence sterling and one and four gold. With the rise in the pound to gold parity, the rupee reached one and sixpence gold in June, 1925, and has remained there.

"It is not, I think, open to doubt that if the vain attempt to stabilise the rupee at two shillings had not been made in 1920, or if advantage had been taken of its return to one and four, the permanent standard might have been re-established without undue disturbance. Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas asserts in his minute of dissent that 'the Executive had made up their minds to work up to a one shilling and sixpence ratio long before this Commission was appointed to examine the question. Indeed, they have presented to us the issue in this regard as a *fait accompli*, achieved by them, not having hesitated by manipulation to keep up the rate even while we were in session. I cannot conceive of any parallel to such a procedure in any country.'

"It is to my mind a great misfortune that the opportunity of restoring the permanent ratio of one and four was not seized when it offered. Not because there is any special sanctity in a ratio as such but because there is a sanctity in the legal standard of money payments. If this had been done the Commission's scheme would have received practically unanimous support in India; as it is a violent controversy will rage round this secondary issue, obscuring the great merit of the Commission's basic recommendation a true gold standard, statutory in its composition and automatic in action, with the coalescence of the currency and credit authorities. However, we have to deal with facts as we find them. The majority of the commission base their recommendation on the 'conviction, which has been formed and cumulatively reinforced during the progress of our inquiry, that at the present exchange rate of about one shilling and sixpence, prices in India have already attained a substantial measure of adjustment with those in the world at large, and as a corollary, that any change in the rate would mean a difficult period of readjustment, involving widespread economic disturbance, which it is most desirable in the interests of the people to avoid, and which would in the end be followed by no countervailing advantage.' Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, in a closely-reasoned minute of dissent, supported by a wealth of figures, avers—and to my mind with conclusive force that the adjustments are far from complete, and cannot be completed in regard to wages without disastrous labour disputes. Both sides admit that their conclusions are weakened by the unreliability of the Indian index figures.

"The truth, I suggest, lies between these two contentions. There have been very substantial adjustments to one shilling and sixpence; no ratio could be operative for over a year without inducing this result. But it is clear that the adjustments, especially in regard to wages in Western India, are not complete. In the matter of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes of India—seventy per cent. of the whole population there has been no adjustment, not in relation to the land revenue they pay to Government. The ratio therefore cannot be determined as a question of academic principle, but is a matter of expediency.

"Here, it seems to me, the decisive factor is the economic consequence of a return to one shilling and fourpence. There is no half-way house; the rate must be either the *de facto* one of one and sixpence, or the old permanent ratio of one and fourpence. The change would be immediate not a matter of weeks or months, but of hours or minutes. There would be an immediate rise in prices of twelve and a half per cent., with a consequent reduction of real wages by that proportion; there would be convulsive disturbance of the foreign trade; there would be violent speculation. I omit all calculation of the effect of the lower rate on the finances of the Government of India, because this is an influence which has been over-valued in the past; it is infinitesimal in comparison with the industrial and commercial interests involved. No one who realises the sensitiveness of the Indian market, and the proneness to speculation, can contemplate these violent disturbances without a feeling akin to dismay. The balance of advantage lies with stabilisation at one and six; the controversy which must ensue is part of the price to be paid for the neglect to re-establish the permanent ratio when it was practicable.

The Note Issue.—"Before the war there was a considerable and growing circulation of sovereigns. On the outbreak of hostilities these disappeared as currency; the actual currency of India is a token, the silver rupees and another token, the note convertible into rupees. Ever since the breakway from the accepted gold standard this obligation has imposed serious difficulties on the currency. It drove it into the very heavy coining which followed recovery from the famine of 1899-1900; it compelled heavy purchases of silver, which invariably rose in prices as the Government came into the market; and it placed the Indian currency system, as occurred during the war, at the mercy of the silver market. The maintenance of the convertibility of the note into silver rupees of the present fineness is only possible so long as silver does not rise above 48*d.* an ounce. The removal of this anomalous provision, the Commission say, is an essential step in Indian currency reform which must be taken sooner or later. 'No opportunity for the termination of this obligatory convertibility is likely to be so favourable at the present when, by making the notes convertible into gold bars for all purposes, a more solid right of convertibility is attached to them than they have ever had since silver ceased to be a reliable standard of value.' Both propositions can be accepted in their entirety.

"The rise in the volume of the paper currency is one of the most remarkable features in Indian financial history. It developed from no change in the status of the note itself; it was always convertible on demand; but from increased facilities for the encashment of notes, beginning with the introduction of universal notes of small de-

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nomination and steadily progressing as experience was gained. We can therefore endorse the conclusion of the Commission that the best way to foster the use of currency notes is to establish confidence in their practical convertibility, 'and this confidence has been secured not so much by a legal obligation to encash them at currency offices as by making rupees readily available to the public at centres where there is a demand for them.'

"The Commission therefore propose that whilst the legal obligation to convert into rupees all the notes in circulation shall remain, this obligation should not attach to the new notes to be issued by the Central Bank, and coincidentally the one-rupee note, which had acquired great popularity before it was discontinued on the ground of economy, shall be re-issued. The legal obligation on the Central Bank will be to give legal tender money, either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees, at its option; but it will be the duty of the Bank to supply rupees freely in such quantities as may be required for circulation, and of the Government to furnish the Bank with such coin. The currency position is such that the change in the legal status of the note will be unfelt. India is suffering from a surfeit of rupees, the total volume of which is estimated at approximately Rs. 400 crores. There are Rs. 85 crores of silver coin and bullion in reserve. The whole tendency will be in the direction of a return of rupees to the reserve rather than to an appetite therefor. Not only will there exist the fullest capacity to supply rupees on demand, but there will be a positive inducement to the currency authority to encourage a demand for rupees in order to get rid of its redundant stock. It is clear that the present opportunity of freeing the currency authority from the dependence on the silver market which has hampered India for so many years is exceptionally favourable, and should be seized without hesitation."

The reception of the Report followed very closely the lines indicated as probable in the article in *The Bankers' Magazine* which we have quoted extensively above. There was a considerable protest, strongest in Western India but shared in other parts of the country, against the proposal to stabilise the rupee at one shilling and sixpence and a demand for a reversion to one and fourpence. There was, particularly in Bombay, a reluctance to agree to the establishment of the Reserve Bank, coupled with the desire that the Imperial Bank of India should be re-moulded in order to make it the Central Bank, with the functions proposed to be remitted to the Reserve Bank. These voices were so loud that they overbore the consideration of the basic recommendations of the Report, a true gold standard, and the establishment of an organisation which would link currency with credit.

In August 1926 the Government published the text of a Bill designed to fix the ratio at one and six, and to support it by the sale of bullion on the lines laid down in the Report. At the request of a large body of opinion in the Legislative Assembly, which urged that there had not been time to study the Report and that the papers were not available, the discussion of this measure was postponed until the 1927 session. On November 18th the Government of India issued a notification to the following effect:—

"After considering the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, the Secretary of State for India in Council in agreement with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission, subject to such further consideration of details as may prove to be necessary. The necessary legislation to give effect to these recommendations will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the forthcoming session."

The New Ratio.—So far from closing the discussion, this notification intensified it. Feeling ran high on the subject of the ratio, considerable interests in the country being convinced that one shilling and sixpence was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear without prolonged and disastrous readjustment. These found strong expression when the Bill to give effect to the new rate was brought before the Legislative Assembly in February-March 1927. The Indian Currency Bill was however accepted by the Assembly by a small majority, and adopted by the Council of State. It established the ratio of one shilling and sixpence by enacting that the Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pies per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would sell gold or, at the option of Government, sterling for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost or transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling five pence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations.

Exchange has since remained stable at the one and sixpenny rate. World trade depression in the slump of 1930 made it increasingly difficult for the Government of India to maintain the statutory ratio, but their difficulties were solved when Great Britain went off the Gold standard in September 1931, and the rupee was linked to sterling. Since then, large exports of commercial and hoarded gold from India have served to keep the exchange ratio stable, despite much agitation for a reversion to the 1s. 4d. ratio by interested parties. Generally speaking, the tendency in the last ten years has been for the rupee to be worth more than 1s. 6d., and thus Government have found no difficulty in maintaining a stable exchange. Since the outbreak of the war in September 1939, official restrictions on exchange operations have perforce increased and caused some inconvenience to businessmen. But the rupee continues to maintain its strength and there is little doubt that, left to itself, it would appreciate in terms of foreign currencies rather than depreciate.

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Reserve Bank of India.

The Balance Sheet of the Reserve Bank of India as at 30th June 1940 was as follows :—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
							A. Gold Coin and Bullion :—						
Notes held in the Banking Dept.	11,08,69,415	8	0				(*a*) Held in India..	41,54,45,527	15	1			
Notes in circulation :—							(*b*) Held outside India ..	2,86,97,782	0	10			
(*a*) Legal Tender in India	2,35,03,99,160	0	0				Sterling Securities.	1,31,50,11,290	6	6			
(*b*) Legal Tender in Burma only ..	12,70,16,030	0	0				Total of A ..				1,75,91,54,600	6	5
Total Notes issued ..				2,58,82,84,605	8	0	B. Rupee Coin ..				33,31,72,325	4	7
							Govt. of India Rupee Securities .				49,59,57,679	13	0
							Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper				*Nil.*		
TOTAL LIABILITIES ..	....			2,58,82,84,605	8	0	TOTAL ASSETS ..				2,58,82,84,605	8	0

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 67·966 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

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TOTAL LIABILITIES ..	....	2,58,82,84,605	8	0	TOTAL ASSETS ..			2,58,82,84,605	8	0

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities : 67·966 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.	ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	0	0	Notes :—			
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	0	0	(*a*) Legal Tender in India	10,90,80,025	8	0
Deposits :—				(*b*) Legal Tender in Burma only	17,89,390	0	0
(*a*) Government—				Rupee Coin	8,31,067	12	0
(1) Central Government of India ..	6,20,54,588	1	1	Subsidiary Coin	3,72,118	12	2
(2) Government of Burma	1,45,04,793	13	0	Bills Purchased and Discounted :—			
(3) Other Government Accounts ..	4,42,01,790	5	2	(*a*) Internal	*Nil.*		
(*b*) Banks	20,98,09,112	0	0	(*b*) External	*Nil.*		
(*c*) Others	1,45,67,322	7	8	(*c*) Government Treasury Bills	4,08,98,421	5	1
Bills Payable	9,14,022	0	3	Balances held abroad*	20,19,95,481	8	0
Other Liabilities	48,52,596	9	2	Loans and Advances to the Governments ..	10,00,000	0	0
				Other Loans and Advances	15,43,000	0	0
				Investments	7,70,42,379	1	10
				Other Assets	1,63,52,341	5	3
TOTAL LIABILITIES ..	45,09,04,225	4	4	TOTAL ASSETS ..	45,09,04,225	4	4

* Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

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THE RESERVE BANK.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on March 6, 1934, and is known as the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 :—

Whereas it is expedient to constitute a Reserve Bank for India to regulate the issue of bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in British India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage ;

And whereas in the present disorganisation of the monetary systems of the world it is not possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system ;

But whereas it is expedient to make temporary provision on the basis of the existing monetary system, and to leave the question of the monetary standard best suited to India to be considered when the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to frame permanent measures;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

(1) A Bank to be called the Reserve Bank of India shall be constituted for the purposes of taking over the management of the currency from the Governor-General in Council and of carrying on the business of banking in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Bank shall be a body corporate by the name of the Reserve Bank of India, having perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

Share Capital.—(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid up.

(2) Separate registers of shareholders shall be maintained at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon, and a separate issue of shares shall be made in each of the areas served by those registers, as defined in the First Schedule, and shares shall be transferable from one register to another.

(3) A shareholder shall be qualified to be registered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily resident or has his principal place of business in India, but no person shall be registered as a shareholder in more than one register ; and no person who is not—

(*a*) domiciled in India and either an Indian subject of His Majesty, or a subject of a State in India, or

(*b*) a British subject ordinarily resident in India and domiciled in the United Kingdom or in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty or

(*c*) a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or any other law for the time being in force in British India relating to co-operative societies or a scheduled bank, or a corporation or company incorporated by or under an Act of Parliament or any law for the time being in force in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty, and having a branch in British India, shall be registered as a shareholder or be entitled to payment of any dividend on any share, and no person, who, having been duly registered as a shareholder, ceases to be qualified to be so registered, shall be able to exercise any of the rights of a shareholder otherwise than for the purpose of the sale of his shares.

(4) The Governor-General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify the parts of His Majesty's Dominions which shall be deemed for the purposes of clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-section (3) to be the Parts of His Majesty's Dominions in which no discrimination against Indian subjects of His Majesty exists.

(5) The nominal value of the shares originally assigned to the various registers shall be as follows, namely :—

(*a*) to the Bombay register—one hundred and forty lakhs of rupees :

(*b*) to the Calcutta register—one hundred and forty-five lakhs of rupees :

(*c*) to the Delhi register—one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees.

(*d*) to the Madras register—seventy lakhs of rupees.

(*e*) to the Rangoon register—thirty lakhs of rupees :

Provided that if at the first allotment the total nominal value of the shares on the Delhi register for which applications are received is less than one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees, the Central Board shall, before proceeding to any allotment, transfer any shares not applied for up to a maximum nominal value of thirty-five lakhs of rupees from that register in two equal portions to the Bombay and the Calcutta register.

A Committee consisting of two elected members of the Assembly and one elected member of the Council of State to be elected by non-official members of the respective Houses shall be associated with the Central Board for the purpose of making public issue of shares and looking after the first allotment of shares.

(6) In allotting the shares assigned to a register, the Central Board shall, in the first instance, allot five shares to each qualified applicant who has applied for five or more shares ; and, if the number of such applicants is greater than one-fifth of the total number of shares assigned to the register, shall determine by lot the applicants to whom the shares shall be allotted.

(7) If the number of such applicants is less than one-fifth of the number of shares assigned to the register, the Central Board shall allot the remaining shares firstly, up to the limit of one-

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half of such remaining shares, to those applicants who have applied for less than five shares, and thereafter as to the balance to the various applicants in such manner as it may deem fair and equitable, having regard to the desirability of distributing the shares and the voting rights attached to them as widely as possible.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (6) and (7), the Central Board shall reserve for and allot to Government shares of the nominal value of two lakhs and twenty thousand rupees to be held by Government for disposal at par to Directors seeking to obtain the minimum share qualification required under sub-section (2) of section 11.

(9) If, after all applications have been met in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (6), (7) and (8), any shares remain unallotted, they shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this section, be allotted to and taken up by Government, and shall be sold by the Governor-General in Council as soon as may be, at not less than par, to residents of the areas served by the register concerned.

(10) The Governor-General in Council shall have no right to exercise any vote under this Act by reason of any shares allotted to him under sub-section (8) or under sub-section (9).

(11) A Director shall not dispose of any shares obtained from Government under the provisions of sub-section (8) otherwise than by re-sale to Government at par, and Government shall be entitled to re-purchase at par all such shares held by any Director on his ceasing from any cause to hold office as Director.

Increase and reduction of share capital —(1) The share capital of the Bank may be increased or reduced on the recommendation of the Central Board, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council and with the approval of the Central Legislature, to such extent and in such manner as may be determined by the Bank in general meeting.

(2) The additional shares so created shall be of the nominal value of one hundred rupees each and shall be assigned to the various registers in the same proportions as the shares constituting the original share capital.

(3) Such additional shares shall be fully paid up, and the price at which they may be issued shall be fixed by the Central Board with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(4) The provisions of section 4 relating to the manner of allotment of the shares constituting the original share capital shall apply to the allotment of such additional shares, and existing shareholders shall not enjoy any preferential right to the allotment of such additional shares.

The Bank shall, as soon as may be, establish offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon and a branch in London, and may establish branches or agencies in any other place in India or, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, elsewhere.

The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which may exercise all powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Bank and are not by this Act expressly directed or required to be done by the Bank in general meeting.

(1) The Central Board shall consist of the following Directors namely :—

(*a*) a Governor and two Deputy Governors, to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board in that behalf.

(*b*) four Directors to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council.

(*c*) eight Directors to be elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers, in the manner provided in section 9 and in the following numbers, namely :—

(*i*) for the Bombay register—two Directors;
(*ii*) for the Calcutta register—two Directors;
(*iii*) for the Delhi register—two Directors;
(*iv*) for the Madras register—one Director;
(*v*) for the Rangoon register—one Director, and

(*d*) one government official to be nominated by the Governor-General in Council.

(2) The Governor and Deputy Governors shall devote their whole time to the affairs of the Bank, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by the Central Board, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council.

(3) A Deputy Governor and the Director nominated under clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) may attend any meeting of the Central Board and take part in its deliberations but shall not be entitled to vote.

Provided that when the Governor is absent a Deputy Governor authorized by him in this behalf in writing may vote for him.

(4) The Governor and a Deputy Governor shall hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Governor-General in Council may fix when appointing them, and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

A Director nominated under clause (*b*) or elected under clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) shall hold office for five years, or thereafter until his successor shall have been duly nominated or elected, and, subject to the provisions of section 10, shall be eligible for re-nomination or re-election.

A Director nominated under clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General in Council.

(5) No act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned on the ground merely of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of the Board.

Local Boards.—(1) Local Board shall be constituted for each of the five areas specified in the First Schedule, and shall consist of—

(*a*) five members elected from amongst themselves by the shareholders who are registered on the register for that area and are qualified to vote, and

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(*b*) not more than three members nominated by the Central Board from amongst the shareholders registered on the register for that area, who may be nominated at any time.

Provided that the Central Board shall in exercising this power of nomination aim at securing the representation of territorial or economic interests not already represented, and in particular the representation of agricultural interests and the interests of co-operative banks.

(2) At an election of members of a Local Board for any area, any shareholder who has been registered on the register for that area, for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the election, as holding five shares shall have one vote, and each shareholder so registered as having more than five shares shall have one vote for each five shares, but subject to a maximum of ten votes, and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose, such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an employee of the Bank.

(3) The members of a Local Board shall hold office until they vacate it under sub-section (6) and, subject to the provisions of section 10 shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination as the case may be.

(4) At any time within three months of the day on which the Directors representing the shareholders on any register are due to retire under the provisions of this Act, the Central Board shall direct an election to be held of members of the Local Board concerned, and shall specify a date from which the registration of transfer from and to the register shall be suspended until the election has taken place.

(5) On the issue of such direction the Local Board shall give notice of the date of the election and shall publish a list of shareholders holding five or more shares, with the dates on which their shares were registered, and with their registered addresses, and such list shall be available for purchase not less than three weeks before the date fixed for the election.

(6) The names of the persons elected shall be notified to the Central Board which shall thereupon proceed to make any nominations permitted by clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) it may then decide to make, and shall fix the date on which the outgoing members of the Local Board shall vacate office, and the incoming members shall be deemed to have assumed office on that date.

(7) The elected members of a Local Board shall as soon as may be after they have been elected, elect from amongst themselves one or two persons, as the case may be, to be Directors representing to the shareholders on the register for the area for which the Board is constituted.

(8) A Loca Board shall advise the Central Board on such matters as may be generally or specifically referred to it and shall perform such duties as the Board may by regulations, delegate to it

(1) No person may be a Director or a member of a Local Board who—

(*a*) is a salaried government official or a salaried official of a State in India, or

(*b*) is, or at any time has been, adjudicated an insolvent, or has suspended payment or has compounded with his creditors, or

(*c*) is found lunatic or becomes of unsound mind, or

(*d*) is an officer or employee of any bank, or

(*e*) is a director of any bank, other than a bank which is a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or any other law for the time being in force in British India relating to co-operative societies.

(2) No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or are directors of the same private company, or one of whom is the general agent of or holds a power of procuration from the other, or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, may be Directors or members of the same Local Board at the same time.

(3) Nothing in clause (*a*), clause (*d*) or clause (*e*) of sub-section (1) shall apply to the Governor, or to a Deputy Governor or to the Director nominated under clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) of section 8.

(1) The Governor-General in Council may remove from office the Governor, or a Deputy Governor or any nominated or elected Director.

Provided that in the case of a Director nominated or elected under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 8 this power shall be exercised only on a resolution passed by the Central Board in that behalf by a majority consisting of not less than nine Directors.

(2) A Director nominated or elected under clause (*b*) or clause (*c*) of sub-section(1) of section 8, and any member of a Local Board shall cease to hold office if, at any time after six months from the date of his nomination or election, he is not registered as a holder of unencumbered shares of the Bank of a nominal value of not less than five thousand rupees, or if he ceases to hold unencumbered shares of that value, and any such Director shall cease to hold office if without leave from the Governor-General in Council he absents himself from the consecutive meetings of the Central Board convened under sub-section (1) of section 13.

(3) The Governor-General in Council shall remove from office any Director, and the Central Board shall remove from office any member of a Local Board, if such Director or member becomes subject to any of the disqualifications specified in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 10.

(4) A Director or member of a Local Board removed or ceasing to hold office under the foregoing sub-sections shall not be eligible for re-appointment either as Director or as member of a Local Board until the expiry of the term for which his appointment was made.

(5) The appointment, nomination or election as Director or member of a Local Board of any person who is a member of the Indian Legislature or of a local Legislature shall be void,

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unless, within two months of the date of his appointment, nomination or election, he ceases to be such member, and, if any Director or member of a Local Board is elected or nominated as a member of any such Legislature, he shall cease to be a Director or member of the Local Board as from the date of such election or nomination, as the case may be.

(6) A Director may resign his office to the Governor-General in Council, and a member of a Local Board may resign his office to the Central Board, and on the acceptance of the resignation the office shall become vacant.

(1) If the Governor or a Deputy Governor by infirmity or otherwise is rendered incapable of executing his duties or is absent on leave or otherwise in circumstances not involving the vacation of his appointment, the Governor-General in Council may, after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board in this behalf, appoint another person to officiate for him, and such person may, notwithstanding anything contained in clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) of section 10, be an officer of the Bank.

(2) If an elected Director is for any reason unable to attend a particular meeting of the Central Board, the elected members of the Local Board of the area which he represents may elect one of their number to take his place, and for the purposes of that meeting the substitute so elected shall have all the powers of the absent Director.

(3) Where any casual vacancy in the office of any member of a Local Board occurs otherwise than by the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of a Director elected by the Local Board, the Central Board may nominate thereto any qualified person recommended by the elected members of the Local Board.

(4) Where any casual vacancy occurs in the office of a Director other than the vacancies provided for in sub-section (1), the vacancy shall be filled, in the case of a nominated Director by nomination, and in the case of an elected Director by election held in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of Directors.

Provided that before such election is made the resulting vacancy, if any, in the Local Board and any vacancy in the office of an elected member of such Board which may have been filled by a member nominated under sub-section (3) shall be filled by election held as nearly as may be in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of members of a Local Board.

(5) A person nominated or elected under this section to fill a casual vacancy shall, subject to the proviso contained in sub-section (4), hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of his predecessor.

(1) Meetings of the Central Board shall be convened by the Governor at least six times in each year and at least once in each quarter.

(2) Any three Directors may require the Governor to convene a meeting of the Central Board at any time and the Governor shall forthwith convene a meeting accordingly.

(3) The Governor, or in his absence the Deputy Governor authorized by the Governor under the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 8 to vote for him, shall preside at meetings of the Central Board, and, in the event of an equality of votes, shall have a second or casting vote.

General Meetings.—(1) A general meeting (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the annual general meeting) shall be held annually at a place where there is an office of the Bank within six weeks from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, and a general meeting may be convened by the Central Board at any other time:

Provided that the annual general meeting shall not be held on two consecutive occasions at any one place.

(2) The shareholders present at a general meeting shall be entitled to discuss the annual accounts, the report of the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year and the auditors' report on the annual balance-sheet and accounts.

(3) Every shareholder shall be entitled to attend at any general meeting and each shareholder who has been registered on any register, for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the meeting, as holding five or more shares shall have one vote and on a poll being demanded each shareholder so registered shall have one vote for each five shares, but subject to a maximum of ten votes and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose, such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an officer or employee of the Bank.

(1) The following provisions shall apply to the first constitution of the Central Board, and, notwithstanding anything contained in section 8, the Central Board as constituted in accordance therewith shall be deemed to be duly constituted in accordance with this Act.

(2) The first Governor and the first Deputy Governor or Deputy Governors shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council on his own initiative, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as he may determine.

(3) The first eight Directors representing the shareholders on the various registers shall be nominated by the Governor-General in Council from the areas served respectively by those registers, and the Directors so nominated shall hold office until their successors shall have been duly elected as provided in sub-section (4).

(4) On the expiry of each successive period of twelve months after the nomination of Directors under sub-section (3) two Directors shall be elected in the manner provided in section 9 until all the Directors so nominated have been replaced by elected Directors holding office in accordance with section 8. The register in respect of which the election is to be held shall be selected by lot from among the registers still represented by nominated Directors, and for the purposes of such lot the Madras and Rangoon registers shall be treated as if they comprised one register only.

As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Central Board shall direct elections to be held and may make nominations, in order to constitute Local Boards in accordance with the provision of section 9, and the

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members of such Local Boards shall hold office up to the date fixed under sub-section (6) of section 9 but shall not exercise any right under sub-section (7) of that section.

Business.—The Bank shall be authorized to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified, namely :—

(1) the accepting of money on deposit without interest from, and the collection of money for, the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor-General in Council, Local Governments, States in India, local authorities, banks and any other persons ;

(2) (*a*) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn on and payable in India and arising out of *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace ;

(*b*) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn and payable in India and bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, or a provincial co-operative bank, and drawn or issued for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops, and maturing within nine months from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace ;

(*c*) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn and payable in India and bearing the signature of a scheduled bank, and issued or drawn for the purpose of holding or trading in securities of the Government of India or a Local Government, or such securities of States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace ;

(3) (*a*) the purchase from and sale to scheduled banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees ;

(*b*) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange (including treasury bills) drawn in or on any place in the United Kingdom and maturing within ninety days from the date of purchase, provided that no such purchase, sale or rediscount shall be made in India except with a scheduled bank ; and

(*c*) the keeping of balances with banks in the United Kingdom ;

(4) the making to States in India, local authorities, scheduled banks and provincial co-operative banks of loans and advances, repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days, against the security of—

(*a*) stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) in which a trustee is authorized to invest trust money by any Act of Parliament or by any law for the time being in force in British India ;

(*b*) gold or silver or documents of title to the same;

(*c*) such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank ;

(*d*) promissory notes of any scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank, supported by documents of title to goods which have been transferred, assigned, or pledged to any such bank as security for a cash credit or overdraft granted for *bona fide* commercial or trade transactions, or for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops ;

(5) the making to the Governor-General in Council and to such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues of advances repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of the making of the advance ;

(6) the issue of demand drafts made payable at its own offices or agencies and the making, issue and circulation of bank post bills ;

(7) the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of such purchase;

(8) the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Local Government of any maturity or of such securities of a local authority in British India or of such States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board :

Provided that securities fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Government of India, a Local Government, a local authority or a State in India shall be deemed for the purposes of this clause to be securities of such Government, authority or State ;

Provided further that the amount of such securities held at any time in the Banking Department shall be so regulated that—

(*a*) the total value of such securities shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and three-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits ;

(*b*) the value of such securities maturing after one year shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and two-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits ; and

(*c*) the value of such securities maturing after ten years shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank and the Reserve Fund and one-fifth of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits ;

(9) The custody of monies, securities and other articles of value, and the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any such securities ;

(10) the sale and realisation of all property, whether movable or immovable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of any of its claims ;

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(11) the acting as agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor-General in Council or for any Local Government or local authority of State in India in the transaction of any of the following kinds of business, namely :—

(a) the purchase and sale of gold or silver ;

(b) the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares in any company ;

(c) the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares ;

(d) the remittance of such proceeds, at the risk of the principal, by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere ;

(e) the management of public debt ;

(12) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bullion ;

(13) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with, and the acting as agent or correspondent of a bank, which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country or any international bank formed by such banks, and the investing of the funds of the Bank in the shares of any such international bank ;

(14) the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding one month for the purposes of the business of the Bank, and the giving of security for money so borrowed :

Provided that no money shall be borrowed under this clause from any person in India other than a schedule bank, or from any person outside India other than a bank which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country :

Provided further that the total amount of such borrowings from persons in India shall not at any time exceed the amount of the share capital of the Bank ;

(15) the making and issue of bank notes subject to the provision of this Act ; and

(16) generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental to or consequential upon the exercise of its powers or the discharge of its duties under this Act.

When, in the opinion of the Central Board or, where the powers and functions of the Central Board under this section have been delegated to a committee of the Central Board or to the Governor, in the opinion of such committee or of the Governor as the case may be, a special occasion has arisen making it necessary or expedient that action should be taken under this section for the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, industry and agriculture, the Bank may, notwithstanding any limitation contained in sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (2) or sub-clause (a) or (b) of clause (3) or clause (4) of section 17.—

(1) purchase, sell or discount any of the bills of exchange or promissory notes specified in sub-clause (a) or (b) of clause (2) or sub-clause (b) of clause (3) of that section though such bill or promissory note does not bear the signature of a scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank ; or

(2) purchase or sell sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees ; or

(3) make loans or advances repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days against the various forms of security specified in clause (4) of that section :

Provided that a committee of the Board or the Governor shall not, save in cases of special urgency, authorized action under this section without prior consultation with the Central Board and that in all cases action so authorized shall be reported to the members of the Central Board forthwith.

Forbidden Business.—Save as otherwise provided in sections 17, 18 and 45, the Bank may not

(1) engage in trade or otherwise have a direct interest in any commercial, industrial or other undertaking, except such interest as it may in any way acquire in the course of the satisfaction of any of its claims ; provided that all such interests shall be disposed of at the earliest possible moment ;

(2) purchase its own shares or the shares to any other bank or of any company, or grant loans upon the security of any such shares ;

(3) advance money on mortgage of, or otherwise on the security of, immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, or become the owner of immovable property, except so far as is necessary for its own business premises and residences for its officers and servants;

(4) make loans or advances ;

(5) draw or accept bills payable otherwise than on demand ;

(6) allow interest on deposits or current accounts.

Central Banking Functions.

The Bank shall undertake to accept monies for account of the Secretary of State in Council and the Governor-General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues and such States in India as may be approved of and notified by the Governor-General in Council in the Gazette of India, and to make payments up to the amount standing to the credit of their accounts respectively, and to carry out their exchange, remittance and other banking operations, including the management of the public debt.

(1) The Governor-General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues shall entrust the Bank, on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with all their money, remittance, exchange and banking transactions in India and, in particular, shall deposit free of interest all their cash balances with the Bank:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall prevent the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government from carrying on

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money transactions at places where the Bank has no branches or agencies, and the Governor General in Council and Local Governments may hold at such places such balances as they may require.

(2) The Governor-General in Council and each Local Government shall entrust the Bank on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with the management of the public debt and with the issue of any new loans.

(3) In the event of any failure to reach agreement on the conditions referred to in this section the Governor-General in Council shall decide what the conditions shall be.

(4) Any agreement made under this section to which the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government is a party shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the Central Legislature and in the case of a Local Government before its local Legislature also.

Bank Notes.—(1) The Bank shall have the sole right to issue bank notes in British India, and may, for a period which shall be fixed by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Governor-General in Council, and the provisions of this Act applicable to bank notes shall, unless a contrary intention appears, apply to all currency notes of the Government of India issued either by the Governor-General in Council or by the Bank in like manner as if such currency notes were bank notes, and references in this Act to bank notes shall be construed accordingly.

(2) On and from the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Governor General in Council shall not issue any currency notes.

Issue Department.—(1) The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department, and the assets of the Issue Department shall not be subject to any liability other than the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined in section 34.

(2) The Issue Department shall not issue bank notes to the Banking Department or to any other person except in exchange for other bank notes or for such coin, bullion or securities as are permitted by this Act to form part of the Reserve.

Bank notes shall be of the denominational values of five rupees, ten rupees, fifty rupees, one hundred rupees, five hundred rupees, one thousand rupees and ten thousand rupees, unless otherwise directed by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board.

The design, form and material of bank notes shall be such as may be approved by the Governor General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board.

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), every bank note shall be legal tender at any place in British India in payment or on account for the amount expressed therein, and shall be guaranteed by the Governor-General in Council.

(2) On recommendation of the Central Board the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, any series of bank notes of any denomination shall cease to be legal tender save at an office or agency of the Bank.

The Bank shall not re-issue bank notes which are torn, defaced or excessively soiled.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, no person shall of right be entitled to recover from the Governor-General in Council or the Bank the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note:

Provided that the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, prescribe the circumstances in and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of such currency notes or bank notes may be refunded as of grace and the rules made under this proviso shall be laid on the table of both Houses of the Central Legislature.

The Bank shall not be liable to the payment of any stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in respect of bank notes issued by it.

(1) If in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council the Bank fails to carry out any of the obligations imposed on it by or under this Act, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare the Central Board to be superseded, and thereafter the general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the Bank shall be entrusted to such agency as the Governor General in Council may determine, and such agency may exercise the powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Central Board under this Act.

(2) When action is taken under this section the Governor-General in Council shall cause a full report of the circumstances leading to such action and of the action taken to be laid before the Central Legislature at the earliest possible opportunity and in any case within three months from the issue of the notification superseding the Board.

No person in British India other than the Bank or, as expressly authorized by this Act, the Governor-General in Council shall draw, accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills, hundis or notes payable to bearer on demand of any such person:

Provided that cheques or drafts, including hundis, payable to bearer on demand or otherwise may be drawn on a person's account with a banker, shroff or agent.

(1) Any person contravening the provisions of section 31 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount of the bill, hundi, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed.

(2) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except on complaint made by the Bank.

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Assets of the Issue Department.

(1) The assets of the Issue Department shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is not less than the total of the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined.

(2) Of the total amount of the assets, not less than two-fifths shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities:

Provided that the amount of gold coin and gold bullion shall not at any time be less than forty crores of rupees in value.

(3) The remainder of the assets shall be held in rupee coin, Government of India rupee securities of any maturity and such bills of exchange and promissory notes payable in British India as are eligible for purchase by the Bank under sub-clause (*a*) or sub-clause (*b*) of clause (2) of section 17 or under clause (1) of section 18:

Provided that the amount held in Government of India rupee securities shall not at any time exceed one-fourth of the total amount of the assets or fifty crores of rupees, whichever amount is greater, or, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, such amount plus a sum of ten crores of rupees.

(4) For the purposes of this section, gold coin and gold bullion shall be valued at 8.47512 grains of fine gold per rupee, rupee coin shall be valued at its face value, and securities shall be valued at the market rate for the time being obtaining.

(5) Of the gold coin and gold bullion held as assets, not less than seventeen-twentieths shall be held in British India, and all gold coin and gold bullion held as assets shall be held in the custody of the Bank or its agencies:

Provided that gold belonging to the Bank which is in any other bank or in any mint or treasury or in transit may be reckoned as part of the assets.

(6) For the purposes of this section, the sterling securities which may be held as part of the assets shall be securities of any of the following kinds payable in the currency of the United Kingdom, namely:—

(*a*) balances at the credit of the Issue Department with the Bank of England;

(*b*) bills of exchange bearing two or more good signatures and drawn on and payable at any place in the United Kingdom and having a maturity not exceeding ninety days;

(*c*) government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within five years:

Provided that, for a period of two years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, any of such last mentioned securities may be securities maturing after five years, and the Bank may, at any time before the expiry of that period, dispose of such securities notwithstanding anything contained in section 17.

Liabilities of the Issue Department.—(1) The liabilities of the Issue Department shall be an amount equal to the total of the amount of the currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes for the time being in circulation.

(2) For the purposes of this section any currency note of the Government of India or bank note which has not been presented for payment within forty years from the 1st day of April following the date of its issue shall be deemed not to be in circulation, and the value thereof shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 23, be paid by the Issue Department to the Governor-General in Council or the Banking Department, as the case may be; but any such note, if subsequently presented for payment, shall be paid by the Banking Department, and any such payment in the case of a currency note of the Government of India shall be debited to the Governor-General in Council.

On the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Issue Department shall take over from the Governor-General in Council the liability for all the currency notes of the Government of India for the time being in circulation and the Governor-General in Council shall transfer to the Issue Department gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is equal to the total of the amount of the liability so transferred. The coin, bullion and securities shall be transferred in such proportion as to comply with the requirements of section 33:

Provided that the total amount of the gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities so transferred shall not be less than one-half of the whole amount transferred, and that the amount of rupee coin so transferred shall not exceed fifty crores of rupees:

Provided further that the whole of the gold coin and gold bullion held by the Governor-General in Council in the gold standard reserve and the paper currency reserve at the time of transfer shall be so transferred.

(1) After the close of any financial year in which the minimum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as shown in any of the weekly accounts of the Issue Department for that year prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 53, is greater than fifty crores of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount of the assets as shown in that account, whichever may be the greater the Bank may deliver to the Governor-General in Council rupee coin up to the amount of such excess but not without his consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value in the form of bank notes, gold or securities:

Provided that if the Bank so desires and if the amount of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities in the assets does not at that time exceed one-half of the total assets, a proportion not exceeding two-fifths of such payment shall be in gold coin, gold bullion or such sterling securities as may be held as part of the assets under sub-section (6) of section 33.

(2) After the close of any financial year in which the maximum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as so shown, is less than fifty crores of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount of the assets, as so shown, whichever may be

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the greater the Governor General in Council shall deliver to the Bank rupee coin up to the amount of such deficiency, but not without its consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for periods not exceeding thirty days in the first instance, which may, with the like sanction, be extended from time to time by periods not exceeding fifteen days, hold as assets gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities of less aggregate amount than that required by sub-section (2) of section 33 and, whilst the holding is so reduced, the proviso to that sub-section shall cease to be operative:

Provided that the gold coin and gold bullion held as such assets shall not be reduced below the amount specified in the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 33 so long as any sterling securities remain held as such assets.

(2) In respect of any period during which the holding of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities is reduced under sub-section (1), the Bank shall pay to the Governor General in Council a tax upon the amount by which such holding is reduced below the minimum "prescribed by sub-section (2) of section 33; and such tax shall be payable at the bank rate for the time being in force, with an addition of one per cent. per annum when such holding exceeds thirty-two and a half per cent. of the total amount of the assets and of a further one and a half per cent. per annum in respect of every further decrease, of two and a half per cent. or part of such decrease:

Provided that the tax shall not in any event be payable at a rate less than six per cent. per annum.

The Governor General in Council shall undertake not to re-issue any rupee coin delivered under section 36 nor to put into circulation any rupees, except through the Bank and as provided in that section; and the Bank shall undertake not to dispose of rupee coin otherwise than for the purposes of circulation or by delivery to the Governor General in Council under that section.

(1) The Bank shall issue rupee coin on demand in exchange for bank notes and currency notes of the Government of India, and shall issue currency notes or bank notes on demand in exchange for coin which is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906.

(2) The Bank shall, in exchange for currency notes or bank notes of five rupees or upwards, supply currency notes or bank notes of lower value or other coins which are legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, in such quantities as may, in the opinion of the Bank, be required for circulation; and the Governor General in Council shall supply such coins to the Bank on demand. If the Governor General in Council at any time fails to supply such coins, the Bank shall be released from its obligations to supply them to the public.

Obligation to sell sterling.—The Bank shall sell, to any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon and pays the purchase price in legal tender currency, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not below one shilling and five pence and fortynine sixty-fourths of a penny for a rupee:

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

Obligation to buy sterling.—The Bank shall buy, from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not higher than one shilling and six pence and three-sixteenths of a penny for a rupee:

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds:

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to receive payment unless the Bank is satisfied that payment of the sterling in London has been made.

Cash reserves of scheduled banks.—(1) Every bank included in the Second Schedule shall maintain with the Bank a balance the amount of which shall not at the close of business on any day be less than five per cent. of the demand liabilities and two per cent. of the time liabilities of such bank in India as shown in the return referred to in sub-section (2).

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section liabilities shall not include the paid-up capital or the reserves, or any credit balance in the profits and loss account of the bank of the amount of any loan taken from the Reserve Bank.

(2) Every scheduled bank shall send to the Governor General in Council and to the Bank a return signed by two responsible officers of such bank showing—

(*a*) the amounts of its demand and time liabilities, respectively, in India,

(*b*) the total amount held in India in currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes,

(*c*) the amounts held in India in rupee coin and subsidiary coin, respectively,

(*d*) the amounts of advances made and of bills discounted in India, respectively and

(*e*) the balance held at the Bank,

at the close of business on each Friday or if Friday is a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, at the close of business on the preceding working day; and such return shall be sent not later than two working days after the date to which it relates:

Provided that where the Bank is satisfied that the furnishing of a weekly return under this sub-section is impracticable in the case of any scheduled bank by reason of the geographical position of the bank and its branches, the Bank may require such bank to furnish in lieu of a weekly return a monthly return to be dispatched not later than fourteen days after the end of the month to which it relates giving the details specified in this sub-section in respect of such bank at the close of business for the month.

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(3) If at the close of business on any day before the day fixed for the next return, the balance held at the Bank by any scheduled bank is below the minimum prescribed in sub-section (1), such scheduled bank shall be liable to pay to the Bank in respect of each such day penal interest at a rate three per cent. above the bank rate on the amount by which the balance with the Bank falls short of the prescribed minimum, and if on the day fixed for the next return such balance is still below the prescribed minimum as disclosed by this return, the rates of penal interest shall be increased to a rate five per cent. above the bank rate in respect of that day and each subsequent day on which the balance held at the Bank at the close of business on that day is below the prescribed minimum.

(4) Any scheduled bank failing to comply with the provisions of sub-section (2) shall be liable to pay to the Governor General in Council or to the Bank, as the case may be, or to each, a penalty of one hundred rupees for each day during which the failure continues.

(5) The penalties imposed by sub-sections (3) and (4) shall be payable on demand made by the Bank, and, in the event of a refusal by the defaulting bank to pay on such demand, may be levied by a direction of the principal Civil Court having jurisdiction in the area where an office of the defaulting bank is situated, such direction to be made only upon application made in this behalf to the Court by the Governor General in Council in the case of a failure to make a return under sub-section (2) to the Governor General in Council, or by the Bank with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council in other cases.

(6) The Governor General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct the inclusion in the Second Schedule of any bank not already so included which carries on the business of banking in British India and which—

(*a*) has a paid-up capital and reserves of an aggregate value of not less than five lakhs of rupees, and

(*b*) is a company as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a corporation or a company incorporated by or under any law in force in any place outside British India,

and shall by a like notification direct the exclusion from that Schedule of any scheduled bank the aggregate value of whose paid-up capital and reserve becomes at any time less than five lakhs of rupees, or which goes into liquidation or otherwise ceases to carry on banking business.

The Bank shall compile and shall cause to be published each week a consolidated statement showing the aggregate of the amounts under each clause of sub-section (2) of section 42 exhibited in the returns received from scheduled banks under that section.

The Bank may require any provincial co-operative bank with which it has any transactions under section 17 to furnish the return referred to in sub-section (2) of section 42, and if it does so, the provisions of sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 42 shall apply so far as may be to such co-operative bank as if it were a scheduled bank.

Agreement with the Imperial Bank—(1) The Bank shall enter into an agreement with the Imperial Bank of India which shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, and shall be expressed to come into force on the date on which this Chapter comes into force and to remain in force for fifteen years and thereafter until terminated after five years' notice on either side, and shall further contain the provisions set forth in the Third Schedule:

Provided that the agreement shall be conditional on the maintenance of a sound financial position by the Imperial Bank and that if, in the opinion of the Central Board, the Imperial Bank has failed either to fulfil the conditions of the Agreement or to maintain a sound financial position, the Central Board shall make a recommendation to the Governor General in Council, and the Governor General in Council, after making such further enquiry as he thinks fit, may issue instructions to the Imperial Bank with reference either to the agreement or to any matter which in his opinion involves the security of the Government monies or the assets of the Issue Department in the custody of the Imperial Bank, and in the event of the Imperial Bank disregarding such instructions may declare the agreement to be terminated.

(2) The agreement referred to in sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before the Central Legislature.

General Provisions.

The Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Bank rupee securities of the value of five crores of rupees to be allocated by the Bank to the Reserve Fund.

After making provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, contributions to staff and superannuation funds, and such other contingencies as are usually provided for by bankers, and after payment out of the net annual profits of a cumulative dividend at such rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum on the share capital as the Governor General in Council may fix at the time of the issue of shares, a portion of the surplus shall be allocated to the payment of an additional dividend to the shareholders calculated on the scale set forth in the Fourth Schedule and the balance of the surplus shall be paid to the Governor General in Council:

Provided that if at any time the Reserve Fund is less than the share capital, not less than fifty lakhs of rupees of the surplus, or the whole of the surplus if less than that amount shall be allocated to the Reserve Fund.

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to income-tax or super-tax, the Bank shall not be liable to pay income-tax or super-tax on any of its income, profits or gains.

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liability of any shareholder in respect of income-tax or super-tax.

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(2) For the purposes of section 18 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and of any other relevant provision of that Act relating to the levy and refund of income-tax any dividend paid under section 47 of this Act shall be deemed to be "Interest on Securities."

The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under this Act.

(1) Not less than two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting. The auditors may be shareholders, but no Director or other officer of the Bank shall be eligible during his continuance in office. Any auditor shall be eligible for re-election on quitting office.

(2) The first auditors of the Bank may be appointed by the Central Board before the first annual general meeting and, if so appointed, shall hold office only until that meeting. All auditors elected under this section shall severally be, and continue to act as, auditors until the first annual general meeting after their respective elections:

Provided that any casual vacancy in the office of any auditor elected under this section may be filled by the Central Board.

Without prejudice to anything contained in section 50, the Governor General in Council may at any time appoint the Auditor General or such auditors as he thinks fit to examine and report upon the accounts of the Bank.

Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the annual balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, together with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto; and every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books, accounts and other documents of the Bank, and may, at the expense of the Bank if appointed by it or at the expense of the Governor General in Council if appointed by him, employ accountants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine any Director or officer of the Bank.

(2) The auditors shall make a report to the shareholders or to the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing all necessary particulars and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and, in case they have called for any explanation or information from the Central Board, whether it has been given and whether it is satisfactory. Any such report made to the shareholders shall be read together with the report of the Central Board, at the annual general meeting.

Returns.—(1) The Bank shall prepare and transmit to the Governor General in Council a weekly account of the Issue Department and of the Banking Department in the form set out in the Fifth Schedule or in such other form as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe. The Governor General in Council shall cause these accounts to be published weekly in the Gazette of India.

(2) The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General in Council a copy of the annual accounts signed by the Governor, the Deputy Governors and the Chief Accounting Officer of the Bank, and certified by the auditors, together with a report by the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year, and the Governor General in Council shall cause such accounts and report to be published in the Gazette of India.

(3) The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General in Council a statement showing the name, address and occupation of, and the number of shares held by, each shareholder of the Bank.

Agricultural Credit Department.—The Bank shall create a special Agricultural Credit Department the functions of which shall be—

(*a*) to maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and be available for consultation by the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, provincial co-operative banks, and other banking organisations.

(*b*) to co-ordinate the operations of the Bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative banks and any other banks or organisations engaged in the business of agricultural credit.

(1) the Bank shall, at the earliest practicable date and in any case within three years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, make to the Governor General in Council a report, with proposals, if it thinks fit, for legislation, on the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the extension of the provisions of this Act relating to scheduled banks to persons and firms, not being scheduled banks, engaged in British India in the business of banking, and

(*b*) the improvement of the machinery for dealing with agricultural finance and methods for effecting a closer connection between agricultural enterprise and the operations of the Bank.

(2) When the Bank is of opinion that the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system and to frame permanent measures for a monetary standard it shall report its views to the Governor General in Council.

(1) The Local Board of any area may at any time require any shareholder who is registered on the register for that area to furnish to the Local Board within a specified time, not being less than thirty days, a declaration, in such form as the Central Board may by regulations prescribe, giving particulars of all shares on the said register of which he is the owner,

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(2) If it appears from such declaration that any shareholder is not the owner of any shares which are registered in his name, the Local Board may amend the register accordingly.

(3) If any person required to make a declaration under sub-section (1) fails to make such declaration within the specified time, the Local Board may make an entry against his name in the register recording such failure and directing that he shall have no right to vote, either under section 9 or section 14, by reason of the shares registered in his name on that register.

(4) Whoever makes a false statement in any declaration furnished by him under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have committed the offence of giving false evidence defined in section 191 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be punishable under the second paragraph of section 193 of that Code.

(5) Nothing contained in any declaration furnished under sub-section (1) shall operate to affect the Bank with notice of any trust, and no notice of any trust expressed, implied or constructive shall be entered on the register or be receivable by the Bank.

(6) Until Local Boards have been constituted under section 9 the powers of a Local Board under this section shall be exercised by the Central Board in respect of any area for which a Local Board has not been constituted.

(1) Nothing in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, shall apply to the Bank, and the Bank shall not be placed in liquidation save by order of the Governor General in Council and in such manner as he may direct.

(2) In such event the Reserve Fund and surplus assets, if any, of the Bank shall be divided between the Governor General in Council and the shareholders in the proportion of seventy-five per cent. and twenty-five per cent. respectively:

Provided that the total amount payable to any shareholder under this section shall not exceed the paid-up value of the shares held by him by more than one per cent. for each year after the commencement of this Act subject to a maximum of twenty-five per cent.

(1) The Central Board may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make regulations consistent with this Act to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or convenient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the holding and conduct of elections under this Act, including provisions for the holding of any elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;

(b) the final decision of doubts or disputes regarding the qualifications of candidates for election or regarding the validity of elections;

(c) the maintenance of the share register, the manner in which and the conditions subject to which shares may be held and transferred, and, generally, all matters relating to the rights and duties of shareholders;

(d) the manner in which general meetings shall be convened, the procedure to be followed thereat and the manner in which votes may be exercised;

(e) the manner in which notices may be served on behalf of the Bank upon shareholders or other persons;

(f) the manner in which the business of the Central Board shall be transacted, and the procedure to be followed at meetings thereof;

(g) the conduct of business of Local Boards and the delegation to such Boards of powers and functions;

(h) the delegation of powers and functions of the Central Board to the Governor, or to Deputy Governors, Directors or officers of the Bank;

(i) the formation of Committees of the Central Board, the delegation of powers and functions of the Central Board to such Committees, and the conduct of business in such Committees;

(j) the constitution and management of staff and superannuation funds for the officers and servants of the Bank;

(k) the manner and form in which contracts binding on the Bank may be executed;

(l) the provision of an official seal of the Bank and the manner and effect of its use;

(m) the manner and form in which the balance-sheet of the Bank shall be drawn up and in which the accounts shall be maintained;

(n) the remuneration of Directors of the Bank;

(o) the relations of the scheduled banks with the Bank and the returns to be submitted by the scheduled banks to the Bank;

(p) the regulation of clearing-houses for the scheduled banks;

(q) the circumstances in which, and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note may be refunded; and

(r) generally, for the efficient conduct of the business of the Bank.

(3) Copies of all regulations made under this section shall be available to the public on payment.

In the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, for section 11 the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"11. Gold coins, coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint, shall not be legal tender in British India in payment or on account, but such coins shall be received

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by the Reserve Bank of India at its offices, branches and agencies in India at the bullion value of such coins calculated at the rate of 8.47512 grains troy of fine gold per rupee."

The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1925, and the Currency Act, 1927 are hereby repealed.

In sub-section (3) of section 11 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, after the word "Royal" the words "Reserve Bank" shall be inserted.

The Reserve Bank began work with the opening of the financial year 1935-36. The Bank made a net profit of Rs. 53,42,100 for the year ended December 31, 1936.

REPORT FOR HALF-YEAR ENDED JUNE 30th, 1940

The report of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India for the half-year ended June 30th, 1940 (consequent upon a change in the accounting year) states that after payment of expenses of administration and provision for sundry liabilities and contingencies, the net profit for the half-year amounts to Rs.29,28,971. Of this amount, the sum of Rs.8,75,000 is utilised for payment to shareholders of a dividend at the rate of 1¾ per cent., being the cumulative rate fixed by the Central Government in accordance with Section 5 of the Reserve Bank of India (Closing of Annual Accounts) Act, 1940, read with Section 47 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, leaving a surplus of Rs.20,53,971 for payment to the Central Government in accordance with the said sections.

Number of Shareholders.

The total number of shareholders decreased from 57,192 to 56,057 during the half-year, as a result of which the average number of shares held by each shareholder increased from 8.7 to 8.9. Thus the tendency for the Bank's shares to become concentrated in fewer hands, already referred to in previous reports, continued. To remedy this undesirable tendency, the Reserve Bank Act was amended in March 1940. Under this amendment no person can be registered as a shareholder in respect of any additional shares acquired after March 26th, 1940 by him whether in his own name or jointly with another person or persons, so as to bring the total to more than twenty thousand rupees. Further, no shareholder is entitled to any dividend on any such additional share held by him nor can he exercise any rights in respect of such shares except for the purpose of selling them.

No new denominations of India or Burma bank notes were issued during the half-year nor was any change made in the prevailing pattern of the notes. (In the latter part of 1940, however, in consequence of the increased hoarding of silver rupees induced by ill-informed doubts as to the course of the war, Government resorted to the issue of one rupee notes in large quantities in order to counteract the shortage of silver rupees in circulation). With the growth in the currency requirements of the country consequent on the war and its stimulus to trade and industry, currency continued to expand rapidly during the half-year and the total amount of notes in circulation at the end of June 1940 amounted to Rs.247.73 crores as compared with Rs.184.62 crores at the corresponding period of the previous year.

Loan Programme.

On June 4th, 1940, the Government of India announced their first Defence borrowing programme to help finance the increased cost of the War and India's rapidly growing defence expenditure. It consisted of the issue of 10 year Defence Savings Certificates, six-year-Defence Bonds and 3 year Interest-free Defence Bonds. These last were issued for people who wished to help Government in the emergency but who for patriotic or religious reasons were unwilling to accept interest on their money. This loan programme met with a ready response from the investing public, so much so that in his Budget speech in February 1941 the Finance Member was able to announce that total receipts within a period of eight months had amounted to over Rs.50 crores—a figure which testified to the strength of India's credit structure. As from February 1st, 1941 Government issued on terms slightly more favourable to the tax-payer a second 3 per cent. Defence Loan with a slightly longer currency and repayable at par, the first series having been closed with a total of nearly Rs.45 crores. By the end of April 1941, total subscriptions to all Defence Loans exceeded Rs. 55 crores.

Scheduled Banks.

The development of the scheduled banks continued during the first half-year of 1940. There was no addition to the schedule, but two banks were excluded in terms of Section 42(6) of the Act, thereby reducing the total number of scheduled banks from 61 to 59. One of these banks was excluded as it amalgamated with another scheduled bank while the other went out of schedule on being wound up by the Court. In view of certain difficulties experienced by them in including banks in the second schedule, the Government of India reviewed the procedure for inclusion of banks in the schedule and decided that the words "aggregate value of paid-up capital and reserves" occurring in Section 42(6) of the Reserve Bank Act should be interpreted to mean the real or the exchangeable value of the paid-up capital and reserves and not merely book value as shown in the balance sheet. In pursuance of this decision a new procedure for inclusion was drawn up under which the Reserve Bank agreed to co-operate with Government in valuing the paid-up capital and reserves, and also in inspecting the applying bank's books if deemed desirable.

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India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, and that fact dominates the course of its trade. The great export staples are the produce of the soil—cotton, jute and seeds. If we look back on the course of Indian trade over a long period of years we shall note a striking development towards stability. In the days that are past, the outturn of the soil was subjected to periodic shocks from famines arising from the failure of the rains, when the export trade in these staples dwindled to small proportions. But the spread of irrigation has produced a great change, and though no doubt in future heavy losses may be incurred from the weakness of the monsoons, they are never likely to be as catastrophic as in such years as 1896-97 and 1899-1900. Much of the cultivable area of the Punjab is under irrigation, and huge new works have utilised the waters of the Sutlej, and of the Indus in Sind. Whilst these great works have been carried out to spill on the land the floods of the snowfed rivers of the North, other works of a less imposing character have safeguarded the arid tracts of the South. A chain of storage lakes arrests the rains of the Western Ghats and through canals spreads them over the parched lands of the Deccan. The rivers of the South like the Cauvery are harnessed to preserve their flood waters for Madras.

But whilst India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, she ranks as one of the eight greatest industrial countries of the world. Her manufacturing industries, formerly few in number and concentrated in a few areas, have of recent years multiplied and spread. The war, moreover, has given a great impetus to industrial initiative, with the result that many new enterprises have been added to the staple industries. Of these latter, the largest is the cotton textile industry, which has its home in the town and Island of Bombay, with important subsidiary centres at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Nagpur. Next in importance is the jute industry. Raw jute is a virtual monopoly of Bengal, and the jute mills are concentrated in and near Calcutta. The metallurgical industry is of more recent growth. The principal centre is Jamshedpur, the seat of the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company where subsidiary industries have sprung up to utilise the products of the blast furnaces and mills. A very large proportion of the jute manufactures is exported. The cotton textile industry has markets overseas in the Far East, East Africa and the Middle East, but the mills find their principal outlet in India itself, and even there they are subject to severe competition from Japan. The iron and steel industry is for the most part a home industry though large quantities of Indian pig iron are shipped to the Far East. Since the war the steel industry has made great strides and produces armaments for the Empire's campaigns in several theatres of war. The sugar manufacturing industry has grown by leaps and bounds in recent years. Therefore, whilst India is still in the main an agricultural country, three-quarters of her population drawing their sustenance from the soil, her manufacturing industries are of large and growing importance, and their prosperity every year affects in an increasing degree the general prosperity of the people.

I.—GENERAL.

Agricultural Conditions in India.—In spite of her rapid industrialization in the last twenty-five years India still remains predominantly an agricultural country and her well-being greatly depends on the prosperity of her large agricultural population. That prosperity was naturally greatly affected by the outbreak of war in September 1939. The war had begun to cast its shadow for several months before it actually broke out. The economic system had begun to feel the shocks and jerks of the trouble that was brewing in the underworld long before the explosion took place. A period in which the chances of peace and war were so delicately balanced was hardly conducive to economic recovery. Business conditions, therefore, continued to be in the grip of the recession which had started in the latter half of 1937 and which was only temporarily interrupted in June 1938. Commodity prices in India no doubt showed a slight recovery in the first five months of 1939-40, but with the exception of a few commodities like jute, sugar and tea, the prices of agricultural produce in general still remained on a low level up to August 1939. The foreign trade position with regard to many staple articles of export was satisfactory as compared with the previous year, but its effect was largely nullified by the growing tension in the international sphere and the consequent deterioration in industrial conditions. The situation, however, was radically altered by the outbreak of war in September 1939, and the whole outlook was transformed from pessimism and nervousness into optimism. There was a sudden rise in prices accompanied by a spate of speculative activity in commodity markets A slight reaction was noticeable in October, but by the end of November the upward movement again gathered force and by December the prices of many agricultural commodities reached levels which were untouched for many years past. This boom of the last quarter of 1939 was, however, largely an outcome of speculative influences and was, therefore, essentially of a temporary character. By the latter half of January, prices began to come down, as natural tendencies to reaction asserted themselves, aggravated by special circumstances including the announcement regarding the Excess Profits Tax, so that speculators began to unload their holdings. During the last quarter of 1939-40, the prices of many agricultural commodities assumed a sharp downward trend, thus wiping out a large part of the gain made in the preceding quarter, though the levels prevailing at the end of the year were still substantially higher than those before the outbreak of war.

It would appear that of all the agricultural commodities in India, raw jute experienced the most violent fluctuations during the year under review. The average price of jute, ready firsts, rose from Rs.35-14-9 in 1938-39 to Rs.62-7-8 in 1939-40 or a rise of 74 per cent. The price of jute reached its peak in December 1939 and remained generally on a high level in the next two months, but fell precipitously in March 1940 and yet the quotation in that month was Rs.66-4-0 which was 40 per cent. higher than what it was a year before. The price of raw cotton also fluctuated widely. By the beginning of January 1940, the quotation for Broach M. G. F. G., had more than doubled itself as compared with March

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1939, though the gain was reduced to 60 per cent. by the end of the year under review. Over the year 1939-40 as a whole, the price of raw cotton averaged 36 per cent. higher than in the preceding year. In the case of wheat, the effects of war conditions were reinforced by the continued drought in the wheat growing areas in India till December 1939 when the quotation for white wheat at Lyallpur stood at Rs.3-9-0 per maund as compared with Rs.2-4-3 in March 1939, or a rise of nearly 57 per cent. The widespread rainfall in January 1940, however, changed the crop outlook and the bearish world situation also adversely affected the price of wheat. The quotation, therefore, dropped down to Rs.3-1-3 in March 1940, still showing an advance of 36 per cent. as compared with the same month of the preceding year. On an average, the price of wheat was 27 per cent. higher in 1939-40 than in 1938-39. Oilseeds also participated in this general upward movement but the rise in their case was not so conspicuous as in the case of jute, cotton or wheat, because the severe reduction in exports acted as a constant drag on their price level. The average price of groundnuts rose from Rs.24-8-10 per candy of 500 lbs. in 1938-39 to Rs.29-5-4 in 1939-40 or a rise of 20 per cent. and that of linseed from Rs.7-1-3 per cwt. in the preceding year to Rs.8-6-8 in the year under review or a rise of 20 per cent. Rice continued to be a steady market almost throughout the year. A gradual rise since the beginning of the year which was due to the short crop of 1938-39 took the quotation for Ballam No. 1 to Rs.5-6-0 per maund in December 1939 as compared with Rs.4-0-0 in preceding March and though it fell in the next three months, the closing level of Rs.4-12-0 in March 1940 was still 19 per cent. higher than what it was a year before. Thus, the war was responsible for a fairly general and substantial rise in the prices of agricultural produce in India, though it is difficult to say to what extent the actual tillers of the soil received the benefit of the rise in prices.

Balance of Trade:—The turnover of India's overseas trade in merchandise for the year 1939-40 recorded a substantial improvement as compared with the preceding year. There was an increase of Rs.44 crores, or of 26 per cent. in exports and of Rs.13 crores, or 9 per cent. in imports, resulting in an improvement of about Rs.31 crores in the favourable balance of trade in merchandise in the year under review. The surplus of exports over imports in 1939-40 was nearly Rs.48 crores as compared with about Rs. 17½ crores in 1938-39. A survey of the monthly figures shows that, with the exception of April, 1939, exports in each month of the year under review exceeded imports.

The following table shows in detail the items entering into the balance of trade.

(In lakhs of Rupees.)

	India excluding Burma.			India including Burma.		
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Exports of Indian merchandise (private)	+ 1,80,93	+ 1,62,79	+ 2,03,44	+ 1,95,20	+ 1,74,72	+ 2,12,83
Re-exports of Foreign merchandise (private)	+ 8,28	+ 6,42	+ 9,64	+ 7,46	+ 5,53	+ 8,77
Imports of Foreign merchandise (private) (*a*)	— 1,73,33	— 1,51,79	— 1,64,75	— 1,59,47	— 1,37,04	— 1,44,54
Balance of trade in merchandise	+ 15,88	+ 17,42	+ 48,33	+ 43,19	+ 43,21	+ 77,06
Gold (private)	+ 16,34	+ 13,06	+ 34,67	+ 16,32	+ 13,06	
Silver (private)	— 2,26	— 1,75	— 4,74	— 1,48	— 1,03	
Currency notes (private)	+ 28	+ 58	+ 34	+ 28	+ 58	
Balance of transactions in treasure (private)	+ 14,36	+ 11,89	+ 30,27	+ 15,12	+ 12,61	
Total visible balance of trade	+ 30,24	+ 29,31	+ 78,60	+ 58,31	+ 55,82	
Gold earmarked on account of purchasers abroad.	—	10,19*	— 1,36	—	10,19*	
Purchases of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India	— 29,51	— 32,64	— 94,57	— 33,29	— 34,06	(*b*)
Sales of sterling by the Reserve Bank of India	..	..	..	..	..	
Transfers of Government securities	— 11	— 8	— 2,11	— 11	— 8	
Interest drafts on India in respect of Government of India securities	— 28	— 28	— 20	— 28	— 28	
Balance of remittances of funds	— 29,90	— 33,00	— 96,88	— 33,68	— 34,42	

NOTE.—The sign + means net exports and the sign — net imports.

* Figures relate to the period October, 1938 to March, 1939.

(*a*) Exclusive of the value of railway materials imported direct by State Railways working under company management, which was not paid for in the ordinary way and was not, therefore, taken into account in arriving at the balance of trade.

(*b*) Publication suspended.

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II—IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India :—

IMPORTS (In thousands of Rupees)

——	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1939-40
Cotton and cotton goods ..	27,68,17	22,66,20	22,10,34	13·37
Grain, pulse and flour	12,16,85	13,76,46	21,80,54	13·19
Oils	18,69,99	15,62,41	18,62,31	11·27
Machinery and millwork ..	17,14,93	19,04,78	14,66,95	8·88
Metals and ores	13,39,34	10,86,52	10,87,30	6·58
Vehicles	8,92,30	6,68,20	6,87,07	4·16
Instruments, apparatus and appliances	6,13,36	5,85,31	5,57,79	3·37
Artificial silk	4,87,49	2,23,62	4,58,68	2·78
Chemicals	3,32,82	3,05,29	4,51,76	2·73
Dyeing and tanning substances	3,94,06	3,11,20	3,60,86	2·18
Paper and pasteboard ..	4 14,71	3,22,93	3,45,92	2·09
Sugar	18,60	45,58	3,31,58	2·01
Wood and timber	2,98,26	2,86,69	2,69,73	1·63
Provisions and oilman's stores	2,60,32	2,48,41	2,63,48	1·59
Drugs and medicines	2,36,17	2,20,53	2,61,21	1·58
Spices	1,82,83	2,63,43	2,54,50	1·54
Hardware	3,31,22	2,57,27	2,26,86	1·37
Liquors	2,30,34	2,10,83	2,19,15	1·33
Wool, raw and manufactured	4,14,87	2,81,90	2,16,30	1·31
Silk, raw and manufactured ..	2,85,58	1,94,15	1,82,21	1·10
Rubber manufactures	1,88,99	1,40 56	1,48,42	0·90
Manures	79,67	1,05,17	1,25,15	0·76
Fruits and Vegetables	1,58,23	1,34,43	1,21,28	0·74
Tobacco	85,48	1,04,55	1,16,97	0·71
Paints and painters' materials	1,01,86	88,99	1,02,55	0·62
Glass and glassware	1,51,88	1,25,12	1,01,77	0·62
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,24,47	1,15,03	87,80	0·53
Tea chests	71,70	90,30	83,39	0·50
Stationery	81,02	67,04	64,70	0·39
Toilet requisites	67,85	66,06	64,59	0·39
Salt	55,77	37,80	61,99	0·38
Building and engineering materials	69,53	62,18	56,68	0·34
Books, printed, etc.	61,78	58,92	53,69	0·32
Belting for machinery	60,17	49,11	52,88	0·32
Arms, ammunition and military stores	1,27,78	50,17	48,99	0·30
Haberdashery and millinery ..	63,51	46,52	43,46	0·26
Apparel	67,69	47,50	37,95	0·23
Bobbins	42,74	37,92	37,89	0·23
Clocks and watches and parts..	52,41	42,63	35,99	0·22
Earthenware and procelain ..	47,81	39,19	35,68	0·22
Toys and requisites for games	44,05	37,30	32,62	0·20
Tallow and stearine	38,43	32,10	32,33	0·20
Gums and resins	27,42	30,13	27,23	0·16
Matches	20,44	23,52	24,67	0·15
Soap	24,46	22,44	23,67	0·14
Paper making materials ..	18,35	27,39	23,64	0·14
Cutlery	30,59	25,64	22,38	0·14
Umbrellas and fittings ..	28,06	14,87	17,20	0·10
Tea	18,49	15,73	15,96	0·10
Animals, living	35,33	30,72	15,68	0·09
Flax, raw and manufactured ..	22,47	17,96	14,44	0·09
Furniture and cabinetware ..	21,35	15,95	12,71	0·08
Boots and shoes	22,40	15,45	10,35	0·06
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver	5,99	8,25	8,82	0·05
Fish (*excluding* canned fish) ..	6,70	6,89	7,30	0·04
Jute and jute goods	6,41	5,93	6,78	0·04
Coal and coke	16,65	8,05	2,64	0·02
All other articles	9,28,43	7,63,53	8,52,71	5·16
Total value of imports ..	1,73,78,57	1,52,32,75	1,65,27,49	100

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Cotton manufactures (Rs. 14,05 lakhs.)—Imports of cotton manufactures into British India were valued at Rs.14,05 lakhs during 1939-40 as compared with Rs.14,15 lakhs in the preceding year and showed a decline of Rs.10 lakhs. Imports of twist and yarn advanced in quantity from 36 million lbs. in 1938-39 to 41 million lbs. in 1939-40, or by 14 per cent., the corresponding increase in value being from Rs.2,93 lakhs to Rs. 3,52 lakhs, or 20 per cent. The average declared value per lb. of imported twist and yarn rose from 12 as. 10 ps. in 1938-39 to 13 as. 8 ps. in the year under review.

Imports consisted largely of two-folds (doubles) arrivals of which totalled 29.5 million lbs. and represented 72 per cent. of the total quantity of twist and yarn imported during the year under review as against 24.0 million lbs. or 66 per cent. in 1938-39. Imports of counts above No. 40 were also on a larger scale, while those of counts No. 31-40 were very much reduced. Imports of other descriptions of twist and yarn are comparatively small. The increase in Indian production, noticed in the preceding year's Review, received a slight set-back in 1939-40, the total output being 1,234 million lbs. as compared with 1,303 million lbs. in 1938-39. With the exception of unspecified descriptions of yarn, all other classes shared in this decline. Of the total imports, Japan supplied 66 per cent. as aginst 58 per cent. in the preceding year, while the shares of China and the United Kingdom dropped from 8 and 13 per cent. to 26 and 7 per cent. respectively.

Imports of cotton piecegoods into British India totalled 579 million yards in 1939-40 and showed a decrease of 68 million yards or 11 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. The value of these imports declined by 6 per cent. from Rs.10,27 lakhs to Rs.9,65 lakhs. The decrease was distributed over all the three main descriptions of piecegoods, the fall in white and grey goods being comparatively greater than in coloured goods. The United Kingdom sustained heavy losses in each of the main classes. The decrease in the case of imports from Japan was mostly confined to white goods. Expressed in percentages, imports of grey goods from the United Kingdom fell by 70 per cent. over those in 1938-39, the corresponding decline in the case of Japan being only 2 per cent. In the case of white goods, which are largely imported from the United Kingdom, Japan reduced her supplies by 39 per cent. and the United Kingdom by 20 per cent. Under coloured goods, imports from the United Kingdom fell by 26 per cent. and those from Japan, by barely 1 per cent.

All the descriptions under grey and white goods, with the exception of a relatively unimportant item, drills and jeans under white, recorded decreases. In the coloured sections, however, there were appreciable increases under shirtings, drills and jeans and twills, while all other classes showed a decline.

The following table gives the percentage shares of the United Kingdom and Japan in the imports of piecegoods during the last three years :—

	Grey		White		Coloured, etc.	
	United Kingdom.	Japan.	United Kingdom.	Japan.	United Kingdom.	Japan.
1937-38 ..	18·0	81·8	63·6	32·1	44·6	51·8
1938-39 ..	11·6	88·0	57·0	39·1	34·8	61·0
1939-40 ..	3·8	94·7	61·4	32·2	25·6	60·6

The United Kingdom retained the position as the leading supplier in bleached goods, but she lost considerable ground in grey and coloured goods, the two lines in which Japanese competition was more effective than in the other.

Imports of fents declined from 4.9 million lbs. valued at Rs.35 lakhs in 1938-39 to 4.1 million lbs. valued at Rs.31 lakhs in the year under review. These consisted largely of cotton fents, imports of which totalled 4.0 million lbs. (20.2 million yards) as against 4.8 million lbs. (23.7 million yards) in 1938-39. Imports of fents of silk or artificial silk or mixture thereof were prohibited throughout the year 1939-40, while fents of other materials were imported to the extent of 74,000 lbs. as against 99,000 lbs. in 1938-39. Supplies of fents of all descriptions from Japan and the United States of America were on a reduced scale being valued at Rs.14 lakhs and Rs.6 lakhs as compared with Rs.15 lakhs and Rs.9 lakhs, respectively, in 1938-39. Imports from the United Kingdom, amounting to 1.2 million lbs. showed a small decline in quantity, the value remaining steady at Rs.10 lakhs.

Wool, raw and manufactured (Rs. 2,16 lakhs).—There was a decline of Rs.66 lakhs in the imports of wool and woollens which were valued at Rs.2,16 lakhs in 1939-40, as compared with Rs.2,82 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of raw wool, generally for consumption in Indian mills, totalled 7.7 million lbs. valued at Rs.75 lakhs as compared with 7.3 million lbs. valued at Rs.62 lakhs in 1938-39. Supplies from Australia advanced from 4.4 million lbs. (36 lakhs) to 4.9 million lbs. (Rs.49 lakhs), while those from the United Kingdom declined from 2.5 million lbs. (Rs.25 lakhs) to 1.9 million lbs. (Rs.23 lakhs). Yarn and knitting wool was, however, in less demand and imports fell from 3.4 million lbs. to 2.9 million lbs. Japan was the leading supplier in this line and sent 1.7 million lbs. of worsted yarn and 893,000 lbs. of knitting wool in 1939-40. Arrivals from the United Kingdom consisted mainly of 150,000 lbs. of knitting wool. Imports of woollen and worsted piecegoods declined to 2.3 million yards (1.1 million lbs.) valued at Rs.35 lakhs from 2.5

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million yards (1.4 million lbs.) valued at Rs.45 lakhs in 1938-39. Receipts from Japan advanced from 1,254,000 yards to 1,535,000 yards, but the value of the consignment fell from Rs.15 lakhs to Rs.14 lakhs. There were reduced imports from the United Kingdom which amounted to 651,000 yards valued at Rs.18 lakhs. Arrivals from other countries included Rs. 2 lakhs from Italy as against Rs.4 lakhs in the preceding year, while German contribution fell from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs.¼ lakh. Imports of woollen goods mixed with other materials also fell from 2.3 million yards valued at Rs.32 lakhs to 1.2 million yards valued at Rs.16 lakhs in the year under review, of which the United Kingdom supplied 698,000 yards valued at Rs.9 lakhs as against 1.7 million yards valued at Rs.22 lakhs in 1938-39. Supplies from Japan and Italy were smaller than in the preceding year and were valued at Rs. 3 lakhs and Rs. 2½ lakhs respectively, in the year under review. Imports from Germany were practically insignificant.

Imports of foreign carpets and floor rugs were valued at Rs.2 lakhs in 1939-40 as in the preceding year. Of the total value of these imports in the year under review, the United Kingdom supplied to the extent of Rs.1 lakh or 50 per cent. The remainder came mainly from Iran and France.

Imports of shawls and lohis numbered 148,000 valued at Rs.4 lakhs as against 479,000 valued at Rs.14 lakhs in the preceding year. Japan almost monopolised the trade in 1939-40 displacing Germany whose share fell from 28 per cent. to 6 per cent. in value.

Imports of blankets and rugs, other than floor rugs, declined sharply from 4.1 million lbs. valued at Rs.32 lakhs to 1.7 million lbs. valued at Rs.12 lakhs in 1939-40. Italy was, as usual, the largest supplier, consignments from that country being valued at Rs.11 lakhs as against Rs.30 lakhs in the preceding year.

Of the total imports of woollen hosiery valued at Rs.10 lakhs in 1939-40 as against Rs.13 lakhs in the preceding year, Japan supplied Rs.5 lakhs and the United Kingdom, Rs. 4 lakhs.

Artificial Silk (Rs. 4,59 lakhs).—The total value of the imports of artificial silk and manufactures advanced sharply from Rs.2,24 lakhs in 1938-39 to Rs.4,59 lakhs in the year under review. Artificial silk yarn was imported to the extent of 30.8 million lbs. valued at Rs.2,12 lakhs as compared with 17.2 million lbs. valued at Rs.96 lakhs in the preceding year, showing an improvement of 79 per cent. in quantity and 121 per cent. in value. Japan regained her leading position and supplied 21.9 million lbs. as against 6.5 million lbs. in 1938-39, while imports from Italy dropped from 10.5 million lbs. to 8.7 million lbs. The average declared value per lb. of imports from Japan and Italy during 1939-40 was 11 as. 5 p. and 9 as. 8 p., the respective figures for the preceding year being 10 as. 2 p. and 8 as. 1 p. Imports of piecegoods, made entirely of artificial silk, also rose from 28.6 million yards valued at Rs. 98 lakhs in 1938-39 to 54.3 million yards valued at Rs.2,11 lakhs in the year under review. Of these, Japan supplied 51.6 million yards or 95 per cent. (Rs.1,95 lakhs) as against 26.3 million yards or 92 per cent. (Rs.87 lakhs) in the preceding year. The remainder came chiefly from the United Kingdom, imports from that country being valued at Rs.7 lakhs as against Rs.6 lakhs in 1938-39. The declared value, per yard, of imports from Japan was 6 as. 1 p. as compared with 5 as. 4 p. in 1938-39. Imports of goods of artificial silk mixed with other materials totalled 6.7 million yards valued at Rs.28 lakhs as compared with 5.0 million yards valued at Rs.22 lakhs a year ago. Japan increased her supplies to 5.9 million yards (Rs.20 lakhs) from 4.3 million yards (Rs.14 lakhs) in 1938-39. The remainder came mainly from the United Kingdom (Rs.4 lakhs) and Germany and Italy (Rs.1 lakh each). The average declared value per yard, of the imports from Japan was 5 as. 7 p. and of those from the United Kingdom, 12 as. 9 p., as compared with 5 as. 2 p. and 13 as. 2 p., respectively, in the preceding year.

Silk, raw and manufactured (Rs. 1,82 lakhs).—The total value of the imports of silk, raw and manufactured, receded further to Rs.1,82 lakhs in the year under review. Imports of raw silk declined in quantity from 2.2 million lbs. in 1938-39 to 2.0 million lbs. in the year under review, but rose in value from Rs.62 lakhs to Rs.63 lakhs. China continued to be the principal source of supply and increased her contribution from 1.2 million lbs. (Rs.32 lakhs) to 1.4 million lbs. (Rs.42 lakhs). Japan was practically out of the market consignments from that country having been valued at Rs.12 lakhs in 1938-39. As a result of the imposition of duty on the imports of raw silk from Burma in the previous year, arrivals from that country dropped from 418,000 lbs. to 3,000 lbs. Arrivals from other countries included 643,000 lbs. of raw silk valued at Rs.21 lakhs from Hongkong as against 223,000 lbs. valued at Rs.6 lakhs in the preceding year. There was a decrease in the imports of silk yarn which amounted to 910,000 lbs. (Rs.24 lakhs) as compared with 1,120,000 lbs. (Rs.32 lakhs) in 1938-39. Supplies from Japan fell from 588,000 lbs. valued at Rs.22 lakhs to 257,000 lbs. valued at Rs.11 lakhs. The remainder came chiefly from China (Rs.9 lakhs) and Italy (Rs.2 lakhs). Imports of silk piecegoods also declined from 16.9 million yards valued at Rs.67 lakhs to 9.1 million yards valued at Rs.54 lakhs in 1939-40 of which Japan supplied 4.9 million yards (Rs.31 lakhs) as against 11.8 million yards (Rs.45 lakhs). Imports from China were valued at Rs.19 lakhs as compared with Rs.17 lakhs in the preceding year. There were however, increased imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials amounting to 8.1 million yards valued at Rs.39 lakhs in 1939-40 as against 5.9 million yards valued at Rs.31 lakhs in 1938-39. China increased her contribution from 1.6 million yards (Rs.9 lakhs) to 5.0 million yards (Rs.21 lakhs), while Japan reduced her supplies from 3.8 million yards (Rs. 18 lakhs) to 2.7 million yards (Rs.14 lakhs) in 1939-40.

Iron and Steel (Rs. 6,09 lakhs).—In the beginning of the year 1939 the conditions in the iron and steel industry remained somewhat quiet, but with the growth of armament requirements production of both pig iron and steel in the United Kingdom, as far as could be judged from available information, reached very high levels. At the outbreak of the war, the industry was placed under State control and deliveries to exporters were licensed. Production in Belgium, Luxemburg and in the United States of America also showed marked increases during the year.

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The output of pig iron in India advanced from 1,576,000 tons in 1938-39 to 1,838,000 tons in 1939-40 or by 17 per cent. and that of steel ingots from 977,000 tons to 1,070,000 tons or by 10 per cent. The production of finished steel, which excludes the production of some re-rolling mills using either imported or Tata's *semis*, also showed an increase from 726,000 tons to 804,000 tons, the improvement being noticeable in almost all the descriptions under this class.

Imports of foreign pig iron into India, mostly from the United Kingdom, declined from 2,800 tons valued at Rs.3 lakhs in 1938-39 to 1,600 tons valued at Rs.2 lakhs in the year under review. The declared value, per ton, of imported pig iron was Rs.110 as against Rs.124 in 1938-39. Imports of ferro-alloys rose from 4,200 tons valued at Rs.14 lakhs in 1939-40. Manufactured iron and steel (excluding pig iron and old iron and steel) recorded a further decrease from 264,000 tons to 255,000 tons in quantity and from Rs.6,62 lakhs to Rs.6,05 lakhs in value. The declared value, per ton, was Rs.237 during 1939-40 as compared with Rs.251 in the preceding year.

As regards the classes of iron and steel goods imported into India, the largest decreases were in beams, channels, pillars, etc., sheets and plates, nails, rivets etc., and bolts and nuts, while there were increases under hoops and strips and fencing materials. Galvanised sheets and plates were imported to the extent of 15,600 tons valued at Rs.38 lakhs as against 25,700 tons valued at Rs.59 lakhs in 1938-39. There was also a decrease in the imports of tin plates which amounted to 6,500 tons valued at Rs.25 lakhs in 1939-40 as compared with 14,000 tons valued at Rs.49 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of sheets and plates, not galvanised or tinned, declined from 26,000 tons to 16,700 tons, the corresponding decrease in value being from Rs.52 lakhs to Rs.34 lakhs. Construction materials—beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework—came in smaller quantities, imports having totalled 10,000 tons valued at Rs.16 lakhs in 1939-40 as compared with 18,700 tons valued at Rs.31 lakhs in 1938-39. There was also a decrease in the imports of steel angles and tees which amounted to 6,200 tons valued at Rs.10 lakhs as against 9,400 tons valued at Rs.15 lakhs in the preceding year. On the other hand, imports of steel bars, chiefly from the United Kingdom, advanced from 17,000 tons in 1938-39 to 21,000 tons in 1939-40, but with a decrease in value from Rs.44 lakhs to Rs.42 lakhs. Imports of hoops and strips improved from 24,000 tons to 33,200 tons, and increase of about 36 per cent. in quantity, the corresponding rise in value being from Rs.49 lakhs to Rs.73 lakhs of 49 per cent. Among other items, imports of bolts and nuts; nails, rivets and washers and rails, chairs and fishplates, showed decreases, while wire nails recorded an increase over the preceding year.

A feature of the year's trade is the very large importation of *semis*—ingots, blooms, billets and slabs—from Australia amounting to 37,000 tons as compared with 12,000 tons in 1938-39. As might be expected, there was a heavy reduction in the imports from the United Kingdom from 136,000 tons in 1938-39 to 96,000 tons in 1939-40 and concurrently her relative share in total imports dropped from 50.0 to 36.9 per cent. Imports from Germany and Belgium also fell from 30,000 tons (or 11 per cent.) and 33,000 tons (or 12.1 per cent.) to 17,000 tons (or 6.5 per cent.) and 30,000 tons (or 11.5 per cent.), respectively. France, on the other hand, increased her share from 10,000 tons (or 3.7 per cent.) to 13,000 tons (or 5 per cent.) Imports from the United States of America also rose from 9,000 tons in 1938-39 to 13,000 tons in 1939-40, her percentage share in the total trade having risen from 3.3 to 5.0. Among other countries, imports from Japan, consisting largely of galvanized sheets, rose from 17,000 tons to 24,000 tons. These imports represented 9.2 per cent. of the total trade as against 6.2 per cent. in 1938-39.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal descriptions of iron and steel imported into British India during the last three years :—

	Quantity Ton (000)			Value Rs. (lakhs).		
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Steel angle and tee	14·3	9·4	6·2	21·6	15·3	10·1
Steel bars (other than cast steel) .	51·2	17·0	21·0	96·7	43·6	41·7
Beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework	26·4	18·7	10·0	40·7	30·6	16·0
Bolts and nuts	10·5	8·8	5·7	35·1	31·7	22·0
Fencing materials (including fencing wire)	4·3	4·1	5·1	12·3	12·3	13·7
Hoops and strips	48·5	24·4	33·2	85·7	48·5	73·2
Nails, rivets and washers ..	15·3	11·2	8·9	45·6	34·4	37·8
Galvanised sheets and plates ..	42·8	25·7	15·6	97·4	59·1	37·9
Tinned sheets and plates ..	7·4	14·0	6·5	28·9	48·9	24·7
Sheets and plates not galvanised or tinned..	23·8	26·0	16·7	46·4	51·6	33·8
Rails, chairs and fishplates ..	7·5	11·5	10·0	11·1	14·7	11·5
Tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought	41·4	34·3	32·5	107·0	1,03·8	1,01·0
Wire nails	6·2	4·9	5·6	15·2	10·9	13·4
Wire rope	4·3	3·2	3·3	23·7	20·7	22·1
Cast pipes and fittings	1·4	2·5	2·5	7·0	9·0	8·5
Sleepers and keys of steel or iron for railways .. .. ..'	2·5	0·8	1·4	4·1	2·0	3·0

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Machinery and Millwork (Rs. 15,37 lakhs).—There was a sharp decline in the imports of machinery and millwork including beltings and printing machinery in 1939-40 which were valued at Rs.15,37 lakhs as compared with Rs.19,72 lakhs in 1938-39. The following table shows the details for the last three years :—

—	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Prime-movers	1,70	1,87	1,69
Electrical	2,69	3,72	2,36
Agricultural machinery	11	14	19
Boilers	117	1,40	85
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	36	39	50
Mining	17	25	48
Oil crushing and refining	23	44	29
Paper mill	45	28	13
Refrigerating	28	14	21
Rice and flour mill	9	7	6
Saw mill	4	4	4
Sewing and knitting machines and parts	82	57	73
Sugar machinery	69	61	51
Tea machinery	21	23	17
Cotton machinery	2,92	2,67	1,96
Jute mill machinery	1,06	71	46
Wool machinery	3	2	3
Typewriters, including parts and accessories	22	15	21
Printing and lithographing presses	23	19	18
Belting for machinery	60	49	53

Motor Vehicles (Rs. 5.18 lakhs).—In recent years the United Kingdom and the United States of America were the largest suppliers of motor vehicles to India, the former concentrating more on motor cars than on heavier motor vehicles. Despite expansion in military demand in the United Kingdom, imports of motor cars from that country into India showed no slackening during the year under review. The total number of motor cars imported into British India declined from 11,058 valued at Rs.2,17 lakhs in 1938-39 to 9,972 valued at Rs.2,07 lakhs in the year under review. The table below shows the number of motor cars imported during the past three years indicating the principal sources of supply :—

Number of motor cars imported.

—	United Kingdom.	United States of America.	Canada.	France.	Italy.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.
1937-38	6,419	4,876	1,612	98	281	2,411	15,697
1938-39	5,117	3,170	972	66	232	1,501	11,058
1939-40	5,344	2,969	963	64	232	400	9,972

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Imports from all the principal countries, with the exception of the United Kingdom, recorded decreases. Consignments from the United Kingdom, numbered 5,344 in 1939-40 as compared with 5,117 in the preceding year. Imports from the United States of America and Canada, on the other hand, fell from 3,170 and 972 to 2,969 and 963, respectively, in 1939-40. Arrivals from Italy, however, remained unchanged at 232 but, as might be expected, German supplies declined from 1,253 to 255. Imports from other countries included 64 from France as compared with 66 in 1938-39.

The number of motor omnibuses, vans, and lorries imported during the yar under review advanced from 7,808 in 1938-39 to 14,537 in 1939-40, the corresponding increase in value being from Rs.1,18 lakhs to Rs.2,05 lakhs. The growth in imports of these vehicles was stim lated to some extent by India's military requi ments. These imports, consisting largely chassis, are mainly consigned from the Unit States of America and Canada. Imports fr these two sources numbered 10,362 and 3,531 1939-40 as compared with 5,095 and 1,958, r spectively, in 1938-39. There was however, decrease in the imports from the United Kingdo which numbered 563 as against 607 in the pr ceding year. The average declared value of chass imported from the United Kingdom in 1939-4 was lower than in the preceding year and amount ed to Rs.2,048, the corresponding figures for th United States of America and Canada being Rs.1,263 and Rs.1,534, respectively. The fo lowing table shows the total number of moto omnibuses, vans, etc. imported during the pas three years :—

Imports of motor omnibuss, vans, etc.

—	United Kingdom.	United States of America.	Canada.	Other Countries.	TOTAL.
1937-38	2,337	10,035	2,197	508	15,077
1938-39	607	5,095	1,958	148	7,808
1939-40	563	10,362	3,531	81	14,537

Hardware (Rs. 2,27 lakhs).—Owing mainly to reduced imports during the latter half of the year under review, there was a decline of 12 per cent. in the value of the imports of hardware which amounted to Rs.2,27 lakhs as compared with Rs.2,57 lakhs in 1938-39.

Mineral oils (Rs. 17,13 lakhs).—No reliable statistics relating to production or consumption of mineral oils are available from any country, but it may be safely assumed that, despite higher prices, there was a moderate increase during the year under review in consumption of petroleum products which are so important in modern mechanised warfare. In Burma, which supplies the bulk of India's requirements, the production of kerosene and motor spirit (including aviation petrol), as far as could be judged from the figures up to February, 1940, was higher by 8 per cent. and 5 per cent., respectively, than in 1938-39.

The total imports of mineral oils of all kinds into British India advanced from 439 million gallons to 463 million gallons in the year under review.

Chemicals (Rs. 4,52 lakhs.)—Prices of chemicals in 1939-40, specially after the outbreak of war, were generally higher than in the preceding year. The total imports of chemicals into British India advanced in value from Rs. 3,05 lakhs in 1938-39 to Rs.452 lakhs in 1939-40. Sodium compounds represented 46 per cent. of this total, imports of which were valued at Rs.2,09 lakhs as compared with Rs.1,34 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of sodium carbonate and caustic soda, chiefly from the United Kingdom, rose from Rs.61 lakhs and Rs.45 lakhs to Rs.78 lakhs and Rs.72 lakhs, respectively. All other descriptions of sodium compounds also showed increases. Acids, as a class, of which acetic, citric, oxalic and tartaric are the most important, were imported to the value of Rs. 19 lakhs as compared with Rs. 11 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of potassium compounds also improved from Rs.11 lakhs to Rs.23 lakhs ; of bleaching powder, from Rs.12 lakhs to Rs.18 lakhs and of magnesium compounds, from Rs.3 lakhs to Rs.5 lakhs. Calcium compounds, valued at Rs.11 lakhs, showed an increase of Rs.4 lakhs, while zinc compounds, at Rs.7 lakhs recorded a decrease of Rs.5 lakhs as compared with 1938-39. Of the total imports of sulphur valued at Rs.45 lakhs in 1939-40 as compared with Rs.22 lakhs in the preceding year, the United States of America supplied 58 per cent. and Japan 20 per cent. as against 18 per cent. each in 1938-39, while the contribution of Italy dropped from 55 per cent. to 20 per cent. Among other chemicals, muriate of ammonia and copper sulphate showed increases, while copperas, glycerine and liquid chlorine recorded decreases. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports receded from 56.5 per cent. in 1938-39 to 51.6 per cent. in the year under review. The participation of Germany and Italy also fell from

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13 and 5 per cent. to 5 and 3 per cent., respectively. On the other hand, the United States of America and Japan considerably improved their position and supplied 18.6 per cent. and 8.2 per cent. as against 6.5 and 5.2 per cent., respectively, in 1938-39. The shares of other countries remained practically unchanged during the year.

Drugs and Medicines (Rs. 2,61 lakhs).—The total value of imported drugs and medicines advanced from Rs.2,21 lakhs to Rs.2,61 lakhs in 1939-40. Imports of proprietory and patent medicines were valued at Rs.89 lakhs as compared with Rs.61 lakhs in the preceding year. The United Kingdom accounted for Rs.49 lakhs Germany, for Rs.9 lakhs and the United States of America, for Rs.18 lakhs, their respective contribution in 1938-39 being Rs.27 lakhs, Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs.13 lakhs. Camphor came, as usual, in large quantities from Japan, which supplied 1,147,000 lbs. valued at Rs.21 lakhs out of a total of 1,737,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 29 lakhs. Imports of quinine salts were valued at about Rs.25 lakhs almost the same as in the preceding year. The United Kingdom increased her share from Rs.7 lakhs to Rs. 8 lakhs and Java, from Rs.1 lakh to Rs.5 lakhs ; while the contribution of Germany fell from Rs.14 lakhs to Rs. 5 lakhs.

Paper and Pasteboards (Rs. 3,46 lakhs).—Imports of paper and pasteboard declined in quantity from 3.1 million cwts. in 1938-39 to 2.7 million cwts. in 1939-40, but higher prices accounted for a rise in value from Rs.3,23 lakhs to Rs.3,46 lakhs. The total quantity of paper of all kinds imported fell by 12 per cent. from 2.5 million cwts. to 2.2 million cwts., the value showing an increase from Rs.2,78 lakhs to Rs.2,89 lakhs, or by 4 per cent. Printing paper is always the chief item and recorded an increase from 922,000 cwts. valued at Rs.93 lakhs to 934,000 cwts. valued at Rs.1,06 lakhs. Sweden and Norway together supplied 409,000 cwts. or 83,000 cwts. more than in 1938-39, while the supplies from Germany declined from 305,000 cwts. to 206,000 cwts. Consignments from Finland also fell from 109,000 cwts. to 85,000 cwts. There were, however, increased supplies from Canada and Japan which amounted to 61,000 cwts. and 23,000 cwts. as against 5,000 cwts. and 4,000 cwts., respectively, in 1938-39. Arrivals from the United Kingdom also rose from 18,000 cwts. to 21,000 cwts. Imports of writing paper and envelopes declined from 181,000 cwts. (valued at Rs.45 lakhs) in 1938-39 to 135,000 cwts. (valued at Rs.34 lakhs) in the year under review, to which Norway and Sweden together contributed 66,000 cwts. ; the United Kingdom, 25,000 cwts.; and Germany, 14,000 cwts. as against 60,000 cwts. and 22,000 cwts. respectively, in 1938-39. Packing and wrapping paper was imported to the extent of 378,000 cwts. valued at Rs.82 lakhs in 1939-40 as compared with 387,000 cwts. valued at Rs.67 lakhs in the preceding year. Supplies from the United Kingdom, Sweden and Norway advanced from 39,000 cwts., 177,000 cwts., and 15,000 cwts. to 42,000 cwts., 214,000 cwts., and 20,000 cwts., respectively, while those from Germany fell from 64,000 cwts. to 55,000 cwts. Imports of old newspapers in bales and bags, chiefly from the United Kingdom, fell from 948,000 cwts. to 667,000 cwts., but the value remained almost steady at about Rs.38½ lakhs. The value of paper manufactures, imported mainly from the United Kingdom, showed a decrease from Rs.16 lakhs to Rs.13 lakhs. Imports of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard including manufactures thereof, declined in quantity from 541,000 cwts. in 1938-39 to 512,000 cwts. in 1939-40 but advanced in value from Rs.45 lakhs to Rs.56 lakhs. Of these, strawboards accounted for 307,000 cwts. valued at Rs.26 lakhs as compared with 338,000 cwts. valued at Rs.17 lakhs in the preceding year.

Liquors (Rs. 2,19 lakhs).—The total imports of liquors declined in quantity from 4.7 million gallons in 1938-39 to 4.3 million gallons in 1939-40, but the value rose by Rs.8 lakhs to Rs.2,19 lakhs. Bengal took the largest quantity—1.6 million gallons (Rs.79 lakhs) as against 1.5 million gallons (Rs.68 lakhs) and was followed by Bombay with 1.4 million gallons (Rs.71 lakhs) against 1.7 million gallons (Rs.75 lakhs). The requirements of Sind and Madras were comparatively small amounting to 732,000 gallons (Rs.46 lakhs) and 596,000 gallons (Rs.24 lakhs) as compared with 863,000 gallons (Rs.43 lakhs) and 682,000 gallons (Rs. 25 lakhs), respectively, in the preceding year. Nearly 72 per cent. of the total quantity of imported liquors consisted of ale, beer, and porter, which showed a decline from 3.6 million gallons valued at Rs.74 lakhs in 1938-39 to 3.1 million gallons valued at Rs.67 lakhs in 1939-4 Imports from the United Kingdom totalled 1.9 million gallons or 100,000 gallons less than in 1938-39, but her percentage share rose from 56 to 61. Imports from Germany and the Netherlands were considerably reduced and amounted to 189,000 gallons and 319,000 gallons, respectively. Supplies from Japan also fell from 549,000 gallons to 514,000 gallons. Spirits accounted for 26 per cent. of the total quantity of liquors imported and wines 2 per cent. There was an increase in the imports of spirits which amounted to 1.1 million gallons valued at Rs.1,38 lakhs from 1.0 million gallons valued at Rs.1,23 lakhs.

Sugar (Rs. 3,32 lakhs).—The area under sugarcane in India in 1939-40 was 3,618,000 acres as compared with 3,130,000 acres in the preceding year. The production in terms of *gur* in 1939-40 is estimated at 4,547,000 tons or 1,159,000 tons more than in 1938-39. The total number of sugar factories manufacturing direct from cane during the cane crushing season 1939-40 was 145 as against 139 factories, actually in operation, in the preceding year.

The increase in the imports of sugar, 16 D.S. and above, mentioned in the preceding year's Review, continued almost throughout the year under review and arrivals into India including the Kathiawar States totalled 332,000 tons valued at Rs.4,26 lakhs as compared with 55,000 tons valued at Rs.63½ lakhs in 1938-39, Java contributing 3,18,000 tons or 96 per cent. as against 50,000 tons or 91 per cent. in the preceding year. A feature of the trade in 1939-40 was that, world prices being above parity, a part of these imports was re-exported from India to the neighbouring territories in Africa and Asia, such as Egypt, Iran, Palestine, Arabia, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. These shipments, which were mainly effected in the last quarter of 1939 amounted to 24,000 tons.

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There was also an increase in the imports of beet sugar which amounted to 5,500 tons valued at about Rs.7½ lakhs as compared with 4,400 tons valued at Rs.5½ lakhs in 1938-39. The consignments in 1939-40 came almost entirely from the United Kingdom. According to the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, the quantity of sugar available for consumption in India during the period 1st November 1938 to 31st October 1939 is estimated at 1,083,000 tons approximately, as against 1,159,000 tons in the preceding crop year.

Salt (Rs. 62 lakhs).—Imports of foreign salt, chiefly for consumption in Bengal, advanced from 312,000 tons valued at Rs.38 lakhs in 1938-39 to 314,000 tons valued at Rs.62 lakhs in 1939-40. Aden continued to be the chief source of supply and her contribution rose from 157,000 tons to 225,000 tons. Imports from Egypt, however, declined from 78,000 tons to 30,000 tons and those from Germany, from 32,000 tons to 10,000 tons. Arrivals from other countries included 41,000 tons from Italian East Africa as compared with 17,000 tons in the preceding year. The production of Indian salt in 1939 amounted to 1,498,000 tons as against 1,538,000 tons in 1938. The coastwise imports of Indian salt into Bengal in 1939-40 totalled 306,000 tons, such imports in the preceding year being 194,000 tons.

Other Articles.—The following table shows the course of trade in some of the other articles of importance in imports :—

——	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	Rs. (lakhs).	Rs. (lakhs).	Rs. (lakhs).
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	6,13	5,85	5,85
Dyeing and tanning substances	3,94	3,11	3,61
Spices	1,83	2,63	2,55
Tobacco	85	1,05	1,17
Glass and glassware	1,52	1,25	1,02
Precious stones and pearls, unset	1,24	1,15	88
Cement	13	10	7
Coal and coke	17	8	3

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III.—EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India :—

EXPORTS.

(*In thousands of rupees.*)

——	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1939-40.
Jute, raw	14,71,90	13,39,67	19,73,18	9.70
Jute manufactures	29,07,76	26,26,11	48,68,78	23.93
Cotton, raw and waste	29,77,26	24,66,65	31,04,15	15.26
Cotton manufactures	9,29,30	7,11,79	8,57,58	4.22
Tea	24,38,69	23,29,05	26,07,78	12.82
Seeds	14,18,65	15,09,22	11,89,53	5.85
Leather	7,25,42	5,27,58	7,69,13	3.78
Metals and ores	6,12,60	4,91,04	6,45,25	3.17
Grain, pulse and flour	9,48,89	7,74,12	5,07,37	2.49
Hides and skins, raw	5,04,10	3,84,67	4,08,85	2.01
Wool, raw and manufactured	3,72,37	3,84,95	4,04,34	1.99
Tobacco	1,99,61	2,75,63	2,52,81	1.24
Fruits and vegetables	2,08,19	2,26,86	2,36,94	1.16
Oilcakes	2,42,58	3,01,20	2,02,92	1.00
Coal and coke	98,97	1,36,25	1,93,35	0.95
Lac	1,62,18	1,26,65	1,88,57	0.93
Mica	1,48,40	1,14,12	1,72,57	0.85
Oils	1,01,03	1,03,37	1,37,47	0.68
Coir	1,04,44	96,01	1,28,24	0.63
Spices	93,48	78,66	1,07,93	0.53
Rubber, raw	83,83	71,58	93,76	0.46
Hemp, raw	74,50	71,98	85,90	0.42
Coffee	54,59	75,11	73,15	0.36
Dyeing and tanning substances	66,87	59,11	70,76	0.35
Provisions and oilmans stores	63,27	59,32	70,74	0.35
Fish (excluding canned fish)	69,08	69,29	69,71	0.34
Manures	68,96	37,22	47,91	0.24
Bristles	31,81	26,32	39,15	0.19
Drugs and medicines	27,51	27,83	33,19	0.16
Paraffin wax	51,34	36,25	32,98	0.16
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood	18,02	14,75	30,72	0.15
Bones for manufacturing purposes	43,83	23,71	22,50	0.11
Wood and timber	29,50	26,66	21,06	0.10
Saltpetre	10,84	10,89	17,13	0.08
Apparel	16,12	12,62	14,59	0.07
Fibre for brushes and brooms	20,19	15,71	13,33	0.07
Cordage and rope	9,16	8,12	10,61	0.05
Sugar	39,73	24,18	7,96	0.04
Animals, living	8,79	8,23	7,83	0.04
Silk, raw and manufactured	6,74	4,26	7,73	0.04
Fodder, bran and pollards	9,46	8,96	4,80	0.02
Tallow, stearine and wax	3,61	3,27	3,22	0.02
Horns, tips, etc.	4,09	2,36	1,48	0.01
Candles	3	2	2	..
Opium	1	1	2	..
All other articles	6,14,72	5,77,80	6,06,55	2.98
Total value of exports	180,92,42	162,79,16	203,43,54	100

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The conditions arising from the war exercised a profound influence on India's export trade. For a large number of her principal articles of export the war created a new and unparalleled demand, and shipments of such articles during the year attained very high levels; but behind these favourable developments was a sombre background, with deepening shadows, such factors as lack of adequate shipping facilities, loss of valuable Continental markets owing to enemy aggression, and the uncertainties attaching to trading with neutral countries adjacent to enemy territories, contributing to make the general trading position one of increasing difficulty.

Jute and Jute Manufactures (Rs. 68,42 lakhs).—The total exports of raw and manufactured jute during the year under review amounted to 1,651,000 tons as compared with 1,647,000 tons in 1938-39, showing an increase of 4,000 tons or 0.2 per cent. There was, however, a greater increase in the value of these shipments which advanced from Rs.39,66 lakhs to Rs.68,42 lakhs or by 73 per cent. It may be noted that the prices of jute and jute manufactures during 1939-40, particularly in the latter half of the year, were much higher than in the preceding year.

Exports of raw jute declined in quantity from 690,000 tons in 1938-39 to 568,000 tons in 1939-40 or a decrease of 18 per cent., while the value advanced from Rs.13,40 lakhs to Rs.19,73 lakhs, showing a rise of 47 per cent. The United Kingdom and France increased their purchases from 181,000 tons and 76,000 tons to 194,000 tons and 85,000 tons, respectively. Most of the other principal European countries reduced their takings in 1939-40. Exports to Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy fell from 132,000 tons, 51,000 tons, 13,000 tons and 46,000 tons to 35,000 tons, 33,000 tons, 7,000 tons and 28,000 tons, respectively; while the U. S. S. R. and Czechoslovakia were practically out of the market in 1939-40, their respective purchases in the preceding year being 19,000 tons and 21,000 tons. Shipments to Spain and Sweden, however, rose from 11,000 tons and 7,000 tons to 16,000 tons and 8,000 tons, respectively. There were also increased shipments to the American countries. The United States of America took 51,000 tons as against 31,000 tons; the Argentine Republic, 16,000 tons as against 10,000 tons and Brazil, 34,000 tons as against 25,000 tons in 1938-39. Exports to Japan declined from 15,000 tons to 14,000 tons, while those to China and Australia rose by 2,000 tons and 1,000 tons to 8,000 tons and 3,000 tons, respectively. Manchuria, which was responsible for 13,000 tons in 1938-39, took only 1,000 tons in the year under review.

As might be expected from the withdrawal of restrictions on mill production coupled with war demand for sand bags, the consumption of raw jute in Indian mills recorded an improvement in 1939-40 as compared with the preceding season. Under hessians, there was a striking increase in the number of bags manufactured in 1939-40, due mainly to defence orders for sand bags, though a part of this increase is attributable to the reduction in the average size of the bags in relation to that in the preceding year, while the output of cloth recorded a decrease. The production of both sacking bags and cloth showed a moderate rise.

Exports of jute bags and cloth in the past three years are shown in the following table:—

—	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
Bags (in millions)	612	598	1,210
Cloth (in million yards)	1,643	1,550	1,560

The number of gunny bags shipped more than doubled in 1939-40 and totalled 1,210 million as compared with 598 million in the preceding year. The value also showed a similar rise and amounted to Rs.25,44 lakhs as against Rs.12,46 lakhs in 1938-39. Of the exports in 1939-40, sacking bags accounted for 465 million valued at Rs.16,77 lakhs and hessian gunny bags, 746 million valued at Rs.8,66 lakhs. The United Kingdom, always the principal purchaser of gunny bags, multiplied its takings nearly tenfold to the colossal figure of 685 million (more than the usual total of exports to all countries combined) owing to the war demand for sand bags. Exports to other European countries taken together totalled 21 million in number as compared with 36 million in 1938-39. Next to the United Kingdom, the largest single purchaser of Indian gunny bags was Australia which took 71 million bags in 1939-40 as against 66 million in the preceding year.

Cotton (Rs. 30,11 lakhs).—Shipments of raw cotton from British India advanced from 2,703,000 bales in 1938-39 to 2,948,000 bales in 1939-40, or an increase of 9 per cent. The value of the exports rose by 26 per cent. from Rs.23,86 lakhs to Rs.30,11 lakhs. Japan, the best customer of Indian raw cotton, reduced her takings from 1,211,000 bales to 1,056,000 bales in 1939-40. The total imports of raw cotton into Japan from all sources, as recorded in the Japanese trade returns, showed an increase from 553,000 tons in 1938 to 596,000 tons in 1939, of which India accounted for about 34 per cent. as in the preceding year. There were, however, increased shipments of Indian cotton to China which totalled 681,000 bales in 1939-40 as against 193,000 bales in the preceding year. Exports to the United Kingdom also recorded an improvement and amounted to 472,000 bales as compared with 411,000 bales in 1938-39. France and the United States of America also increased their purchases from 169,000 bales and 58,000 bales to 229,000 bales and 122,000 bales, respectively. Shipments to Belgium, on the other hand, declined from 142,000 bales to 68,000 bales and those to Germany and Italy, from 192,000 bales and 92,000 bales to 52,000 bales each. Exports to other countries in 1939-40 included 41,000 bales to Korea, 38,000 bales to French Indo-China and 25,000 bales to the Netherlands.

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Cotton Manufactures (Rs.8,58 lakhs).—The production and exports of the different classes of piece-goods during the past three years are shown below :—

(In million yards)

	MILL PRODUCTION.			EXPORTS.		
	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—						
Shirtings and longcloth	1,084·5	1,040·1	1,011·6	21·8	12·4	11·4
Chadars	67·3	74·6	70·6	} 5·4	4·0	3·5
Dhuties	1,215·4	1,454·8	1,230·3			
T. cloth, domestics and sheetings	191·3	183·3	173·2	0·1	..	0·1
Drills and jeans ..	152·9	135·2	122·3	1·8	1·0	1·6
Other sorts	479·3	449·1	478·3	76·9	61·4	76·8
Total ..	3,190·7	3,337·1	3,086·3	106·0	78·8	93·4
Coloured piece-goods ..	893·6	932·2	926·2	135·2	98·2	128·0
Total piece-goods ..	4,084·3	4,269·3	4,012·5	241·2	177·0	221·4

While cotton mill production showed a decline, exports of cotton piece-goods, which had reached the low level of 177 million yards in 1938-39, improved by 25 per cent. to 221 million yards in 1939-40, the corresponding increase in value being from Rs.4,79 lakhs to Rs.6,11 lakhs, or 28 per cent. This increase was distributed over all the three principal categories; grey goods advanced by 11 million yards to 80 million yards; bleached goods, by 3 million yards to 13 million yards and coloured goods, by 30 million yards to 128 million yards. Of the total exports of piece-goods, 110 million yards or 50 per cent. went to Burma as compared with 87 million yards or 49 per cent. in the preceding year. Exports to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements also advanced from 19 million yards and 17 million yards to 23 million yards each. Exports to Egypt declined from 3 million yards to about 2 million yards. Shipments to Nigeria also fell by about 2½ million yards to 5 million yards, while those to the East African ports recorded an increase from 19 million yards to 14 million yards. There were increased shipments to Arabia, the Bahrein Islands, and the Federated Malay States; while those to Iraq, Aden and Thailand showed decreases. Iran practically took nothing in 1939-40, though she had purchased about 2 million yards in the preceding year. Bombay, as usual, had the bulk of the trade and accounted for 66 per cent. of the total exports, while Madras had 31 per cent. of the trade as compared with 70 per cent. and 27 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year.

Tea (Rs. 26,08 lakhs).—The total production of tea in India in 1939-40 has been estimated at 452 million lbs. which is practically the same as in the preceding season. As usual, Assam contributed the largest quantity and produced 253 million lbs. or 56 per cent. of the total Indian production in 1939-40 season. Production in the rest of Northern India amounted to 121 million lbs., or 27 per cent. Southern India accounted for 78 million lbs. or 17 per cent. Exports abroad rose in quantity from 348 million lbs. in 1938-39 to 357 million lbs. in 1939-40 or by 3 per cent. the corresponding increase in value being from Rs.23,29 lakhs to Rs.26,08 lakhs, or 12 per cent. The total quantity exported in the year under review represented 79 per cent. of the total production as compared with 77 per cent. in the preceding year.

Of the total exports of 357 million lbs., in 1939-40, the United Kingdom took 287 million lbs. or 80 per cent. as compared with 304 million lbs., or 87 per cent. of the total of 348 million lbs. in the preceding year. On the outbreak of the war, the Government of the United Kingdom took over all the bonded stock in that country and the re-export trade was practically closed for the time being. As a result, there were larger shipments from India direct to such markets as Canada and the United States of America which obtained their supplies also from the United Kingdom. Exports to Eire totalled 2.1 million lbs. or 1.3 million lbs. less than in 1938-39. Shipments to Canada and the United States of America advanced to 27.1 million lbs. and 13.4 million lbs. from 15.5 million lbs. and 8.1 million lbs., respectively, in the preceding year. All the principal countries in the nearer markets also took more than in the preceding year. Iran required 6.1 million lbs. as against 5.1 million lbs.; Ceylon, 7.0 million lbs. as against 3.9 million lbs. and Burma 2.7 million lbs. as against 2.0 million lbs. in 1938-39. Exports to Australia rose from

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1.3 million lbs. to 3.7 million lbs. in 1939-40. The share of Calcutta in the total exports of tea in 1939-40 was 59 per cent. and of Chittagong, 24 per cent., the remainder being shipped mostly from Madras. Shipments from Calcutta in 1939-40 amounted to 212 million lbs. (206 million lbs.) and from Chittagong 87 million lbs. (88 million lbs.); while those from Madras totalled 57 million lbs. (56 million lbs.)—the corresponding figures for the preceding year being shown in brackets.

Food grains and flour (Rs. 5.07 lakhs).—The total exports of grain, pulse and flour declined from 742,000 tons in 1938-39 to 408,000 tons in 1939-40, or by 45 per cent. in quantity, the corresponding fall in value being from Rs.7,74 lakhs to Rs.5,07 lakhs, or by 34 per cent. All the principal classes of food grains participated in this decline which was most noticeable in the case of exports of wheat. The statement below shows the exports of food grains during the past three years :—

——	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	227	282	262
Rice in the husk	1	3	4
Wheat	460	279	8
Wheat flour	62	61	50
Pulse	86	81	73
Barley	35	9	..
Jowar and bajra	4	24	7
Other sorts	3	3	4
Total ..	878	742	408
Value Rs. (lakhs) ..	9,49	7,74	5,07

Oilseeds (Rs. 11,84 lakhs).—The total exports of oilseeds, consisting largely of groundnuts and linseed, from British India declined by 29 per cent. in quantity and 21 per cent. in value and amounted to 849,000 tons valued at Rs.11,84 lakhs as compared with 1,199,000 tons valued at Rs.15,06 lakhs in 1938-39. Supplies were generally normal, but the war brought about a dislocation in the oilseed crushing industry of Europe and, as a result, exports were much smaller in the second half than in the first.

The Indian linseed crop of the season 1938-39 which was mostly marketed in the year under review was estimated at 442,000 tons as against 461,000 tons in the preceding season. The Argentine crop of 1938-39 was smaller by 8 per cent. than the preceding one, the official estimate of the outturn being 1,388,000 tons. Shipments from India dropped by 31 per cent. in quantity from 318,000 tons in 1938-39 to 219,000 tons in 1939-40, and by 28 per cent. in value from Rs.4,40 lakhs to Rs. 3,18 lakhs. As usual, the United Kingdom was the best customer and took 172,000 tons as against 271,000 tons in 1938-39. With the exception of the Netherlands, all the principal Continental countries reduced their purchases. Exports to Germany, France and Italy dropped from 10,000 tons, 9,000 tons and 900 tons to 6,000 tons, 2,000 tons and 400 tons; while Belgium, who had taken 700 tons in 1938-39, was practically out of the market in the year under review. The Netherlands required 1,300 tons—twice as much as in 1938-39, while Greece took 3,000 tons as in the preceding year. There was an increase in the shipments to Australia which amounted to 31,000 tons in 1939-40 as against 21,000 tons in the preceding year. American countries, *viz.*, the United States and Canada, continued to show practically no interest in this trade.

The production of groundnuts in 1939-40 has been estimated at 3,002,000 tons of nuts in shell as against 3,219,000 tons in the preceding season. Exports of groundnut seeds from British India totalled 549,000 tons valued at Rs.7,19 lakhs in 1939-40 as compared with 835,000 tons valued at Rs.9,93 lakhs in 1938-39. Shipments to the United Kingdom advanced from 96,000 tons in 1938-39 to 108,000 tons in the year under review. Exports to France declined from 150,000 tons to 99,000 tons in 1939-40 and those to Germany, from 115,000 tons to 53,000 tons. Belgium and the Netherlands together took 173,000 tons as against 297,000 tons in 1938-39, while Italy required 19,000 tons or 15,000 tons less than in the preceding year. Shipments to other countries included 6,000 tons to Portugal and 12,000 tons to Palestine, their respective takings in the preceding year being 5,000 tons and 8,000 tons.

Hides and Skins (Rs. 11,07 lakhs).—Exports of raw hides and skins declined by 10 per cent. in quantity from 35,300 tons in 1938-39 to 31,700 tons in 1939-40, but due to a rise in the prices, the value advanced by 7 per cent. from Rs.3,81 lakhs to Rs.4,06 lakhs. Of the total quantity

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exported in 1939-40, raw hides represented 23 per cent. and recorded a decrease from 15,400 tons valued at Rs.1,02 lakhs to 11,900 tons valued at Rs.79 lakhs. Shipments in the year under review consisted of 10,200 tons of raw cow hides; 1,500 tons of buffalo hides and 200 tons of calf skins which are classified under raw hides.

Raw Wool (Rs. 3,23 lakhs).—Exports of raw wool declined in quantity from 55.4 million lbs. in 1938-39 to 53.2 million lbs. in 1939-40, but, due to a rise in prices, advanced in value from Rs.2,99 lakhs to Rs.3,23 lakhs. Exports of raw wool to the United Kingdom declined from 45.0 million lbs. in 1938-39 to 33.3 million lbs. in the year under review. On the other hand, there were increased shipments to the United States of America which totalled 19.2 million lbs. as against 9.0 million lbs. in 1938-39. Exports to other countries were comparatively small. Re-exports of foreign wool showed an advance from 10.6 million lbs. valued at Rs.31 lakhs to 16.4 million lbs. valued at Rs.57 lakhs

Metals and Ores (Rs.6,45 lakhs).—There was an increase in the exports of metals and ores, the total shipments of which amounted to 1,545,000 tons valued at Rs.6,45 lakhs in 1939-40 as compared with 1,509,000 tons valued at Rs.4,91 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports of manganese ore, representing 46 per cent. of the total quantity shipped in 1939-40, rose from 456,000 tons to 719,000 tons or an increase of 58 per cent. over 1938-39. The United Kingdom was, as usual, the largest purchaser and took 267,000 tons as against 115,000 tons in the preceding year. Japan came next, taking 194,000 tons, or 84,000 tons more than in 1938-39. Exports to the United States of America and Belgium also showed increases and amounted to 141,000 tons and 30,000 tons as against 67,000 tons and 10,000 tons, respectively, in 1938-39. On the other hand, shipments to France and Italy declined from 87,000 tons and 48,000 tons to 50,000 tons and 3,000 tons respectively. There were no exports of ferro-manganese ore and those of ferruginous manganese ore amounted to 3,300 tons as against 3,500 tons in 1938-39.

Exports of pig iron totalled 569,000 tons valued at Rs.2,84 lakhs in 1939-40 as compared with 514,000 tons valued at Rs.2,56 lakhs in 1938-39. Japan took the largest quantity, *viz.*, 289,000 tons against 330,000 tons in the preceding year, and was followed by the United Kingdom which increased her purchases from 109,000 tons in 1938-39 to 223,000 tons in 1939-40. There was also a noticeable increase in the exports to the United States of America which amounted to 24,000 tons as against 8,000 tons in the preceding year. Shipments to other countries in 1939-40 included 10,000 tons to Sweden; 6,000 tons to China and 5,000 tons to France.

Lac (Rs. 1,89 lakhs).—There was an improvement in the exports of lac, total shipments advancing from 644,000 cwts. valued at Rs.1,27 lakhs in 1938-39 to 755,000 cwts. valued at Rs.1,89 lakhs in the year under review.

Exports of shellac rose by 12 per cent. in quantity from 384,000 cwts. in 1938-39 to 430,000 cwts. in 1939-40 and by 42 per cent. in value from Rs.86 lakhs to Rs.1,22 lakhs. Exports to the United States of America more than doubled those in the preceding year and amounted to 265,000 cwts. as against 128,000 cwts. in 1938-39. Brazil and Australia also required more than in the preceding year,—shipments to these countries totalling 7,000 cwts. each in 1939-40. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, curtailed her takings from 121,000 cwts. to 44,000 cwts. Exports to Germany fell from 34,000 cwts. to 16,000 cwts. There were also reduced shipments to Japan, France and Italy which amounted to 15,000 cwts., 8,000 cwts., and 2,000 cwts. in 1939-40 as against 25,000 cwts., 9,000 cwts. and 4,000 cwts., respectively, in the preceding year.

Other Articles.—The following is a summary of the course of trade in the more important of the remaining articles of export :—

	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40
	Rs. (lakhs).	Rs. (lakhs).	Rs. (lakhs).
Tobacco	2,00	2,76	2,53
Fruits and vegetables	2,08	2,27	2,37
Oilcakes	2,43	3,01	2,03
Coal and coke	99	1,36	1,93
Mica	1,48	1,14	1,73
Oils	1,01	1,03	1,37
Coir manufactures	1,04	96	1,28
Spices	93	79	1,08
Rubber, raw	84	72	94
Hemp, raw	74	72	86
Coffee	55	75	73
Dye stuffs	67	59	71
Provisions and oilman's stores	63	59	71
Fish	69	69	70
Manures	69	37	48
Paraffin wax	51	36	33
Drugs and medicines	28	28	33
Bones for manufacturing purposes	44	24	22
Saltpetre	11	11	17
Fibre for brushes, etc.	20	16	13

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Motor Vehicles in British India and The Indian States.

The number of motor vehicles on Indian roads, which had increased steadily until on January 1, 1939, there were 177,188 vehicles in British India and the Indian States, has since declined. The actual figure of motor vehicles in operation throughout the country on March 31, 1940, was 174,077.

This decline is undoubtedly the result of war-time conditions. Since the outbreak of war the motor import trade has been seriously affected, shipments from the United Kingdom being held up, while deliveries of vehicles from the United States of America are affected by dollar exchange difficulties. Furthermore, the price of petrol has risen appreciably since the outbreak of war and this has doubtless driven a number of older vehicles off the roads.

The total number of vehicles in British India on March 31, 1940, was 141,577 out of which 89,253 were private cars, 5,535 taxis, 23,851 buses, 14,336 lorries and 8,602 motorcycles.

The general decline in the number of motor vehicles in operation was not, however, distributed evenly throughout the provinces. Thus, while in Bombay the number declined from 31,736 to 27,880, in Bengal it rose from 28,375 to 29,760. This province had the largest number of vehicles in operation. Madras, which had the third largest number, remained practically stationary with a total of 21,585. The United Provinces fell sharply from 17,119 to 14,600 while the Punjab rose from 12,950 to 13,372.

Motor Vehicles in Indian States.

Complete figures showing the number of motor vehicles in Indian States are not available. The States vary in size from 19 sq. miles, to States like Hyderabad with an area of 82,698 sq. miles (as large as Italy). Hyderabad State still heads the list of motor vehicles, but its total dropped sharply from 8,232 to 5,739. Travancore, on the other hand, rose from 3,900 to 5,307. It must be emphasised that these figures are unofficial and not necessarily complete.

The following tables show the number of motor vehicles of all classes in operation in the different provinces of British India and in the Indian States as on March 31, 1940 :—

——	Cars	Taxis	Buses	Lorries	M/Cycles	Total
Assam	3,110	172	614	(*a*)1,390	192	5,478
Ajmer-Merwara	723	10	120	82	86	1,021
Bengal	20,952	2,147	1,787	3,707	1,167	29,760
Bihar	5,810	390	757	650	718	8,325
Bombay	17,604	1,205†	3,543	3,890	1,638	27,880
Central Provinces (*c*)	4,208	*	2,095	(*b*)	820	7,123
Coorg	119	10	56	68	8	261
Delhi	1,820	130	353	173	266	2,742
Madras	14,008	396	4,208	1,570	1,403	21,585
N.W.F.P.	1,513	148	982	471	160	3,274
Orissa	715	(*b*)	343	65	111	1,234
Punjab	5,926	320	5,335	960	831	13,372
Sind	3,296	239	627	290	467	4,919
United Provinces	9,449	368	3,031	(*a*)1,020	735	14,603
Total British India	89,253	5,535	23,851	14,336	8,602	141,577
INDIAN STATES.						
Alwar	73	20	38	13	8	152
Bahawalpur	117	..	43	32	19	211
Bhavnagar	233	31	17	21	18	320
Bundi	37	2	21	6	1	67
Baroda	671	47	360	152	64	1,294
Bikaner	292	*	56	41	19	408
Bhopal (*c*)	383	51	77	..	22	533
Cochin	708	94	154	74	100	1,130
Gwalior (*c*)	1,216	274	623	19	68	2,200
Gondal	110	75	27	10	19	241
Holkar (Indore)	1,409	10	187	29	65	1,700
Hyderabad	3,974	386	388	631	360	5,739
Jaipur (*c*)	776	76	341	23	30	1,246
Jodhpur	768	9	133	201	49	1,160
Kolhapur	214	15	218	63	13	523
Kutch	200	..	50	..	60	310
Kapurthala	49	*	60	2	5	116
Keonjhar	48	..	10	39	7	104
Mysore	3,187	93	553	390	486	4,709

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	Cars	Taxis	Buses	Lorries	M/Cycles	Total
Porbandar	57	37	30	29	9	162
Patiala	666	37	156	15	112	986
Pudukkottai	451	5	69	10	10	545
Rajpipla	133	5	20	18	6	182
Rampur	95	1	24	14	3	137
Rajkot	103	83	18	8	16	228
Rewa (*c*)	107	20	94	12	16	249
Sawantwadi	32	124	130	1	8	295
Travancore	2,051	304	1,789	631	532	5,307
Udaipur	233	9	128	38	13	421
Other States estimated	1,130	100	275	175	145	1,825
Total India	108,776	7,443	29,940	17,033	10,885	174,077
Burma	11,085	647	3,059	3,247	768	18,806**

(*a*) Includes passenger-cum-goods vehicles. (*b*) Included in buses.
(*c*) Latest figures available. Some figures relate to 1939.
† These are taxis in the regional area of Bombay. Taxis in other regions are included in buses.
* Included in cars.
** In addition 2,071 vehicles, not re-registered during the year are believed to be in use.

Index Numbers of Prices.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, publishes from time to time an addendum to the publication Index Numbers of Indian Prices 1861-1931 which brings up-to-date (1) the unweighted index numbers of 28 exported articles; (2) the unweighted index numbers of 11 imported articles; (3) the general unweighted index number for 39 articles and (4) the weighted index numbers of 100 articles.

The following table contains these index numbers since the year 1925 :—

(Price in 1873 = 100)

Year.	Exported articles 28 (unweighted).	Imported articles 11 (unweighted).	General Index No. for all (39) articles (unweighted).	Weighted Index No. (100 articles)
1925	233	211	227	265
1926	225	195	216	260
1927	209	185	202	258
1928	212	171	201	261
1929	216	170	203	254
1930	177	157	171	213
1931	125	134	127	157
1932	120	139	126	149
1933	118	128	121	139
1934	117	122	119	136
1935	128	122	127	149
1936	127	122	125	150
1937	133	144	136	155
1938	128	142	132	147
1939	133	137	134	157
1940	158*	183*	164*	Not available.

* Provisional.

Besides the above wholesale price index numbers, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, compiles a wholesale price index number for Calcutta while the Commissioners of Labour, Bombay and Sind, compile similar statistics for Bombay and Karachi.

The following table gives these index numbers since 1925 :—

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi (*Base July* 1914 = 100).

Year.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Karachi.
1925	159	163	151
1926	148	149	140
1927	148	147	137
1928	145	146	137
1929	141	145	133
1930	116	126	108

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Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi (Base July 1914 =100).—Contd.

Year.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Karachi.
1931	96	109	95
1932	91	109	99
1933	87	98	97
1934	89	95	96
1935	91	99	99
1936	91	96	102
1937	102	106	108
1938	95	101	104
1939	108	109	108
1940	120	118	116

About the end of the year 1929 there began a sharp decline in wholesale prices which continued during 1930 and 1931. This downward trend, although somewhat checked in 1932, continued during 1933 and 1934 when the prices reached their lowest level. The prices, however, showed some improvement during the next two years and registered a sharp rise during 1937. The prices registered a perceptible fall in the following year but they soon recovered and registered a further rise in Calcutta and Bombay during 1939.

With the outbreak of the war the wholesale prices began to soar up. This tendency continued till December, 1939, but thereafter there was a gradual fall till June, 1940, when they again showed a partial recovery. The prices during 1940 were thus 8 to 12 points higher than in 1939 and 12 to 25 points higher than in 1938.

The various Provincial Governments publish in their respective *Gazettes* fortnightly and monthly statements of retail and wholesale prices of certain important commodities. In addition to these, however, some of the Provincial Governments also publish working class cost of living index numbers. Such index numbers are being published regularly every month for the following centres: for Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Sholapur by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay; for Nagpur and Jubbulpore by the Department of Industries, Central Provinces and Berar; for six centres in Bihar by the Department of Industries, Bihar; for Madras, by the office of the Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras; for Lahore, by the office of the Director of Industries, Punjab; for Cuttack, by the Government of Orissa and for Rangoon by the Labour Commissioner, Burma, Rangoon.

The working class *cost of living* index number for Bombay, which was hitherto compiled on a pre-war base, was revised during 1937, the base adopted for the new series being July 1933 to June 1934=100. The revised index number stood at 115 in December 1940, the average for 1940 being 112. The Ahmedabad cost of living index number with base August 1926 to July 1927-100 stood at 79 in December 1940 while the Sholapur cost of living index number with base February 1927 to January 1928-100 stood at 76 in December 1940. The Nagpur cost of living index number on base January 1927-100 was 72 in December 1940 while the Jubbulpore Index on the same base was 69. The Madras cost of living index number with base July 1935 to June 1936-100, was 110 in December 1940. The Lahore cost of living index number, with 1931-35 prices equated to 100, was 129 in September 1940. For Rangoon, four different index numbers with base 1931-100 are compiled for (*a*) Burmese, (*b*) Tamils, Telugus and Oriyas, (*c*) Hindustanis and (*d*) Chittagonians. The Index Numbers in December 1940 for these were 102, 104, 103 and 106 respectively.

The catastrophic fall in retail prices which commenced at the end of 1929 continued during 1930 and 1931. In 1932 prices ruled at a slightly lower level than in 1931. In 1933 and 1934 the downward tendency of prices continued. This downward tendency was somewhat checked during 1935 and 1936. The prices showed a definite rise in 1937, remained more or less steady during 1938-39 and registered an appreciable rise in 1940.

The inadequacy as also the general unreliability of Indian price statistics has been the subject of comment by many committees and commissions of enquiry and the majority of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee of 1925 made many suggestions for the improvement of price statistics and advocated the passing of Census and Statistics Act. This latter suggestion was also endorsed by the Whitley Commission on Indian Labour and the Government of India have already taken up the recommendation which is under their consideration. Messrs. Bowley and Robertson who were invited by the Government of India to advise them on the question of obtaining more accurate and detailed statistics have also made certain recommendations for improving Indian price statistics. As regards the General Index number of wholesale prices in India they suggest the construction of a new index number on the model of that of the Board of Trade in England. With regard to index numbers of retail prices they recommend that the data should be compiled for India as a whole, and not for separate Provinces, and that they should not be initiated till certain preliminary steps of improvement of the data suggested by them have been taken.

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The Indian Stores Department.

A detailed account of the organisation of the Indian Stores Department at Government of India headquarters and of the successive orders issued by Government to assure as far as possible the purchase of stores of Indian manufacture or in India is to be found in earlier issues of the "Indian Year Book." The current rules to regulate stores purchase prescribe that preference in making purchases shall be given in the following order :—

First, to articles which are produced in India in the form of raw materials or are manufactured in India from raw materials produced in India, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose ;

Second, to articles wholly or partially manufactured in India from imported materials, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose ;

Third, to articles of foreign manufacture held in stock in India provided that they are of suitable type and requisite quality ;

Fourth, to articles manufactured abroad which need to be specially imported.

The year 1939-40 has been the most eventful in the annals of the Indian Stores Department since its constitution in 1922. The Department was able to bear successfully the brunt of the initial war efforts of India in respect of the supply of materials of varied character. The textile Industry (particularly Jute and Wool) and the Steel Industry were, by their primary importance, responsible for the major portion of the increase in the value of purchases. The heavy purchases made by this Department, added to which were claims for revision of rates due to difficulties in replenishment of stocks, rises in freight and Insurance rates, attempts at holding up stocks, inability of contractors to quote against tenders without restrictions and safeguards—contributed in a large measure to the heavy increase in the volume of Purchase work and this necessitated a considerable increase in the strength of both the superior and subordinate staff of the Department.

Owing to the war, the number of overseas indentors who utilised the services of this Department, increased to a great extent and the value of purchases made on their behalf was also considerably increased.

The Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau attached to this Department has now been renamed the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research. This Board has its Head Quarters at Calcutta and is now placed under the control of the Commerce Department.

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Bombay Stamp Duties.

	Rs.	a.
Acknowledgment of Debt ex. Rs. 20 ..	0	1
Affidavit or Declaration	2	0
Agreement or Memo. of Agreement—		
(a) If relating to the sale of a bill of exchange	0	4
(aa) If relating to the purchase or sale of Govt. Security at the time of its purchase or sale, as the case may be—Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, as. 2 for every Rs. 10,000 or part.		
(b) If relating to the purchase or sale of shares, scrips, stocks, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks or any other marketable security of a like nature in or of any incorporate Company or other body corporate—two annas for every Rs. 2,500 or part thereof of the value of the security at the time of its purchase or sale as the case may be.		
(c) If not otherwise provided for ..	1	0
Appointment in execution of a power—		
(a) Of trustees	15	0
(b) Of property, moveable or immoveable	30	0
Articles of Association of Company—		
(a) Where the company has no share capital or the nominal share capital does not exceed Rs. 2,500	25	0
(b) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 2,500 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000	50	0
(c) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 1,00,000	100	0
Articles of Clerkship	250	0
Award, any decision in writing by an Arbitrator, other than by an Order of the Court. The same duty as a Bond for the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award subject to a maximum	20	0
Bill of Exchange—		
Where payable otherwise than on demand but not more than one year after date or sight (if drawn singly)—Not exc. Rs. 200, a. 3; exc. Rs. 200, not exc. Rs. 400, a. 6; exc. Rs. 400, not exc. Rs. 600, a. 9; exc. Rs. 600, not exc. Rs. 800, a. 12; exc. Rs. 800, not exc. Rs. 1,000, a. 15; exc. Rs. 1,000, not exc. Rs. 1,200, R. 1 a. 2; exc. Rs. 1,200, not exc. Rs. 1,600, R. 1 a. 8; exc. Rs. 1,600, not exc. Rs. 2,500, Rs. 2 a. 4; exc. Rs. 2,500, not exc. Rs. 5,000, Rs. 4 a. 8; exc. Rs. 5,000, not exc. Rs. 7,500, Rs. 6 a. 12; exc. Rs. 7,500, not exc. Rs. 10,000, Rs. 9; exc. Rs. 10,000, not exc. Rs. 15,000, Rs. 13 a. 8; exc. Rs. 15,000, not exc. Rs. 20,000, Rs. 18; exc. Rs. 20,000, not exc. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 22 a. 8; exc. Rs. 25,000, not exc. Rs. 30,000, Rs. 27; and for every add. Rs. 10,000, or part thereof, in excess of Rs. 30,000, Rs. 9.		
Where payable at more than one year after date or sight, same duty as a Bond.		
	Rs.	a.
Bill of Lading	0	4
Bond (not otherwise provided for)—	Rs.	a.
Not exceeding Rs. 10	0	2
Exc. Rs. 10 but not exc. Rs. 50 ..	0	4
Exc. Rs. 50 but not exc. Rs. 100 ..	0	8
Exc. Rs. 100 & does not exc. Rs. 200	1	0
Exc. Rs. 200 & does not exc. Rs. 300	2	4
Up to Rs. 1,000, every Rs. 100 or part	0	12
For every Rs. 500 or part, beyond Rs. 1,000	3	12
Bond, Administration, Customs, Security or Mortgage Deed—For amount not exceeding Rs 1,000, same duty as a Bond.		
In any other case..	10	0
Cancellation	5	0
Certificate or other Document relating to Shares	0	2
Charter Party	2	0
Cheque and demand drafts are exempt from stamp duty with effect from 1st July 1927.		
Composition—Deed	20	0
Conveyance, not being a Transfer—		
Not exceeding Rs. 50	0	8
Exceeding Rs. 50, not exceeding Rs. 100	1	0
Exceeding Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200	2	0
Exceeding Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300	4	8
For every Rs. 100 or part in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000	1	8
For every Rs. 500, or part thereof, in excess of Rs. 1,000..	7	8

Conveyance relating to immoveable property situate *within the cities of* Bombay, Ahmedabad Poona and for the entries in article 23 the following entries shall be substituted, namely :—

Conveyance [as defined by section 2 (10)] not being a transfer charged or exempted under No. 26, per Act VI of 1932.

	1 Bombay. Rs.	a.	2 Ahmedabad & Poona. Rs.	a.
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyances as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50	0	8	0	8
Where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 ..	1	0	1	0
Where it exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200 ..	2	0	2	0
Where it exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300 ..	8	8	6	8
Where it exceeds Rs. 300 but does not exceed Rs. 400 ..	12	0	9	0
Where it exceeds Rs. 400 but does not exceed Rs. 500 ..	15	8	11	8
Where it exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 600.	19	0	14	0
Where it exceeds Rs. 600 but does not exceed Rs. 700 ..	22	8	16	8
Where it exceeds Rs. 700 but does not exceed Rs. 800	26	0	19	0

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Where it exceeds Rs. 800 but does not exceed Rs. 900 ..	29 8	21 8
Where it exceeds Rs. 900 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000..	33 0	24 0
And for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	17 8	12 8

Conveyance [as defined by section 2 (10)] so far as it relates to immovable property, as per Act, IV of 1939.

The City of Bombay.

1

	Rs. a.
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300	10 0
Where it exceeds Rs. 300 but does not exceed Rs. 400	14 0
Where it exceeds Rs. 400 but does not exceed Rs. 500	18 0
Where it exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 600	22 0
Where it exceeds Rs. 600 but does not exceed Rs. 700	26 0
Where it exceeds Rs. 700 but does not exceed Rs. 800	30 0
Where it exceeds Rs. 800 but does not exceed Rs. 900	34 0
Where it exceeds Rs. 900 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	38 0
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	20 0

The Cities of Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur and Surat, and any other city.

2

	Rs. a.
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300	7 8
exceeds Rs. 300 but does not exceed Rs. 400	10 8
exceeds Rs. 400 but does not exceed Rs. 500	13 8
exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 600	16 8
exceeds Rs. 600 but does not exceed Rs. 700	19 8
exceeds Rs. 700 but does not exceed Rs. 800	22 8
exceeds Rs. 800 but does not exceed Rs. 900	25 8
exceeds Rs. 900 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	28 8
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	15 0

Urban areas other than those mentioned in columns 1 and 2.

3

	Rs a.
Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300	4 8
exceed Rs. 300 but does not exceed Rs. 400	6 0
exceeds Rs. 400 but does not exceed Rs. 500	7 8
exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 600	9 0
exceeds Rs. 600 but does not exceed Rs. 700	10 8
exceeds Rs. 700 but does not exceed Rs. 800	12 0
exceeds Rs. 800 but does not exceed Rs. 900	13 8
exceeds Rs. 900 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	15 0
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	10 0
Copy or Extract—If the original was not chargeable with duty, or if duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed 1 Rupee	1 0
In any other case	2 0
Counterpart or Duplicate—If the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed two rupees—The same duty as is payable on the original. In any other case	2 0
Delivery Order	0 1
Entry in any High Court of an Advocate or Vakil	500 0
In the case of an Attorney	500 0
Instrument—Apprenticeship	10 0
Divorce	5 0
Other than Will, recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer Authority to adopt	20 0

Lease—Where rent is fixed and no premium is paid for less than 1 year, same duty as Bond for whole amount; not more than 3 years, same as Bond for average annual rent reserved; over 3 years, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to amount or value of the average annual rent reserved; for indefinite term, same as Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long; in perpetuity, same as Conveyance for consideration equal to one-fifth of rents paid in respect of first 50 years. Where there is premium and no rent, same as Conveyance for amount of premium; premium with rent, same as Conveyance on amount of premium in addition to the duty which would have been payable on the lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid and delivered. For the Cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur, Surat and other Urban areas, the following scale has been made applicable by Bombay Act IV of 1939:—

(*b*) (*i*) *Where the lease is granted for money advanced and where no rent is reserved.*

The same duty as is leviable on a conveyance [No. 23, as it stood before its amendment by the Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act, 1932] for a consideration equal to the amount of such advance as set forth in the lease.

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	Rs. a.
(b) (ii) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium and where no rent is reserved.	
The same duty as is leviable on a conveyance (No. 23) under the Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act, 1932, for a consideration equal to the amount of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease.	
(c) (i) Where the lease is granted for money advanced in addition to rent reserved.	
Same duty as is leviable on a conveyance [No. 23, as it stood before its amendment by the Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act, 1932] for a consideration equal to the amount of advance as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no advance had been paid or delivered:	
Provided that, in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.	
(c) (ii) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved.	
The same duty as is leviable on a conveyance (No. 23) under the Bombay Finance (Amendment) Act, 1932, for a consideration equal to the amount of such fine or premium as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid or delivered:	
Provided that, in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.	
Letter—Allotment of Shares	0 2
Credit	0 2
License	10 0
Memo. of Association of Company—If accompanied by Articles of Association	30 0
If not so accompanied	80 0
Notarial Act	2 0
Note or Memo. intimating the purchase or sale—	
(a) Of any Goods exc. in value Rs.20..	0 4
(b) Of any share, scrip, stock, bond, debenture, debenture stock or other marketable security of a like nature exceeding in value Rs. 20, not being a Government Security—2 annas for every Rs. 2,500 or part thereof of the value of the security at the time of its purchase or sale, as the case may be.	
(bb) Of Government Security—Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, 2 as. for every Rs. 10,000, or part at the time of purchase or sale as the case may be.	
Note of Protest by a Ship's Master ..	1 0
Partnership—Where the capital does not exceed Rs. 500	5 0
In any other case	20 0
Dissolution of	10 0
Policy of Insurance —	
(1) *Sea*—Where premium does not exceed rates of 2a., or ½ per cent. of amount insured	0 1
In any other case for Rs. 1,500 or part thereof	0 1
(2) *For time*—For every Rs. 1,000 or part insured, not exc. 6 months ..	0 2
Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 12 months	0 4
If drawn in duplicate, for each part.—Half the above rates, for Sea and Time.	
(3) *Fire*—When the sum insured does not exceed Rs. 5,000..	0 8
In any other case	1 0
In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy—One-half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount, if any chargeable under Art. 53 (*Receipt*).	
(4) *Accident and Sickness*—Against Railway accident, valid for a single journey only	0 1
In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where amount exc. Rs. 1,000, for every Rs. 1,000 or part	0 2
(5) *Life, or other Insurance, not specifically provided for*—	
For every sum not exceeding Rs. 250	0 2
Exceeding Rs. 250 but not exceeding Rs. 500	0 4
For every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part	0 6
If drawn in duplicate for each part half the above rates.	
Insurance by way of indemnity against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to workmen employed by or under the insurer or against liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923. For every Rs. 100 or part payable as premium ..	0 1
In case of a re-insurance by one Company with another of policies of the nature in items (1) (2) and (3) above —¼ of duty payable in respect of the original insurance, but not less than 1 anna, or more than 1 Re.	
Policies of all classes of Insurance not included in Article 47 of Schedule I	

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	Rs.	a.
of Stamp Act of 1899 covering goods merchandise, personal effects, crops and other property against loss or damage, or liable to the same duty as Policies of Fire Insurance.		
Power of Attorney—		
For the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents.		
In relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	1	0
When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882	1	0
Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above	2	0
Authorising not more than 5 persons to act jointly and severally in more than 1 transaction, or generally ..	10	0
Authorising more than 5 but not more than 10 persons to act	20	0
When given for consideration and authorising the Attorney to sell any immovable property—The same duty as a *Conveyance* for the amount of the consideration.		
In any other case, for each person authorised	2	0
Promissory Notes—		
(*a*) When payable on demand—		
(i) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs. 250	0	1
(ii) When the amount or value exceeds Rs. 250 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ;	0	2
(iii) In any other case	0	4
(*b*) When payable otherwise than on demand—The same duty as a Bill of exchange for the same amount payable otherwise than on demand.		
Protest of Bill or Note	2	0
Protest by the Master of a Ship	2	0
Proxy	0	2
Receipt for value exc. Rs. 20	0	1
Reconveyance of mortgaged property—		
(*a*) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000—the same duty as a bond for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance.		
(*b*) In any other case	10	0
Release—that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—		
(*a*) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.		
(*b*) In any other case	10	0
Respondentia Bond—The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the loan secured.		
Security Bond—(*a*) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for the amount secured.		
(*b*) In any other case	10	0
Settlement—The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur, Surat, and other urban areas the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immoveable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for the sum equal to the amount or value of the property —settled. Provided that—where an instrument of settlement contains any provision for the revocation of settlement, the amount or value of the property settled shall, for the purposes of duty, be determined as if no such provision were contained in the instrument.		
Revocation of Settlement.—The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, and Poona the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immoveable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.		
Share-warrant to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act.—One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.		
Shipping Order	0	1
Surrender of Lease—When duty with which lease is chargeable does not exceed Rs. 5—The duty with which such Lease is chargeable.		
In any other case	5	0
Transfers of Shares—12 annas for every Rs. 100 or part thereof of the value of the shares.		
Transfer of debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not, except debentures provided for by section 8—12 annas for every Rs. 100 or part thereof of the face amount of the debenture.		
Transfer of any Interest secured by a Bond, Mortgage-deed, or Policy of Insurance—If duty on such does not exceed Rs. 10—The duty with which such Bond, &c., is chargeable.		
In any other case	10	0
—of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, Section 31.	10	0
—of any trust property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary—Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable for transfer of shares.		
Transfer of Lease by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease—The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.		
Trust, Declaration of—Same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned, but not exceeding	15	0
Revocation of—Ditto, but not exceeding	10	0
Warrant or Goods	0	8

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The Indian National Congress.

For a complete history of the movement represented by the Indian National Congress the reader is referred to earlier editions of the *Indian Year Book*. The Congress was founded in 1885 by Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, and it held its first session in Bombay at Christmas of that year, the fundamental principles of the Congress were laid down to be:—

Firstly, the fusion into one national whole of all the different and discordant elements that constitute the population of India;

Secondly, the gradual regeneration, along all lines, mental, moral, social and political of the nation thus evolved; and

Thirdly, the consolidation of union between England and India by securing the modification of such of the conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter country.

With these objects in view the Congress pursued an uneventful career until 1907. It undoubtedly exercised a great influence in inducing a spirit of national unity amongst the diverse peoples of India, in focussing the chief political grievances, and in providing a training ground for Indian politicians. But in 1907 the extremists, chiefly of the Deccan and the Central Provinces, who had for some time chafed under the control of the older generation, succeeded in wrecking the Surat session of the Congress and produced a split which had long been seen to be imminent. The senior members of the Congress therefore re-crystallised its creed in definite terms. They laid down that—

"The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire, and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country."

For some years following 1907 efforts were made to heal the split and these were without avail until 1916 when a re-united Congress met at Lucknow under the presidency of Babu Ambica Charan Muzumdar of Faridpur in Bengal. But the union then effected was purely superficial; the difference between the moderates and the extremists was fundamental; the extremists captured the machinery of the Congress and from the period of the special session held at Calcutta in September 1920 the Congress passed entirely under the domination of Mr. Gandhi and his lieutenants. In 1927 the Congress actually adopted independence as the goal of India. In the following two years the Congress made what the extremists left described as a climbdown, while the Liberals moved towards the left, with the result that for a time there appeared to be a commonness of purpose between the Liberals and Congressmen. At its 1928 session the Congress, while adhering to Independence, agreed to accept Dominion Status, if granted, before the end of 1929. Things were tending towards a satisfactory settlement when in the latter half of 1929 the Congress insisted on the immediate grant of Dominion Status or an assurance that Dominion Status would be the basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference to be convened in England between representatives of England, British India and the Indian States. Here was the parting of the ways. The Liberals went their way and the Congress its own. In fulfilment of the "ultimatum" issued at its previous session, the Congress, at its 1929 session, declared for complete independence or "Purna Swaraj." Throughout the year 1930 the Congress was engaged in a defiance of the law of the land which, it was hoped, would help India, to attain complete independence. Early next year the Congress actually suspended civil disobedience by virtue of an agreement arrived at with the Government, but the fulfilment of the terms of this agreement gave rise to trouble and another agreement was concluded.

As a result of this Mr. Gandhi, on behalf of the Congress, went to London to take part in the Round Table Conference. While he was away things took a turn for the worse in the country, and matters reached a crisis with the birth of the New Year. In 1932 the Government bent all its efforts to making it impossible for the Congress to carry on its subversive activities and succeeded fully in its object. Congress was crushed and all forms of Congress work throughout the country were successfully prevented. In fact as well as in law Congress ceased to exist. In the middle of 1934 the civil disobedience movement, which had rendered the Congress illegal, was withdrawn. In the autumn of that year Mr. Gandhi retired from the Congress and politics, although he remains in practice the virtual dictator of Congress policy. During the next four or five years, the Congress was a constitutional organisation and was actually in charge of His Majesty's Government for more than two years in eight provinces under the 1935 constitution. (See past issues of the *Indian Year Book* for a history of the non-co-operation and the civil disobedience movements, and for the parliamentary phase of Congress activity.

This parliamentary phase proved to be short-lived. Shortly after the declaration of the present war the Congress withdrew its Ministers in the majority of the provinces. Attempts were made in the succeeding eleven months not only to get back to office in the provinces but also to acquire a share of power at the centre, but these were fruitless. Eventually the Congress gave supreme command of the organisation and its members to Mr. Gandhi who launched another campaign of civil disobedience —this time on the issue that Congressmen should have the right non-violently to preact

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against India's war effort. Thousands of Congressmen answered Mr. Gandhi's call, uttered anti-war slogans and courted jail. The latest civil disobedience not of the mass type, but restricted to individuals carefully chosen by Mr. Gandhi himself.

Indian States Subjects—In 1938 and 1939 Mr. Gandhi took a great deal of interest in the affairs of the States subjects and supported their demand for civil liberties, the reign of law and responsible government under the aegis of their respective rulers. At first, the States people were told that they should keep their movements apart from that of the Congress in British India and that they should rely more on their own strength than on the help of the Congress. This led to intense political activity in most of the States and an unprecedented awakening among the comparatively backward people of the States. In several States the movement took the form of direct action, disobedience of laws, refusal to pay taxes, etc., exactly on the lines of the civil disobedience movement in British India.

This led to numerous complications. In the first place, the people of the States were not qualified by tradition or training to conduct the fight for more political rights, so that in many a State the movement collapsed through the weakness of the instruments. In the second place, the States people not having been grounded in the discipline of British Indian populations, the campaigns in more than one State led to outbreaks of violence and had therefore to be suspended. These movements also led to unexpected and undesirable consequences beyond the boundaries of the States. The Princes naturally grew hostile to the Congress and became suspicious of Congress leaders in particular and British Indian politicians in general. Undoubtedly this development in the States further diminished the prospect of an early inauguration of the federal scheme, as the Rulers of States became apprehensive of their future in a federation in which the British Indian and Congress influence would certainly be considerable. Indirectly speaking, the Princes began to think in terms of devising measures which would protect them in any future arrangements for the governance of India as a whole.

On the credit side, it must be admitted that this new activity aroused a great deal of consciousness among the people of the States which cannot fail to add to their political education and widen their outlook. Either in response to their subjects' clamour or with a view to anticipating their demands some Rulers liberalised their administrations. The Viceroy, too, advised the Princes gradually to associate their subjects in the conduct of the affairs of their States. All these were to the good, but the movements in the States were much ahead of their time. At all events the soil had not been properly prepared.

CONGRESS MINISTRIES.

After the general elections under the 1935 constitution the Congress hesitated for a while but eventually decided to shoulder the responsibility for the administration. The leaders of the Congress Parties in the provincial legislatures assumed office with confidence and discharged their duties with skill and ability. Almost everyone of the new Ministries had an initial handicap in the shape of financial stringency, but by means of economy and retrenchment they managed to produce budgets which were, generally speaking, applauded. In the field of law and order, they behaved with exemplary firmness and put down every attempt to disturb public peace and tranquillity. This was particularly so in Bombay and the United Provinces, where within a few weeks of assuming office the Ministries were faced with a serious labour situation. The Madras Ministry was called upon to tackle the activities of some extremist Congressmen who went about preaching violence and they met the situation with commendable promptitude and firmness. Similarly, in Bihar the Ministry was faced with attack from two camps: the zemindars threatened *satyagraha* owing to certain land tenure reform measures proposed by Government, while the peasants showed fight on the ground that the remedy proposed was not adequate. It was a delicate situation, but the Government, aided by right-wing leaders, tided over the difficulty by carrying the zemindars and peasants with them, although the peasant leaders, who were extremist Congressmen continued to give trouble to the Ministry.

It is not possible in a short survey to recount the activities of all the Governments run by Congressmen. Broadly speaking, most of them undertook beneficent measures calculated to help the under-dog, although in an attempt to do so and in pursuance of a policy of Prohibition some Congress Ministries levied taxation, which bore unduly heavily on trade and industry, especially on those who provide the capital for the economic regeneration of the country. A few Governments sought to increase their revenue by levying a tax on agricultural incomes. Most of them undertook more or less drastic measures to reduce and remove the burden of debt on the agricultural population. Prohibition of alcoholic liquor and drugs in small areas an experiment preliminary to the proclamation of total prohibition throughout the province was introduced in most of the Congress provinces. The Bihar and the United Provinces Governments took concerted measures to rationalise the sugar industry from top to bottom and tried to ensure for the grower of sugar-cane a minimum economic price for his produce. Attempts were made to reform education, local self-government and several branches of public activity.

Barring a few cases here and there, the Services, both in the Secretariats and in the districts, co-operated willingly with their new masters. The Governors too acted in conformity with the spirit of the assurance given by His Excellency the Viceroy, except for a crisis which occurred early in 1938 in Bihar and the United Provinces (see later). On the whole provincial autonomy was worked by the Congress and the representatives of the British Governments with a great deal of cordiality and efficiency.

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Communal Peace Efforts.——During the years 1938-40 several attempts were made by Mr. Gandhi and the Congress leaders to bring about an agreement between the Congress and the all-India Muslim League. The failure of the negotiations embittered the already strained relationship between the Hindu and Muslim communities. Numerous communal disturbances occurred in the Congress-governed provinces. Most of them could be traced to complaints against Congress Governments; the Muslims contended that the Congress Governments were unjust to them while the Hindus protested that they were sacrificed in an attempt to placate the Muslims. The Governments themselves were in a very unenviable position; if they took action against those who spread malicious propaganda they were accused of invading civil liberties, while if they allowed the propagandists to do what they liked, life and property were placed in serious jeopardy.

On the political plane spokesmen of the Muslim League complained that the interests of that community were not adequately looked after and more than one individual and committee toured the country and collected data in this behalf and published them as so many charge sheets against the Congress Governments. To these the Governments concerned issued lengthy replies purporting to substantiate their claim that they were more than just and generous to the minority community.

On the communal plane, the Muslim League's charge against the Congress ministries and the latter's downright repudiation thereof produced a state of affairs which did not conduce to public peace. There was many a disturbance between the Hindus and Muslims in several parts of the country. The strained relationship led to riots which in their turn worsened public feelings. Thus, the vicious circle went on thoroughly vitiating the atmosphere.

Not even the resignation of the Congress ministries which occurred towards the end of October 1939 helped the situation. It was thought for the time that the removal of the objects of Muslim League attack would put an end to the League campaign. But subsequent events showed that far from producing this result the controversy increased in intensity. Out of office, the Congress appeared to have become more exposed to the League attack—at any rate, less in a position to defend itself against the League charges.

The withdrawal of the Congress ministries was hailed by the Muslim League as God-send and Mr. Jinnah announced a day of thanksgiving in celebration of the "deliverance" of the Muslims from the "tyranny" of the Congress. The "Deliverance Day" further accentuated the feeling against the Congress whose spokesmen, however, stoutly denied the charges.

Such was the virulence of the campaign against the Congress that all past efforts to bring about a reconciliation and working arrangement between the Congress and the League had perforce to be abandoned. The Muslim League under Mr. Jinnah struck a new path; and, arguing that the Muslim minorities could not be safe under a system of government in which the Hindu majority would be perpetual, the League proceeded to demand the establishment of separate autonomous Muslim States in Upper India functioning as an equal and respected partner with the Hindu autonomous State in a central government for the whole of geographical India. (For details see chapter headed Muslim League.)

Congress and the War.—Shortly after the declaration of war Mr. Gandhi made a public statement, in his individual capacity, immediately after an interview with the Viceroy. Therein he revealed that he had told His Excellency that his sympathies were with England and France from the purely humanitarian standpoint and that he could not contemplate the destruction of London. "I am not just now thinking of India's deliverance," he said; "it will come; but what will it be worth if England and France fall or if they come out victorious over Germany ruined and humbled?"

This statement created quite a favourable impression in India as well as in Britain but the Congress Working Committee which met about a week later chose to make India's support to Britain in war conditional on a declaration by Britain that the latter's policy towards this country involved the recognition of Indian independence. The resolution said *inter alia*:

"As a first step to dissociate themselves from the policy of the British Government, the Committee called upon the Congress members of the Central Legislative Assembly to refrain from attending the next session. Since then the British Government have declared India as a belligerent country, promulgated ordinances, passed the Government of India Act Amending Bill and taken other far-reaching measures which affect the Indian people vitally and circumscribe and limit the powers and activities of the Provincial Governments.

"This has been done without the consent of the Indian people, whose declared wishes in such matters have been deliberately ignored by the British Government. The Working Committee must take the gravest view of these developments.

"The Congress has repeatedly declared its entire disapproval of the ideology and practice of Fascism and Nazism and their glorification of war and violence and the suppression of the human spirit. It has condemned the aggression in which they have repeatedly indulged and their sweeping away of well-established principles and recognised standards of civilised behaviour. It has seen in Fascism and Nazism the intensification of the principle of Imperialism, against which the Indian people have struggled for many years. The Working Committee must, therefore, unhesitatingly condemn the latest aggression of the Nazi Government in Germany against Poland and sympathise with those who resist it.

"The Congress has further laid down that the issue of war and peace for India must be decided by the Indian people. No outside authority can impose this decision upon them, nor can the Indian people permit their resources to be exploited for Imperialist ends. Any imposed decision or attempt to use Indian resources for purposes not approved by them, will necessarily have to be opposed by them.

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"If co-operation is desired in a worthy cause, this cannot be obtained by compulsion and imposition, and the Committee cannot agree to the carrying out by the Indian people of orders issued by an external authority. Co-operation must be between equals, by mutual consent, for a cause which both consider to be worthy.

"The people of India have in the recent past faced great risks and willingly made great sacrifices to secure their own freedom and establish a free democratic State to India, and their sympathy is entirely on the side of democracy and freedom; but India cannot associate herself in a war said to be for democratic freedom when that very freedom is denied to her, and such limited freedom as she possesses is taken away from her.

"If the war is to defend the *status quo* of Imperialist possessions, Colonies, vested interests and privileges, then India can have nothing to do with it. If, however, the issue is democracy and a world order based on democracy, then India is intensely interested in it. The Committee are convinced that the interests of Indian democracy do not conflict with the interests of British democracy or of world democracy.

"But, there is an inherent and ineradicable conflict between democracy for India or elsewhere and Imperialism and Fascism. If Great Britain fights for the maintenance and extension of democracy, then she must necessarily end Imperialism in her own possessions, and establish full democracy in India. The Indian people must have the right of self-determination, the right to frame their own constitution through a Constituent Assembly, without external interference, and the right to guide their own policy.

"A free, democratic India will gladly associate herself with other free nations for mutual defence against aggression and for economic co-operation. We will work for the establishment of a real world order based on freedom and democracy, utilising the world's knowledge and resources for the progress and advancement of humanity.

"The crisis that has overtaken Europe is not of Europe only, but of humanity, and will not pass like other crises or wars, leaving the essential structure of the present-day world intact. It is likely to refashion the world for good. Politically, socially and economically, this crisis is the inevitable consequence of the social and political conflicts and contradictions which have grown alarmingly since the last Great War, and it will not be finally resolved till those conflicts and contradictions are removed and a new equilibrium is established. That equilibrium can only be based on the ending of the domination and exploitation of one country by another and the reorganisation of economic relations on a justice basis for the common good of all.

"India is the crux of the problem, for India has been the outstanding example of modern Imperialism, and no re-fashioning of the world can succeed which ignores this vital problem. With her vast resources she must play an important part in any scheme of world reorganisation.

"The Working Committee have noted that many Rulers of Indian States have offered their services and resources and expressed their desire to support the cause of democracy in Europe. If they must make their profession in favour of democracy abroad, the Committee would suggest that their first concern should be the introduction of democracy within their own States, in which, today, undiluted autocracy reigns.

"The British Government in India are more responsible for this autocracy than even the Rulers themselves, as has been made painfully evident during the past year. This policy is the very negation of democracy and of the new world order for which Great Britain claims to be fighting in Europe. As they (the Working Committee) view past events in Europe, Africa and Asia, and, more particularly, past and present occurrences in India, they fail to find any attempt to advance the cause of democracy or self-determination, or any evidence that the present war declarations of the British Government are being, or are going to be, acted upon.

"The true measure of democracy is the ending of Imperialism and Fascism alike, and the aggression that has accompanied them in the past and the present. Only on that basis can a new order be built up. In the struggle for that new world order the Committee are eager and desirous to help in every way, but the Committee cannot associate themselves or offer any co-operation in a war which is conducted on Imperialist lines, and which is meant to consolidate Imperialism in India and elsewhere.

"In view, however, of the gravity of the occasion, the Committee desire to take no final decision at this stage so as to allow for the full elucidation of the issues at stake, the real objectives aimed at and the position of India in the present and in the future. But the decision cannot long be delayed as India is being committed from day to day to a policy to which she is not a party, and of which she disapproves.

"The Working Committee, therefore, invite the British Government to declare in unequivocal terms what their war aims are in regard to democracy and Imperialism and the new order that is envisaged, in particular, how these aims are going to apply to India and to be given effect to in the present. Do they include the elimination of Imperialism and the treatment of India as a free nation whose policy will be guided in accordance with the wishes of her people?

"A clear declaration about the future, pledging the Government to the ending of Imperialism and Fascism alike, will be welcomed by the people of all countries, but it is far more important to give immediate effect to it to the largest possible extent, for only this will convince the people that the declaration is meant to be honoured. The real test of any declaration is its application in the present, for it is the present that will govern action today and give shape to the future.

"The Working Committee wish to declare that the Indian people have no quarrel with the German people or the Japanese people or any other people, but they have a deep-

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rooted quarrel with systems which deny freedom and are based on violence and aggression. They do not look forward to a victory of one people over another or to a dictated peace, but to a victory of real democracy for all the people of all countries and a world freed from the nightmare of violence and Imperialist oppression."

Although it did not fully represent Mr. Gandhi's views embodied in his statement referred to earlier, he approved of the Working Committee's resolution. He revealed that he was alone in thinking that whatever support was to be given to the British should be given unconditionally. "This could only be done on a purely non-violent basis. It could not take the purely non-violent attitude. It felt that the nation had not imbibed the non-violent spirit requisite for the possession of the strength which disdains to take advantage of the difficulty of the opponent. But in stating the reasons for its conclusion the Committee desired to show the greatest consideration for the English."

In support of the resolution, Mr. Gandhi said that it compelled India "to think not merely for her own freedom but of the freedom of all the exploited nations of the world." He added: "Recognition of India, and for that matter of all those who are under the British Crown, as free and independent nations seems to be the natural corollary of British professions about democracy. If the war means anything less, the co-operation of dependent nations can never be honestly voluntary, unless it were based on non-violence.

"All that is required is a mental revolution on the part of British statesmen. To put it still more plainly, all that is required is honest action to implement the declaration of faith in democracy made on the eve of the war, and still being repeated from British platforms. Will Britain have an unwilling India dragged into the war or a willing ally co-operating with her in the prosecution of a defence of true democracy? The Congress support will mean the greatest moral asset in favour of England and France. For the Congress has no soldiers to offer. The Congress fights not with violent but with non-violent means, however imperfect, however crude the non-violence may be."

British Attitude.—In October 1939, the Viceroy held consultations with leaders of the Congress, the League and a number of other political and communal organisations in the country. It was at first expected that something tangible would emerge from these negotiations but eventually it proved to be a miniature Round Table Conference, with this difference that the Indian representatives were not present at one and the same time. These negotiations formed the basis of a statement of policy made by the Viceroy in the middle of October. His Excellency said :—

"I have had the advantage of a full and frank discussion with no fewer than 52 people—with Mr. Gandhi, with the President and members of the Congress Working Committee, with Mr. Jinnah and with representative members of the Muslim League organisation, with the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, and with a great variety of persons prominent in the political life of British India.

"As was only to be expected, conversations with representatives of so many different points of view revealed marked differences of outlook, markedly different demands, and markedly different solutions for the problems that lie before us. Again, and that too was what might have been expected at a time such as the present, reservations or demands for special protection on one side have tended to be balanced by proposals for still more marked constitutional changes on another.

"The essential matters on which a clarification of the position is desired are :—

"First, what are the objectives of His Majesty's Government in the war? To what extent are they of such a character that India with her long history and great traditions can, with a clear conscience, associate herself with them?

"Second, what is the future that is contemplated in the constitutional sphere for the Indian continent? What are the intentions of His Majesty's Government? Is it possible to define those intentions more precisely and in such a manner as to leave the world in no doubt as to the ultimate status envisaged for India as far as the British Commonwealth is concerned?

"Third, in what way can the desire of India and of Indian public opinion for a closer association, and an effective association, with the prosecution of the war be satisfied?

"I do not propose to touch on the question of our objectives for India. That is a matter which I will deal with separately in answering the second question which I have mentioned above. His Majesty's Government have not themselves yet defined with any ultimate precision their detailed objectives in the prosecution of the war. It is obvious that such a definition can come only at a later stage in the campaign, and that when it does come, it cannot be a statement of the aims of any single ally. We are fighting to resist aggression whether directed against ourselves or others. Our general aims have been stated by the Prime Minister within the last few days as follows:—'We are seeking no material advantage for ourselves. We are not aiming only at victory, but looking beyond it to laying the foundation of a better international system which will mean that war is not to be the inevitable lot of each succeeding generation. We, like all the peoples of Europe, long for peace; but it must be a real and settled peace, not an uneasy truce interrupted by constant alarms and threats.' This statement, I think, clearly establishes the nature of the cause for which we are fighting, and justifies, if justification is needed, the extension by India of her moral support and her goodwill to the prosecution of that cause.

"What are the intentions and aims of His Majesty's Government in relation to India? I cannot do better in reply to that question than to refer to the statement made on behalf of His Majesty's Government, and with their full authority, by the late Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons on the 6th February, 1935. That statement makes the position clear beyond a shadow of doubt. It

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refers to the pledge given in the Preamble of the Act of 1919, and it makes it clear that it was no part of the plan of His Majesty's Government to repeal that pledge. It confirms equally the interpretation placed in 1929 by Lord Irwin as Viceroy, again on the authority of the Government of the day, on that Preamble, that 'the natural issue of India's progress as there contemplated is the attainment of Dominion Status.' I need not dilate on the words of that statement. They are clear and positive. They are enshrined in the Parliamentary record. They stand as a definite and categorical exposition of the policy of His Majesty's Government to-day, and of their intentions to-day in this end—the future constitutional development and position of India. I would add only that the Instrument of Instructions issued to me as Governor-General by His Majesty the King-Emperor in May 1937 lays upon me as Governor-General a direction so to exercise the trust which His Majesty has reposed in me 'that the partnership between India and the United Kingdom within our Empire may be furthered to the end that India may attain its due place among our Dominions'."

The following is the relevant portion of Sir Samuel Hoare's statement made in the House of Commons on February 6, 1935 :—

"The position of the Government is this : They stand firmly by the pledge contained in 1919 Preamble (which it is not part of their plan to repeal) and by the interpretation put by the Viceroy in 1929 on the authority of the Government of the day on that Preamble that 'the natural issue of India's progress as there contemplated is the attainment of Dominion Status.' The declaration of 1929 was made to remove doubts which had been felt as to the meaning of the Preamble of 1919. There is, therefore, no need to enshrine in an Act words and phrases which would add nothing new to the declaration in the Preamble. In saying that we stand by our pledges I include, of course, not only pledges given to British India and to Burma as part of British India, but also our engagements with the Indian States."

"His Majesty's Government recognise that when the time comes to resume consideration of the plan for the future Federal Government of India, and of the plan destined to give effect to the assurances given in Parliament by the late Secretary of State, to which I have just referred, it will be necessary to reconsider in the light of the then circumstances to what extent the details of the plan embodied in the Act of 1935 remain appropriate. And I am authorised now by His Majesty's Government to say that at the end of the war they will be very willing to enter into consultation with representatives of the several communities, parties, and interests in India, and with the Indian Princes, with a view to securing their aid and co-operation in the framing of such modifications as may seem desirable.

"The scheme of government embodied in the Act of 1935 was designed as an essential stage in that process. But I have made clear in what I have just said that His Majesty's Government will, at the end of the war, be prepared to regard the scheme of the Act as open to modification in the light of Indian views. And I would make it clear, too, that it will be their object, as at all times in the past it has been, to spare no pains to further agreement by any means in their power in the hope of contributing to the ordered and harmonious progress of India towards her goal.

"Let me in that connection add that in the conversations I have had representatives of the minorities have urged most strongly on me the necessity of a clear assurance that full weight would be given to their views and to their interests in any modifications that may be contemplated. On that I need say no more than that over more than a decade at the three Round Table Conferences, and at the Joint Select Committee, His Majesty's Government consulted with and had the assistance or the advice of representatives of all parties and all interests in this country. It is unthinkable that we should now proceed to plan afresh or to modify in any respect any important part of India's future constitution without again taking counsel with those who have in the recent past been so closely associated in a like task with His Majesty's Government and with Parliament.

"I am convinced that having regard to the extent of agreement which in fact exists in the constitutional field, and on this most difficult and important question of the nature of the arrangements to be made for expediting and facilitating the attainment by India of her full status, there is nothing to be gained by phrases which, widely and generally expressed, contemplate a state of thing which is unlikely to stand at the present point of political development the test of practical application, or to result in that unified effort by all parties and all communities in India on the basis of which alone India can hope to go forward as one and to occupy the place to which her history and her destinies entitle her. I would ask that these words of caution be not taken as indicating any lack of sympathy on the part of His Majesty's Government for the aspirations of India, or any indifference to the pace of her advance; and I would repeat that His Majesty's Government are, but concerned to use their best endeavours, now as in the past to bring about that measure of agreement and understanding between all parties and all interests in this country which is so essential a condition of progress towards India's goal.

"In the light of my conversations and of the views (by no means always in accord) of representatives of the great parties and of the Princes, I am of opinion that the right solution would be the establishment of a consultative group, representative of all major political parties in British India and of the Indian Princes, over which the Governor-General would himself preside, which would be summoned at his invitation, and which would have as its object the association of public opinion in India with the conduct of the war and with questions relating to war activities.

"This group, for practical reasons, would inevitably be limited in size. But His Majesty's Government contemplate that it should be fully representative, and in particular that its personnel should be drawn by the Governor-

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General from panels prepared by the various major political parties, from which a selection of individuals to attend meetings of the group would be made by the Governor-General. I hope in the very near future to enter into consultation with political leaders and with the Princes on this question. I have no doubt whatever that an arrangement of this nature will most materially contribute to associating the Indian States and British India with the steps which are being taken for the prosecution of the war and with the arrangements that are being made in that connection.

"And I am confident, too, that in an association of this nature of representatives of all parties and all interests, there lies the germ of that fuller and broader association of all points of view in this country which contain in it the seeds of such advantage for the future of India as a whole.

"Even if on certain points I have not, to my knowledge, been able to give assurances so comprehensive as those which would, I know, have been welcomed in certain political quarters in India, I would urge insistently that this is not a moment at which to risk the splitting of the unity of India on the rock of particular phrases, and I would press that we should continue to aim at the unity of India even if differences of greater or less significance continue to exist."

Congress Reply.—The offer made by the Viceroy was rejected out of hand by Mr. Gandhi who described the Viceregal declaration as profoundly disappointing. "It would have been better if the British Government had declined to make any declaration whatsoever. The long statement made by the Viceroy simply shows that the old policy of divide and rule is to continue. So far as I can see, the Congress will be no party to it, nor can the India of the Congress conception be a partner with Britain in her war with Herr Hitler. The declaration shows clearly that there is to be no democracy in India if Britain can prevent it. Another Round Table Conference is promised at the end of the war. Like its predecessor, it is bound to fail. The Congress asked for bread and it has got a stone. What the future has in store for India I dare not foretell. I do not blame the Viceroy or the leaders of Britain for the unfortunate result. The Congress will have to go into the wilderness again before it becomes strong and pure enough to reach its objective. I have no doubt that Congressmen will await the Working Committee's decision."

Within a week the Congress Working Committee met again and generally endorsed the views expressed by Mr. Gandhi above. It said: "In the circumstances the Working Committee cannot possibly give any support to Great Britain, for it would amount to an endorsement of the Imperialist policy which the Congress has always sought to end. As a first step in this direction, the Committee calls upon the Congress ministries to tender their resignations."

Lest it should be thought that the Congress had closed its doors to negotiations, Mr. Gandhi explained that the Congress had left the door open to Britain "to mend the mistake." He added: "Further action by the Congress will wholly depend upon Britain's handling of the crisis. The Congress has demanded no constitutional change during the war. Its demand is for a declaration that Britain's war aims necessarily include India's independence according to the charter framed by her elected representatives after war. This declaration should be acted up to during war to the utmost extent possible. The minorities question is a bogey. Not that it does not exist, but its proper solution can only come out of the proposed Constituent Assembly. The burden of solving the tangle rests not on Britain but on the Constituent Assembly. According to Indian opinion, the Hindu-Muslim question at the direct product of British rule. The least the Congress could do was to withdraw the Congress ministers from the provincial administration."

Acting on the directions of the Congress Working Committee the legislatures in the provinces administered by the Congress passed resolutions regretting that the British Government had made India a participant in the war without the consent of the people of India and had further "in complete disregard of Indian opinion," passed laws and adopted measures "curtailing the powers and activities of the Provincial Governments." The resolution recommended to the Provincial Governments to convey to the Government of India and to the British Government that "in consonance with the avowed aims of the present war, it is essential in order to secure the co-operation of the Indian people that the principles of democracy be applied to India and her policy be guided by her people; and that India should be regarded as an independent nation entitled to frame her own constitution providing, among other things, adequate safeguards for the protection of the rights and liberty of the members of all minority communities in India, and further that suitable action should be taken insofar as it is possible in the immediate present to give effect to that principle in regard to the present governance of India, giving at the same time a voice to important minorities in the machinery that may be devised for the purpose."

The legislatures of the Punjab and Bengal, which are not under Congress rule however, voiced the support of those provinces to the Allied cause in the war. The resolution in these two provincial legislatures demanded that it should forthwith be made absolutely clear that "the constitution of India shall be examined *de novo* at the end of the war with a view to the immediate attainment of the objective of, Dominion Status with effective protection of the due rights of the minorities and other sections and in consultation with, and agreement of, all parties concerned."

After the passage of the resolutions quoted above the various ministries in the Congress governed provinces tendered their resignations. They were accepted in the first week of November when the Governors of those provinces suspended the Constitution and assumed the whole governmental power under section 93 of the Government of India Act.

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Another Attempt.—Yet another attempt was made early in November to bring about an understanding between the Congress and the British Government, but it led to nothing as the Viceroy's offer respecting representation in the Executive Council at the Centre, if a basis of agreement could be reached between the Congress and the League in the provincial field, was rejected by the Congress.

Lord Linlithgow urged the wisdom of reaching an understanding on general lines for the purposes of joint co-operation in the existing organisation of the Central Government for the duration of the war, pending later re-examination of the whole constitutional issue.

To this Dr. Rajendra Prasad, as President of the Indian National Congress and Mr. Jinnah, as President of the All-India Muslim League, found themselves unable to do other than send independent replies.

On behalf of the Congress the reply was based on the stand-point that the demand for a declaration affirming India's right to a self-determined constitution by means of a constituent assembly, for which an agreed formula for minority representation would be found, was the main point at issue. This claim, it was asserted, had nothing to do with the "domestic" communal difficulty and its satisfaction was advanced as an essential preliminary to any other considerations.

From the other angle, Mr. Jinnah has quietly contented himself with pointing out that his discussions with the Congress merely confirmed their disinclination to discuss the questions propounded by the Viceroy until and unless the demand embodied in the Congress resolution regarding war aims is conceded.

Lord Linlithgow's earnest attempt to reach a political understanding thus ended in a deadlock.

The Congress spokesmen insisted on pressing their demand for a declaration from His Majesty's Government of India's independent right to produce a self-governing constitution by a democratic process. This in itself was unacceptable to Mr. Jinnah because the constituent assembly machinery had been unequivocally rejected by the Muslim League Working Committee.

In the result independent replies on behalf of the two parties were submitted to the Viceroy.

In a letter addressed jointly to the Congress and the Muslim League leaders, the Viceroy suggested that "given the great importance of ensuring harmonious working at the Centre, you should enter upon discussions between yourselves with a view to discovering whether you could reach a basis of agreement between yourselves in the provincial field, consequent on which you could let me have proposals which would result in representatives of your two organisations immediately participating in the Central Government as members of my Executive Council. In my judgment, it ought not to be necessary absolutely to resolve every detail of such differences as may exist in the provinces. What is required is a degree of agreement in respect of the provinces, such as to make it possible for my visitors, and the organisations which they represented, to put forward a scheme which could be considered for the Centre."

By way of specific proposals, His Excellency said: "First, that one would hope that it might be found practicable to include also one or possibly more representatives of other important groups, and that that was a question on which I should value your advice when we came to grapple with the details.

Secondly, that the arrangement which I invited you to consider for the Centre would be an *ad hoc* arrangement for the period of the war, and quite distinct from the much wider question of constitutional reform at the end of the war.

Thirdly, that the position of any one appointed to my Executive Council as a member of a political party would be identical, in privileges and in obligations, with that of the existing members of my Council.

And, fourthly, that the arrangement would be within the general scheme of the existing law. It would be admittedly and inevitably a makeshift arrangement for the duration of the campaign. What is required now, if we could get a workable scheme together, is to put it into operation, with as little delay as possible, pending the more general review of the whole constitutional position which His Majesty's Government have expressed their readiness to undertake after the conclusion of hostilities."

In reply, the Congress President said that both Mr. Gandhi and he "missed at the interview any reference to the main and moral issue raised by the Congress about clarification of war aims," without which it was impossible for the Congress to consider any subsidiary proposal. "Subsequent statements made on behalf of the British Government in Parliament have not made any essential difference to the policy outlined in the Viceregal statement. I am afraid it is quite impossible for us to accept this policy or to consider any steps to further co-operation unless the policy of the British Government is made clear in a declaration on the lines suggested by the Congress.

"It has pained us to find the communal question being dragged in in this connection. It has clouded the main issue. It has been repeatedly said on behalf of the Congress that it is our earnest desire to settle all points of communal controversy by agreement, and we propose to continue our efforts to this end. But I would point out that this question does not in any respect come in the way of a declaration of Indian freedom as suggested above.

"Such a declaration applies to the whole of India and not to any particular community, and the Constituent Assembly which will frame India's constitution, will be formed on the widest possible basis of franchise and by agreement in regard to communal representation. We are all agreed that there must be full protection of minority rights and interests, and this protection should be by agreement between the parties concerned.

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"The British Government, taking or sharing the burden has, in our opinion, made a settlement of the question much more difficult than it should have been. It should allay all real anxiety on the part of the British Government when the Congress declares that it contemplates no constitution which does not carry with it the protection of real minorities to their satisfaction.

"It seems to us that a clear declaration of the kind suggested is an essential preliminary to any further consideration of the matter. I should like to add that recent developments in the European war have made it all the more necessary for a clear enunciation of war aims. If a satisfactory declaration is made, a discussion of the proposal made by Your Excellency will be appropriate and useful and we shall gladly discuss it with you."

Mr. Jinnah's reply pointed out that the Congress leaders could not discuss any questions relating to the provincial field or the Centre until the British Government had complied with their demand for a declaration and that therefore the Viceroy's proposals were not considered by them.

Late in November the Working Committee reiterated its earlier resolutions and approved of the Congress President's reply to the Viceroy.

Communal Issue.—The Muslim League's campaign against the Congress had by now increased in vigour and Mr. Jinnah announced the observance of a "Deliverance Day" to celebrate the resignation of the Congress Ministries.

About this time, Lord Zetland made a statement in Parliament emphasising His Majesty's Government's determination to pay due heed to the demands and rights of the Muslim and other minorities.

In answer to this the Congress Working Committee observed that "Lord Zetland's reference to the communal question merely clouds the issue and takes the public mind off the central theme that the British have failed to define their war aims especially with regard to India's freedom. In the opinion of the Working Committee, the communal question will never be satisfactorily solved so long as the different parties are to look to a third party, through whose favour they expect to gain special privileges even though it may be at the expense of the nation.

"The rule of a foreign power over a people involves a division among the elements composing it. The Congress has never concealed from itself the necessity of uniting the various divisions. It is one organisation which, in order to maintain its national character, has consistently tried, not always without success, to bring about unity. The Working Committee is convinced that lasting unity will only come when foreign rule is completely withdrawn. The Working Committee is aware that the independence of India cannot be maintained if there are warring elements within the country. The Committee is, therefore, entitled to read in the British Government raising the communal question as reluctance to part with power.

"The constituent assembly as proposed by the Congress is the only way to attain a final settlement of the communal question. The proposal contemplates the fullest representation of the minorities, with separate electorates where necessary. It has already been made clear on behalf of the Congress that minority rights will be protected to the satisfaction of the minorities concerned, differences, if any, being referred to an impartial tribunal.

"Congressmen by now realise that independence is not to be won without very hard work. Since the Congress is pledged to non-violence, the final sanction behind it is civil resistance, which is but a part of *satyagraha*. *Satyagraha* means good-will to all, especially towards opponents. Therefore, it is the duty of individual Congressman to promote and seek good-will. Success of the programme of *khaddar* as an accepted symbol of non-violence, harmony and economic independence, is indispensable. The Working Committee, therefore, hopes that all Congress organisations will, by the increased prosecution of the constructive programme, prove themselves fit to take up the call, when it comes."

Orient Club Speech.—The next stage in the political negotiations was a speech made by the Viceroy in January 1940, known as the Orient Club Speech, declaring that Dominion Status was the goal of British policy in India, to be attained with the minimum delay after the conclusion of the war. His Excellency regretted that force of circumstances had compelled him to suspend the preparations for the inauguration of Federation and said: "I deeply regret myself that that should have been necessary, since whatever criticisms, on one ground or another, have been levelled against the scheme of Federation in the Act, could it but have been brought into operation, it would have provided us with the solution of almost all the problems that confront us today—the presence of Ministers at the Centre; the association of the Indian States (a point of such vital importance to British India) in a common Government; the representation of all minorities on the lines elaborated after a full consideration of the claims and proposals of the minorities themselves; and the unity of India."

Outlining the intentions of His Majesty's Government towards India, the Viceroy said: "Their objective for India is full Dominion Status—Dominion Status, too, of the Statute of Westminster variety; that, so far as the intermediate period is concerned (and it is their desire to make that intermediate period the shortest practicable), they are ready to consider the reopening of the scheme of the Act of 1935 so soon as practicable after the war with the aid of Indian opinion; that they are prepared in the meantime, subject to such local adjustments between the leaders of the great communities as may be necessary, to ensure harmonious working, and as an immediate earnest of their intention, to expand the Executive Council of the Governor-General by the inclusion of a small number of political leaders; and that they are ready and anxious to give all the help they can to overcome the

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difficulties that confront us and that confront India today."

His Excellency continued: "We are, after all, dealing not with one political party only, but with many. Nor must we forget the essential necessity, in the interests of Indian unity, of the inclusion of the Indian States in any constitutional scheme. There are the insistent claims of the minorities. I need refer only to two of them—the great Muslim minority and the scheduled castes. There are the guarantees that have been given to the minorities in the past—the fact that their position must be safeguarded, and that those guarantees must be honoured.

"The position of the Viceroy and of His Majesty's Government, is difficult, faced as they are with strong and conflicting claims advanced by bodies and interests to whose views the utmost attention must be paid, and whose position must receive the fullest consideration. Justice must be done as between the various parties, and His Majesty's Government are determined to see justice done.

"But I would ask my friends in the various parties to consider whether they cannot get together and reach some agreement between themselves which would facilitate my task, and the task of His Majesty's Government, in dealing with this vital question of Indian constitutional progress: and I would venture again to emphasise the case for compromise—the case for avoiding too rigid an approach to problems such as those with which we are dealing today. As to the objective, there is no dispute. I am ready to consider any practical suggestion that has general support, and I am ready, when the time comes, to give every help that I personally can. His Majesty's Government are not blind—nor can we be blind here—to the practical difficulties involved in moving at one step from the existing constitutional position into that constitutional position which is represented by Dominion Status. But here again I can assure you that their concern and mine is to spare no effort to reduce to the minimum the interval between the existing state of things and the achievement of Dominion Status.

"The offer is there. The responsibility that falls on the great political parties and their leaders is a heavy one, and one of which they are, I know, fully conscious. They have helped me in the past. I ask today that they will help me again and help India, and I ask for their co-operation and their assistance in terminating at as early a date as possible a state of things which all who have faith in the virtue of constitutional progress must deplore; a state of things which every lover of India—everyone who is concerned to advance her interests—must feel today to be a bitter disappointment."

Immediately after this the Viceroy made it clear in a speech at Baroda that the fact that the federal preparations had been suspended did not for a moment mean that His Majesty's Government had in any way modified their own view as to the necessity for securing Indian unity, "a unity which can only be complete if in the constitutional arrangements of the future the historic Indian States, with their great and special traditions, take the place which we have always looked forward to seeing them occupy."

On the basis of the Bombay speech quoted above, Mr. Gandhi again met the Viceroy, but the interview led to nothing, as at earlier meetings. In the words of an agreed *communique*, "His Excellency set out in some detail the intention and the proposals of His Majesty's Government. He emphasised, in the first place, their earnest desire that India should attain Dominion Status at the earliest possible moment and to facilitate the achievement of that status by all means in their power. He drew attention to the complexity and difficulty of certain of the issues that called for disposal in that connection, in particular the issue of defence in a Dominion position.

"He made it clear that His Majesty's Government were only too ready to examine the whole of the field in consultation with representatives of all particulars and interests in India when the time came. He made clear also the anxiety of His Majesty's Government to shorten the transition period and to bridge it as effectively as possible.

"His Excellency drew attention to the fact that, as he recently repeated at Baroda, the Federal scheme of the Act, while at present in suspense, afforded the swiftest stepping stone to Dominion Status and that its adoption, with the consent of all concerned, would facilitate the solution of many of the problems that had to be faced in that connection.

"He added that the offer put forward by him in November last of an expansion of the Governor-General's Executive Council on the lines and on the basis then indicated remained open and that His Majesty's Government were prepared to give immediate effect to that offer. Subject to the consent of the parties affected, His Majesty's Government would be prepared also to reopen the Federal scheme so as to expedite the achievement of Dominion Status and to facilitate the settlement after the war of the issues to which it gave rise.

"Mr. Gandhi expressed appreciation of the spirit in which these proposals were put forward, but made it clear that they did not, in his view, at this stage meet the full demand of the Congress Party. He suggested, and the Viceroy agreed, that in the circumstances it would be preferable to defer for the present further discussions with the object of a solution of the difficulties which had arisen."

In a statement on the failure of this latest effort, Mr. Gandhi said he saw no prospect of a peaceful and honourable settlement unless Britain accepted the position that the time had come when India must be allowed to determine her own constitution and status.

"There exists a deep gulf," he said, between the position indicated in the Viceroy's offer, which contemplates final determination of India's destiny by the British Government, and the position taken up by the Congress."

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RAMGARH CONGRESS, 1940.

The annual session of the Congress was held at Ramgarh in April 1940. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who presided, said: "When once a step is taken, there is no stopping. To cry halt is to go back, and we refuse to go back. We can only, therefore, go forward. I am sure that the voice of every one of you joins me when I proclaim that we must, and will, go forward." He continued: "The straight and simple question is of India's right: whether she is entitled to determine her own fate or not. On the answer to this question depend the answers to all other questions of the day." He then referred to the communal question, and said that the Congress always meant to solve the problem on the basis of two principles, namely, (1) that whatever constitution was adopted for India there must be the fullest guarantees in it for the rights and interests of minorities; (2) that the minorities should judge for themselves what safeguards were necessary for the protection of their rights and interests.

He added: "I have been in the Congress for the last nineteen years. During the whole of this period there is not a single important decision of the Congress in the shaping of which I have not had the honour to participate. I assert that during these last nineteen years not for a single day the Congress has thought of solving this problem in any way other than the way I have stated above."

"Indian Muslims," he said, "have to answer one basic question: "Do we Indian Muslims view the free India of the future with suspicion and distrust or with courage and confidence? If we view it with fear and suspicion then undoubtedly we have to follow a different path.... We are then forced to tolerate the existence of a third power.....But if we are convinced that for us fear and doubt have no place, and that we must view the future with courage and confidence in ourselves, then our course of action becomes absolutely clear." I am a Muslim and proud of that fact. Islam's splendid traditions of thirteen hundred years are my inheritance.....It is my duty to protect them." At the same time, he said: "I am proud of being an Indian, I am a part of the indivisible unity that is Indian nationality.....I am an essential element which has gone to build India, I can never surrender this claim."

Concluding, he said: "The time of our trial is upon us. We have already focussed the world's attention. Let us endeavour to prove ourselves worthy."

There was only one resolution before the session, and it was adopted *nem con.* It ran:—

"This Congress, having considered the grave and critical situation resulting from the war in Europe and British policy in regard to it approves of and endorses the resolutions passed and the action taken on the war situation by the A.I.C.C. and Working Committee. The Congress considers the declaration by the British Government of India as a belligerent country, without any reference to the people of India, and the exploitation of India's resources in this war, as an affront to them, which no self-respecting and freedom-loving people can accept or tolerate. The recent pronouncements made on behalf of the British Government in regard to India demonstrate that Great Britain is carrying on the war fundamentally for Imperialist ends and for the reservation and strengthening of the Empire, which is based on the exploitation of the people of India, as well as of other Asiatic and African countries. Under these circumstances, it is clear that the Congress cannot in any way, directly or indirectly, be party to the war, which means continuance and perpetuation of this exploitation. The Congress, therefore, strongly disapproves of Indian troops being made to fight for Great Britain and of the drain from India of men and material for the purposes of the war. Neither the recruiting nor the money raised in India can be considered to be voluntary contributions from India. Congressmen, and those under the Congress influence, cannot help in the prosecution of the war with men, money or material.

"The Congress hereby declares again that nothing short of Complete Independence can be accepted by the people of India. Indian freedom cannot exist within the orbit of Imperialism and Dominion Status or any other status within the Imperial structure is wholly inapplicable to India, is not in keeping with the dignity of a great nation, and would bind India in many ways to British politics and economic structure. The people of India alone can properly shape their own constitution and determine their relations to the other countries of the world, through a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult suffrage.

"The Congress is further of opinion that while it will always be ready, as it ever has been, to make every effort to secure communal harmony no permanent solution is possible except through a Constituent Assembly, where the rights of all recognised minorities will be fully protected by agreement, as far as possible, between the elected representatives of various majority and minority groups, or by arbitration if agreement is not reached on any point. Any alternative will lack finality. India's constitution must be based on independence, democracy and national unity, and the Congress repudiates attempts to divide India or to split up her nationhood. The Congress has always aimed at a constitution where the fullest freedom and opportunities of development are guaranteed to the group and the individual, and social injustice yields place to a juster social order.

"The Congress cannot admit the right of the rulers of Indian States, or of foreign vested interests to come in the way of Indian freedom. Sovereignty in India must rest with the people, whether in the States or the provinces, and all other interests must be subordinated to their vital interests. The Congress holds that the difficulty raised in regard to the States is of British creation and it will not be satisfactorily solved unless the declaration of the freedom of India from foreign rule is unequivocally made.

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Foreign interests if they are not in conflict with the interests of the Indian people, will be protected.

"The Congress withdrew the Ministries from the provinces where the Congress had a majority in order to dissociate India from the war and to enforce the Congress determination to free India from foreign domination. This preliminary step must naturally be followed by Civil Disobedience, to which the Congress will unhesitatingly resort as soon as the Congress organisation is considered fit enough for the purpose, or in case circumstances so shape themselves as to precipitate a crisis. The Congress desires to draw the attention of Congressmen to Gandhiji's declaration that he can only undertake the responsibility of declaring Civil Disobedience when he is satisfied that they are strictly observing discipline and are carrying out the constructive programme prescribed in the Independence Day pledge.

"The Congress seeks to represent and serve all classes and communities without distinction of race or religion, and the struggle for Indian Independence is for the freedom of the whole nation. Hence the Congress cherishes the hope that all classes and communities will take part in it. The Civil Disobedience is to invoke the spirit of sacrifice in whole action.

"The Congress hereby authorises the All-India Congress Committee and in the event this being necessary, the Working Committee, to take all steps to implement the Working Committee resolution, as the Committee concerned may deem necessary."

Mr. Gandhi scored a personal triumph at Ramgarh as, in response to his speeches to the delegates, the voice of opposition, such as it was, was effectively stifled; and there was evidence of a general readiness to follow his lead implicitly.

In obedience to his directions, the various Congress organisations in the country converted themselves into *Satyagraha* committees, and a large number of Congressmen, including ex-Ministers, enrolled themselves as active *Satyagrahis*, ready to make any sacrifice to secure the Congress objective of independence for India.

THE CONGRESS IN 1940-41.

The weeks that followed the Ramgarh session of the Congress—and since then there has been no annual session of the Congress till the time of writing—was a period of intensive preparation for a direct action movement under the guidance of Mr. Gandhi, side by side with expressions of hope by Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders that such a struggle might be avoided. Mr. Gandhi's notion of "preparation" was as usual on the constructive plane, that is, hand-spinning, removal of untouchability and promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity. The central executive of the Congress encouraged provincial and district Congress committees to convert themselves into Satyagraha committees charged with the task not only of propagating the items of the constructive programme but also of infusing into Congressmen a sense of discipline and implicit obedience to Mr. Gandhi's dictates.

As for communal unity, Mr. Gandhi stoutly resisted the Muslim League demand for Pakistan but declared that, although, as a man of non-violence, he could not forcibly resist the proposed partition, if the Muslims of India really insisted upon it, he could never be a willing party to the proposed vivisection of the country. He wrote: "My whole soul rebels against the idea that Hinduism and Islam represent two antagonistic cultures and doctrines. To assent to such a doctrine is for me denial of God. For I believe with my whole soul that the God of the Quran is also the God of the Gita, and that we are all, no matter by what name designated, children of the same God. I must rebel against the idea that millions of Indians who were Hindus the other day changed their nationality on adopting Islam as their religion."

Announcing the British Government's policy, Lord Zetland told the House of Lords in April 1940 that negotiation and not dictation was embodied in the undertaking given by His Majesty's Government to examine the constitutional field in consultation with representatives of all parties and interests in India. He thought that the fate of India depended on the answer the Congress gave to the question whether or not it would close the door upon that unity of India which the Congress itself so passionately desired.

Mr. Gandhi responded with a declaration that he would do nothing to embarrass Great Britain, although the Congress could not lend its moral influence to Britain. He expressed the hope that Britain would make it unnecessary for him to launch a struggle and said: "I would welcome a settlement which ensures peace with honour. I am not averse to coming to terms with Britain on matters like defence and commercial interests, and I am fully prepared that these adjustments should be referred to a constituent assembly as part of an agreed settlement."

NO EMBARRASSMENT.—While elaborate conversations of this character were going on between representatives of the British Government and Mr. Gandhi, the war took a sudden

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turn for the worse. The Government in Great Britain was reconstituted under Mr. Churchill with Mr. L. S. Amery at the head of the India Office in place of Lord Zetland.

The invasion of the Low Countries, the capitulation of Belgium and the collapse of France produced in India a new feeling in favour of Britain. "We have undoubtedly our grievance against England; we know that she has not behaved fairly and squarely by India," said Babu Rajendra Prasad; "at the same time I realise that England is any day better than the Totalitarian States." The same feeling must have induced Mr. Gandhi to affirm that he had no desire to embarrass Britain but that he wanted the Congress, through civil disobedience, merely to deny Britain the moral influence which Congress co-operation would give.

Pandit Nehru, too, proclaimed that England's difficulty is not India's opportunity," while Mr. Gandhi remarked: "If the British Government will not *suo moto* declare India as a free country, having the right to determine her own status and constitution, I am of opinion that we should wait till the heat of the battle in the heart of the Allied countries subsides and the future is clearer than it is. We do not seek our independence out of Britain's ruin.

There was clear evidence of a desire on the part of many Congress leaders actively to help in the war in spite of Mr. Gandhi's known convictions on the subject. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, for instance, said that the present crisis was very serious, but if India was to take an enthusiastic part and give full help to the Allies the best means would be to confer on her freedom, which would infuse in her a feeling that in fighting for the Allies she fought for her own interest.

In his first official pronouncement on India, Mr. Amery said that the attainment by India of free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth was the goal of his Government's policy as it had been of its predecessor. He added that it was for Indians themselves to play a vital part in devising a form of Constitution best adapted to India's conditions and India's outlook.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, ex-Premier of Madras and prominent Congress leader, responded to this appeal with the observation that "at this juncture there ought to be responsible government in each province; only Ministers enjoying the confidence and support of the people would be in a position to allay any possible panic and maintain order." Whatever might have been the relations between Britain and India in the past, said Mr. Rajagopalachariar, the cause of the Allies in the present war was a just one. He reiterated that India's support would be forthcoming in ample measure if Britain gave a promise to grant freedom to India. Mr. Gandhi had gone to the extent of saying he would be satisfied with an assurance intended to be fulfilled at the conclusion of the war. But Britain was evading giving a direct and clear reply.

A Big Jump.—By now the feeling had grown among Indians that the war had come closer to this country and that the danger of external aggression and internal disorder were not remote possibilities. This realisation caused a revolution in the minds of most Congressmen who had the courage to adhere steadfastly to Mr. Ga and his non-violence in any eventuality. Congress Working Committee virtually a doned Mr. Gandhi and offered to co-operate the war effort provided a fully representa National Government was formed at the cen Apart from the ideological separation fr Mr. Gandhi, this offer constituted a big jump the Congress—from non-participation in war to active help in the prosecution of t war.

The grounds for this change in Congress po was prepared in June 1940 when, after prolong deliberations, the central executive of t Congress issued a lengthy statement runn as follows:—

"The Working Committee have been deep moved by the tragic events that have tak place in Europe in startling succession and i particular by the misfortunes that have befal the people of France. These events have alread had far-reaching consequences and they a likely to be followed by other happenings wh will lead to novel situations and complex pr blems.

"Ever since the commencement of th European war the Congress has followed policy which was based on its principles and o the attitude of the British Government towar the demand that India should function as free and independent country. This policy w confirmed in the Ramgarh resolution, and th manner of the application of this policy w necessarily depend on the situation which chang from day to day.

"The problems which were distant are n near at hand and may soon demand solutio The problem of the achievement of nation freedom has now to be considered along with t allied one, its maintenance and the defence the country against possible external aggressi and internal disorder.

"The war in Europe, resulting from a des for Imperialist domination over other peop and countries and a suicidal race in armament has led to human sorrow and misery on a sc hitherto unknown. It has demonstrated th inefficacy of organised violence on however w a scale for the defence of national freedom a the liberties of peoples.

"It has shown beyond a doubt that warfa cannot lead to peace and freedom and the choi before the world is uttermost degradation a destruction through warfare or the way peace and non-violence on a basis of freedo for all peoples.

"Mahatma Gandhi has presented to th peoples of the world crying for relief from m crushing burden of war a weapon in the shape organised non-violence designed to take th place of war for the defence of a people's rig and freedom against armed aggression. He feels that at this critical phase in the history of man the Congress should enforce this ideal by itself declaring that it does not want that India should maintain armed forces to defend her freedom against external aggression or internal disorder.

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"While the Working Committee hold that the Congress must continue to adhere strictly to the principle of non-violence in their struggle for independence, the committee cannot ignore the present imperfections and failings in this respect of the human elements they have to deal with and the possible dangers in a period of transition and dynamic chance until the Congress has acquired non-violent control over the people in adequate measure and the people have imbibed sufficiently the lesson of organised non-violence.

"The committee have deliberated over the problem that has thus arisen and have come to the conclusion that they are unable to go to the full length with Gandhiji, but they recognise that he should be free to pursue his great ideal in his own way and, therefore, absolve him from responsibility for the programme and activity which the Congress has to pursue under the conditions at present prevailing in India and the world in regard to external aggression and internal disorder.

"Many of the problems which the Working Committee have considered in this connection are not of the present, though they may be of the near future. The committee wish to make it clear that the methods and basic policy of non-violence in the national struggle for freedom continue with full force and are not affected in the least by the inability to extend it to the region of national defence."

The statement adds: "The war committees that are being formed are definitely aimed at increasing the war effort. In view of the Congress policy, they cannot be supported and Congressmen cannot participate in them or contribute to war funds, nor can Congressmen associate themselves under the present political conditions with Government-controlled civic guards.

"Congress committees should organise, wherever necessary, people in villages and other areas, for self-defence and in order to maintain a sense of public security in their respective areas. This should be done on a non-communal basis and in full co-operation with all other groups interested in this task.

"In view of the difficult times that loom ahead, it is essential that the Congress should function as an active and disciplined organisation. Provincial committees are enjoined to take necessary steps for this purpose. They should realise that it is of urgent and vital importance that the Congress should function in this way in these days of crisis and should not be merely a roll of vast numbers of inactive members. All members of the executive committees in particular are expected to take a continuous and active part in the Congress work and those who are unwilling or unable to do so are failing in their duty to the country and are of no service to the organisation."

Delhi Offer.—It was only natural that the June statement of the Congress should be followed by something more specific; and this was done in the following month at Delhi. The central executive of the Congress passed a very brief resolution in which it demanded an unequivocal declaration by Great Britain according India complete independence and urging, as a first step, the immediate formation of a National Government at the Centre enjoying the confidence of the elected members of the legislature.

The following is the text of the resolution: "The Working Committee have noted the serious happenings which have called forth fresh appeals to bring about a solution of the deadlock in the Indian political situation; and in view of the desirability of clarifying the Congress position they have earnestly examined the whole situation once again in the light of the latest developments in world affairs.

"The Working Committee are more than ever convinced that the acknowledgment by Great Britain of the complete independence of India is the only solution of the problems facing both India and Britain and are, therefore, of opinion that such an unequivocal declaration should be immediately made and that, as an immediate step in giving effect to it, a provisional National Government should be constituted at the Centre, which, though formed as a transitory measure, should be such as to command the confidence of all the elected elements in the Central Legislature, and secure the closest co-operation of the responsible Governments in the provinces.

"The Working Committee are of opinion that unless the aforesaid declaration is made, and a National Government accordingly formed at the Centre without delay, all efforts at organising the material and moral resources of the country for defence cannot in any sense be voluntary or as from a free country, and will, therefore, be ineffective. The Working Committee declare that if these measures are adopted, it will enable the Congress to throw in its full weight in the efforts for the effective organisation of the defence of the country."

This resolution has become famous in recent Congress history as the Delhi Offer inasmuch as it provided a bargaining counter, even at the expense of ideological separation from Mr. Gandhi.

Commenting on this resolution, Mr. Gandhi pointed out that it was the inevitable sequel to the decision taken a month earlier absolving him from responsibility for the leadership of the Congress. He revealed that he had himself drafted the resolution for adoption by the Working Committee based on an uncompromising faith in non-violence, but that, although the members of the Working Committee were in their individual capacity full of such faith, they could not truthfully say that their constituencies shared their individual faith.

While he expressed deep sorrow at the circumstances which compelled the members of the Working Committee as honest men to reject his advice, Mr. Gandhi declared that the resolution represented the considered policy of the Congress. He thought that non-Congressmen who were eager for the Congress to be free from his religious bias to adopt a purely a political attitude should welcome the resolution. "The British Government have to make their choice," he said. "Independence they cannot withhold unless their wisdom is as much blurred as Rajaji

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claims that mine is. If independence is recognised, the acceptance of the other part of the resolution follows as a matter of course. The question is: 'Do they want to impress help from India by virtue of their rulership over India? Or will they have the help that a free and independent India can give?' My individual advice has already gone. My help always has been promised. Acceptance of that advice can but enhance their heroism. But if they cannot accept it, I advise, as a disinterested but staunch friend, that the British Government should not reject the hand of friendship offered by the Congress."

Such doubt as existed in the minds of ardent believers in Mr. Gandhi's philosophy were dispelled by what happened at a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at Poona at the end of July 1940. The A.I.C.C. by a majority of two to one endorsed the Delhi resolution of the Working Committee demanding of the British Government a declaration of complete independence for India and meanwhile the provisional constitution of National Government at the Centre. The A.I.C.C. likewise endorsed the statement issued by the Working Committee in June of that year that it was unable in the then circumstances to declare that the principle of non-violence should be extended to free India's national defence.

August Offer.—Then came the famous statement by the Viceroy, known as the British Government's August offer. The following is the full text of the Viceroy's statement:—

"India's anxiety at this moment of critical importance in the world struggle against tyranny and aggression to contribute to the full to the common cause and to the triumph of our common ideals is manifest. She has already made a mighty contribution. She is anxious to make a greater contribution still. His Majesty's Government are deeply concerned that that unity of national purpose in India, which would enable her to do so, should be achieved at as early a moment as possible. They feel that some further statement of their intentions may help to promote that unity. In that hope they have authorised me to make the present statement.

"Last October His Majesty's Government again made it clear that Dominion Status was their objective for India. They added that they were ready to authorise the expansion of the Governor-General's Council to include a certain number of representatives of political parties, and they proposed the establishment of a Consultative Committee. In order to facilitate harmonious co-operation it was obvious that some measure of agreement in the Provinces between major parties was a desirable prerequisite to their joint collaboration at the Centre. Such an agreement was unfortunately not reached, and in the circumstances no progress was then possible.

"During the earlier part of this year I continued my efforts to bring the political parties together. In this last few weeks I again entered into conversations with prominent political personages in British India and the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, the results of which have been reported to His Majesty's Government. His Majesty's Government have seen also the resolutions passed by the Congress Working Committee, the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha.

"It is clear that the earlier differences which had prevented the achievement of national unity remain unbridged. Deeply as His Majesty's Government regret this, they do not feel that they should any longer, because of these differences, postpone the expansion of the Governor-General's Council, and the establishment of a body which will more closely associate Indian public opinion with the conduct of the war by the Central Government.

"They (His Majesty's Government) have authorised me accordingly to invite a certain number of representative Indians to join the Executive Council.

"They have authorised me further to establish a War Advisory Council, which would meet at regular intervals and which would contain representatives of the Indian States and of other interests in the national life of India as a whole.

"The conversations which have taken place and the resolutions of the bodies which I have just mentioned, make it clear, however, that there is still in certain quarters doubt as to the intentions of His Majesty's Government for the constitutional future of India, and that there is doubt, too, as to whether the position of minorities, whether political or religious, is sufficiently safeguarded in relation to any constitutional change by the assurance already given. There are two main points which have emerged. On those two points His Majesty's Government now desire me to make their position clear.

"The first is as to the position of minorities in relation to any future constitutional scheme. It has already been made clear that my declaration of last October does not exclude examination of any part either of the Act of 1935 or of the policy and plans on which it is based.

"His Majesty's Government's concern that full weight should be given to the views of the minorities in any revision has also been brought out. That remains the position of His Majesty's Government.

"It goes without saying that they could not contemplate the transfer of their present responsibilities for the peace and welfare of India to any system of Government whose authority is directly denied by large and powerful elements in India's national life. Nor could they be parties to the coercion of such elements into submission to such a Government.

"The second point of general interest is the machinery for building, within the British Commonwealth of Nations, a new constitutional scheme when the time comes. There has been very strong insistence that the framing of that scheme should be primarily the responsibility of Indians themselves, and should originate from Indian conceptions of the social, economic and political structure of Indian life. His Majesty's Government are in sympathy with that desire and wish to see it given the fullest practical expression, subject to the due fulfilment of the obligations which Great Britain's long connection with India has imposed upon her, and for which His Majesty's Government cannot divest themselves of responsibility.

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"It is clear that a moment when the Commonwealth is engaged in a struggle for existence is not one in which fundamental constitution issues can be decisively resolved.

"But His Majesty's Government authorise me to declare that they will most readily assent to the setting up, after the conclusion of the war, with the least possible delay, of a body representative of the principal elements in India's national life in order to devise the framework of the new Constitution, and they will lend every aid in their power to hasten decision on all relevant matters to the utmost degree.

"Meanwhile, they will welcome and promote in any way possible every sincere and practical step that may be taken by representative Indians themselves to reach a basis of friendly agreement, first, on the form which the post-war representative body should take, and the methods by which it should arrive at its conclusions, and, secondly, upon the principles and outlines of the constitution itself.

"They trust, however, that for the period of the war (with the Central Government reconstituted and strengthened in the manner I have described, and with the help of the War Advisory Council) all parties, communities and interests will combine and co-operate in making a notable Indian contribution to the victory of the world cause which is at stake. Moreover, they hope that in this process new bonds of union and understanding will emerge and thus pave the way towards the attainment by India of that free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth which remains the proclaimed and accepted goal of the Imperial Crown and of the British Parliament."

The Viceroy's statement met with a measure of welcome. The Government's policy was also approved by Parliament. Mr. Amery said in the House of Commons: "Dominion Status is not, as is often suggested, an inferior or dependent status. There is no higher status in the world than that, and that is the status we have declared to be the goal of our policy in India." He added that the Viceroy's initiative represented a sincere effort on Britain's part to make such contribution as she can towards the smooth and speedy attainment of the desired goal. "Others must also make their contributions. The responsibility for securing a speedy as well as satisfactory result rests upon Indians themselves."

The Secretary of State said that Indian leaders would have, by accepting the Viceroy's offer, committed themselves to nothing except to work together in the present emergency for the good of India and for the common cause.

"If that should unfortunately not prove to be the case, Lord Linlithgow will of course still go ahead, prepared to work with those who will work with him and each other."

The proudest day in Britain's history, Mr. Amery said, would be the day when they saw India joining as a free and willing partner in the brotherhood of British peoples. He believed that both Britain and India would contribute to the joint efforts.

Congress Rejection.—The Congress, however, rejected the Viceroy's offer and decided that the proposals contained in the Viceroy's statement and the Secretary of State's speech in the Commons are wholly opposed not only to the principle of democracy, acclaimed by the British Government in their war aims, but also to the best interests of India, and therefore the Congress cannot be a party to accepting these proposals or advising the country to accept them." The resolution says *inter alia* :—

"The Working Committee has read the statement issued by the Viceroy on the authority of the British Government on August 8 and the report of the speech of the Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons explaining the Viceroy's statement. It notes with deep regret that the British Government have rejected the friendly offer and practical suggestion contained in the Poona resolution of the A.I.C.C. of July 28 framed for a solution of the deadlock and to enable the Indian National Congress to withdraw its non-co-operation and secure in the recent crisis the patriotic co-operation of all the people of India in the governance of India and the organisation of national defence.

"The Working Committee has read with pain and indignation the declarations and assumptions contained in the statements and speeches made on behalf of the British Government which seek to deny India her natural right of complete national freedom and reiterate the untenable claim that Britain should maintain herself in a dominant position in India in the discharge of the higher functions of the state.

"These claims render false and empty even their own promise to recognise India at an early date as a free and equal unit within the British Commonwealth. Such claims and recent events and developments in the world have confirmed the Committee's conviction that India cannot function within the orbit of an imperial Power and must attain the status of a free and independent nation. This does not prevent close association with other countries within a comity of free nations for the peace and progress of the world.

"The Working Committee is of the opinion that the assertion contained in the statements made on behalf of the British Government that they will not part with power and responsibility in favour of the elected representatives of the people of India and that, therefore, the present autocratic and irresponsible system of Government must continue so long as any group of people or the Princes, as distinguished from the people of the States, or perhaps even foreign vested interests, raise objections to any constitution framed by the elected representatives of the people of India, is a direct encouragement and incitement to civil discord and strife and amounts to a fatal blow to all willingness to compromise and adjustment of claims.

"The Working Committee regrets that, although the Congress has never thought in terms of coercing any minority, much less of asking the British Government to do so, the demand for a settlement of the constitution through a Constituent Assembly of duly elected representatives has been misrepresented as coercion, and the issue of the minorities has been made into an insuperable barrier to India's progress. The Congress has proposed that

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minority rights should be amply protected by agreement with elected representatives of the minorities concerned.

The Working Committee, therefore, cannot but conclude that the attitude and assertions contained in these statements made on behalf of the British Government confirm the prevailing feeling that the British authority has been continually operating so as to create, maintain and aggravate differences in India's national life.

"The Working Committee notes with astonishment that the demand for the constitution of a Provincial Government composed of persons commanding the confidence of the various elected groups in the present Central Legislature, formed under the 1919 Constitution of India, has been described by the Secretary of State for India as one that would raise the unsolved constitutional issue, and prejudge it in favour of the majority and against the minorities.

"The Working Committee is of the opinion that the rejection of this proposal unmistakably indicates that there is no willingness on the part of the British Government to part with any power and authority even for the immediate purpose of securing co-operation in the war effort. The British Government would gather together and carry on with such dissentient groups and individuals as oppose the wishes of the majority of the people of India and without any co-ordination with the elected legislatures at the Centre or in the provinces, rather than concede anything that would work towards the recognition of the rights of the people of India to rule themselves democratically.

"For these reasons the Working Committee has come to the conclusion that the statements referred to are wholly opposed not only to the principle of democracy as acclaimed by the British Government in their war aims but also to the best interests of India and it cannot be a party to accepting the proposals contained in the statement or advising the country to accept them.

"The Working Committee considers that these declarations and offers not only fall far short of the Congress demand, but will be impediments to the evolution of a free and united India. The Working Committee calls upon the people to condemn the attitude adopted by the British Government by means of public meetings and otherwise, as also through their elected representatives in the provincial legislatures."

"The decision of the British Government to enforce their will on India, in opposition to the will of the great majority of the people and regardless of consequences, has produced a situation of the utmost gravity. The rejection of the Congress proposals is proof of the British Government's determination to continue to hold India by the sword. In order to compass this end, they have been endeavouring to undermine the strength of the Congress by picking up and arresting hundreds of public workers, including the best workers of the Congress, under the Defence of India Act, which has no popular sanction whatever.

"The desire of the Congress not to embarr the British Government at a time of peril them has been misunderstood and despi They are imposing on the Congress a struggle vindicate its position and to act for the preser tion of the liberties and honour of the peop The Congress can have no thought but that the supreme good of the dumb and toil millions of India and, through them, of t whole of submerged humanity.

"In view of the gravity of the situation, t Working Committee has decided to convene meeting of the All-India Congress Commit in September.

At this stage no attempt was made to recon the ideological differences between the Congre and Mr. Gandhi on the question of a non-viole approach to the war. It was stated that th Committee as a body and Mr. Gandhi agree to differ on the question of non-violence i relation to meeting external aggression an internal disorder.

"Sporting Offer".—Meanwhile, public utterances of Muslim League leaders made it clear that the League did not approve of the Congress demand for a national government at the Centre as embodied in the Delhi Offer of the Congress, for the reason that a National Government responsible to the Central Legisla ture would, in the opinion of the League, be tantamount to Hindu rule inasmuch as the Hindus were in a majority in the Central Legislature and the Congress was the largest single party therein.

In order to meet the League objections t the Congress idea of a National Government Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar made what has come to be known as a "sporting offer". He said: "In answer to Mr. Amery's difficulty as to the minorities, I may make a sporting offer that if His Majesty's Government agree to a Provisional National Government being formed at once, I will undertake to persuade my colleagues in the Congress to agree to the Muslim League being invited to nominate the Prime Minister and to let him form a National Government as he would consider best. If there is sincerity in the difficulty felt by His Majesty's Government it should be met by what I offer." Nothing, however, came out of this "sporting offer."

In the same month, the Viceroy invited Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to discuss with him the Congress reaction to the August Offer. The Congress President replied that the August Offer was totally at variance with the proposals last put forward by the Congress at Poona and with the objective of the Congress. The Working Committee could not associate itself in any way with those proposals. As the proposed discussion was to take place within the framework of the August announcement, which was held to be wholly inadequate for the Congress purpose, the Maulana declined to meet the Viceroy.

Bombay Decision.—When this "last gesture" was ignored, the Congress meekly returned to Mr. Gandhi and his non-violence. This was in a sense the outcome of the deliberations of the All-India Congress Committee held in Bombay in the middle of September 1940. The A.I.C.C. passed a resolution confirming the August

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resolution of the Working Committee rejecting the Viceroy's offer and requesting Mr. Gandhi to take over the leadership of the Congress. The following is the text of the resolution :—

"The All-India Congress Committee has given its careful attention to the events that have taken place since its last meeting held in Poona on July 27, 1940, and to the resolutions passed by the Working Committee at Wardha in August last. The Committee approves of and endorses these resolutions.

"In order to end the deadlock in India and to promote the national cause, in co-operation with the British people, the Working Committee even at the sacrifice of Mahatma Gandhi's co-operation, made a proposal to the British Government in their Delhi resolution of July 17, 1940, which was subsequently approved by the A.I.C.C. at Poona. This proposal was rejected by the British Government in a manner which left no doubt that they had no intention to recognise India's independence and would, if they could, continue to hold this country indefinitely in bondage for British exploitation. This decision of the British Government shows that they will impose their will upon India, and their recent policy has further shown that they will not even tolerate free expression of public opinion in condemnation of their associating India in the war against Germany, against the will of the vast body of the people of India, and of exploiting her national resources and man power for this purpose.

"The All-India Congress Committee cannot submit to a policy which is a denial of India's natural right to freedom, which suppresses the free expression of public opinion, and which would lead to the degradation of her people and their continued enslavement. By following this policy the British Government have created an intolerable situation and are imposing upon the Congress a struggle for the preservation of the honour and the elementary rights of the people. The Congress is pledged under Gandhiji's leadership to non-violence for the vindication of India's freedom. At this grave crisis in the movement for national freedom, the All-India Congress Committee, therefore, requests him to guide the Congress in the action that should be taken. The Delhi resolution, confirmed by the A.I.C.C. at Poona, which prevented him from so doing, no longer applies. It has lapsed.

"The A.I.C.C. sympathises with the British people as well as the peoples of all other countries involved in the war. Congressmen cannot withhold their admiration for the bravery and endurance shown by the British nation in the face of danger and peril. They can have no ill will against them, and the spirit of *satyagraha* forbids the Congress from doing anything with a view to embarrass them. But this self-imposed restraint cannot be taken to the extent of self-extinction. The Congress must insist on the fullest freedom to pursue its policy, based on non-violence. The Congress has, however, no desire at the present moment to extend non-violent resistance, should this become necessary, beyond what is required for the preservation of the liberties of the people.

"In view of certain misapprehensions that have arisen in regard to the Congress policy of non-violence, the A.I.C.C. desires to state this afresh and to make it clear that this policy continues, notwithstanding anything contained in previous resolutions which may have led to these misapprehensions. This Committee firmly believes in the policy and practice of non-violence not only in the struggle for Swaraj, but also, in so far as this may be possible of application, in free India.

"The Committee is conviced, and recent world events have demonstrated, that complete world disarmament is necessary, and the establishment of a new and juster political and economic order, if the world is not to destroy itself and revert to barbarism. A free India will, therefore, throw all her weight in favour of world disarmament and should herself be prepared to give a lead in this to the world. Such lead will inevitably depend on external factors and internal conditions, but the State would do its utmost to give effect to this policy of disarmament. Effective disarmament, and the establishment of world peace by the ending of national wars, depend ultimately on the removal of the causes of wars and national conflicts. These causes must be rooted out by the ending of the domination of one country over another and the exploitation of one people or group by another. To that end India will peacefully labour, and it is with this objective in view that the people of India desire to attain the status of a free and independent nation. Such freedom will be the prelude to the close association with other countries within a comity of free nations for the peace and progress of the world."

Pandit J. Nehru made a very short speech in commending it for acceptance. Addressing Mr. Gandhi, he said : "We have often in the past followed your guidance and shared the burden readily. So it is but right that you should speak on this resolution and tell us what you have in your mind and what you expect us to do. We are ready to face the consequences of doing so. We do so with faith in you, faith in ourselves, and faith in the future of India."

Issue for Satyagraha.—By now it had become clear that the only course open to the Congress and Mr. Gandhi was to launch a campaign of direct action. No-one seemed, however, to know what form this campaign should take. Mr. Gandhi had disapproved of civil disobedience of the 1930 and 1932 types. His reasons were that any mass campaign was bound to embarrass Britain in the midst of her life and death struggle and that agitation for further political rights all over the country would inevitably raise complications with the Muslim League and might conceivably lead to an accentuation of the existing Hindu-Muslim discord.

It was thus a difficult position in which the Congress and Mr. Gandhi found themselves. The demands which had been made from time to time on behalf of the Congress and the manner and the timing of their presentation were such as to leave the Congress no escape from the fulfilment of its threat of direct action. At the same time, it was not easy to find a form of action which would not embarrass Great Britain and an issue which would not bring about a clash with the Muslims.

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As had happened many a time before, Mr. Gandhi found a formula overcoming all these difficulties. He sidetracked the communal complication by announcing that the issue on which the campaign would be launched would have nothing to do with the future constitution. He said he would fight solely for the right of Indians to preach against the war and India's participation in it. As for avoiding embarrassment to Great Britain, he declared that there would be no mass campaign, that he himself would not court arrest and that there would be a quiet form of civil disobedience by individual Congress leaders to be chosen by him personally. He added that he would shortly seek an interview with the Viceroy to explain the Congress viewpoint in regard to non-violence.

In two lengthy speeches made at the Bombay meeting of the A.I.C.C., he said that where civil liberty could not be protected *swaraj* could not exist. The war had been declared by Britain, and, although there was autonomy in the provinces, the Government of India did not choose to consult the ministers. The constitution was such that the Viceroy was more or less an autocrat ruling over the destinies of 30 crores of people of India. In the face of such power of the sword, the Congress could only rely on its weapon of non-violence. Mr. Gandhi took occasion to answer the charge that his advocacy of the Congress resolution was inconsistent with the statement he made soon after the declaration of war, namely, that he would unconditionally give his moral support to Britain. He said that that was his personal view which, however, need not stand in the way of his supporting the justice of the claim of the Congress as a political body.

He also reconciled his desire not to embarrass Britain and his decision to start a satyagraha campaign. "There comes a time," he said, "when a man in his weakness mistakes vice for virtue and virtue itself, when taken away from its context and from the purpose for which it was dedicated, that very virtue becomes vice. I felt that if I did not go to the assistance of the Congress and take the helm, even if it be in fear and trembling, I would be untrue to myself. I feel that in taking the step that we are doing we are rendering a great service not only to the Congress but to the whole of India. I should be untrue to all Indians if, at this time, I said 'No embarrassment to Britain.' If I exercise that suppression at this critical moment in the history of the nation it would be useless. The virtue of self-restraint now becomes a vice because it will kill the Congress organisation and it will kill the spirit which is exercising this self-restraint."

Mr. Gandhi declared, "If we can get a declaration from the British Government that the Congress can go on preaching anti-war propaganda, go on preaching non-co-operation with Government in their war effort, we will not have civil disobedience.

"I claim the liberty of going through the streets of Bombay and say that I shall have nothing to do with this war because I do not believe in this war and in this fratricide that is going on in Europe. I admire the bravery, but what is the use of this bravery? I deplore their foolishness and their crass ignorance. They do not know what they are fighting for. Th is how I look at this war that is going on acr the seas. I cannot possibly take part in Nor do I want the Congress to do so.

"Our demand is for freedom of speech, a simply because the British people are engag in a war for their very existence they can curtail our freedom of expression of opinio We must make this issue clear, namely that w are fighting to obtain the right to say what w like—liberty of speech.

"If this liberty of the nation or the movem for freedom is likely to be choked, then I s that the virtue of self-restraint is going to becom a vice. That virtue of restraint cannot b carried to the extent of self-extinction—extin tion of the national spirit wherever it may resid whether among Congressmen or non-Congress men." Mr. Gandhi added that he would g and tell the Viceroy: "We do not want t embarrass you and deflect you from your purpos in regard to the war effort. We go our way and you go yours, undeterred, the common ground being non-violence. Left free to ourselves, there will be no war effort on the part of our people. If, on the other hand, without your using any but moral pressure you find that they respond, then we cannot help it. If you get assistance from the Princes, from the zemindars, from anybody high or low, you can have it; but let our voice also be heard. If you do so, it will beb eminently honourable it will certainly be a feather in your cap. It will be honourable of you—although you are engaged in a life-and-death struggle—that you have given us this liberty. It will be honourable of you that you take this great step, although you have limitless powers to choke our voice and give us the fullest possible freedom consistently with the observance of non-violence, to tell the people of India not to join the war effort."

Continuing, Mr. Gandhi said, "Let the people use any reasoning they like. My reasoning is the only reasoning which will sit well on the Congress lips. But I do not expect all to restrict themselves to that reasoning. Those who have conscientious objection, as I have, will adopt my reasoning. Those who are tired of British Imperialism will use that argument. There may be others who will have other arguments. All these should be covered under this freedom of speech, provided, however they all accept non-violence, provided also that what they say is said openly and not secretly. So long as you can preach non-co-operation with the war effort in men and money, there should be no civil disobedience, but if you have not that liberty there is no liberty but perpetual bondage.

"I have restrained myself, and will restrain myself.

"I won't seek imprisonment, I do not want to offer civil disobedience. I will not place myself in peril.

"In this battle I won't expose myself to imprisonment; but if Government chooses it will not be difficult to take me away. I won't be able to seal my lips or restrain my pen. It will be difficult for them to keep me in prison, not because India will rise in rebellion—India will be wrong if it does so. My own instinct is that they won't be able to keep me in jail."

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Viceroy-Gandhi Interview.—In accordance with his statement before the A.I.C.C. in Bombay, Mr. Gandhi sought an interview with the Viceroy which, however, proved fruitless. As the points discussed at this interview provide the background for the civil disobedience movement which was launched in October 1940, it may be useful to quote *in extenso* the letters exchanged between Mr. Gandhi and the Viceroy at the end of the interview. On September 30, 1940, the Viceroy wrote as follows:—

Dear Mr. Gandhi.—I think it will be convenient if I record very briefly in writing the origin of the talks we have had on the 27th and 30th September and their outcome.

"As you will remember, you wrote to me on the 18th September to ask that I should grant you an interview, and you explained in your letter that you were anxious to discuss the situation covered by the recent resolution of the All-India Congress Committee, not only in your capacity as guide of the Congress but as a personal friend. I was, I need not say, most ready to talk things over with you, and we have now had the advantage of two conversations.

"In the course of these conversations the situation has been exhaustively discussed, with particular reference to the question of free speech in time of war. On that matter, while professing yourself most anxious to avoid in any way embarrassing His Majesty's Government in the prosecution of the war, you made it clear to me that you regarded it as essential that the Indian National Congress and other members of the public should be in a position to give full expression to their views in relation to the war effort provided only that such expression was fully non-violent.

"I indicated to you the nature of the special treatment laid down by law in the United Kingdom for dealing with conscientious objectors —which I may broadly describe as an arrangement under which while the conscientious objector is absolved from the duty of fighting and is allowed even to profess his faith in public, he is not permitted to carry his opposition to the length of endeavouring to persuade others, whether soldiers or munition workers, to abandon their allegiance or to discontinue their effort.

"You made it clear to me that you would not regard treatment of that nature as adequate in the conditions of India, and that you regarded it as essential that in India, where in your judgment conditions were wholly different from those existing in Great Britain, the Indian objector, either to all war as such, or to the participation of India in the present war, should be untrammelled in the expression of his views. It emerged further from our conversation that while you would not yourself preach to workers engaged on war work at the actual works, in order to endeavour there to dissuade them from the working on war equipment you would regard it as essential that it should be open to Congressmen and non-Congressmen alike to deliver addresses and otherwise to call upon people throughout the country to refrain from assisting India's war effort in any way which would involve India's participation in bloodshed.

"I listened with the utmost care and attention to your argument, and our examination of the situation has been full and close. I felt bound, however, in the outcome to make it clear to you that action such as you suggest would certainly amount not only to the inhibition of India's war effort, but to that embarrassment of Great Britain in the prosecution of the war which the Congress state that they are anxious to avoid; and that it would clearly not be possible in the interests of India herself, more particularly at this most critical juncture in the war, to acquiesce in the interference with the war effort which would be involved in freedom of speech so wide as that for which you had asked."

Mr. Gandhi replied:—

"Dear Lord Linlithgow,—I have your letter of even date.

"It fairly sets forth the Congress position as I placed it before you. It is a matter of deep regret to me that Government have not been able to appreciate the Congress position, meant just to satisfy the bare requirements of the people, whether Congressmen or others, who felt a conscientious objection to helping a war to which they were never invited and which they regard, so far as they are concerned, as one for saving Imperialism, of which India is the greatest victim. Their objection is just as conscientious as mine as a war resister. I cannot claim greater freedom for my conscience than for that of those I have named. As I made it plain in the course of our talks, the Congress is as much opposed to victory for Nazism as any Britisher can be. But their objection cannot be carried to the extent of their participation in the war. And since you and the Secretary of State for India have declared that the whole of India is voluntarily helping the war effort, it becomes necessary to make clear that the vast majority of the people of India are not interested in it. They make no distinction between Nazism and the double autocracy that rules India. Had His Majesty's Government recognised the freedom required in the special condition of India, they would have justified the claim that they were receiving from India only such effort as they could voluntarily. The war party and the no-war party would have been placed on an equal footing so far as each worked fully non-violently.

"As to the last paragraph of your letter, I wish to remind you that it was never contemplated to carry non-embarrassment to the point of self-extinction or, in other words, stopping all national activities—which were designed to make India peace-minded and show that India's participation could not benefit anyone, not excluding Great Britain.

"Indeed, I hold that if India were left free to make her choice which freedom of speech implied, India would probably have turned the scales in favour of Britain and true liberty by the moral prestige which Britain would have then gained.

"I must, therefore, repeat that the Congress does still want to refrain from embarrassing British Government in their war effort.

"But it is impossible for the Congress to make of the policy a fetish by denying its creed at this critical period in the history of mankind. If the Congress had to die, it should do so in the act of proclaiming its faith.

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"It is unfortunate that we have not been able to arrive at an agreement on the single issue of freedom of speech. But I shall hug the hope that it will be possible for Government to work out their policy in the spirit of the Congress position.

"I should like to touch upon the other points I raised in our talks. But for fear of burdening this reply, I refrain. I shall hope to make a public statement on them as early as I can.

"In conclusion, let me thank you publicly for the great courtesy and patience with which you listened to my very long statement and argument.

"And though our ways seem to diverge for the moment, our personal friendship will, as you have kindly said at the time of saying farewell, bear the strain of divergence."

In further explanation of his stand, Mr. Gandhi wrote immediately after the Viceregal interview: "I want to enter upon the fight with the hope that its very fairness will compel the recognition that India deserves better treatment, not merely from the British but from all the nations of the earth. Lest it might be said that the Congress fights because it has failed to get power, I told His Excellency in the plainest words possible that the Congress had no desire to mount to power at the expense of a single national interest. It seeks no power save for the whole nation. Therefore he will have no opposition from the Congress if he forms a Cabinet composed of representatives of different parties. The Congress would be content to be in opposition so far as the war effort is concerned and so long as the Government machinery has to subserve Imperialist ends. The immediate issue is not independence. The immediate issue is the right to exist, *i.e.*, the right of self-expression which, broadly put, means free speech. This the Congress wants not merely for itself, but for all, the only restraint being complete observance of non-violence. I hold that that condition answers all the difficulties by whomsoever raised."

Civil Disobedience.—About a fortnight after this, Mr. Gandhi unfolded his plan of individual civil disobedience restricted to a limited number of satyagrahis, which was approved by the Congress Working Committee. "This will perhaps be the last civil disobedience which I will conduct," said Mr. Gandhi on October 15, 1940. "Naturally, I would want it to be as flawless as it can be. I have striven to produce the highest quality irrespective of quantity." Mr. Gandhi added that it was a peremptory obligation binding on every Congressman that there should be no civil disobedience but what was laid down by him. He repeated that, unlike previous occasions, he did not wish to offer civil resistance himself, for the very good reason that his imprisonment was likely to cause greater embarrassment to the authorities than anything else the Congress could do. He wanted to remain outside also in order to cope with any contingency that might arise.

Mr. Gandhi chose as his first satyagrahi Mr. Vinoba Bhave who had been doing village uplift work. The satyagraha for the time being was to be confined to Mr. Bhave. According to plan, Mr. Vinoba Bhave set out on a marching tour from village to village preaching non-participation in war on grounds of non-violence. He enjoyed freedom for a couple of days but was arrested on the third day and sentenced to a short period of imprisonment for doing an act prejudicial under the Defence of India Ordinance.

It soon became known that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was to be the second satyagrahi but before he could formally defy the law he was arrested in respect of certain speeches made by him weeks earlier, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Then followed a series of arrests of persons chosen by Mr. Gandhi. They included most of the members of the Congress Working Committee, most of the Premiers and Ministers of the former Congress Governments and a large number of members of the Central Legislature and other prominent Congressmen all over the country.

The procedure in the early stages was for the selected Congressmen to intimate to the authorities that they would break the law at a given place and time. This method led to a disturbance at Patna as the result of which Mr. Gandhi gave an injunction to the satyagrahis that they should not inform the public but privately tell the authorities of their intention to do satyagraha.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar improved upon this by breaking the law through the post. He wrote to Government officials and non-officials taking part in the war effort urging them to desist from helping in the war.

A further stage was reached when Mr. Gandhi's satyagrahis did not deliver speeches against the war but merely shouted anti-war slogans. All the persons who took part in this satyagraha campaign were arrested under the Defence of India Rules and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment or detained without trial on the ground that their freedom to speak and move about was prejudicial to the successful prosecution of the war.

In Bengal and more particularly in the Frontier Province, however, satyagrahis were not arrested.

The Congress organisations in most areas were converted into satyagraha committees. In provinces where the Congress was not in power the members of the Legislature returned on the Congress ticket were asked to withdraw, as in Assam and the Punjab.

The first batch of satyagrahis consisted of prominent all-India personalities. Then came persons who may be described as belonging to the second rank, such as provincial and district leaders. Later, Congress members of local bodies, such as municipalities and district boards, were asked to resign. It was announced that after this the turn of the vast masses of primary members would come.

At a certain stage the Government prohibited the publication of reports of the progress of the satyagraha movement and of speeches made in support of the campaign. The Indian press rose in arms against this order and after a series of negotiations Government agreed to set up advisory committees, consisting of journalists,

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to advise them on the suitability of publishing speeches and statements which were of a doubtful character. This was done on an assurance that the Indian press had no desire to impede India's war effort.

It may be mentioned that as the result of the original prohibitory order Mr. Gandhi suspended the *Harijan* and allied publications.

About this time there was talk of Mr. Gandhi going on a fast as a protest against the indirect restrictions placed on his right to propagate his doctrine of non-violence in relation to the war. It was later revealed that Mr. Gandhi did indeed think of a fast, and that some of his closest associates implored him not to endanger his life at an advanced age. Eventually Mr. Gandhi announced that the call from within had not come; and the fast did not come about.

During all this time Mr. Amery made a number of statements in Parliament and outside bearing not only on the wider aspects of the Indian problem but also on the element of advance contained in the Viceroy's August offer. Some of these utterances hinged on the communal aspect of the problem; the general impression created in India by these speeches was that the British Government were not prepared to ignore the claims and interests of the minorities, including of course the Muslims, or other important elements in the country's national life. (Extracts from Mr. Amery's speeches are given in the chapter on Muslim League).

An interesting diversion was provided by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who in the midst of the satyagraha campaign declared that, although the Delhi Offer of the Congress (which since its endorsement by the A.I.C.C. at Poona has also come to be called the Poona Offer) had lapsed, the Congress would be prepared to reconsider the position if the Government changed their attitude.

With the rejection of the Viceroy's August Offer by the Congress, the Muslim League and all other important sections of the country, there remained nothing for the authorities to do except, in the words of the Viceroy, to hope that as time passed there would be greater readiness on the past of the principal political parties in India to take advantage of that offer.

In his address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta in December 1940, the Viceroy reaffirmed that "our objective remains to lead India to the proclaimed goal of Dominion Status and that as early as may be; there is nothing more that we can do than what we have done."

On Christmas Eve spokesmen of different parties in the House of Commons sent an open letter to the people of India urging the removal of misunderstandings on superficial matters and appealing for agreement on fundamentals. They declared that the British people were irrevocably resolved to give India full political freedom and to allow India to decide her own constitution. Asking Indians to get together, they emphasised the need for a provisional Government for the duration of the war as "a half-way house" to the final constitution. The spirit of the Viceroy's offer of August 8 deserved confidence, they affirmed, as the idea of looking on India as anything less than an ally was foreign to the House of Commons to-day. Therefore they appealed to the Indian nation to "join with us in defeating Hitlerism and thereafter in framing the terms of peace and helping to shape the course of the world."

As if in reply to this, prominent Liberal and moderate politicians issued a lengthy statement which is discussed fully in the chapter on Indian Liberal Federation.

Early in 1941 Mr. Gandhi in a public statement said that as far as he was concerned the Poona Offer of the Congress would remain lapsed so long as the war lasted. "I believe there can be no settlement with the Congress short of complete independence during the pendency of the war for the simple reason that the Congress cannot commit itself to active help in the war with men and money," he said.

This statement, coupled with the prevalent state of affairs in Indian politics, stimulated an effort on the part of Liberals and other non-party leaders to replace the present bureaucratic control of the Indian administration by a popular Government both at the Centre and in the Provinces.

Accordingly, a conference was held in Bombay in March 1941 which demanded the complete Indianisation of the Government of India. (For details see chapter on Indian Liberal Federation.)

On the eve of this conference Mr. Gandhi issued a statement modifying his earlier statement about the Congress not at all being free to co-operate in the war effort. He said that his interpretation of the Congress attitude was that of an individual. "I have no authority from the Congress to interpret or vary the Congress resolutions. That is essentially the function of the President, the Working Committee and finally the A.I.C.C. The only authority I have is to conduct the campaign of civil disobedience; but when the time for a settlement comes, it will be for the working Committee to decide what the terms shall be. My contribution will be confined to advising the Committee. The latter may reject the interpretation I have given it; on the A.I.C.C. may even alter the resolutions it has passed."

This statement has been interpreted as a willingness on the part of Mr. Gandhi to let the Congress do what it liked, irrespective of his own personal convictions with regard to non-violence and India's attitude to the war.

Till the time of writing nothing has come of the Bombay Conference move. The Congress campaign continues: Indian politics are in a state of drift.

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The Hindu Mahasabha.

The Hindu Mahasabha, which in recent years has claimed a growing share of public attention in India, is an organisation of comparatively recent origin. Its beginnings can be traced to the first years of the current century, almost simultaneously with the awakening of Muslim consciousness in 1906.

During the first twenty-five years of its life, the Hindu organisation had to struggle for its existence, what with the proverbial indifference of the Hindu masses, the inherent inability of majorities the world over to organise, and the better response which the Congress with its wider nationalistic appeal evoked among the Hindus. All this time, however, the causes which hampered the growth of the Hindu organisation were gradually, if imperceptibly, neutralised.

For instance, the Hindu community's indifference began to give place to communal consciousness as a result of a number of Hindu-Muslim riots in which the majority community came out second best. The waves of conversion from the Hindu fold, partly due to the discontent of the outcastes and partly because of the proselytising nature of the Islamic and Christian religions, opened the eyes of Hindu leaders to the growing decrease in the number of people owing allegiance to the Hindu faith.

In addition to the reasons stated above, the political gains secured by the Muslim community under the Minto-Morley and Montague-Chelmsford Reforms Schemes taught the Hindu community to come together and set up an organisation which will voice its claims in future adjustments.

Even the wider platform of national emancipation and Hindu-Muslim unity from which the Congress appealed to the Hindu mind has latterly given signs of weakness, because Hindu-Muslim concord, far from coming within reach, threatens to go beyond grasp.

It is however, wrong to assume that the Hindu organisation is anywhere near as powerful as the Congress, or even the Muslim League of the past two or three years. The Hindu Mahasabha has undoubtedly consolidated its position in recent years; most Hindus, not excluding many Congressmen, professing nationalistic ideals, have a sneaking sympathy for the Mahasabha, but when it comes to a question of elections to representative institutions, the Mahasabha has failed to make an appeal to the Hindu electorate to the exclusion of the Congress.

Just as the Muslim League, in spite of its not very thumping success at the polls in 1937, has become a mighty organisation among the Muslims of India, similarly the Hindu Mahasabha has given proofs of considerable following among the Hindu and even of a certain amount of power—as evidenced by the importance bestowed on it by His Excellency the Viceroy. In 1940, for the first time in its history, the Mahasabha was recognised as an organisation influential enough in the country to be reckoned with for purposes of representation in the Central Government.

Speaking for the present, however, it difficult to say whether the status at pres enjoyed by the Mahasabha will continue in t event of the Congress coming to a settlement wi the British Government, because the Congress h been in the field for a much longer period and h perfected its organisation in the country to a extent which the Mahasabha has yet to achiev

Moreover, it was only recently that the Maha sabha struck out a path of its own, to the poli of hostility to the Congress, having in the firs twenty or twenty-five years of its existenc contented itself with occupying a status subordi nate to that of the Congress and seeking only t emphasise the communal claims of the Hindu as distinct from their national claims.

Those who first urged the community to organise were actuated by a fear lest the numerical strength of the community should be adversely affected by the proselytising activities of the champions of other faiths. A Hindu leader, for instance, remarked: "Political power in democracies hinges more and more on the population strength of a community which in the case of the Hindus must depend in the main on the proportion in which the Hindus succeed in stopping the dreadful conversion activities of alien faiths and in accelerating the reclamation of the alienated numbers back to the Hindu fold. In a country like India where a religious unit tends inevitably to grow into a cultural and national unit, the *Suddhi* (reconversion to Hinduism) movement ceases to be merely theological or dogmatic, but assumes the wider significance of a political and national movements. If the Muslims increase in population, the centre of political power is bound to be shifted in their favour."

Another Hindu leader said: "A community which does not know itself, does not feel its individual pulse, does not pride in its past and believe in its future, is, to all intents and purposes, a dead and self-effaced community. In order to exist at all and exist in the midst of a struggle where the universal law is encroachment and survival of the fittest, the very first and most preliminary need is to realise individual existence."

For these reasons, the early years of the Hindu Mahasabha were more or less associated with the activities of the Arya-samaj, an allied organisation which worked for the reclamation of Hindu converts to other faiths.

Apart from the denominational aspect of its activities, the Hindu Mahasabha has claimed that India belongs to the Hindus—the term 'Hindus' being interpreted as meaning people belonging to the Hindu race, irrespective of their denominational affiliations. It has been argued that "the minority problem of Europe is pre-eminently a racial one and not religious because there is only one religion, Christianity, which is common to all. The minority problem of India, on the other hand, is, if anything, pre-eminently religious and not racial at all."

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The first beginnings:—Following the partition of Bengal in 1905, the foundations of the Muslim League were laid in Dacca in the next year. The first activities of the infant Muslim League gave rise to a fear in the minds of the Hindus of Bengal who in the following year held a provincial conference of the community. The conference passed a resolution viewing with apprehension "the decrease in the normal growth of the Bengal Hindu population" and appointed a committee to inquire into its causes.

Almost simultaneously, there was founded in the Punjab a provincial Hindu Sabha with the object of "watching and safeguarding the interests of the entire Hindu community in all respects." Four years later, at the time of the introduction of the Minto-Morley Reforms, the Punjab Hindu Sabha sent a memorial drawing attention to the "differential treatment in the distribution of Government patronage" and "the disadvantageous position in which the Hindus would be placed in the matter of representation under the proposed Reforms scheme." The conference also contended that "the principle which had been accepted in providing for the separate and special representation of one particular community puts educational qualifications at a discount and introduces a new factor of political importance which, by giving rise to invidious and unjustifiable distinctions based purely on denominational considerations, will tend to accentuate social feelings and militate against the good results that the people of Hindustan expect from the schemes of Reforms.

"Nor has any case been made out for any special concession to the Mahomedan community on the score of their alleged historical or political importance. The Government of the country in almost every case was acquired by the British from the Hindus. The vast majority of the Mahomedans in the country are descendants of Hindu converts. Hindustani Mahomedans have never been rulers of the country. Even at the present moment a great majority of the Native States of Hindustan are ruled by Hindu Chiefs and Princes."

A number of meetings of the Punjab Provincial Sabha were held in Upper Indian towns in the succeeding years. The foundations of the All-India organisation were, however, laid at Allahabad in 1910 when it was decided to form an All-India Hindu Mahasabha. A few years later, an organisation came into being under the title of "Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha." The first few sessions of this body were held on the occasions of certain annual Hindu fairs but it did not take many years for the Hindu organisation to become a regular political institution.

It suffered an eclipse in 1919-20 as a result of the Congress ascendancy to power under Mr. Gandhi who conducted the non-co-operation and Khilafat movements. The first effects of the Khilafat movement on Hindu-Muslim relationship was the Moplah disturbances in which the fanatical Moplahs perpetrated numerous atrocities on the Hindu inhabitants of Malabar. This was followed in the next few months by riots in Multan, Saharanpur and Kohat in all of which the Hindus were the sufferers. These gave rise to a feeling among the Hindus that they should organise themselves for self-protection.

Dawn of Renaissance.—This period has been described by Hindu leaders as the dawn of Hindu renaissance. It was at this time that the twin movements of *Suddhi* (reconversion into Hinduism) and *Sangathan* (Hindu unity drive) were born. An outstanding event occurred in 1922-23 when 450,000 Mahomedan Rajputs were reconverted to Hinduism.

In 1923 was held the Benares session of the Hindu Mahasabha which was a pronounced success. The rules of the Mahasabha were amended at this session. After this date, provincial and branch Hindu Sabhas were organised and Hindu conferences took place in different parts of the country. Swami Shraddhanand, Lala Jajpatrai and Pandit Madan Mohan Malavaya took active interest in the work of the Mahasabha.

The Hindu reconversion movement gave rise to a counter-movement on the part of the Muslims, one of whose leaders published a book outlining the quickest and most comprehensive ways of converting *Kaffirs* to Islam.

The war of conversion went on for a few years. Much bad blood was generated which manifested itself in a number of Hindu-Muslim riots. Swami Shraddhanand was murdered about this time. The murder of one or two advocates of the Hindu cause also took place in 1926-27.

Meanwhile, the political aspect of the Mahasabha's work had also begun. At the session of the Mahasabha held at Delhi in 1925-26, it was resolved that at the forthcoming elections to the legislatures Congress candidates who might be considered harmful to the interests of the Hindus should be opposed and Hindu Mahasabha nominees set up against them—otherwise the Hindu Mahasabha should not oppose the Congress. The years that followed marked the termination of this friendly relationship between the Congress and the Mahasabha. With the advent of Bhai Parmanand and Dr. B. S. Moonje the Mahasabha acquired somewhat of an aggressive and militant character. Prior to this time, while the Hindu leaders were keen on defending the rights of the Hindu community, they still dreamed of a united nation. Socially, they wanted to make the Hindu community very strong and united; but, politically, they sought to keep the Hindu Mahasabha as an adjunct to the Congress.

Then followed the Simon Commission, the Round Table Conference and the Communal Award. The announcement of the Communal Award and the attitude adopted by the Congress towards it, namely, of neither accepting it nor rejecting it, drove a further wedge between the Congress and the Mahasabha. The latter's leaders conducted a strong campaign in the country against the Communal Award which they contended was strongly pro-Muslim and anti-Hindu.

Earlier Demands.—Before we come to this stage, we may briefly survey the demands of the Hindu Mahasabha in the preceding ten or fifteen years.

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The 1918 session at Delhi demanded responsible self-government for India as a unit in the Empire and expressed opposition to the introduction of creed and colour considerations in the matter of representation on legislative councils, etc. While deprecating the attempts to extend separation and excessive communal representation in local bodies, the session demanded that if any special consideration was shown to a non-Hindu community where it was in a minority, the same consideration should also be shown to the Hindus where the latter were in a minority.

In 1925 the Mahasabha, which met at Calcutta resolved: "As it is essential to have one nation for peace and happiness and for the establishment and maintenance of *Swaraj* in the country; and also as communal representation in regard to national institutions and the services has been harmful and detrimental to the creation of a united nation, the Hindu Mahasabha strongly protests against the introduction of such a system; the Mahasabha also appeals to its non-Hindu brethren to give up such anti-national demands and help the Hindus in establishing national solidarity and oneness."

In the next year the Mahasabha expressed the opinion that "as the principle of communal representation and separate electorates, far from bringing the different communities together, has proved a serious hindrance to the growth of national feeling and to the smooth working of municipal, district, provincial and national representative institutions it is the duty of Hindu politicians of all shades of opinion to make a determined stand against this vicious principle."

In 1928 the Mahasabha reaffirmed its conviction that communal representation was fundamentally opposed to nationalism and laid down the following "essential propositions" for incorporation in any future constitution of the country. "That there shall be uniformity of franchise for all communities in each province; that elections to all elective bodies shall be by mixed electorates; that there shall be no reservation of seats on communal considerations in any of the elective bodies and educational institutions; but, to start with, if a minority community in any province were to demand reservation of seats, such reservation may be granted only in the legislatures for a short and on the basis that the representation of different communities shall be uniform, such as adult population, voting strength or taxation; the re-distribution of provinces in India, if and when necessary, shall be made on their own merits in the light of principles capable of general application with due regard to administrative, financial and similar other considerations, but no new provinces shall be created with the object of giving a majority therein to any particular community. In the case of provinces like the N.-W. F. P. and Baluchistan and Scheduled Districts, steps should at once be taken to secure with as little delay as possible the benefits of a regular system of administration, both judicial and executive, so as to leave no ground for refusing them the full benefit of the future reformed constitution of the Government of India; there shall be no communal representation in the Public Services which must be open to all communities on the basis of merit and competency ascertained through open competitive tests."

Round Table Conference.—While the Round Table Conference was in session, the Mahasabha met at Akola in 1931 and resolved *inter alia*: "The Hindu Mahasabha warns the Government that the people of Hindustan are in no mood to be satisfied with anything less than immediate full Dominion Status and full responsible government; this conference, while being emphatically of the opinion that Hindustan is quite capable of taking over immediately full responsibility for its own Government, puts on record its desire that the Round Table Conference may prove a success and that peace and friendship may be established between England and Hindustan. In case a certain transitory period as regards the defence of the country and imperial foreign policy be still considered needed, such period should not exceed ten years when those special reservations should automatically cease to operate; that even during such a period of transition there should be a minister or ministers in charge of the reserved subjects and the ministers shall be appointed by the Viceroy from among the elected members of the Central Legislature; that recruitment of officers holding King's Commissions in the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force should be made in India from the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force, irrespective of considerations of caste or creed or of the so-called martial and non-martial classes, subject always to the requisite standard of efficiency; provided that, it shall be open to the Government of India to provide for recruitment in England to fill up such of the vacancies as may not be filled in India; that all arrangements should be made for the intensive military training of Indian boys by establishing military schools and rifle associations and organising gymnasia for the training of boys in the indigenous arts of self-defence such as 'lathi' play, sword-play, etc., and encouraging boys to join University Training Corps, and young men to join the Territorial Force."

Communal Award.—The session held in 1932 at Delhi was of particular importance to the Hindu community in that it condemned the Communal Award on the following grounds. "That it maintains and extends the scope of separate communal electorates against all canons of democratic, responsible and representative Government which the British Government are pledged to establish in Hindustan; that it belies the Prime Minister's own declaration in the House of Commons on January 19, 1931, emphatically condemning communal electorates and weightages in representation as they leave no room for national political organisations or parties; that it flouts the unanimous opinion of the vast Hindu community, of the Sikhs, of important sections of Muslims, Christians, and Depressed Classes and also of the women of India in favour of joint electorates; that it practically forces separate communal electorates on unwilling Hindu minorities in the Punjab and Bengal; that it even extends separate electorates to women against their agreed demands to the contrary; that in the name of protection of minorities it has only granted protection to Muslims whether they form majority or minority, while not only no protection has been granted to

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Hindu minorities but they have been even deprived of a part of their representation, which they are entitled to on the basis of their proportion in population; that it provides for differential treatment of minorities favouring Muslim and European minorities in that (*i*) it adds an artificial and arbitrary weightage to the representation of Muslim minorities; (*ii*) it reduces the representation of the Hindu minorities of Bengal and Punjab below what they are entitled to on the basis of their proportion to the population; (*iii*) it denies to the Sikhs the weightage in representation which it grants to Muslim minorities under similar conditions; (*iv*) it grants to European and Anglo-Indian minorities a weightage of representation which is grossly out of proportion to their strength in population; and (*v*) it reduces the representation of the Hindu minorities of Bengal and the Punjab to what is flagrantly out of proportion to their contributions to taxation and to the culture, charitable benefactions and general progress of their respective provinces". The resolution continued: "It destroys the communal equipoise of the Lucknow Pact which was an agreed solution of the Communal problem and which was endorsed even by the Simon Commission in the absence of any other agreed solution; that the communal decision is not an award of an arbitrator to which the parties concerned are committed but it is the decision of the British Government; that the contention that an agreed Indian solution of the communal problem is not forthcoming is unwarrantable inasmuch as the problem was, at its origin, the creation of the Government itself; its solution has been obstructed by conditions created by Government such as the publication of the Government of India's despatch on Simon Commission practically conceding in advance almost all the demands of the Muslims and by the exclusion of nationalist Muslims from the Round Table Conference. Therefore, as circumstances favourable to an agreed solution do not exist, the Hindu Mahasabha, in accordance with its previous resolutions, recommends that the communal problem of Hindustan be settled, on an all-India basis, on the lines of the International Communal Award as embodied in Minorities' Guarantee Treaties to which His Majesty's Government and the Government of India are already committed as parties and signatories, and which, now form part of the public law of Europe and of the world, guaranteeing to minorities full protection, linguistic, cultural, educational and religious, but not through separate communal electorates.

The Hindu Mahasabha invites all other communities to stand for this International Communal Award formulated by the highest Arbitral Body of the world as their agreed solution of the communal problem; that in case the Communal Award is not suitably modified within reasonable time the Hindu Mahasabha calls upon the Hindus to take all steps necessary both in legislatures and outside for frustrating the objects of the Anglo-Muslim alliance on which it is based, and directs the Working Committee to prepare a programme of work to give effect to it."

The next year's session discussed an appeal to the League of Nations in respect of the Indian minorities problem.

The sessions of 1935 and 1936 condemned the Reforms scheme, especially as "it sacrificed the interests of the Hindu community to those of the other communities", but decided to contest the elections to be held under the 1935 Constitution "with a view to protecting and upholding the Hindu interests".

In 1937 the Mahasabha resolved that, in spite of the defects of the constitution, "the Hindus should utilise whatever powers are provided for under the Act in the interest of the evolution of Hindustan as a united nation" and urged upon Government to expedite the introduction of Federation.

The Mahasabha took strong exception to the Congress attitude of neither-accept-nor-reject towards the Communal Award, and as a protest against it Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. M. S. Aney, who till then wielded considerable influence on Congress policies, started a new party called the "Congress Nationalist Party" within the Congress, determined to oppose the Congress attitude towards the Award.

During 1934-35 a number of conferences were held to oppose the Communal Award.

Congress-Mahasabha Cleavage.—Then occurred another change in the Hindu Mahasabha. Mr. V. D. Savarkar entered the lists with a virile programme for the regeneration of the Hindu community. The cleavage between the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha was further accentuated. Mr. Savarkar's attitude of hostility towards Congress may be illustrated by the following words: "The Hindu Sangatanists had to face the apathy on the part of crores of the unawakened masses of their co-religionists on the one hand and on the other the treacherous attitude of the pseudo-nationalist Hindus who are friends of every other community in the world but their own and who are ever ready to betray even the just interests of the Hindus and to placate the Muslims even in the most anti-national demands on their part—just to prove that the Indian patriotism of these pseudo-nationalists, like Ceazer's wife, was above suspicion. Thus, unaided and betrayed at home, the brave band of the Hindu Sangatanist leaders and missionaries had to face outside the organised opposition of the Christian missionaries on the one hand and the fanatical riots, hooliganism, assaults and assassinations by the Muslim fanatics on the other, while the British Government, out of its political hostility to the Hindus, was sworn never to take the side of the Hind s whenever Hindu interests clashed with the interests of the traditional 'favoured wife' of the British..."

Bhai Parmanand said: "the best way to bring about Hindu- Mahomedan unity is to strengthen the communities... Let the Hindus cease to be Hindus, but the Mahomedans shall be Mahomedans for all times to come. The negation of Hinduism on the part of the Hindus does not mean the negation of Islam on the part of the followers of the latter. The best security, for bringing about a desirable national evolution is to preserve the communal strength. It will then be to the interest of the Mahomedans to consent to the obliteration of all religious distinctions for political purposes... Sub-consciously, the

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Hindus have, perhaps, felt that the Congress, the bestower of the priceless gift of liberty, must have been right in pawning Hindu independence, culture and prosperity in exchange for an elusive Moslem support. In fact the emotion that has accompanied Congress activity in the last twenty years has destroyed in the Hindus the love of their heritage. They have been too willing to offer themselves as sacrifices at the altar of a Goddess which was surreptitiously given back Hindu offerings to Muslims. ....If the Congress had not engineered the theory that liberty can only follow Hindu-Muslim unity, liberty today would not be hampered and confined as it is."

Referring to the latest phase of the Hindu-Muslim relationship, Bhai Parmanand said, "The situation has got only two solutions. One is the partition of the country into two, and the other to allow a Muslim state to grow within the State. That is sure to take us to a period of trial of strength, and in that case the Hindu Mahasabha alone and not the Congress can offer the right solution. I am convinced that if the Congress had not thought of Hindu-Muslim unity, if Mr. Gandhi had not made his ill-fated pact with the Ali Brothers, it could have made a significant contribution to the achievement of freedom. It would then not have nurtured an enemy to its ideals within its own territories."

Dr. Moonje remarks that "during the last 18 years the Congress has developed a tendency that may aptly be called a pro-Muslim mentality at the cost of Hindu interests with the ultimate object of placating and winning them over to merge in the Congress.....The Muslim scheme of emancipation is essentially and fundamentally based on the essentially communal ambition of winning a domineering position for Islam in this hoary land of the Hindus.... The Muslims have no idea of patriotism, or nationalism, if shorn of Muslim communalism; nor do they care for *Swaraj* in India, if Swaraj does not offer to them a domineering status in the administration of the country. Their one point, on which they have concentrated, for the present, all their energy and intellect and staked everything that counts in life, is how to 'win' a position for Islam in India, even if it be at the cost of others. Does this, in any sense, mean the need for minority protection? What is the cure for such a mentality? It has now reached its culminating point; it is no mere bluff. It has now begun to demand division of India into Muslim India and Hindu India." Dr. Moonje claims that "in any country it is always the right of the majority community to establish Swaraj and to create its own nationalism, to maintain internal law and order and to diefend the *swaraj* from external aggression."

Since 1937, Mr. Savarkar has been Hindu-India's No. 1. In 1937 the Mahasabha declared as its goal the attainment of complete independence by all legitimate and peaceful means.

An example of the militant character of the Mahasabha in later years may be found in a resolution passed in 1938 at Nagpur which urged upon the provincial Hindu Sabhas the need of opening *akhadas* (gymnasia) for improving the physique of Hindus and of starting rifle clubs.

The 1939 session in Calcutta resolved to form volunteer corps, under the name of 'Hindu Militia'. It also expressed the view that "the Muslims have been made much of both by the Congress and the Government and have been given concessions at the expense of the Hindus, constitutional and administrative, much more than what are their due in their proportion to the population."

Attitude to War.—On the question of war it was resolved: "In view of the statement made by His Majesty's Government that it has declared the war with a desire to safeguard the vital principles of freedom and democracy as against the rule of force and in view of the fact that nowhere is there greater necessity for the application of these principles than in India, the All-India Hindu Mahasabha declares: As the task of defending India from any military attack is the common concern of England and India and as India is unfortunately not in a position today to carry out that responsibility unaided, there is ample room for whole-hearted co-operation between India and England and that, in order to make such co-operation effective, His Majesty's Government should immediately take steps: (1) to introduce responsible government at the centre; (2) to redress the grievous wrong done to the Hindus by the Communal Award both at the Centre and in the Provinces, particularly in Bengal and the Punjab where the Hindus have been reduced to the position of a fixed statutory minority contrary to all principles of democracy, with their representation in the legislatures reduced far below what they are entitled to even on the basis of their population strength; (3) in order to inspire the people of India to feel that the Indian Army is the national army of the people of India and not an army of occupation of the British, to remove all artificial distinctions between the so-called "listed" and "non-listed" classes or "martial" and "non-martial" races, and to accomplish the complete Indianisation of the Indian Army as early as possible; (4) to modify the Indian Arms Act, so as to bring it on a par with what prevails in England; (5) to expand on an extensive scale the Indian Territorial Force and the University Training Corps, to establish such military organisations in provinces where they are not in existence at present, and to increase substantially the admission of cadets at the Indian Military Academy; and (6) to make adequate arrangements for the training of the people in all branches of the defence forces so as to make it ready for all emergencies."

As far as the future constitution of India is concerned, the session resolved that "the All-India Hindu Mahasabha reaffirms complete independence as the goal of India's political aspirations and urges that a constitution based upon the Dominion Status as defined in the Statute of Westminster be immediately conferred on India" and that "the Mahasabha emphatically protests against the recent pronouncements of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to the effect that the further constitutional progress of India must depend upon a solution of its communal and minority problems, since they flagrantly violate the fundamental principles of a democratic constitution resting ultimately upon the vote of the political party commanding a majority and not subjected to the veto of the minorities."

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In the Limelight.—The declaration of war in September 1939, followed as it was by numerous efforts by His Excellency the Viceroy to get leaders of Indian opinion together to an understanding on the political and constitutional issues with a view to unifying and intensifying India's war effort, brought the Hindu Mahasabha very much into the limelight. It was in 1939-40 that the Mahasabha secured for the first time official recognition at the hands of the Government of India, a fact which was appreciated by the annual session of the Mahasabha in 1940. When His Excellency the Viceroy summoned leaders of different communities and interests for consultation on the political question, the Hindu Mahasabha insisted that it alone had the right to speak in the name of the Hindu community. The resolution passed by the Mahasabha welcomed "the recognition by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that the political situation in the country cannot be satisfactorily solved without the co-operation of the Hindu Mahasabha, which is the most outstanding body representing the Hindu community's interests."

In the middle of 1940 when the Viceroy was considering the best method of associating representative Indian opinion with the governance of India by means of an expanded Central Executive Council, the Hindu Mahasabha strongly advocated the claims of the Hindu community for adequate representation thereon, and stoutly resisted the claims of Mr. Jinnah that the Muslim League should have a majority in the Central Executive Council if the Congress abstained from participation.

The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha resolved in September 1940:—"In view of the opportunities that the present war offers for the general militarisation of the Hindus and for the organisation of the defence of India on sound up-to-date modern lines, so that India may be converted into a self-contained defence unit, the Hindu Mahasabha is prepared whole-heartedly to work out the schemes of the extension of the Viceroy's Executive Council and the War Advisory Council, but on honourable terms of equity and justice as stated below:—'In view of the declaration made by the Muslim League of its 'determination, firm resolve and faith' that the partition of India is the only solution of a future constitution for India, the Hindu Mahasabha urges upon the Viceroy to make a clear and definite declaration that Government have not approved or accepted any such proposal or scheme;

'That in view of the reported understanding between the Viceroy and the Muslim League that the League would be given two seats on the proposed extended Executive Council and five seats on the proposed War Advisory Council, the Mahasabha claims a representation of six seats in the extended Executive Council and 15 seats on the War Advisory Council on the population basis;

'That out of the six seats on the extended Executive Council, one be given to Sikhs and one to Scheduled Castes and the rest to be given to the nominees of the Mahasabha;

The Working Committee considers the demand of the Muslim League for 50 per cent. representation on the proposed Executive Council and elsewhere as undemocratic, unconstitutional unreasonable and preposterous, and urges upon the Viceroy to give an assurance to the Mahasabha that no such demand would be entertained;

'In view of the attitude taken up by the Muslim League and the altered political situation brought about thereby, the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha requests the President, without meaning any disagreement about the personnel of the panel, to withdraw the panel which was submitted by him to the Viceroy on behalf of the Mahasabha, in deference to the wishes of the Viceroy;

'The Working Committee also urges that a sub-committee of the extended Executive Council be formed, with the Viceroy as President, to be in charge of the defence portfolio and that Hindus should be given adequate representation on it;

'The meeting urges that the Viceroy should not commit himself to any distribution of portfolios before the extended Executive Council is constituted. The Committee further urges that the distribution of portfolios when made should be on an equitable basis with due regard to the importance and interests of the Hindus."

Opposition to Pakistan.—During 1939-40 the Hindu Mahasabha was considerably exercised over the demands of the Muslim League for the division of the country into Muslim and Hindu Indias. Anxiety was also expressed over the statements made by the Secretary of State for India on this subject, which were interpreted by the Mahasabha as conceding too much to the Muslims. (For details of these pronouncements by British spokesmen see the chapter on the Muslim League.) The Working Committee of the Mahasabha claimed that India should be granted Dominion Status within a definite time limit and expressed the opinion that the statements made by the Viceroy and Mr. L. S. Amery as highly "unsatisfactory and disappointing" in that they contained no reference to India's right to independence, which was the declared goal of the Mahasabha, and that the reference made to the grant of Dominion Status as an immediate step in constitutional advance was vague and uncertain. The Statement to the effect that the British Government would not agree to hand over the administration of the country to a system of Government which would not be acceptable to large and powerful elements of Indian life, the Committee thought, required clarification as it was capable of the interpretation that if the Muslim League, the Princes or other vested interests opposed the recognition of the legitimate rights of the majority in India the further constitutional advance would be held up, or the rights of the majority would be surrendered to them. This would mean negation of the principle of democracy and an incitement to the minorities to obstruct and revolt.

With regard to the Mahasabha attitude to the war and the offer of the Viceroy to expand the Central Executive Council, the Working Committee declared that the activities of the Mahasabha would be guided by a policy whereby the Hindu interests would be furthered, and that no

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elements would be permitted to dominate the public life of this country to the detriment of Hindus. The Mahasabha was determined to fight every inch of ground, both inside and outside Government, to achieve this object, and it would accept any reasonable and honourable offer made by Government only if such acceptance would stimulate and advance the Hindu cause and prevent any encroachment being made on the rights of Hindus. But this acceptance of the offer would not be considered as a bar to the Mahasabha carrying on agitation for the further advancement of the Hindu cause and interests.

While the Hindu Mahasabha kept on urging the Hindus to offer themselves for recruitment in the fighting services, with a view to the steady militarisation of the Hindu community, its leaders carried on a ceaseless agitation against the Muslim League's Pakistan demand and against what they termed as the persistent refusal of the authorities to repudiate it.

1940 Session.

It was in this atmosphere that the annual session of the Mahasabha met at Madura in South India in December, 1940. Mr. V. D. Savarkar, who presided, preached the ideal that the Hindus should get themselves "re-animated and re-born" into a martial race.

Advocating the doctrine of a "pan-Hindu" movement Mr. Savarkar declared that it was encouraging to note that Hindu Princes were evincing keen interest in it. "The farsighted amongst them have begun to realise that their present and future interests as well are in fact identified with the 'pan-Hindu' movement now growing stronger day by day.

He then went on to explain the position of the Hindu Mahasabha *vis a vis* the Congress, the Muslim League and Government.

"Although the Congress itself openly resented the charge that it represented the Hindus and proved its contention to the hilt by actually betraying Hindu interests a hundred times over, still Government persisted in believing that the Congress and the League were equivalent as a sum total of Hindu-Muslim representation. The Hindus, as Hindus, not only continued to be unrepresented, but were positively mis-represented in all Governmental constitutional deliberations. But the growing prestige, influence and effective activities of the Hindu Mahasabha did at least impress Government with the fact that it was no longer possible to look upon the Congress as a representative Hindu body or to refuse to recognise the representative character of the Hindu Mahasabha."

He thanked His Excellency the Viceroy for having decisively recognised the position of the Hindu Mahasabha.

"In framing our programme so far as it lies in our power, our only consideration should be how best we can take advantage of the war situation to promote our own interests, how best we can help ourselves in safeguarding and, if possible, even in promoting the Hindu cause."

He urged the Hindus to utilise the opportunities afforded by the war to the militarisation and industrialisation of the community.

"I feel no hesitation" he said "in proposing that the best way of utilising the opportunities which the war has afforded to us cannot be any other than to participate in all war efforts which the Government are compelled by circumstances to put forth, in so far as they help in bringing about the industrialisation and militarisation of our people.

"Fortunately for us facilities are thrown open to us in this direction within a single year in consequence of the war which we could not find during the last 50 years and could not have hoped to secure by empty protests and demands for the next 50 years to come.

After referring to the rapid industrialisation of the country Mr. Savarkar turned to the *satyagraha* campaign of the Congress. "What is the alternative programme to the one adopted by the Hindu Mahasabha? Shouting some slogans and going into the jails?

"I appreciate the motive of those patriotic men in the Congress; I sympathise with their sufferings. But I must plainly state that they have made a mess of all political movements and the "satyagraha" they have now launched can bring no substantial good to the country."

Concluding, Mr. Savarkar dwelt on the political demands of the Mahasabha. "I must make it clear" he said "that the demands forwarded by the Hindu Mahasabha were not slighted by Government. We ask them to make a declaration that within one year's time after the cessation of the war Dominion Status shall be granted. Now the Viceroy and the Secretary of State have both made it clear that India shall be raised to the position of a self-governing unit of the Commonwealth which they call British, but, I claim, must be called Indo-British, on an equal footing immediately after the war.

"We wanted a declaration from Government that they would not encourage the scheme of breaking up the integrity of India. Under pressure from the Hindu Mahasabha alone Mr. Amery has made a clear declaration to that effect in his speech on "India First."

The main resolution passed by the session *inter alia* stated that the Hindu Mahasabha appreciated the recognition by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State that the political situation in the country could not be satisfactorily solved without the co-operation of the Hindu Mahasabha.

The resolution added that while reiterating faith in the goal of complete independence, the Hindu Mahasabha is prepared to accept Dominion Status of the Westminster type as the immediate step.

The Mahasabha considered that the declarations made from time to time by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State on the constitutional question "are vague, inadequate and unsatisfactory" and therefore urged the Government to make an immediate and clear declaration that Dominion Status as contemplated in the Statute of Westminster should be conferred on India within one year of the termination of the war and the constitution should be so framed as to ensure the integrity and indivisibility of India as a state

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and a nation, and while providing ligitimate safeguards for the protection of the rights and interests of the minorities it should not in any manner adversely affect the rights and interests of the majority in the country."

The Mahasabha further "condemns the attitude of the British Government in not making a clear announcement of its opposition to the scheme of Pakistan" and therefore, urged the British Government immediately to declare that Pakistan would not be tolerated and entertained by Government.

The resolution also called upon the Government to recruit Hindus for the army and the navy, make military training compulsory for Indians, and to promote the establishment of war industries in India. The resolution concluded: "In case the Government fails to make a satisfactory response to the demands embodied herein before March 31, 1941, the Mahasabha will start a movement of direct action." A committee was appointed to devise ways and means for starting and conducting the campaign of direct action after the lapse of the period mentioned above.

Nothing happened, however, on the expiry of the ultimatum, because, it is gathered the Hindu Mahasabha President received from the Viceroy assurances which were conciliatory in nature. It was reported in April, 1941, that the Viceroy had told Mr. Savarkar that there was no formal Pakistan proposal before the Government and that none such was under consideration by the authorities.

At the end of the meeting of the Working Committee held in the middle of April, 1941, Mr. Savarkar announced that the Viceroy's reply to his questions was such that in some Hindu circles it evoked feelings of satisfaction, while in others it was felt that it did not come up to expectations.

For this reason the Working Committee decided that the correspondence between the Viceroy and Mr. Savarkar should be placed before a meeting of the All-India Committee of the Mahasabha for such action as it might like to take. Political circles believe that this means that there is no prospect of direct action by the Mahasabha, at any rate, in the near future.

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The National Liberal Federation.

The definite breach between the moderate and extremist elements in the Congress at its special session in Bombay in August 1918 (*vide* 1919 edition of this book) witnessed the birth of the National Liberal Federation which has, since then, been the platform of Indian moderate leaders. It held its first session in Bombay in 1918, Sir Surendranath Banerjee presiding. The Federation adopted for its creed the old Congress formula which was set aside by the Nagpur Congress. The Liberal Party in India has always been the rallying point of moderately progressive opinion. It has consistently stood for a pure type of nationalism and orderly progress through peaceful and constitutional means, as opposed to the revolutionary creed and policy of the Congress. During the first five or six years of its existence, the party played a useful and valuable part in politics and exerted a wholesome influence on public life. The death of the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu was a serious blow to the Indian Liberal Party whose influence on Indian affairs steadily waned since then. The Indian Round Table Conference brought it again to the forefront, but its influence again suffered partly as the result of the "reactionary provisions" of the Government of India Act of 1935 and partly as the result of the growing strength of the Congress organisation. The return of the Congress to the constitutional path ousted it from Indian politics. At the time of writing the Liberal Party exists only in name, there being no place for a middle group in Indian affairs of the present day. Indeed, it was felt necessary to enter at the last session of the Liberal Federation a special plea for the continuance of the Liberal Party in reply to suggestions that the party be wound up.

Shortly after the annual session of the Liberal Federation in 1935 there were rumours of an understanding with the Congress in order jointly to contest the elections, but these were soon proved to be unfounded. Efforts were doubtless made to bring about this consummation, but it was found there was very little chance of the Congress and Liberals agreeing on any joint programme of work—their outlook was so widely divergent.

The general elections for the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935 not only proved that the Congress had enormous influence over the electorate but also confirmed the exit of Liberals from active political life in India. Few Liberal candidates contested the elections, but hardly any was successful. During the past two or three years the Liberal Party existed only in name. Its leaders, however, made their existence felt by occasional contributions to the discussion of public questions. They also played a valuable part in offering sober and constructive criticism of the policies and actions of the majority party, the Congress. Such criticism was all the more useful owing to the absence of an opposition in most of the provincial legislatures in which the Congress is now in power.

Although the Liberals hold no less progressive views than Congressmen, there is a fundamental difference between the two: the former have fixed Dominion Status within the Empire as their ambition, while the latter have set "complete independence" as their goal; similarly in the matter of method, the Liberals are opposed to direct action and are wedded to constitutional forms of agitation to accelerate the pace of the country's political advance.

There is another direction in which the Liberal Party's sentiments may be said to be different from that of the Congress. Having an abiding faith in the British connection and being convinced of the potentialities for good of the British Empire, the Liberal Party constantly wishes well by the Empire and what it stands for. For this reason no member of the Party wishes anything but success for the Empire in the struggle which it is waging against Nazism. Many of them have given public expression to their convictions in this behalf and to their undoubted desire that India should render full support to Britain in her war.

Latterly, however, the bulk of the Liberals have shown signs of impatience over the deadlock in the country. While they were ready to realise that the intransigence of the Congress was not a little responsible for the political *impasse*, they were by no means happy over the bureaucratic form of administration both at the centre and in the majority of the provinces. They wished that the authorities should make an effort to end the political inactivity, primarily with a view to investing the country's war effort with popular sanction through non-official representatives of Indians. Towards this end they made an appeal to Government in March 1941, whose outcome is not known at the time these lines are being written.

A Middle Course.—The activities of the Liberals and other moderate leaders during the past twelve months have thus followed a middle course. On the one hand, they were never slow to denounce any attempt to hamper the country's war effort, and, on the other, their demands were little different from those of the Congress. What may thus be described as the dual policy of the Liberals found ample expression in the past few months. Shortly after the publication of the Viceroy's August offer (see chapter on Indian National Congress) the Council of the National Liberal Federation passed a resolution voicing the fear lest the British obligations in India should permanently stand in the way of this country achieving the same freedom as the other Dominions and demanding an assurance that the contemplated free and equal partnership of India was not subject to a distinction between the functions and the status of a Dominion.

Proceeding, the resolution said:—"The Council considers that a definite time limit should be laid down within which India will attain Dominion Status, as it feels that after the war danger is over the various conditions in the declaration are capable of being put forward as excuses for delaying such attainment indefinitely.

"While the Council is anxious to satisfy all reasonable claims and aspirations and remedy all the genuine grievances of the various minori-

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ties and interests in the country, it cannot help feeling that the guarantees given in the declaration to the minorities are worded in such wide terms that they can be used to stop all political progress if their demands, even the most unreasonable, are not fully conceded. The Council, therefore, desires that it should be clearly stated that in the event of such a 'non-possumus' attitude on the part of any minority or interest, Government will carry out their promise to grant Dominion Status consistently with the principle of nationalism and democracy and the integrity of the country."

At the same time the resolution observed :— "To enable India to put forth her best effort for the prosecution of the war and to reconcile the country to any sacrifices that may be necessary, the Council considers it essential that the Defence portfolio should be entrusted to an Indian who commands the confidence of the people, and that the defence forces of India should be organised on a fully national basis, in particular that the recruitment of non-Indian officers should henceforward be discontinued. The new members of the Viceroy's Executive Council should be selected from the representatives of the various political parties in the country, and such new members should be in a majority on that council. As a matter of convention such an enlarged Executive Council should work as a Cabinet. The Viceroy should be its constitutional head, and the British Government should not ordinarily interfere with any policy that has the support of such an Executive Council and the Central Legislature. The acceptance of the principle of self-determination in the declaration is so hemmed in by regard for British obligations and guarantees to minorities and interests as to render it nugatory, and the Council considers that if it is really intended to grant self-determination, it should be done in a manner which will make it practically effective."

Criticism of Congress and League.—Some time after the launching of the civil disobedience movement by Mr. Gandhi, the Council of the Liberal Federation expressed the opinion that the liberty of speech demanded by the Congress was a "licence to hamper all war effort which in reality is an abuse of the liberty of free speech." It declared that the Congress claim to carry on unfettered propaganda against the war was not only impracticable but opposed to the best interests of India herself and would undoubtedly have serious repercussions. It was obvious to the Council that in spite of its loud protestations not to embarrass the British Government the Congress was merely trying to create a political crisis with a view to bolstering up its own prestige and covering up a series of capital political mistakes which it committed when it had the reins of government in seven provinces.

The Council also disapproved of "the anti-national policy" adopted by the All India Muslim League in putting forward the Pakistan scheme "designed to partition the country on communal lines." A statement issued by the Council said :—"The Liberals have always stood for effective safeguards for the protection of Muslims and other important minorities and for securing to them real part in the governance of the country but they can never countenance a scheme which strikes at the root of all true nationalism and unity thus inviting fresh dangers of which the consequences cannot be foreseen. At this juncture, it is the duty of all well-wishers of India, to whatever political party they might owe allegiance and to whatever community they might belong to, unite in a common front to oppose the suicidal policies both of the Congress and the Muslim League which undoubtedly hamper all political progress on democratic lines.

"The Council are surprised at the attitude of the Government who, by carrying on ceaseless negotiations with representatives of only certain political and communal organisations, make it appear that the only method of agitation of which they can take notice is that of threats, bluff and bulleying.

There is a widespread feeling all over the country even amongst those who do not approve of the Congress and the League attitude, that the Government have really no intention to part with power. In the interests of democracy itself and greater effort in the prosecution of the war, it is essential to remove this impression."

Annual Session.—The annual session of the Liberal Federation met at Calcutta in Christmas week under the presidency of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar. Both the presidential address and the resolutions passed by this session reflected the dual policy referred to earlier in this chapter, namely, urging, on the one hand, wholehearted war effort and deploring the Congress attitude and, on the other, demanding political changes which might well have proved acceptable at least to the right wing of the Congress.

Mr. Chandavarkar delivered an outspoken address suggesting that those in power ought to do at the present moment to win the complete confidence of the Indian people that they may go ahead with the war which, I must frankly say, is as much our war as it is theirs, so that lasting victory shall, in the end, crown the British arms,—a victory that will preserve our liberties for us in India as they will be preserved for those in Great Britain as well. We must not let ourselves forget in this connection that the political quarrel between Britain and India is a domestic quarrel, which should not be allowed to interfere with and queer the pitch for action against the common enemy of mankind."

Referring to Indian unity and Indian nationalism, he said, "whatever mars that unity has, therefore, to be regarded as a step not only retrograde but definitely meant to divide us in order to keep us in permanent bondage. Hindus and Mahomedans have lived long enough—for centuries by now—in this country, not to regard themselves as separate political entities. Nationality and Nationalism are terms that can never mean either Hindu Nationality and Nationalism or Mahomedan Nationality and Nationalism. They can only mean, rightly understood, Indian Nationality and Indian Nationalism. In public life, there can be only Indian Nationality based on Indian unity. If this has not been so in India even today, the reason is not far to seek. It is to be found in the introduction of communal electorates in Indian body-politic."

Proceeding, he said :—"What characterises the present political situation in India may be

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aptly described as the negation of Liberalism. For another vital characteristic of that faith is compromise which is, today, conspicuous by its absence between the Government and the parties themselves that should work together for common good. "I am the State" says the Government, "I am the State to be and the people combined," says the Congress. "I am going to be the State—not even within the larger State—but separate and distinct from the whole,—and yet I demand that the greater will move as I direct or shall not move at all," says the rival, threatening war if it is not heard. All this has come about because there is the absence of larger vision and the denial of rational compromise as the only key to the solution of any political problem. The Government will not compromise, the Congress will not compromise and the Muslim League will not compromise. The Government will do nothing without the Congress and the Muslim League, It will listen to none else for, as the slogan goes, none else can deliver the goods. They seem to have forgotten, all of them, that this has never been and can never be the successful method of political reform and advancement."

After demanding that a definite time limit should be announced forthwith for the grant of full Dominion Status to India, the President said:—"The least that we expect from the Government of the day is, that they will go ahead with their scheme of the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council and of adding on to it a War Council, also composed of non-officilas drawn from all parties in the country. But it has to be emphatically said in this connection that the two Councils so formed should not be in the nature of an eye-wash. The members chosen or nominated to work upon them should be of the wisest and the best, and though technically responsible to the Viceroy alone, the convention should be established that their advice shall normally operate without let or hindrance from any quarter. Above all things the portfolios of Defence and Finance must be in charge of non-officials who are not drawn from permanent services. The polices shall be framed by the non-official members concerned, who will be allowed to see to it that they are carried out in letter and spirit by the administration under them. And the responsibility o these members shall be a joint-responsibility, and not only for the particular department which may be put in their charge.

I need not go here into the details of Defence and Finance. But I shall permit myself to say something by way of general observations on Defence. We are here on stronger ground than any other political party in India. Finance and Defence have been subjects studied in detail and spoken on with authority by some prominent members of our Party. Not to refer to venerable names like those of Sir Dinsha Wacha and Mr. G. K. Gokhale in the past, we have in our midst today persons of the eminence of Sir Sivaswami Aiyer and Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru who have made the subject of Indian Defence all their own."

Concluding, Mr. Chandavarkar said:—"We want Indian unity, and no party domination. We want India to be one nation and not cut as under into Hindu India and Muslim India. We honestly think and firmly believe that Dominion Status of the Westminister Statute variety will give us the *kind*.. of independence we need in India today and tomorrow, to weld her into a self-determining and self-sufficing nation. I do not look far into the future. One step is enough for me.

My submission to the British Government, in their own interest as well as in the interest of India is this:—It should make a clear declaration to the Indian people that, say within two years after the war, they will definitely establish Dominion Status in India, and then the people of India shall have to work out their own salvation in their own way, without either interference of domination from Great Britain, or by any party that may be in power in Great Britain thereafter. In the meanwhile they are sending a Good-Will Mission to India, fair, impartially minded, of undoubted integrity and honour, whose sole aim in going to India and seeing things for themselves, shall be to clear up misunderstanding, restore friendship, and do all in their power to smoothen the path of progress all round. It is my firm, considered and emphatic opinion that until the Indo-British problem is solved first all other differences in India will not end."

The Resolutions.—Among the resolutions passed by the session were three which, between them, give expression to the dual policy. Two of these, dealing with the political aspect ran:—

"The National Liberal Federation of India, while desirous to satisfy the reasonable claims of minorities, is of opinion that the Viceroy's declaration of August last virtually gives them a veto on constitutional progress, and protests strongly against the distinction drawn by Mr. Amery between the status and functions of a Dominion, which has created a grave apprehension in the minds of the people that what he called British obligations in India may permanently stand in the way of India achieving the same freedom as the other Dominions enjoy.

"The National Liberal Federation of India strongly dissents from the recent statement of H. E. the Viceroy that the British Government can do nothing more than they have already done to enable India to enjoy Dominion Status, and urges that it should be immediately announced that India will be accorded the status and functions of a Dominion within the meaning of the Statute of Westminister within a period not exceeding two years after the conclusion of the war. The National Liberal Federation of India is further of the view that, in the meanwhile, the Central Government should be so reconstructed, as to have by convention a fully national character. The Viceroy should be its constitutional head and the British Government should not ordinarily interfere with any policy that has the support of such an executive and the Central Legislature. The portfollos of Defence and Finance should be entrusted to non-official Indians enjoying the confidence of the country."

"The Federation, while fully ready to safeguard the interests of all sections of the people, considers that the aim of India's political evolution should be a democracy, not qualified by considerations of race or creed, and therefore the Federation is definitely opposed to the permanent existence of communal electorate

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and the present Communal Award; at the same time, as it would not be practicable to effect this reform immediately owing to existing conditions, it considers that gradual steps should be taken to eliminate separate communal electorates by having joint electorates with reserved seats for a definite period. "The Federation is emphatically opposed to the suggested division of India into Pakistan and Hindustan as being against the best interests of the country which in its opinion, should be one single unit of Government for purposes of administration and defence, though it will have necessarily to be of a federal character."

The war resolution read :—"The Federation reaffirms its deep sympathy with the victims of totalitarian aggression and is fully confident that they will soon be able to regain their lost independence.

"It deeply appreciates the heroic efforts made by Britain and the countries associated with her and by Greece and China in resisting aggression and trusts that their enormous sacrifices will be crowned with success. "The Federation feels that India should offer its whole-hearted support in the prosecution of the war as it is convinced that the future of democracy and the cause of India's freedom are bound up with the defeat of totalitarianism. At the same time it feels that the requisite effort will not be forthcoming from the people of India unless sufficient enthusiasm is created among the people by a change in the policy of Government towards India."

Another resolution which dealt with the Congress campaign of civil disobedience stated :—"The Federation deplores the resort to civil disobedience by the Congress as it will still further complicate the difficult situation in the country. "The Federation also deplores the severity of sentences passed in certain cases and advocates enlightened treatment of political prisoners throughout the country."

A resolution on defence policy was also passed in the following terms :—"The National Liberal Federation, while always demanding a radical change in the defence policy of the Government is strongly of opinion that the war has shown that, for making adequate preparations for the security of India, it is essential that (1) the Defence Portfolio should be entrusted to an Indian member who commands the confidence of the people and that (2) the defence forces of India should be organised on a fully national basis. It recognises the progress that has been made with regard to the manufacture of war materials but is thoroughly dissatisfied with the policy in other respects. It urges in particular (a) that the policy of Indianisation of the Army, Navy and Air Force should be immediately adopted and (b) that the distinction between martial and non-martial races should be done away with and the Army recruited from all provinces and classes."

Appeal to Britain.—A few days later, many prominent Liberal leaders issued a public statement in which they declared that the British Government had so far failed to unify British and Indian interests and to inspire zeal for the British cause among the people of India, and that the situation in the country, though serious, could be improved beyond recognition if Britain acted with vision and courage. This was in reply to a goodwill appeal made by representative members of the Parliament to the Indian people in the preceding Christmas week in which the British spokesmen had affirmed that the idea of looking on India as less than an equal was foreign to the House of Commons today.

Reciprocating these sentiments, the Indian Liberals' statement said :—"As Indian and British political ideals are the same and the moral sympathy of India is with the forces of democracy at this juncture, we agree that it is a tragedy that India and England are drifting apart. It will be a greater tragedy if immediate efforts are not made to reconcile the two. "We must point out, however, that it is a mistake to think that the misunderstandings relate to superficial matters. Deeper causes are responsible for the present situation. At the outbreak of the war India was more warmly sympathetic to England than even during the last Great War owing to community of political ideas. But the British Government unfortunately failed, to mobilise Indian goodwill owing to their unimaginative and still distrusting attitude. In the political domain they have moved very reluctantly and always too late.

"The declaration made by the Viceroy after the outbreak of the war merely re-affirmed that Dominion Status was the ultimate issue of India's political evolution, and there was no offer at that stage of associating Indians with the formulation and execution of war politics. Further the measures taken in respect of the vital questions of defence and industrialisation have caused intense dissatisfaction and deepened distrust of British policy which seemed to be based on racial considerations. We agree that the controversy with regard to Dominion Status and Independence has no practical importance at the present time. But we must emphasise that this controversy can be put an end to only by granting Dominion Status to India and thus securing to her the reality of national freedom.

"We can sincerely say that we have never approached any public question with the slightest communal bias. We have always honestly tried to understand and remove the legitimate apprehensions of minorities. It has always been our aim that the constitution shall fully protect the minority interests and enable the minorities to make their contribution to the solution of national problems. But we must say that although it is apparently conceded that India must be allowed to have a substantial share in the framing of her constitution, yet the task has been made virtually impossible for her by declaration on the part of Government which encourage communal intransigence and thus practically give the minorities and other interests a veto on constitutional advance.

Insistence on every official pronouncement on the rights of minorities without a clear statement that the minorities would not be allowed to block constitutional advance by unreasonable demands have, we are afraid, created the impression that Britain is taking advantage of the communal difficulties in order to maintain her power.

We believe in co-operation between Britain and India if it could be achieved on honourable terms. Notwithstanding the differences that have arisen, the magnitude of which cannot be minimised, there is every desire on our part to offer our full co-operation, but it is in our

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view incumbent on Government to make our task easy by creating the right psychological atmosphere.

How can India which is not assured of her future freedom, forget its humiliating position and work enthusiastically for the freedom of England and other nations? We are unreservedly opposed to the totalitarian systems and would genuinely wish that India was in a position to put forth her maximum effort for the cause of freedom and democracy.

"But we deeply regret that the British Government have so far failed to unify British and Indian interests and to inspire zeal for the British cause among the people of India. The situation in the country, though serious can be improved beyond recognition if Britain acts with vision and courage. We have here expressed our own views but we believe that they are shared by a considerable section of our countrymen."

Bombay Conference:—As the foregoing demands and appeals appeared to find little response from any quarter—Government, the Congress or the Muslim League—a few prominent leaders, mostly belonging to the Liberal party but some drawn from Independents and Hindu Mahasabhaites, met in Bombay in the middle of March 1941 and passed the following resolution:—While India should not take advantage of Britain's difficulties in her heroic struggle, the conference is equally desirous that India's domestic problems should not be pressed to her disadvantage. As a first step towards the removal of the present deadlock and until a permanent constitution is brought into force, the conference desires to emphasise the immediate need for the reconstruction of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

The conference considers that the present Council, which consists of three European members from the Indian Civil Service, and three Indians, of whom two are non-officials and one is a member of the Indian Civil Service, in addition to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, is neither adequate nor sufficiently representative to organise and direct India's war efforts at this moment of grave peril. This conference is anxious that India's defences should be put on a firm basis and that the resources of this great country in men and material should be used to the fullest advantage not only for defending her own frontiers, but for helping the British people to the fullest extent possible consistently with the best interest of India.

For the reasons mentioned above, this conference is of the opinion that the whole Executive Council should consist of non-official Indians drawn from important elements in the public life of the country. This would naturally involve the transfer of all portfolios, including the vital ones of Finance and Defence, to Indians.

The conference would be content during the period of the war that the reconstructed Centre remains responsible to the Crown; and so far as Defence is concerned, the position of the Commander-in-Chief as the executive head of the defence forces of the country should not be in any way prejudiced. At the same time, the conference is strongly of the view that the reconstructed Government should not merely be a collection of departmental heads, but should deal with all important matters of policy on a basis of joint and collective responsibility. In regard to all inter-imperial and international matters, the reconstructed Government should be treated on the same footing as the Dominion Governments.

The conference is further of the opinion that with a view to creating a favourable atmosphere for the working of the reconstructed Central Government, it is necessary to remove the doubts and misgivings of the people of this country as regards the genuineness of the intentions of His Majesty's Government by making a declaration, simultaneously with the reconstruction of the Government, that within a specified time limit after the conclusion of the war, India will enjoy the same measure of freedom as will be enjoyed by Britain and the Dominions.

The conference authorises its President, the Right Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, to communicate the terms of the resolution to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India, and to take such other steps as may be necessary to achieve its objects."

This resolution received widespread publicity in the country, especially as it purported to come from leaders without any affiliation with the major parties to the Indian deadlock and in view of Mr. Gandhi's explanation that, in spite of his personal Convictions about the war and India's participation therein the Congress organisation was free, if it chose, to consider any compromise or settlement of the political question.

Some very strong speeches were made in support of the resolution passed in Bombay and several moderate leaders who did not attend the conference, including the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, urged Government to adopt the Bombay suggestion without any delay. Mr. Sastri described the Bombay proposal as not only feasible but the necessary minimum of constructive conciliation and, warning Britain that "delay will only aggravate present difficulties and create new ones", said: "To listen while there is time to the clear call sounded in Bombay is the wisest course for Great Britain at the moment."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who presided over the Bombay conference, explained that the Central Government contemplated in the resolution should be national in spirit and practice and hoped that, though the Indians to be appointed to the Central Executive would be responsible only to the Crown, they would reflect public opinion and would be in constant touch with it.

It may be noted that at least in one respect the Bombay conference resolution went farther than the Congress demand in that it asked for the complete Indianisation of the Central Government and a declaration that the Dominion Status to be conferred on India after the war would correspond to that which might eventually be enjoyed by the other Dominions and Great Britain herself in the Commonwealth.

In spite of the opinion expressed by a couple of Liberal leaders that the scheme proposed in the resolution would not work without the Congress and the League co-operation, reactions in the country were very favourable and at the time of writing the result of the conference is being eagerly awaited.

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MUSLIM LEAGUE.

The awakening of political consciousness among Muslims in India as a separate entity dates back to 1906 when the All-India Muslim League was formed. It worked up its influence steadily, so that when it was hardly ten years old it became sufficiently important to enter into an agreement—known since as the Lucknow Pact—with the powerful Indian National Congress. The League fell on evil days in the 'twenties, and differences set in among its members. When enhanced powers were conferred on India by the Montford Reforms, Muslims became more and more politically minded and began to aspire for a greater share in the control of the administration of the country and in Government posts. This feeling gave rise to the formation of a new body whose promoters concentrated on aggressive presentation of Muslim demands. With the prospect of still further constitutional reforms at the end of the first ten years of the working of the Montford Scheme, these leaders strove to organise Muslims into an influential body which would safeguard their interests more effectively than the League. The result was the All-Parties Muslim Conference in 1928. The publication of the Communal Award and its inclusion in the White Paper Scheme of Reforms in 1933 helped this process of consolidation. An attempt was made early in 1934 to consolidate the community by healing the split within the Muslim League and, if possible, bringing the League and the Conference together to work as a united body. The latter failed, but the former object was largely successful and the League marched from strength to strength until it emerged as a powerful organisation of the Muslim community on the eve of the first elections to the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935. For the first time in the political history of Muslims their representative institution functioned as a vigorous and active all-India organisation with results which flattered Mr. Jinnah, and his co-workers, although the success of League nominees was not very striking. Doubtless Mr. Jinnah, who was the guiding spirit behind this new activity, was handicapped by fissiparous tendencies and reactionary forces in distant provinces beyond the sphere of his direct influence. This was soon rectified by the growing influence of Mr. Jinnah and the League among the Muslims.

Mr. Jinnah's influence among the Muslims increased rapidly in the years following the advent of the 1935 constitution. The Muslim League grew into a powerful organisation with branches all over the country. At Lucknow in 1937 its creed was lightened up; at Lahore three years later it adopted a resolution demanding the partition of the country into Hindu and Muslim India; and in 1941, the creed was again changed into what amounts to a demand for secession.

Shortly after the 1936 elections, Mr. Jinnah explained the position of the League members of provincial legislatures *vis-a-vis* other groups and said: "The constitution and policy of the League do not prevent us from co-operation with others. On the contrary, it is part and parcel of our basic principle that we are free and ready to co-operate with any group or party from the very inception, or inside the legislature, if the basic principles are determined by common consent."

These words engendered a hope that the League might be induced to co-operate with the Congress in its extremist programme and negotiations were started, but it soon became apparent that the two could not come together. The situation was rendered more difficult by the attitude of stiffness adopted by the Congress and its President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr. Jinnah refused to convert the League into an understudy of the Congress and firmly upheld the position of the Muslim community. The Congress, for its part, found as the result of the elections that it did not have the support of the Muslim community. Very few Congress Muslims were put up as candidates for the elections, and even they failed. The Congress therefore set about roping in the Muslims by an appeal to their economic conscience, explaining that the Congress was out to alleviate the sufferings of the masses, Muslims as well as Hindus, and to uplift the nation as a whole. In this process the League and its leaders came in for a great deal of violent criticism at the hands of the Congress managers. On behalf of the League Mr. Jinnah retorted: "The Congress have not the monopoly, nor are they the sole custodians of Indian nationalism. As I have always maintained, the Muslim League is prepared to join hands with any progressive party in the fight for the country's freedom, but to achieve this the question of minorities must be settled satisfactorily. Here I am not talking of only Muslims but all minorities. Further, we are not prepared to merge ourselves into any organisation, however great it may be, and however advanced its programme and policy may be unless it is determined by common consent."

Paying little heed to these words of warning, the Congress leaders went their own way. Puffed with the success at the polls, they affected to ignore the claims of League leaders. In what may be described as non-Muslim provinces—that is, those in which the Muslims are in a minority—the Congress formed Ministries without consulting and securing the co-operation of the Muslim League. No doubt attempts were made to arrive at an understanding with the Muslim League, but they failed mainly on account of the Congress demand that wherever such an understanding was reached the Muslim League should cease to be a separate parliamentary body and merge itself into the resultant Congress-League Party. The League, for its part, was willing to co-operate but not on the terms imposed by the Congress. In the result the negotiations failed, and the League remained in the Opposition. Although the bulk of the Muslim representatives returned to the provincial legislatures by the electorate were in opposition to the Congress the latter proceeded to constitute Governments with Muslim Ministers who did not represent Muslim opinion in the

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legislature. Nowhere in any of the so-called Congress provinces did the Muslim Ministers have the support of the majority or even a decent number of Muslim legislators. Thus these Muslim Ministers in the Congress provinces were the objects of repeated displays of Muslim hostility.

Having failed to reach an agreement with the League and its leaders, the Congress tried to crush the League and its leaders by making a direct approach to the Muslim masses through an economic and national programme. For a time this appeared to succeed, but eventually failed to achieve its object. The League leaders counteracted the Congress propaganda by pointing out to the Muslim masses that their true interests lay in their organisation under the banner of the League which alone could serve them truly. The League's counter-drive succeeded in a large measure aided by allegations that in provinces where the Congress was running the Government the Muslim minorities were not treated well. The widening gulf between the Congress and the League gave an additional stimulus to the consolidation of the Muslim forces under the League which found fruition at the Lucknow session of the League in the autumn of 1937.

The Lucknow Session.—The session was unique in several respects. For the first time in the history of the Muslim organisational movement, complete unity was achieved, and every section of Muslim opinion, including those which till then had been opposed to the League or outside it, rallied round the League. There was no discordant note and Muslim political unity was complete. The Muslim League emerged the only strong and influential political organisation of the Muslim community.

The session changed the creed of the League to "the establishment in India of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic states in which the rights and interests of the Muslims and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution." (For details of the proceedings of this session, see *Indian Year Book* 1938-39.)

The enthusiasm engendered by the success of the Lucknow session was kept up in succeeding months by an intensive organisation of branch Leagues in every province and district.

The foundations of Muslim solidarity laid at the Lucknow session of the League in the autumn of 1937 proved very strong indeed. The League grew from strength to strength in the two succeeding years and today it is admittedly the most powerful organisation of the community. The League's spokesmen claim that it is the only mouthpiece of the Muslims, and one may be inclined to recognise that claim but for the existence of other organisations in the community with more or less following and influence, not excluding a large number of Muslims who are members of the Congress. There may be two opinions about the claim that the League is the only organisation of the community, but no one can question that it is the most powerful and the most influential.

With the outbreak of the war and the changes it wrought in Indian politics, the League found itself in an extremely advantageous position. A perusal of the chapter on the Indian National Congress will show how the Congress withdrew its ministries from the provinces where it had held sway for nearly two and a half years. As a result of this the League came to be on a par with the Congress in that both were now out of office and without the power and influence which went with it. Whereas the Congress lost through the resignation of its ministries such bargaining power as it had while in office, the League acquired some indirect power through the international complications that resulted from the war. Again, whereas the Congress had alienated the sympathies of the Indian Princes by sponsoring and encouraging agitation for responsible government for the States people, the League earned the friendship of the Princely order by condemning such activities and upholding the rights and privileges of the Indian Princes in any revision of the Indian Constitution. In yet another direction the League manœuvred itself into a comfortable position; whereas, the Congress categorically withheld its co-operation from the war, the League abstained from taking any such attitude and merely insisted on the satisfaction of its claims prior to making up its mind. Even this was only the official attitude of the League as an organisation. Most of its individual members were in favour of wholeheartedly aiding in the prosecution of the war. And the League winked at this.

A fortnight after the declaration of the war, the Working Committee of the League passed a resolution which illustrates the tact and firmness with which the League steered the Muslim ship. The League Committee stated that "if full, effective and honourable co-operation of the Mussalmans is desired by the British Government in the grave crisis which is facing the world today and if it is desired to bring it to a successful termination it must create a sense of security and satisfaction among the Mussalmans and take into their confidence the Muslim League, which is the only organisation that can speak on behalf of Muslim India."

Attack on Congress Ministries.—Side by side with the demand for the redress of Muslim grievances and the assertion that their full and free consent should be obtained before any change in the Constitution was attempted, the League continued its campaign against the Congress ministries, to which a reference has been made in past issues of the "Indian Year Book." Apart from the "atrocities" which, the League affirmed, had been perpetrated on the Muslim minorities in the provinces administered by the Congress, the League made a fresh point which was soon to become the nucleus of a serious development in Indian politics.

In a resolution passed in September 1939, the Working Committee of the League said: The developments that have taken place, especially since the inauguration of the provincial constitution based on the so-called democratic parliamentary system of government and the recent experiences of over two years, have established beyond any doubt that it has resulted wholly in a permanent communal majority and the domination by the Hindus over the Muslim minorities, whose life and liberty, property and honour are in danger, and even their religious rights and culture are being assailed and annihilated every day under the Congress Governments in various provinces.

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"While Muslim India stands against exploitation of the people of India and has repeatedly declared in favour of 'a free India,' it is equally opposed to domination by the Hindu majority over the Mussalmans and other minorities and vassalisation of Muslim India, and is irrevocably opposed to any federal objective which must necessarily result in a majority community rule under the guise of democracy and parliamentary system of government. Such a constitution is totally unsuited to the genius of the peoples of the country, which is composed of various nationalities and does not constitute a national state."

This attack on provincial autonomy and on majority rule was an altogether new line which was struck almost for the first time by the League. Till then the Muslim demand had always been for effective safeguards for the protection of the Muslim community's religious, cultural and other rights; now the Muslims began to question the very basis of democracy and declared that the western democracy in the sense of rule by majority was unsuitable. This was developed in the summer of 1940 into a demand for the separation of Muslims on the ground that they constituted an integral nation and not a minority in the Indian population.

In the succeeding weeks numerous attempts were made to ascertain the grievances of the Muslims and to find out whether they were justified—in other words, whether the Congress ministries had been guilty of oppressing them or even neglecting them. But all these ended in smoke.

Political Discussions.—Meanwhile, discussions on the political field continued and early in October 1939 the Viceroy called into consultation leaders of all sections of opinion in India with a view to ascertaining their wishes in the matter of constitutional reform. On the conclusion of these consultations, the Viceroy issued an exhaustive statement on Britain's War aims *vis-a-vis* India.

It gave the Muslim community the requisite assurance concerning its status in future adjustments. This is evident from the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the League which met in Delhi towards the end of October 1939. The Committee hailed the Viceroy's statement as a new charter of hope for the minorities and as a recognition of the League's right to full say in the future constitutional arrangements. From this resolution one can infer that the League found in the Viceregal declaration an acknowledgment of the League's status as an essential factor in any political development on an all-India basis.

In January 1940 the Viceroy made a speech in Bombay in which he further clarified Britain's intentions towards India and declared that Dominion Status was the goal of British policy in this country and that Great Britain was prepared to take steps immediately after the War to implement that offer, subject, of course, to justice being done as between the various parties and communities in India and His Majesty's Government.

On the basis of this speech there was a consultation between the Viceroy and the leaders of the principal parties in February 1940. During this conversation Mr. Jinnah urged on His Excellency the great importance attached by the Muslims and the other minorities to the safeguarding of their position in any settlement or discussions that might take place. His Excellency assured Mr. Jinnah that His Majesty's Government were fully alive to the necessity for safeguarding the legitimate interests of the minorities and that he need be under no apprehension that the importance of those interests would be lost sight of.

This was almost immediately followed by the publication of the correspondence between the Viceroy and Mr. Jinnah. The Muslim leader asked: "(1) So soon as circumstances may permit, or immediately after the war, the entire problem of India's future constitution, apart from the Government of India Act, 1935, shall be examined and reconstructed *de novo*; (2) no declaration shall, either in principle or otherwise, be made or any constitution be enacted by His Majesty's Government or Parliament without the approval and consent of the two major communities in India, namely, Muslims and Hindus; (3) His Majesty's Government should try and meet all the reasonable national demands of the Arabs in Palestine; and (4) Indian troops will not be used outside India against any Muslim Power or country."

The Viceroy in his reply said: "My answer to your first question is that the declaration I made with the approval of His Majesty's Government on October 18 last does not exclude examination of any part either of the Act of 1935 or of the policy and plans on which it is based. With reference to your second point, I can assure you that His Majesty's Government are not under any misapprehension as to the importance of the contentment of the Muslim community to the stability and success of any constitutional developments in India. You need, therefore, have no fear that the weight which your community's position in India necessarily gives their views will be underrated. In framing their policy for Palestine, His Majesty's Government have endeavoured to meet all reasonable Arab demands, and they continue to be fully alive to the importance of that issue. Finally, you asked for an assurance that Indian troops will not be used outside India against any Muslim Power or country. This question is fortunately hypothetical, since His Majesty is not at war with any Muslim Power. You will appreciate, however, that it is impossible to give a guarantee in terms so wide as those of your letter, which would have the effect of limiting India's right to use its own arm in its own defence in circumstances which cannot now be foreseen; in the present situation, however, as you are aware, every precaution has been taken by His Majesty's Government at the instance of the Government of India to ensure that Muslim feeling in India on this matter is fully respected.

During all these months the relationship between the two major communities worsened steadily and many a communal riot occurred in the country. By far the most serious of these was the holocaust in Sind where a dispute over a civil claim that a certain building in Sukkur was at one time a mosque and should therefore be restored to the Muslim community developed into a wide-spread riot. Almost for the first time the virus spread to the rural areas.

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Another development in the Muslim community worthy of notice is the growth of a militant spirit among a wide section of Muslims. An example of this was the organisation known as "Khaksars." True, it had been in existence for years past, but it was not until 1939-40 that its activities became felt. It is a semi-military organisation whose membership is variously estimated between 200,000 to 400,000. Armed with a spade, the Khaksars are brought up under an iron discipline and give implicit obedience to orders from the higher command, involving, in some case of breach, public flogging. In the middle of 1939 they were a source of trouble to the Government of the Punjab and more especially of the U.P. In the early summer of 1940 they came into violent conflict with the guardians of peace and order in the Punjab and an armed conflict ensued leading to firing by the police and number of casualties. Partly as the result of official action and partly, it is presumed, through the good offices of Muslim leaders, the movement quietened down in 1940.

Lahore Sessions.—To return to the Muslim League. As already stated the idea of Muslims being a nation gathered during 1939-40 in which period a number of schemes for the formation of a Muslim *bloc* of autonomous states were mooted. For a time they were not regarded seriously; but from the proceedings of the annual session of the League held in April 1940 it became that the Muslim League was serious about this partition business. At Lahore, the Muslim community, as represented by the Muslim League, declared for Muslim independence.

The principal resolution of the session, which was carried unanimously, reiterated that "the scheme of federation embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, is totally unsuited to and unworkable in the peculiar conditions of this country and is altogether unacceptable to Muslim India."

It further recorded its emphatic view that "while the declaration dated the 18th of October 1939, made by the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty's Government is reassuring, insofar as it declares that the policy and plan on which the Government of India Act, 1935, is based will be reconsidered in consultation with the various parties interests and communities in India, Muslim India will not be satisfied unless the whole constitutional plan is reconsidered *de novo* and that no revised plan would be acceptable to the Muslims unless it is framed with their approval and consent."

"It is the considered view of this session of the All-India Muslim League that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principle, *viz.*, that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority, as in the north-western and eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent unit shall be autonomous and sovereign."

"Adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards should be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them."

This created a stir in the country, among nationalists and Hindus alike and also among some Muslims. True the novelty of the thing caught the Muslim imagination but even among Muslims there were many who questioned the wisdom of the step suggested in the Lahore resolution. Apart from destroying Indian unity which had been built up after years of strenuous effort, it was argued by many, the Lahore scheme would place the Muslim minorities in Hindu provinces in a very unenviable position.

As for the British Government, Lord Zetland, speaking in Parliament in April 1940, refused to countenance the partition proposal although he was inclined to sympathise with the motives underlying the League demand.

British Assurances.—Lord Zetland was succeeded by Mr. Amery as the Secretary of State for India in May 1940. The latter, in his numerous public utterances upheld the basic principle of British policy in India, namely, to ensure that in any constitutional readjustment the interests of the minorities were effectively safeguarded. All his utterances were characterized by a marked desire to assure the Muslims that they would not be sacrificed to the majority community or that their interests would not be neglected. Although he nowhere committed himself categorically on the question of the Muslim League demand for the partition of the country, his remarks were interpreted in India as being more or less in approval of the Muslim League's claim that no re-organisation of the Indian Government, at the centre or in the Provinces, or any future reconstruction of the framework of the Indian constitution, should be undertaken without the consent of the Muslim League. More about this presently.

In India itself the evolution of Muslim League thought in 1940-41 followed the lines laid down in April 1940 when the Pakistan resolution was adopted at Lahore. Percentages and weightages, proportion of representation and share in services, guarantees and safeguards—notions which had held the political field for decades—were clean swept aside. Mr. Jinnah was not thinking in terms of these trifles, outworn gadgets of a democracy which were unsuitable to an oriental people and totally inapplicable to the peculiar conditions of India. All these devices presupposed the continuance of Muslims as members of a State, more or less secured and safeguarded, enjoying greater or less share of power, but scarcely likely as a community ever to occupy a dominant position. Mr. Jinnah refused to think of an arrangement which would not give the Muslims equal power and authority with the majority community. He would not be party to making the Muslims subordinate to the Hindus. Being a numerical minority they as a community would perforce be the junior partner in any composite State.

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As in a composite State the Muslims could not in the nature of democracy expect to be reckoned as equals with the majority community, much less as the dominant force, Mr. Jinnah went away from the idea of a composite State and proposed that India should be divided into two spheres. Muslim and Hindu. Each was to be autonomous internally and for purposes of a Central Government with minimum powers the two should collaborate as equals.

The Pakistan ideal began to exercise the Muslim mind. It provided the League and Mr. Jinnah with a new plank, gave the Muslim community a new goal, a new vista free from what was described as "the danger of Hindu Raj." Every development affecting the future of India in any way was viewed against the background of Pakistan; how will more power for the future Indian State affect the Muslims? Therefore the League claimed the right to approve or reject every proposal calculated to affect the country and its population. The threat was put forth that "any move by the Congress to widen political power in India without the League's approval will meet with the League's resistance."

Muslims and the War.—When the war took a turn for the worse in the summer of 1940, Mr. Jinnah in a statement explained that, without prejudice to the adjustment of the larger issues at a later date, the Muslims were willing to help the authorities in the successful conduct of the war. "It is up to the British Government to show trust in Muslim leadership and as confident friends seek our whole-hearted support. We shall not fail them."

Shortly after the entry of Italy into the war, the Working Committee of the League met in Bombay and expressed its alarm at the growing menace of Nazi aggression and the unprovoked declaration of war by the Italian Government on the Allies. While urging Indians to prepare themselves for the defence of their country, the committee considered that a satisfactory basis of co-operation between the Central Government and the Muslim League and other parties had essentially to be reached. It was pointed out that, in view of the grave danger facing the country, real purpose would not be served by Muslims merely joining provincial and district war committees. With a view to seeking clarification on the possibility of devising prompt and effective measures for the intensification of war efforts, the President of the League, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, has been authorised to enter into communication with the Viceroy.

This attitude towards War Committees was strongly dissented from by a number of members of the Working Committee of the League, including the Prime Ministers of Bengal and the Punjab, who refused to be parties to any act of commission or omission which would detract from Muslim India's active participation in the country's war effort.

Mr. Jinnah saw the Viceroy as directed by the League Working Committee, and had a long talk with him. The outcome of these conversations will be better discussed as part of his correspondence with the Viceroy which will be referred to later.

Meanwhile, the Congress Executive had met at Delhi and passed a resolution demanding the formation of a "National Government" at the Centre, responsible to the Central Legislature. This was however, opposed by Mr. Jinnah who argued that the National Government would mean but a Congress Raj. He declared that the Muslim League was firmly convinced that the only solution was a division of India as laid down by the League at Lahore. "The word 'national' has been flagrantly abused. If the 'National Government' demand is met, it will mean a Hindu majority—a permanent Hindu majority Government—a position which will never be accepted by the Muslims."

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, on behalf of the Congress, explained to Mr. Jinnah in a telegram that the Congress demand for a National Government meant a composite Cabinet, not limited to any single party. The Maulana enquired whether it was the position of the League that it would not agree to any provisional arrangement not based on the two-nations scheme. To this Mr. Jinnah replied :—"I refuse to discuss with you by correspondence or otherwise, as you have completely forfeited the confidence of Muslim India."

After protracted negotiations for an internal settlement and repeated attempts by the representative of the British Government to bring the parties together, His Excellency the Viceroy made a statement in August 1940 outlining a scheme for the expansion of the Central Executive Council and the establishment of an Advisory Council for the conduct of the war. (For details see chapter on the Indian National Congress). The Viceroy's scheme, which has since come to be known as the August Offer, was welcomed by the Working Committee of the Muslim League as constituting a considerable advance towards the point of view of the Muslims. This was, however, seriously detracted from by the mention of a number of features of the Viceroy's pronouncement as being unacceptable. While expressing satisfaction at the fact that His Majesty's Government had on the whole practically met the demands of the Muslim League for a clear assurance to the effect that no future constitution, interim or final, should be adopted by the British Government without its approval and consent, the League Working Committee challenged the reference made by the Viceroy to the theory of unity of national life "which does not exist." The Committee affirmed that the partition of India and the creation of independent states in the north-western and eastern zones of India where Muslims are in a majority was the only solution of the complex problem of India's future constitution. In this sense, the August Offer was welcomed as constituting a considerable advance towards the Muslim point of view, but the Committee mentioned a series of reservations in respect of which Mr. Jinnah was asked to seek clarification from the Viceroy. For instance, the Committee complained that it had not been consulted on the number of new members to be added to the Central Executive Council, and the manner in which the Executive Council would be reconstituted, on the allotment of portfolios and on the ratio of representation of the different interests in the country.

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A resolution was also passed lifting the ban and explaining that it had not been introduced as a policy of non-co-operation with Government but was intended to urge upon Government a line of action and policy which they should adopt to secure more effective co-operation in the prosecution of the war. At the same time, the Working Committee appointed a committee to examine cases in which members of the League had acted in contravention of the ban and to take disciplinary action against them.

Viceroy-Jinnah Correspondence.—And now for the correspondence between His Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. Jinnah which ran over a long period between February and September 1940. From this correspondence it transpires that in June 1940 Mr. Jinnah discussed the following points with His Excellency the Viceroy :—

"That no pronouncement or statement should be made by His Majesty's Government which would, in any way, militate against the basic and fundamental principles laid down by the Lahore resolution of division of India and creating Muslim States in the North-west and Eastern zones; and it may be stated that that ideal now has become the universal faith of Muslim India.

"That His Majesty's Government must give definite and categorical assurance to the Mussalmans of India that no interim or final scheme of constitution would be adopted by the British Government without the previous approval of Muslim India.

"In view of the rapid developments in Europe and grave danger that is facing India, it is fully realised that everything should be done that is possible to intensify war efforts and mobilise all the resources of India for her defence for the purpose of maintaining internal security, peace and tranquillity, and to ward off external aggression. But this can only be achieved provided the British Government are ready and willing to associate the Muslim leadership as equal partners in the Government both at the Centre and in all the provinces. In other words, Muslim India leadership must be fully trusted as equals and have equal share in the authority and control of the Governments, Central and Provincial.

"Provisionally and during the period of the war the following steps should be taken to comply with the formula, namely, co-operation with the Government with equal share in the authority of the Government.

"(A) That the Executive Council of the Viceroy should be enlarged within the framework of the present constitutional existing law, the additional number to be settled by further discussions, but it being understood that the Muslim representation must be equal to that of the Hindus if the Congress comes in, otherwise they should have the majority of the additional members, as it is obvious that the main burden and the responsibility will be borne by the Mussalmans in that case.

"(B) In the provinces where Section 93 has to operate, non-official advisers should be appointed, the number to be fixed after further discussion, and the majority of the non-official advisers should be the representatives of Mussalmans; and where the provinces can be run by combination of parties or 'coalition,' naturally it would be for the parties concerned to adjust matters by agreement among themselves.

"(C) There should be a War Council consisting of not less than fifteen members, including the President, to be presided over by His Excellency the Viceroy. I don't like the expression "War Consultative Committee." This Council should regularly meet to deal with, and review, the general situation as it may develop from time to time, and advise the Government with regard to matters in connection with the prosecution of the war generally, and in particular, the fullest development of the defence possible, and finance, and to make a thorough economic and industrial drive. In this body it will not be difficult to secure the representation and full co-operation of the Indian Princes, and as far as I can judge, they would have no difficulty in joining it. It is through this body that the association of the Princes can be secured. Here again, the representation of Muslim India must be equal to that of the Hindus if the Congress comes in otherwise they should have the majority.

"Finally, the representatives of the Mussalmans on the proposed War Council and the Executive Council of the Governor-General, and the additional non-official advisers of the Governors, should be chosen by the Muslim League.

To the foregoing the Viceroy sent a reply in July removing certain misunderstandings.

His Excellency said :

"As regards the expansion of my Executive Council, this would, as you rightly observe in your memorandum, be within the existing constitutional scheme. In other words, any Council so expanded would co-operate as a whole and as a single Government of India. It is not a case of striking a balance between the different interests or of preserving the proportions between the important parties. As you yourself indicated in the course of our conversation, there are parties other than either Congress or the Muslim League who may fairly claim to be considered for inclusion, and there is a very definite limit of numbers to any possible expansion.

"At the same time I readily accept the importance, in the event of any expansion, of securing adequate representation of Muslim interests, and that is a point which I would bear in mind. There is, however, as you will see from my explanation, no question of responsibility falling in greater or less degree on any particular section. Responsibility will be that of the Governor-General-in-Council as a whole. Again, it will be clear that under the existing law and practice it must remain with the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Governor-General, to decide upon such names as we may submit to His Majesty the King for inclusion in the Governor-General's Executive Council, and such persons cannot be the nominees of political parties, however important; though it

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may, of course, be assumed that both the Secretary of State and the Governor-General would, in all cases, do their utmost to select persons from the various sections of the community.

"I need not remind you that under law the whole responsibility for Government in section 93 provinces vests exclusively in the Governor, although a Governor can, of course, take advantage of the assistance of any advisers he may appoint. Whether, and if so at what point and in what strength, non-official advisers from political parties should be appointed in provinces under section 93 administration, in the event of an expansion of the Governor-General's Council, would clearly call for consideration in the light of circumstances of each province. You will, I think, agree with me also that the importance of the community from which advisers are drawn in a particular province has a direct bearing.

"Your idea for a War Council is, in my view, well worth while considering, though details would have to be worked out. Here again there are, of course, many parties to be considered other than the Muslim League or Congress.

"It would be constitutionally impossible for the choice of Muslim gentlemen to be appointed to any expanded Executive Council or as non-official advisers to rest with the Muslim League. But in the contingency envisaged you need not fear that any suggestions you may put forward would not receive full consideration.

In a letter, written a few days after the publication of the August Offer the Viceroy told Mr. Jinnah that" the total strength of the Council will be likely to be in the neighbourhood of 11. If, as I trust, the Muslim League are prepared to accept my invitation. I would like you to let me have a panel of names, say four with a view to my selecting two from it for appointment to my Council. It is clearly impossible until the discussions on which I am at present engaged are complete to indicate precisely what would be the parties represented in the expanded Council. The strength and composition of the War Advisory Council can clearly only be fixed after the expansion of the Executive Council is complete. Here, too, I should be grateful if you would be good enough to let me have a panel of names for my consideration on the assumption that there would probably be, say, five Muslim League representatives out of a total of something in the neighbourhood of 20."

In response to the demand for clarification made in the resolution of the League Working Committee in the first week of September (mentioned earlier in this chapter) the Viceroy explained "the constitutional reasons which make it essential that the choice of members of the Governor-General's Executive Council must rest exclusively with the Governor-General and the Secretary of State, with whom it must rest to tender advice in this matter to His Majesty."

His Excellency added, "I appreciate however, the difficulties which, you made it clear to me confronted you in connection with the formation of the panel which I had earlier suggested to you, and in the light of our discussion I am content that the selection of representatives, while resting with the Governor-General, should be based, in the case of the Muslim League (and, should they so desire, of the other parties to be represented in my Council) not on a panel formally submitted but on confidential discussion between the leader of the party concerned and myself.

"I have also indicated the impracticability of a final decision as to the total strength of the expanded Council or as to the allocation of portfolios (a matter which must, of course, rest entirely with the Governor-General) until the replies of all those who may be invited to serve have been received. But I have made clear to you (as I have also to the leaders of the other parties whom I have recently seen) my attitude on both those issues."

In other words, it became clear from this correspondence that the Viceroy refused to concede the League claim that "in the event of any other party deciding later on to be associated with your Executive Council to assist in the prosecution of the war it should be allowed to do so on terms that may be approvebed of, and consented to, by the Muslim League Party, as we were entering into, so to say, a 'war contract'."

August Offer Rejected.—Immediately following this, the Council of the Muslim League met in Delhi under the presidency of Mr. Jinnah who contended that "the British Government appear to have no intention to part with power. In making the present offer they were trifling with ninety millions of Muslims, who are a nation. The long drawn out negotiations which the Viceroy has been carrying on with the various parties lead to only one conclusion, namely, that the British still wish to continue the relationship of master and servant. We will not submit to this position."

Proceeding, Mr. Jinnah said: "The Viceroy's offer, when boiled down, comes to this: that two seats on the Governor-General's Executive Council will be allotted to the nominees of the Muslim League out of a number we don't know yet. In his first letter to me, the Viceroy had indicated that the number of members on the expanded Executive Council would be in the neighbourhood of eleven. The word 'neighbourhood' by itself was an elastic one. In the latest letter to me, the Viceroy says that the number is not yet determined and even the elastic term 'neighbourhood' has disappeared.

"Then again we do not know who are the other parties who have been invited to send in their nominees for inclusion in the Viceroy's Council. If we wanted jobs for two of our men we could have straightaway nominated our representatives. It would have been very happy. But would it have been a real share in power even at the Centre? No! The offer is a travesty of giving us a real share in authority. Therefore, even if we knew what other parties were coming in, there was another very vital question requiring solution. Supposing some party which kept itself out for the present subsequently decided to come in—and we would

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be happy if they did so—it was then probable that the personnel of the Executive Council may further be increased, and if the Executive be reshuffled, what would then be the position of the Muslim League ?

"I referred this matter to the Viceroy in my last interview with him on September 24. I then urged that in the event of any party now refusing co-operation subsequently coming in it should only be allowed to do so in agreement with the parties already represented on the Council. I had no satisfactory reply from the Viceroy."

Mr. Jinnah added that the position of the Muslim League considerably differed from those of the other parties. In its case the question of non-co-operation did not arise for the present. It was essential for them to give all support for intensifying the war effort in the defence of India. It was in their interests. But while they had the desire to help, there were certain fundamental requisites, which required fulfilment in order to secure wholehearted co-operation.

Mr. Jinnah referred to the demand of the League that the constitution of 1935, should be examined *de novo*, and said that that demand had practically been met by the British Government, as was evident from the statements of the Viceroy and of Mr. Amery. That, however, was a matter for the future.

In the immediate present the Muslims of India were prepared to shed the last drop of their blood and part with their last penny to assist Great Britain in the present war. In short they were prepared to sink or swim with Great Britain. It was, however, a war contract, without prejudice to the future problems of Indian constitution and to the major and fundamental issues.

The League Council then adopted a resolution which stated that notwithstanding their desire from the very beginning to help in the prosecution of the war and the defence of India, regret that they are unable to accept the present offer for the following reasons :—

1. That the inclusion of only two representatives of the Muslim League in the proposed expansion of the Governor-General's Executive Council, of which neither the total strength nor the number of additional members has so far been definitely determined, does not give any real and substantial share in the authority of the Government at the Centre.

2. That no indication has been given as to what would be the position of the Muslim League representation in the event of any other party deciding, at a later stage, to assist in the prosecution of the war, and the Government agreeing to associate it with the Executive Council which may involve a substantial modification and re-shuffling of the executive.

3. That so far the Government do not propose to appoint non-official advisers in those provinces which are being administered by the Governors under section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935. As the Committee feel that without the association of the Muslim League representatives in the administration of those provinces, it will not be possible to secure the real and effective co-operation of the Muslims.

4. That the proposed War Advisory Council is yet in embryo and no information is available as to its constitution, composition and functions, except that it will probably consist of about 20 members, and that the question of setting it up will be considered after the expansion of the Executive Council is complete.

5. That out of the various points raised in the resolution of the Committee passed on September 2, only one relating to panel has been satisfactorily met.

This was practically the last occasion when the League as an organisation expressed its opinion on the proposals for a reconstruction of the Central Government—barring, of course, Mr. Jinnah's address to the annual session of the League which met in Madras in the middle of April 1941, to which reference will be made later.

Between October 1940 and April 1941, the League leaders confined themselves to the propagation of the Pakistan ideal. Meanwhile, the Congress, which had offered to co-operate with the British Government in the war on condition that a National Government was set up at the Centre, withdrew the offer and took to civil disobedience under the guidance of Mr. Gandhi. This action of the Congress was criticised by the League leaders as an attempt to establish a Hindu Raj in India and to dominate over the Muslims and all other minorities. As for the war, Mr. Jinnah outlined the League attitude in the following terms: "We want Britain to win this war. There is no question of our changing our masters. We want to take our freedom from Great Britain. For that reason we from the beginning did not place any obstacles in the way of Great Britain. In spite of the fact that Pakistan is our sheet anchor, we did not demand it as a condition precedent to our whole-hearted support to the British Government. We promise to give a great deal in men, money and materials, in fact, the whole-hearted support of the 90 million Muslims. I am prepared to bring to the common pool all this, but I must have an equal, but really effective, share in power."

Such was Mr. Jinnah's distrust and hostility towards the Congress that he took Mr. Fazlul Huq severely to task for suggesting that the former should make an offer to negotiate peace with the Congress. Mr. Jinnah affirmed that the Congress was responsible for the deadlock and added: "when the other party has declared war and is holding a pistol at your head what do you propose that I should do? What do you think is the aim and object of the Congress in launching civil disobedience? Is it not obvious that they want to bend the British Government to surrender or yield to their demands? At whose cost? Over our head and at our cost." Mr. Huq protested: "My only desire has been for peace, because I feel that unless there is unity among all communities on the principles of give and take there will be no constitutional advance and no prospect of a better India than we know at the present

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moment. The present Government of India Act is absolutely rubbish. It gives us responsibility but no power; it gives all the power to the Governor and the Governor-General-in-Council, but all the responsibilities to the Ministers."

British Statesmen's Assurances.—Let us now take a review of the various statements made by spokesmen of the British Government in regard to the future of India with particular reference to the Muslim community. Shortly after he took charge of the India Office, following the reconstruction of the British Cabinet under Mr. Churchill, Mr. Amery declared that the attainment by India of free and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth was the goal of his Government's policy. "We recognise," he added, "that it is for Indians themselves to play a vital part in devising a form of constitution best adapted to India's conditions and India's outlook. The promise already given that the present scheme of the Act of 1935 and the policy and plans on which it is based are to be open to re-examination at the end of the war necessarily implies discussion and negotiation and not dictation."

A month later, Mr. Amery announced Britain's "sincere desire that India should as a willing partner attain the same status in the British Commonwealth as is enjoyed by the Dominions or, for that matter, by ourselves."

Then, again, in September, Mr. Amery said: "India's internal structure is complex and difficult, and no plausible formula but only patience and genuine willingness to compromise can find a solution. The differences are real, but I refuse to regard them as unbridgeable. "It would be wrong," he added, "if the British Government ignored the differences in India and, forgetting the responsibilities which the course of history has imposed upon it in India, light-heartedly accepted some constitutional solution which would inevitably be rejected by large and important elements in India's national life and only lead to confusion and chaos."

The problem of finding an Indian constitution which can reconcile Indian differences and preserve India united in essentials was again referred to by Mr. Amery in November 1940. Mr. Amery said: "May be the fears of the Muslims might be largely met by a further increase in the powers of the provinces possibly rearranged and regrouped, subject only to a minimum central control necessary to secure some measure of unity in foreign, defensive and economic policy. A change in that direction would no doubt also largely meet the hesitations of the Princes. It would still, of course, involve some central executive, some central legislature empowered to vote and levy the necessary expense.

"May be some other form of representation, for example, functional representation such as has already been tentatively established in some Indian States, might greatly help to get over the communal difficulty.

"Lastly, may be that our whole conception of parliamentary executive, is, for the Central Government of India at any rate, less suited than an executive more on the American lines, that is, independent of the legislature for the term of its office, whether directly elected or nominated by the provinces and States and with a definite proportion allocated to different main elements.

"India First."—"It is, I believe, for Indians themselves to face these questions and seek a constructive solution. May be the lead in such a study will come not so much from the older party leaders but from younger men, who are inspired with a patriotism which puts India first—first not only before subservience to Britain but also before subservience to party or community."

This slogan of "India First" was again uttered by Mr. Amery in December 1940 when he said: "There must be many of every party and every community in India, younger men with ideals and yet wide-eyed for reality, who should be able to find a way out of the deadlock between contending Indian claims which cannot serve either India or the common cause in the present conflict."

Commending the slogan "India first," he said: "By India I mean India as a whole; India as nature and history have shaped her; India with her infinite diversity and underlying unity; India as she is today and as we wish her to be in the years to come.....Hinduism and Islam in very varying proportions are coterminous over the whole sub-continent .....History has created in India, in spite of infinite variations in detail, variations everywhere shading insensibly into one another, her own distinctive human type and in a large measure her own distinctive way of life.....Once broken up into separate and independent entities, India would relapse, as it did in the decline of the Moghul Empire, into a welter of contending powers in which free institutions would inevitably be suppressed and in which no one element would have the resources with which to defend itself against external attack, whether by land or by sea."

Putting himself in the place of a Hindu he would ask himself: "Must I not win over to my conception of India's future my Muslim neighbour who is as essentially and necessarily a part of India as I am? Should my preference for a democratic system on the simple majority basis stand in the way of some compromise which would enable him to feel that his community will as surely enjoy in the future India as real a freedom and as full a development of its individual, communal and cultural entity as my own?"

Putting himself in the place of a Muslim, he would ask himself: "Bound as I am to assert the right of my own community to be recognised as a permanent element in India's national life and not as a mere numerical minority, am I entitled to put that claim to the point of imposing a veto on all political progress, except at the cost of a complete break-up of the Indian unity which would be equally disastrous to us both?"

This speech gave rise to a strong dissent from the Muslim League Council which in February 1941 passed a resolution disapproving of Mr. Amery's pronouncements which are "likely to create grave apprehensions in the minds of

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the Mussalmans, as they give an impression that His Majesty's Government are still contemplating the possibility of a constitution based on the economic and political unity of India." The Working Committee added, "It is unfortunate that Mr. Amery should have allowed himself to indulge in slogans such as 'India first'."

The protest had almost immediate effect; for, speaking the next day from the British Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. Amery referred to "the pretensions of the Congress party not only to immediate and unconditional independence, but in the name of democracy to override the claim of other important elements in India's complex national life." He also referred to "the great Muslim community of 90 millions in India and to the Indian States with their long and different history." It was to meet that situation, he said, that His Majesty's Government had made it clear that they were prepared to give effect at the earliest possible moment after the war to a new constitution in consonance with Indian conceptions, but added that it must be a constitution based on agreement between the main elements in India's national life.

The meeting of the Council of the Muslim League, referred to above, also condemned the Congress civil disobedience movement as being "designed to bring pressure on the British Government to resile from the position they have taken in regard to the future constitution of India relating to the Muslims and other minorities and to concede the Congress demands that are fundamentally opposed by Muslim India.....If any concession to the Congress is made which adversely affects or militates against Muslim demands, it will be resisted by the Muslim League with all the power it can command. The Muslim League desires to place it on record that, if the situation demands, it would not hesitate to intervene and play such part in the struggle as may be necessary for the protection of the rights and interests of the Mussalmans in this country."

Throughout the year under review, Mr. Jinnah and other Muslim League leaders made numerous speeches advocating the two-nations theory.

Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab and one of the foremost Muslim leaders, was never forthright in his demand for Pakistan. As late as March 1941 he urged that fresh efforts should be made to bring about communal unity and referred to "several grotesque schemes proposing the division of India by race or religion." He added, however, that the claim propounded by the League at Lahore should have been dispassionately considered rather than branded as a "Pakistan stunt."

The bitter controversy which was raging in the country over the issue of Pakistan was somewhat relieved by a statement made by Mr. Jinnah on the floor of the Assembly during the Budget session of 1941. Mr. Jinnah said: "We divide the problem of India into two parts—the present and the future. As far as the future is concerned, we say that when the time comes to change the whole constitution we shall then discuss the various schemes. We believe in Pakistan. As far as the present is concerned our position is that we are willing, only for the prosecution of the war successfully, to co-operate in forming a Government within the framework of this constitution. Our present quarrel with Government is that the Muslim League is not given a real and substantial share in the Government, both at the Centre and in the Provinces." The hopes built upon this statement proved, however, to be short-lived.

1941 SESSION.

The annual session of the League was held in Madras amidst scenes of great enthusiasm in the middle of April 1941. Mr. Jinnah, who presided, urged the British Government to give up their policy of appeasement towards those who were bent upon frustrating the war efforts and to get on with those who wanted to get on with them.

Mr. Jinnah spoke for two hours dealing with what the League had already achieved, the present situation and the task ahead of the League. He said that Muslim India during the past five years had rapidly become well organised and politically conscious and its activities were being watched throughout the world. He declared that the League's goal was Pakistan as had been stated several times since the last Lahore Conference.

Referring to the political deadlock, Mr. Jinnah said that the Congress and other parties were responsible for it and criticised the British Government's policy for trying to appease them. The Muslim League did not want to embarrass the British Government when it was engaged in a life and death struggle, he said. That was why it agreed to the postponement of the constitutional question for consideration *de novo* after the war. They had not asked for Pakistan here and now. The Government must realise this and be grateful to the League.

Mr. Jinnah remarked that the foundation of the revival of the Muslim League was laid in April 1936 and during the preceding five years it had made tremendous progress. "Since the fall of the Moghul Empire," he said, "I think Muslim India was never so well organised and so alive and so politically conscious as now." He exhorted the delegates to devise another five-year programme, laying particular emphasis on the educational, economical and social upliftment of Muslim India. He remarked with gratification that the Muslim League had made the community politically conscious, raised them in their own mind, in their own ideals, and enhanced their self-respect, self-reliance, dignity and honour as a nation. He wanted them, however, to be trained and disciplined and desired that the average man should be trained as a political soldier.

Outlining the policy of the Muslim League, he said: "The goal of the All-India Muslim League is that we want to establish a completely independent State in the north-west and eastern zones of India with full control finally on defence, foreign affairs, communications, customs, currency, exchange, etc. We do not want under any circumstances a constitution of an All-India character with one Government at the Centre. We will never agree to

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that. If you once agree to it, let me tell you that the Muslims would be absolutely wiped out of existence. We shall never be a feudatory of any power or of any Government at the Centre so far as our free national homelands are concerned. Muslim India will never submit to an All-India constitution and one Central Government. The ideology of the League is based on the fundamental principle that the Muslims of India are an independent nationality and that any attempt to get them to merge their national and political identity and ideology will be resisted. The policy of the League is to endeavour to promote goodwill and harmony among other peoples on the basis of equality, fair-play and reciprocity. This can best be secured by agreement with other peoples and parties and states with the object of achieving collective security and orderly development of the people living in different states as well as among the different free states as members of a comity respecting each, the other's rights."

Emphasising the unsuitability of democracy to India, Mr. Jinnah said: "Majority rule in a single nation, in a single society is understandable. Representative government in a single nation, harmonious and homogeneous, is understandable. But you have only to apply your minds for a few minutes to see if such a system can even work or succeed when you have two different nations, more than two different nations, in this sub-continent, when you have totally two different socieities. "He also referred to Dravidistan in South India and said that they were fully agreeable to the establishment of Dravidistan.

Surveying the present political situation, he recorded with gratification that the British Government had not only suspended the federal scheme embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935 but had subsequently declared that the whole problem of India's future constitution would be considered *de novo*. He denied that he was out to secure for himself or for the League the right to veto India's constitutional progress and explained that all that he demanded was that no constitutional change, interim or final, should be made without the approval or consent of the Muslims of India. "It is not that I have a veto in the ordinary constitutional sense of the word but it means that in the framing of a constitution for India, Muslim India must be a constituent factor. It is but bare justice that the Muslims should be recognised as a constituent factor."

Referring to his recent statement in the Assembly that he was not interested in the immediate establishment of Pakistan and that he was willing to consider any interim adjustment during war time, he regretted that it had been misinterpreted to mean that he was prepared to shelve Pakistan. Such a reading, he said, was wishful thinking. If the Muslim League did not demand Pakistan here and now, it was because it did not want to embarrass the British Government when the latter was undergoing a life and death struggle. Instead of being grateful to the Muslims for their attitude, the British Government, he was sorry to find, were pursuing a policy of inaction, weakness and vacillation, which, he said, would prove "more disastrous than it has proved in Europe." He cited the instance of Croatia, which had been recognised as an independent province only a couple of days earlier, and asked the British Government to do the same in respect of India. "Are you going to allow somebody else to come here and do the job for you? Or are you going to do the job yourself?"

Mr. Jinnah next discussed the attitude of the Congress and asked whether Mr. Gandhi's satyagraha movement was merely to secure liberty of speech? "Don't you think," he continued, "this is nothing but a weapon to coerce the British, who are now in a tight corner, to surrender and to concede the Congress demands?"

Referring to the Congress demand of National Government, Mr. Jinnah said that "Indians believe that Mr. Gandhi was not a party to the strategy that was designed at Poona. The Congress were willing to throw overboard their general, Mr. Gandhi, provided the British Government made a declaration of immediate independence and freedom of India unconditionally, and the future constitution to be framed after the war, the provisional constitution being national government at the Centre responsible to the legislature. This is the Poona resolution, and Mr. Gandhi was, of course, thrown overboard (Laughter). And *ahimsa* which is the creed of the Congress, was also buried in the city of Poona, because the Congress was there to help the British Government in the prosecution of war. What was *haram* at Wardha became *halal* (permissible) at Poona. They found that this would not wash either."

If there was any political wisdom or statesmanship still left in the Congress leadership, he said, then the Congress should apply its mind to the Pakistan scheme honestly and without prejudice.

So far as the Hindu Mahasabha was concerned, it was an absolutely incorrigible and hopeless organisation. An example of their statesmanship, Mr. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, had sent a message to the Sikh Conference at Karachi in which he urged the Sikhs to establish *Sikhistan* in the Punjab. He not only talked of Hindudom and the Hindu nation and Hindu *raj*, but he also urges the Sikhs to establish *Sikhistan*.

Mr. Jinnah next referred to what Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's paper had written on March 30. The paper said:—"On two things there shall be no compromise. There shall be never any division of India to suit the ambitions of fanatics. It shall always be *Akhand Bharat* and *Vishal Bharat*. It shall be democracy," meaning said Mr. Jinnah, majority rule.

Mr. Jinnah said that these were only samples to show how the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha leaders thought. When the Muslims talked about Pakistan they were called fanatics, but when the Congress and Hindus talked about Hindudom and Hindu *raj* for the whole of India they were liberals and nationalists. The only pity was that the Hindu public was being deceived by this kind of leadership. So long as they followed that leadership they could not escape from their responsibilities and the consequences which would follow.

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Mr. Jinnah ridiculed the move of the Bombay Conference and said that it was like the Dutch Army, all Generals and no privates. He added: "The Bombay proposals are nothing less than another name, another flank movement and a second edition of the Poona proposals for a national Government. If you read the memorandum there can be no doubt left. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is entirely on the wrong line and I am sorry that he has been caught in this trap by the wire-pullers of other organisations behind this movement."

Change of Creed.—The most important resolution of the Madras session was that which changed the creed of the League.

Clause (A) of the Article which was sought to be amended runs as follows:—"The aims and objects of the All-India Muslim League shall be (*a*) the establishment of full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic States in which the rights and interests of the Muslims and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution."

This was amended so as to read:

The amendment is to substitute in its place the following as passed by the Subjects Committee:

"(1) The establishment of completely independent States formed by demarcating geographically contiguous units into regions which shall be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India shall be grouped together to constitute independent States as Muslim free national homelands in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign:

(2) That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the above mentioned units and regions for the protection of their religious, cultural economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them:

(3) That in other parts of India where the Muslims are in a minority, adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for them and other minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them."

The following resolution was passed on Mr. Gandhi's Civil disobedience campaign:—

"This session of the All-India Muslim League is definitely of the opinion that the present civil disobedience movement started by Mr. Gandhi on behalf of the Congress ostensibly for freedom of speech is really meant to coerce the British Government to concede the Congress demands regarding the future constitution of India, which are really and virtually for a transfer of sovereign powers to the Hindus and thus relegate the Muslim nation of 100,000,000 and the Indian minorities to the status of subjects of the Hindu *raj* throughout the country.

"It therefore draws the attention of the British Government that if constitutional changes either interim or final are made without the approval of the All-India Muslim League, it would be construed as a flagrant breach of faith on the part of the British Government with the Muslims of India and would be contrary to the solemn declarations and promises that have already been made to the Muslims of India by the recent announcements of His Excellency the Viceroy, the Secretary of State for India and His Majesty's Government, ending with the declaration of August 8, 1940 and amplification of it by Mr. Amery on August 14, 1940, and warns the British Government that if any attempt is made to depart from or modify in any way the above mentioned declaration and pledges, the Muslims of India would be forced to resist every measure and method with all the power that they can command."

Another resolution urged Government not to postpone the coming elections to the provincial legislatures, "at least in the provinces where provincial autonomy is already working under the Government of India Act, 1935, and also in the North-West Frontier Province, where it can confidently be stated that a stable Government will be formed."

A Committee was set up to chalk out a five-year plan for the educational, economic, social and political advancement of the Mussalmans and to submit its report to the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League within six months.

Another Committee was asked to draft a constitution, rules and regulations for the organisation, management, control and composition of the Muslim National Guards and submit a report within a period of three months to the President of the League for approval.

The League authorised its President, Mr. Jinnah, till the next annual session of the League, to take any necessary action or steps in furtherance of and relating to the objects of the Muslim League as he may deem proper, provided they are consistent with the goal and policy of the League or any resolution expressly passed by the sessions of the All-India Muslim League.

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Government of India Act, 1935.

The seeds of the Government of India Act, which was placed on the Statute Book in 1935, were sown as far back as the autumn of 1930 when the Indian Round Table Conference met in London for the first time. Three sessions of the conference were held, and it concluded on December 24, 1932. Some months later the British Government published their proposals for the reform of the Indian constitution based on the largest measure of agreement reached at the three sessions of the Round Table Conference. These proposals were embodied in a White Paper (March 1933) which was referred to a Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. The Committee submitted its report in October 1934. Based on the recommendations of this Committee, the Government of India Bill was presented to Parliament in January, 1935. The Bill has since become law with a few changes in its passage through Parliament.

Federation.—The Act proposed to set up a Federation with limited responsibility at the Centre, and provide for autonomy to the eleven provinces of composing British India.

Formally inaugurated in April 1937, the provincial part of the new constitution functioned for about two and a half years with a fair amount of smoothness, but at the end of that period it broke down in seven out of the eleven provinces by the refusal of the party in power to carry on the work of Government. Thereupon the Governors of those provinces assumed sole charge of the Administration aided by Advisers responsible to him. The constitution remained virtually suspended.

The federal part of the constitution could not be inaugurated according to plan owing to diverse factors—the difficulties experienced by the Princes in acceding to Federation except on the fulfilment of certain conditions, the internal, political and communal differences in British India and, above all, by the declaration of war which militated against any major changes in the governmental machinery at the centre.

Suspenion of the Federal idea—The Viceroy openly announced that steps for the enforcement of the federal part of the constitution would remain suspended, although he also expressed the hope that conditions, internal as well as external, would so settle down as to permit of a reconsideration of the position at an early date. Apart from the war situation, which precludes any major undertaking relating to the Indian constitution, the steadily deteriorating internal political controversies have pushed into the background measures for the revival of the Federation envisaged by the Government of India Act. Indeed, present trends indicate that the 1935 Federation is virtually dead. There seems little prospect of a resurrection of the federal ideal of the Round Table Conference. The very principles underlying the structure of the Central Government—and even the Provincial Governments—have been challenged. Widespread and influential demands have been made for an examination *de novo* of the entire constitutional fabric, and the authorities have more or less agreed to those demands. Like everything else in a totalitarian war, the Government of India Act of 1935 is in the melting pot; the federal part of it has been put off, while the provincial part has been suspended in seven out of the eleven provinces. Thus the account hereinbelow relates mainly to the provisions in the statute rather than to what is in vogue. The provincial part is, of course, in operation in the Punjab, Bengal, Assam and Sind.

Amendments to the Act.—While the suspension of the Provincial Constitution (in seven provinces) was the indirect result of the war—the popular Ministries in those provinces having resigned on an issue somewhat connected with the war and rendered the formation of other Ministries in their places impossible owing to the numerical disposition of the party strength—other changes were made in the Act during the past few months as a direct consequence of the war.

One of these changes was effected by an alteration in the King-Emperor's Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General. By virtue of the change thus effected the Governor-General is freed from the necessity of submitting for the signification of the Crown's pleasure any measure involving certain special responsibilities of the Governor-General. It has been laid down that the Governor-General need not so submit any measure or measures if he is satisfied that conditions created by the present war have rendered it impossible or inexpedient to do so.

Similarly, in order to provide against possible constitutional complications that may arise from an interruption of communications between Great Britain and India, it has been laid down by amendments to the Government of India Act of 1935, passed by Parliament, that the Governor-General should have the power of making appointments to, and removal from, any office in India which under the original Act is exercisable by His Majesty. The amendment also authorises the Governor-General to enact by notifications in the *Gazette of India* provisions which could be made by Orders in Council. There were similar changes made solely with the object of obviating the delay which might occur in consequence of the war in securing prior approval of the authorities in England.

The Federation which the Act, as it stands, provides differs from those in other parts of the world because its units are not homogeneous. The Indian States differ widely from the British India Provinces. These complications react upon the constitution. As Sir Samuel Hoare said in the House of Commons "they react, for instance, upon the provisions as to how the federation is to be formed, for it is obvious that the Princes, being voluntary agents, can only enter of their own volition. They react again upon the kind of executive and the kind of legislature that is proposed, each side of the federation obviously demanding adequate representation both in the government and in the federal legislature. They react again upon the relations between the two Federal Chambers, the Princes from the first attaching the greatest possible importance to the Chambers having equal powers. They react, further, upon the list of federal

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Generally the Ministers are entrusted with the administration of their own departments. Under the old constitution they were merely advisers of the Governor. Under the new Constitution they are effective executives. Only in those spheres where the Governor retains as pecial responsibility does he have the right to act independently of the Ministers should he differ from their views. But normally such occasions are not frequent.

Both the Upper and Lower Houses have power to initiate legislation except that Money Bills can be initiated in the Lower House only. Should there be a difference of opinion between the two Houses with regard to a Bill the Governor has power to convene a joint session of the two Houses. Any Bill affirmed by the majority in the joint session shall be taken to have been duly passed.

Governors' Powers.—Under the new Constitution the Governor has almost the same special responsibilities as the Governor-General except the one relating to financial stability and credit. The Governor has, not with standing the advice of his Ministers, power to take whatever action he thinks necessary for the due discharge of his responsibility for preserving the peace tranquillity of the Provinces.

The following tables give the strength and composition of the Federal and Provincial Legislatures under the new constitution:—

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Representatives of British India.

Provinces or Community.	Total seats.	General seats.	Seats for scheduled castes.	Sikh seats.	Muslim seats.	Women's seats.
Madras	20	14	1	..	4	1
Bombay	16	10	1	..	4	1
Bengal	20	8	1	..	10	1
United Provinces	20	11	1	..	7	1
Punjab	16	3	..	4	8	1
Bihar	16	10	1	..	4	1
Central Provinces and Berar	8	6	1	..	1	..
Assam	5	3	..	..	2	..
N. W. F. Province ..	5	1	..	..	4	..
Orissa	5	4	..	..	1	..
Sind	5	2	..	..	3	..
British Baluchistan ..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Delhi	1	1	..	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	..	..	..	..
Coorg	1	1	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Indians	1	..	..	..	..	..
Europeans	7	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Christians ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	150	75	6	4	49	6

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THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY.

Representatives of British India.

Province.	Total seats.	General seats.		Sikh seats.	Muslim seats.	Anglo-Indian seats.	Eurpn. seats.	Indian Christn. seats.	Seats for representatives of commerce and industry.	Land-holders' seats.	Seats for representatives of labour.	Women's seats.
		Total of general seats.	General seats resd. for schdld. castes.									
Madras	37	19	4	..	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	2
Bombay	30	13	2	..	6	1	1	1	3	1	2	2
Bengal	37	10	3	..	17	1	1	1	3	1	2	1
U. P.	37	19	3	..	12	1	1	1	..	1	1	1
Punjab	30	6	1	6	14	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
Bihar	30	16	2	..	9	..	1	1	..	1	1	1
C. P. and Berar..	15	9	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Assam	10	4	1	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
N. W. F. Province	5	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa	5	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sind	5	1	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Br. Baluchistan..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-Province seats	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..
Total ..	250	105	19	6	82	4	8	8	11	7	10	9

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PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Province.	Total seats.	General seats.	Muslims.	Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Seats to be filled by Legislative Assembly.	Seats to be filled by Governor.
Madras	54–56	35	7	1	3	..	8–10
Bombay	29–30	20	5	1	..	..	3–4
Bengal	63–65	10	17	3	..	27	6–8
United Provinces ..	58–60	34	17	1	..	..	6–8
Bihar	29–30	9	4	1	..	12	3–4
Assam	21–22	10	6	2	..	..	3–4

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.

Province.	Total seats.	General.		Seats for representatives of backward Areas and Tribes.	Sikhs.	Muslims.	Anglo-Indians.	Europeans.	Indian Christians.	Representatives of Commerce, Industry, mining and planting.	Landholders.	University seats.	Seats for women.					
		Total of general seats.	General seats reserved for scheduled castes.										Labour.	General.	Sikh.	Muslim.	Anglo-Indian.	Indian Christian.
Madras	215	146	30	1	..	28	2	3	8	6	6	1	6	6	..	1	..	1
Bombay	175	114	15	1	..	29	2	3	3	7	2	1	7	5	..	1	..	..
Bengal	250	78	30	..	..	117	3	11	2	19	5	2	8	2	..	1	..	..
U. P.	228	140	20	..	..	64	1	2	2	3	6	1	3	4	..	..	1	..
Punjab	175	42	8	..	31	84	1	1	2	1	5	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
Bihar	152	86	15	7	..	39	1	2	1	4	4	1	3	3	..	1	..	..
C. P. & Berar ..	112	84	20	1	..	14	1	1	..	2	3	1	2	3	..	..	..	..
Assam	108	47	7	9	..	34	..	1	1	11	..	..	4	1	..	1	..	..
N.W.F. Prov. ..	50	9	..	..	3	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orissa	60	44	6	5	..	4	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Sind	60	18	..	..	..	33	..	2	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..

Note :—In Bombay seven of the general seats are to be reserved for Marathas.
In the Punjab one of the Landholders' seats is to be a seat to be filled by a Tumandar.
In Assam and Orissa the seats reserved for women are to be non-communal seats.

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The Indian Legislature.

War continued to overshadow the work of the Indian Legislature and several legislative and taxation measures and fourteen Ordinances by the Viceroy were enacted to promote the war effort. The Central Legislative Assembly, elected normally for 3 years, completed the seventh year of its life on September 30, 1941, and in all probability its life will be extended by another year.

The Central Assembly held 16 sittings during the autumn session of 1940 and 34 sittings during the budget session of 1941; the Council of State held 10 and 16 sittings respectively during the corresponding sessions. The Congress Party which constitutes the main Opposition in the Central Assembly and had resolved to keep away from the sittings of the House since the Simla session of 1939 returned to the Assembly to take part in the discussion of the Emergency Finance Bill and withdrew from the House after voting down the Bill.

On November 20, 1940, His Excellency Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy, addressed a joint sitting of the two Houses. He announced that because of the lack of representative support he could not, at that stage, proceed with the expansion of his Executive Council or the establishment of the War Advisory Council. He spoke with deep disappointment about the failure to secure within the framework of the constitution that ultimate and essential unity upon which depends the future position and influence of India in time to come and added "But stress of war may well in the end come to strenghten and extend that very process of unification and to hasten the achievement of those constitutional changes implicit in self-government with unity which, at this moment it appears to obstruct." The Viceroy emphasised that "the duty of my Government is clear. It is to press forward with all speed and in every field of activity those preparations upon which rests the capacity of this country to wage war with ever-growing strength successfully to overcome the hazards that confront her". His Excellency mentioned that India's war effort had struck the imagination of the world through magnificent achievement by British India and the Indian States in the provision of men, of money and of material. He spoke of the strengthening of India's defence organisation, of the work of the Supply Department, the Eastern Group Conference and the Roger Mission, of the pressing problems that war conditions have brought to Indian trade and industry and of the efforts to find new markets for India's manufactures.

Governor-General's Ordinances.—The invasion of Norway occurred just after the conclusion of the Budget session of the Central Legislature. In order to meet emergent situation then apprehended the Government of India Act 1935 was amended empowering the Viceroy to make Ordinances which would remain in force for the duration of the war and one year thereafter. The original power restricted the life of such Ordinances to 6 months. Lord Linlithgow enacted 14 Ordinances during the period April to December, 1940.

The object of these Ordinances may be stated briefly. The Payment of Wages Ordinance was enacted to enable an employer with the written consent of the employee to make deduction from wages in respect of subscription to war-savings scheme. The currency situation caused by extensive hoarding of silver coin in the early summer of 1940 was met by the enactment of three Ordinances. These provided for one-rupee currency printed on paper, instead of on silver introduced the device of security-edge rupee and reduced by almost half the silver contents of the rupee, half-rupee and quarter-rupee. All these measures were generally welcomed by the market. An important Ordinance issued on August 24, 1940, made provision for insurance of goods in British India against damages by enemy action. Under the Ordinance persons carrying on business as sellers of goods of certain description are required, compulsorily, to insure goods against war risk on payment of a certain prescribed premium which is kept as low as possible. Those whose stock-in-trade does not amount to Rs.20,000 are exempted from this law. The importance of the Ordinance lies in that for the first time the State has undertaken insurance against damage to goods—a sphere formerly left to private enterprise. No private insurance company is permitted to undertake this kind of insurance but the agency of insurance companies is being utilised by the Government for putting the Ordinance into effect. Indian and British insurance houses have agreed to do this work without remuneration in order to co-operate with Government.

An example of how urgent problems of trade and industry were met by the Viceroy is provided by the Ordinance which authorised government to regulate export of coffee and the sale of coffee in British India. This law was considered necessary to save the industry from collapse due to the loss of foreign markets caused by the war. A Board has been formed to purchase surplus coffee in British India and hold it for disposal at a favourable date. All coffee estates are to be registered and all coffee produced in excess of that specified for internal sale quota is to be delivered to the Board for inclusion in the surplus pool. The Board shall take all practical measures to market the coffee included in the surplus pool and the price realised is to be distributed among coffee-growers. Another Ordinance amended the Tea Control Act and removed certain difficulties in the working of the Act. There was no power to reduce the total allotment of quotas already fixed. Under the Ordinance allotments can now be reduced *pro rata*.

An Ordinance amending the Indian Arms Act enables the Commander-in-Chief in India to transfer from one Corps to another Corps officers and men who were under obligation to serve in a particular Corps only. An Ordinance relating to technical personnel authorised various tribunals to compel an employer to release technicians for war work and to re-employ such technicians whenever they are released by government from their war work.

Note.—In Bombay seven of the general seats are to be reserved for Marathas.
In the Punjab one of the Landholders' seats is to be a seat to be filled by a Tumandar.
In Assam and Orissa the seats reserved for women are to be non-communal seats.

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Though this Ordinance is in force in British India, arrangements have been made to bring Indian States into the pool. Technical personnel over the age of 18 and under 50 shall be liable for national service which is defined as "employment in a notified factory" and 'notified factory' includes "any factory under the Crown and any factory declared to be engaged in a work of national importance." An Ordinance amended the European British Subjects National Service Act and removed certain defects experienced in its working. It also provides for conscientious objections and appeals.

The Indian Legislature, too, passed a number of measures designed to help war effort. The Indian Works of Defence Amending Act makes it possible to exempt from demolition specified buildings existing at the time of issue of notice and permit those buildings to be maintained in the same condition. The Indian Navy Discipline (Amending) Act makes legal the imposition of minor punishments such as the deprivation of good conduct badges, cell punishment, etc., according to the customs of the navy. Another amendment provides for the application of the Act when Indian Naval Forces are serving with the Naval Forces of Burma. A War Donations and Investment (Companies) Act 1940 was passed to enable a company, whether a club or not, to make any contribution it wishes to war funds notwithstanding any legal impediment caused by their Memoranda of Association. An Act was passed fixing compensation for war injuries and damage sustained by masters and seamen employed on small vessels plying in Indian coastal waters. Vessels affected number 77,000 and range from 3 to 200 tons.

Emergency Budget, 1940.—At the opening of the Assembly session on November 5, 1940, the Finance Member, Sir Jeremy Raisman, made a statement on the financial position, disclosing a prospective deficit of Rs. 13 crores due to war expenditure to meet which in part he introduced a supplementary Finance Bill imposing a 25 per cent surcharge for Central purposes on all taxes on income and increasing letter postage, telegram and telephone charges to yield altogether an additional Rs.6 crores in a full year, leaving comprehensive measures to be worked out at the time of the normal Budget. He stated that the 25 per cent surcharge on all taxes on income, including supertax and corporation tax, which he estimated would yield Rs.5 crores in a full year, would work out at an increase of 8¼ per cent on account of the last 4 months of the year. The assessment already made for 1940-41 would be increased by one-twelfth while deductions at source from salaries and dividends would be increased by 25 per cent.

The initial rate for inland letters was raised to 1 anna 3 pies, for letters to Burma to 2 annas and to Empire countries to 3 annas 6 pies, while that for book packets was raised to 9 pies for the first 5 tolas. All other postal rates remained unchanged. The remaining item was a surcharge of 1 anna on each ordinary and 2 annas on each express inland telegram and a 10 per cent surcharge on trunk telephone bills, to yield altogether Rs.1 crore.

The debate in the Assembly was heated and prolonged. The Congress Party led by Bhulabhai Desai thought that the Supplementary Finance Bill was an insidious attempt to commit India to war aims of the British Government, while Jinnah attacked the Congress Party for trying to coerce the British Government to throw Muslims and other minorities overboard. The Muslim League remained neutral with the result that the Finance Bill was rejected by a majority of two votes, firstly when the motion for its consideration was voted down and secondly when the House refused to entertain the same Bill sent back by the Viceroy in a recommended form. The Bill was passed by the Council of State in the certified form and became law soon thereafter.

Railway Budget, 1941-42.—The Railway estimates presented by Sir Andrew Clow in the Legislative Assembly on February 19, 1940, forecast for 1940-41 a surplus of 14·59 crores against a surplus of 8·29 crores originally estimated, and for 1941-42 a surplus of Rs.11·83 crores. The revised estimate of surplus on railways for 1940-41 is more than the actual surplus of last year by about 10¼ crores. The total traffic receipts of State-owned lines are expected to reach 109¼ crores, about 11¼ crores more than last year and Rs.6¼ crores more than the original estimate. The total working expenses, including Rs.12⅝ crores for depreciation, are a little below Rs.66¾ crores, or about 1¼ crores more than last year. The surplus expected is 14·59 crores. The balance in the depreciation fund will stand at a little over Rs.35 crores. The gross total works programme for 1941-42 is slightly over 19¼ crores. Estimates for track renewals amount to Rs.6 crores, and those for rolling stock to Rs.4½ crores. Rs.3¼ crores are provided for bridges and other structural works, and a little over Rs.66,00,000 for an increase in stores balances.

Referring to the war effort of the railways Sir Andrew Clow mentioned that, besides the men who had joined the fighting forces, many were employed in the production of various war requirements, for which some railway workshops had been wholly made over. He also alluded to the fact that about 305 miles of branch lines, which had been found unremunerative would be dismantled by the end of the year for shipment overseas of material required for the construction of railways. As regards manufacture of locomotives, Sir Andrew stated that the heavy demand for skilled labour, machine tools and materials resulting from the immense expansion in the production of munitions and other military requirements made it out of the question to embark at this stage on a new large-scale industry, and the workshop, which had been selected for the purpose, had been completely turned over to war work.

Sir Andrew Clow referred to the provision of Rs. 2 crores for the purchase of the Assam Bengal Railway and Rs.2¾ crores for the purchase of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. He said notice had also been given to purchase the Tapti Valley Railway (156 miles) at the end of March, 1942, at an estimated cost of Rs.1⅝ crores, but the payment being due only in 1942-43, has not been provided

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for in this Budget. Sir Andrew Clow mentioned that General revenues would receive in 1940-41 Rs.9·96 crores in all and in 1941-42 Rs.10·18 crores. He said he realised that this result would come as a disappointment to many who were interested in railways as, though a record surplus was expected, the railway reserve gained very little. He felt confident, however, that when it was realised that the needs of general revenue were war needs and that the alternative to an arrangement such as he proposed would be an even heavier burden on the general taxpayer than he must in any case be called upon to bear, the justification for this arrangement would be recognised. He concluded with an appeal. "I hope," he said, "that in the future this House or its successors will not forget the service which the railways have been able to render at this juncture and will be ready, when peace is restored, to give the railways generous treatment. Generosity by the community here is generosity to themselves, and a liberal policy towards the Railways will not fail of its rewards."

It may be added that the final returns to hand by the middle of April show that total traffic receipts for the year 1940-41 are better by about 2 crores than shown in the revised estimate and that the general revenue would derive this further benefit from railway earnings.

General Budget, 1941-42.—Presenting the Central Budget for 1941-42 on February 28, 1941, the Finance Member, Sir Jeremy Raisman, disclosed a deficit of Rs.8,42 lakhs for 1940-41 and a prospective deficit of Rs.20,46 lakhs for 1941-42. He proposed to raise a further 6,61 lakhs by additional taxation to meet the share of the cost of India's war measures which was being provided from revenue. He proposed to increase the rate of Excess profits Tax from 50 per cent to 66⅔ per cent, to yield Rs.250 lakhs, and to raise the present Central surcharge of 25 per cent on Income-tax and Super-tax to 33⅓ per cent for the year 1941-42, to yield an additional Rs.190 lakhs. In the field of indirect taxation the first proposal was to double the excise duty on matches. The Finance Member stated that as the retail price of matches had already risen over large parts of the country, the increase in duty would appropriate for the Exchequer a due share of the enhanced retail price paid by the consumer. There will be a corresponding rise in the duty on imported matches and a similar increase will be made in the duty on mechanical lighters. The additional match duty is estimated to yield Rs.150 lakhs. The other proposals are to increase the alternative specific import duty on artificial silk yarn and thread from 3 annas to 5 annas per pound and to introduce a new excise duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem* on pneumatic tyres and tubes, to yield together Rs.71 lakhs. The total estimated yield of this new taxation is 6,61 lakhs which reduces the prospective deficit to Rs.13,85 lakhs. The Finance Member said that though this was still a formidable gap which the unforeseen contingencies ahead were obviously more likely to widen than to narrow, it had to be remembered that Rs.3 crores were still being provided for the reduction of debt and that any modification of the existing free trade regime, as the result of the Indo-Burma trade negotiations then proceeding, would result in some increase in revenue. But, in any case, judged by the share of the whole additional cost of India's war measures which is being met by taxation, the position was fully defensible and the inherent soundness of India's financial position entitled her to face the future with courage and confidence.

The total revenue for 1941-42 is estimated at Rs.1,06,39 lakhs and expenditure at Rs.1,26,85 lakhs. The yield from Customs duties has been estimated Rs. 3 crores lower than the current year's estimate—Rs.34,75 lakhs as against Rs.37,75 lakhs. This is based on the assumption that the present tendencies will continue and that there will be no violent change in the effect of the war on Customs revenue.

The Defence Budget for 1941-42 amounts to Rs.84,13 lakhs made up of—

		Rs. lakhs
(1)	Basic normal budget ..	36,77
(2)	Effect of rise in prices	3,55
(3)	India's war measures	35,40
(4)	Non-effective charges	8,41
		84,13

The Finance Member stressed the fact that these estimates provided only for specific schemes and measures definitely under way or in sight and, while Defence plans have to be adapted to meet the changing war situation, it is impossible to forecast the cost of unforeseeable items. The charges borne by His Majesty's Government on account of the supplies and services rendered by India during 1941-42 are expected to be more than double the amount of India's war expenditure, while His Majesty's Government are also providing free of charge much of the equipment needed for the modernisation of the Army in India.

The Finance Member pointed out that the total strength of India's armed forces is now well over half a million men and further expansion is proceeding. New regiments of mechanised cavalry, artillery and infantry are being raised as also Signal and Sapper and Miner Units and all specialised troops required for modern warfare. New ships for the Royal Indian Navy are being built and more officers and men to man them are being trained. For the Air Force aircraft and equipment are being obtained from America and the first "made-in-India" aeroplanes are expected to be manufactured this year. At the same time airmen are being trained as fast as the capacity of the flying schools permit. Civil expenditure has also increased by Rs.2,61 lakhs, mainly on account of schemes connected with the war. Thus the training of pilots and mechanics for the Air Force Reserve will cost Rs.33 lakhs and the scheme for the training of 15,000 war technicians by March, 1942, a further Rs.93 lakhs. The Supply Department's expenditure on placing orders for Indian products for allied Governments, the value of which has already exceeded Rs.82 crores, is expected to be Rs.58 lakhs.

Thus while the Government of India's total expenditure next year is expected to increase by Rs.15 crores to Rs.1,26 crores, its total

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revenue is expected to rise by Rs.3 crores to Rs.1,06 crores, leaving a prospective deficit of Rs.20 crores. A third of this is met by the fresh taxation and the remainder from the Defence Loans. The Finance Member also stated that with the surplus of Rs.7 crores over from last year and the increased contribution of Rs.10 crores from the Railways, the cost of the Defence expansion would cause a deficit of only Rs.8 crores in 1940-41 instead of Rs.13 crores as previously estimated.

The Finance Member finally explained the advantage to India of the recent redemption of India's sterling debt and its replacement by rupee obligations. When the operation was completed the Government of India's external debt would have been reduced by Rs.120 crores and its interest charges payable in London would have been halved over the last 6 years. This would not affect the size of the country's gold reserves, but will greatly strengthen India's credit, while at the same time helping His Majesty's Government to finance the war.

The prolonged debates in the two Houses of the Legislature revealed general approval of the plan to raise only one-third by taxation and the various financial measures were passed by both the Houses. The only modification made was the announcement by the Finance Member that Government would exempt from excise duty tyres used by animal-driven carts.

Other Legislative Measures.—Besides the various financial and other measures for promoting the war effort, the Central Legislature passed other Bills some of which are of considerable importance. They are :

The Reserve Bank of India (Third Amendment) Act.—Under Section 42 of the Act a scheduled bank is required to maintain daily with the Reserve Bank a minimum balance equal to 5 per cent of its demand liabilities and 2 per cent of its time liabilities, and in case of default the Reserve Bank is entitled to charge interest at penal rate on the amount of default. There is no provision, however, in the Act to prevent the Bank from withdrawing its deposit, even up to the full amount, provided it is prepared to accept the liability to pay this penal interest on the resulting deficiency. Cases of such withdrawals were brought to the notice of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank who recommended to the Government of India that in the interest of depositors and of sound banking in general, legislation to penalise directors and other officers of such banks who are knowingly and wilfully parties to such defaults be undertaken. The Act prescribes a suitable penalty and gives powers to the Reserve Bank to prohibit defaulting banks from accepting fresh deposits during the continuation of the default.

Railway Ticketless Travellers Act.—This legislation provides for imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months and for removal of a person from a railway carriage provided that nothing in the Act "shall be deemed to preclude a person removed from a carriage of a higher class from continuing his journey in a carriage of a class for which he holds a pass or ticket; provided further that women and children, if unaccompanied by male passengers shall not be so removed except either at the station at which they first enter the train or at a junction or terminal station or station at the headquarters of a civil district and only between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m." The above formula represents a compromise between the Government and the non-official members of the House and provides a much-needed deterrent punishment for checking the enormous evil of ticketless travel.

Delhi "Ribbon Development" Act.—This Act is the first legislation of its kind to be enacted in India. It regulates in the Province of Delhi the use of land for purposes other than agricultural. There is no legal power to control building development along the main roads in Delhi province outside the Delhi and New Delhi municipalities. The Act will safeguard future expansion of the Capital and will prevent growth of vested interests in uncontrolled areas. It is also proposed to control brick-fields as a part of the anti-mosquito campaign in the Capital. Safeguards have been provided in the Act in respect of places of worship.

Indian Merchandise Marks Amendment Act alters the law which has existed since 1889. The original Act was directed to the suppression of false marking on goods and did not require a positive statement of their actual origin, except in the case of goods which bears a false or misleading indication. The Amending Act provides for the marking of the country of origin in all necessary cases by vesting power with the Central Government to require, by notification, any class of goods to be marked with the country of origin. Goods from the U. K. are placed on the same footing as those of other countries.

Insurance Law Amending Act was framed after a conference with representatives of the Insurance Companies and makes a number of changes in the substantial law passed 4 years ago.

Assam Rifles Act has been passed providing for the regulation of and the maintenance of discipline in the Assam Rifles. This law provides for the taking over by the Central Government of the administration of Assam Rifles which had hitherto vested in the provincial government. The change has been made with the consent of the Assam Government.

In all 15 Bills were passed by the Indian Legislature during the autumn session of 1940 and 13 Bills were passed during the Budget session of 1941.

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The Indian Tariff Board.

The Indian Tariff Board is an *ad hoc* body constituted from time to time as necessity arises to investigate the claims made by any Indian industry to protection. It generally consists of a President and two members, one of whom is normally a Government official. It has, subject to the approval of the Government of India, power to co-opt other members for particular enquiries. It tours over the industrial centres in India where the industry referred to it is located and if satisfied after detailed enquiries that the claim for protection is justified, it makes its recommendations to the Government of India. The last Tariff Board became *functus officio* early in 1939 after completing an enquiry into the question of extending protection to the Indian sericulture industry.

Indians Overseas.

Numbers.—The total Indian population overseas, according to the latest available returns, is as follows:—

Name of country.	Indian population.	Date of estimates.
British Empire.		
1. Ceylon	682,570†	1938
2. British Malaya*	754,849	1937
3. Hong Kong	4,745	1931
4. Mauritius	269,701	1937
5. Seychelles	503	1931
6. Gibraltar	80 (approximately)	1932
7. Nigeria	32	1931
8. Kenya	42,368	1937
9. Uganda	18,800	1937
10. Nyasaland	1,631 (Asiatics)	1937
11. Zanzibar	14,242	1937
12. Tanganyika Territory	23,422	1931
13. Jamaica	18,669	1931
14. Trinidad	154,083	1936
15. British Guiana	142,978	1937
16. Fiji Islands	89,333	1937
17. Northern Rhodesia	421 (Asiatics)	1937
18. Southern Rhodesia	2,184 (Asiatics)	1937
19. Canada	1,599	1936
20. Australia	2,404	1931
21. New Zealand	1,166	1933
		1932
South Africa—		
22. Natal	183,646	1936
23. Transvaal	25,561	1936
24. Cape Province	10,692	1936
25. Orange Free State	29	1936
26. South African Protectorates	409 (Asiatics)	1936
27. South West Africa	14 („)	1936
28. Maldives	550 (Approximately)	1933
29. British North Borneo	1,298	1931
30. Aden	8,168	1937
31. British Somaliland	520	1931
32. United Kingdom	7,128	1932
33. Malta	41	1933
34. Grenada	5,000	1932
35. St. Lucia	2,189	1921
36. British Honduras	497	1931
Total for British Empire	2,471,522	

† Indian estate labourers only.

* Includes Straits Settlements. Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

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Name of Country.	Indian Population.	Date of estimates.
Foreign Countries.		
37. Dutch East Indies	27,638 ..	1930
38. Siam	5,000 (approximately) ..	1931
39. French Indo-China	6,000 (,,) ..	1931
40. Japan	300 (,,) ..	1931
41. Bahrein	500 ..	1933
42. Iraq	2,596 ..	1932
43. Muscat	441 ..	1933
44. Portuguese East Africa ..	5,000 ..	1931
45. Madagascar	7,945 ..	1931
46. Reunion	1,533 ..	1933
47. United States of America ..	5,850 ..	1930
48. Dutch Guiana	37,933 ..	1932
49. Brazil	2,000 ..	1931
50. European countries	1,000 (approximately) ..	
Total for foreign countries ..	103,736	
Total for all countries ..	2,575,258	

Origin of Indian Emigration.—Emigration is prohibited by the Hindu Shastras, and there is little evidence of any settlement of Indians overseas in early times except in Sumatra, Java and Ceylon. Emigration for purpose of labour dates from the beginning of the 19th century. From 1800 A. D. onwards Indians crossed the Bay to the Straits Settlements to work on the sugar, spice, tapioca, and cocoanut plantations of Penang, and this intercourse was allowed to continue for long without regulation. The first officially recorded instance of genuine recruitment for labour emigration occurred in 1830, when a French merchant, named Joseph Argand, carried some 150 artizans to Bourbon. The abolition of slavery in British colonies in 1834 gave the first great impetus to the movement. The sugar planters of Mauritius at once turned to India as their best recruiting ground, and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7,000 recruits from Calcutta. The Government of India at a very early stage realised the necessity of bringing such emigration under regulation. The Law Commission was asked to investigate the case and to make recommendations for securing the well-being of emigrants. They advised that no legislation was required except in order to prevent undue advantage being taken of the simplicity and ignorance of emigrants by providing that a magistrate should satisfy himself that all contracts were entered into freely and understood by them and in order to secure that sufficient provision was made for their accommodation and sustenance during the voyage. A copy of every engagement was also to be transmitted to the Government under which the emigrants were to live. These recommendations were embodied in the first Emigration Act (V of 1837), which also provided that contracts should be determinable after 5 years.

History of Emigration.—Under the above Act emigration during 1837 was permitted to Mauritius, British Guiana and Australia (89 men, the first and last direct emigrants to Australia). In 1838 emigration was suspended owing to agitation in England regarding the abuses to which the system was liable, and a committee of enquiry reported in 1840 that emigrants were being entrapped by force or fraud, robbed of their wages and treated with brutality. In consequence, emigration was prohibited (Act XV of 1842) except to Mauritius and there control was tightened. In Act XXI of 1844 emigration under still stricter regulation was allowed to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad. Act XIII of 1847 removed the restrictions on emigration to Ceylon. The emancipation of slaves in the French colonies in 1894 gave rise to a system of emigration from French Indian ports to Réunion and Bourbon which was largely based on crimping in British territory. This practice was checked by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1858 emigration was opened to St. Lucia, and in 1860 to St. Vincent, Natal and St. Kitts. In the latter year a more elaborate Act, based on a convention with the French Government was passed legalising and regulating emigration to Reunion Martinique, Guadeloupe, and French Guiana. Act XIII of 1864 marks an important stage in the history of emigration, since it elaborated and consolidated the whole system of control. It was itself amended in 1869 and 1870 in important respects with the object of preventing epidemics on emigrant vessels and improving sanitary conditions in settlements. In 1869 emigration was permitted to Grenada, and in 1872 to Surinam. Owing to the removal of the Straits Settlements from the control of the Government of India in 1867, emigration to that colony came under all the restrictions imposed by the Emigration Act and was only permitted from the port of Negapatam. Owing to the injury caused to the agricultural industries of the colony, these restrictions were removed in 1872, subject only to magisterial control of recruitment in India. In 1870 complaints reached the Government of India

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of gross abuses in the treatment of emigrants in British Guiana. A commission of enquiry was appointed, and their report led to important legislation in the colony for the protection of Indian immigrants which was subsequently extended to Trinidad. Owing to similar complaints from Natal and Mauritius, commissions of enquiry were also instituted in both these colonies, and their reports in 1872 brought to light a number of points requiring amendment.

Recent Legislation.—In 1871 a fresh consolidating Act was passed (Act VII of 1871) by which the Acts regulating emigration to the French Colonies and two amending Acts to Act XIII of 1864 were incorporated in the general law. The question of revision of the law again came up for consideration in 1882, when several cases of kidnapping and other objectionable practices were reported to the Government of India. The opportunity was taken to depute two officials (Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson) to ascertain, in the N. W. P. and in Bengal respectively, the way in which the system of recruitment actually worked, the respects in which it was open to improvement, and the attitude of the people towards emigration. Their reports were reviewed by the Government of India, and finally in 1883 the law was again recast and consolidated by Act XXI of that year. This Act specifies the countries to which emigration is lawful, but empowers the Governor-General in Council to add to the list by notification, and also to prohibit emigration to any of the countries in the list on the ground of epidemic disease and/or excessive mortality among emigrants in such country, or on the ground that proper measures have not been taken for the protection of emigrants, or that the agreements made with them in India are not duly enforced. This Act with certain amendments of no importance to the system of indentured emigration remained in force until 1908, when a fresh revision of the law was undertaken.

Under the Act of 1908 (XVII of 1908) the countries to which emigration was lawful were the British Colonies of Mauritius, Jamaica, British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Natal, St. Kitts, Nevis, Fiji, the Seychelles, the Netherlands Colony of Dutch Guiana and the Danish Colony of St. Croix. Emigration to St. Lucia, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, Nevis, the Seychelles and St. Croix ceased soon after the passing of the Act, the demand for fresh labour having died out. Emigration to Natal was discontinued from the 1st July 1911 as the Government of India were satisfied that it was undesirable to continue to send Indian labour to that country. Emigration to the French Colonies of Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment and repatriation of the immigrants.

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers. The Government of India also occasionally depute to the colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers. Deputations from India visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921. In spite of all precautions certain social and moral evils had grown up in connection with the indentured system of emigration and Indian public opinion has during the last decade been strongly opposed to it. The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report received from Messrs. McNeill and Chimanlal, and they arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when contract labour should be abolished. The Secretary of State for India accepted this policy and authorised the Government of India to announce the abolition of the indentured system and the announcement to this effect was made in 1916.

In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legislature. Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of "Emigrant" was extended to cover all persons "assisted" to depart from India.

It was found that the lack of power to regulate the total flow of emigration for unskilled work, whether assisted or voluntary and whether under contract or not, may operate to the detriment of Indian communities overseas, particularly in times of economic depression. The Indian Emigration Act was suitably amended in 1938 and the Government of India took power, to prohibit, when necessary, even unassisted emigration for the purpose of unskilled work. This amendment was promulgated on December 14, 1939. The rules have been made applicable in the first instance to the Province of Bombay where the problem of illicit emigration was found to exist in appreciable proportions. Under the new rules the passage broker is precluded from recovering or being a party to any arrangement to recover the "cost of recruitment" from the emigrant.

During 1939-40 two minor defects in the Indian Emigration Act, 1932 were remedied by the Indian Emigration Act, 1940. This Act empowers Protectors of Emigrants to exercise the powers of detention, search, etc., for the prevention of offences under the Act and by making the offence under Section 30 of the Act cognizable, removes an anomaly between Sections 35 and 30A of the Act.

Present Position.—Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider aspect. The status of Indians in the Empire generally is one in which the Indian public now take keen interest. It is no longer possible to deal with the treatment of Indian labour apart from other classes of Indian emigrants and travellers. In several colonies and dominions considerable Indian communities have sprung up, which although composed largely of the descendants of indentured labourers, are themselves free and lawfully domiciled citizens of the countries in which they are settled, but have not yet been placed on a footing of legal, social, political and economic equality with the rest of the population. The issues round which public interest at present centres are three:—

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(*a*) Control of emigration.
(*b*) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Empire.
(*c*) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas.

These questions may be considered separately.

Control of Emigration.—So far as unskilled labour is concerned, the Government of India have assumed absolute powers of control. The terms of section 10 of the Emigration Act of 1922 are as follows:—

"10. (1) Emigration, for the purpose of unskilled work, shall not be lawful except to such countries and on such terms and conditions as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, may specify in this behalf.

"(2) No Notification shall be made under sub-section (1) unless it has been laid in draft before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature and has been approved by a resolution of each Chamber, either without modification or addition, or with modifications and additions to which both Chambers agree, but, upon such approval being given, the notification may be issued in the form in which it has been so approved."

Under this law emigration has been legalised to Ceylon on the following conditions:

(1) The emigrant shall—
  (*a*) have been recruited by a person licensed for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of Ceylon, or
  (*b*) have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him.

(2) The emigrant shall not, before leaving British India, have entered into a contract of service for a period exceeding one month.

(3) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period as the Governor-General in Council may by notification appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon shall have enacted that any contract of service for a period exceeding one month entered into by an emigrant shall be void.

(4) No part of the cost of his recruitment, subsistence during transport, or transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be defrayed from a common fund to be raised in such manner and managed by such agency as may appear suitable to the Colonial Government.

(5) The Government of Ceylon shall at any time when so desired by the Governor-General in Council admit and give all facilities to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act.

(6) Within one year of his arrival in Ceylon any emigrant who has been assisted to emigrate at the cost of the common fund referred to in clause (4) shall, on satisfying the Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act that his return to his home is desirable either on the ground of the state of his health or on the ground that the work which he is required to do is unsuitable to his capacity, or that he has been unjustly treated by his employer, or for any other sufficient reason, be repatriated free of cost to the place of recruitment, and the costs of such repatriation shall be defrayed by the Government of Ceylon or the Ceylon Planters' Association.

(7) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, the Government of Ceylon shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the Agent as set forth in clause (6).

(8) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period as the Governor-General in Council may by notification appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon shall have enacted that no payment made in India by a recruiter to an emigrant to enable him to pay off debts before emigrating shall be recoverable.

(9) The Government of Ceylon shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of persons emigrating to Ceylon in accordance with this Notification.

Similar conditions have been imposed in the case of Malaya. Emigration was also permitted to Mauritius for a period of 1 year only with effect from May 1st, 1923, and limited to a number not exceeding 1,500 labourers. The terms were more onerous than in the case of nearer Colonies and the arrangement has now lapsed.

Emigration to British Guiana for the purpose of unskilled work has also been declared lawful on the terms and conditions given below, but the date from which emigration is to commence has not yet been fixed:—

Emigration to British Guiana.—Emigration to British Guiana for the purpose of unskilled work shall be lawful with effect from such date as the Governor-General in Council may with the concurrence of the Governor of British Guiana notify in the *Gazette of India* on the following terms and conditions, which shall thereupon become operative:—

(1) The family shall be the unit for the purposes of emigration. Not more than 500 families shall be permitted to emigrate and the number of persons included in the said 500 families shall not exceed 1,500.

(2) The emigrants shall either have been recruited by a person licensed for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of British Guiana, or have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him.

(3) No part of the cost of his recruitment of subsistence during transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana or met from funds at their disposal.

(4) The Government of British Guiana shall at any time when so desired by the Governor-General in Council, admit and give all facilities to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act.

(5) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, or if the Agent is absent or unable to perform his duties, the Government of British Guiana shall at the request of the Governor-General in Council appoint a person to perform temporarily the duties of the Agent.

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(6) Prior to the arrival of the emigrants a Settlement Commission shall be appointed in British Guiana to select and prepare suitable agricultural land for the emigrants and generally to supervise their employment. The Agent referred to in clause (4) shall, on appointment, be a member of such Commission.

(7) The Government of British Guiana shall offer to each family for its separate enjoyment a holding comprising not less than five acres of suitable agricultural land prepared for cultivation on the terms hereinafter set out in a locality which shall be healthy and shall have an adequate supply of good drinking water. All expenses in connection with the preparation of the holdings shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana and shall in no case be recoverable from an emigrant.

The annual rent of the holding shall be fixed by the Settlement Commission at a rate not exceeding the lowest rate paid in the locality.

After an emigrant has been in occupation of a holding for three years, he shall, provided that he has cultivated a portion of the holding either by himself or through some member of his family, be entitled to a grant of the holding on payment at any time during the ensuing four years of such fees not exceeding 24 dollars as may be fixed by the Settlement Commission.

On the expiry of seven years from the date of the commencement of his occupation of a holding an emigrant shall acquire absolute ownership in the holding provided that he has paid the rent and fees referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this clause and has brought under cultivation either by himself or by some member of his family half the area of his holding.

(8) An emigrant on arrival in British Guiana shall be housed and maintained without charge by the Government of British Guiana for at least one month.

(9) If any emigrant so requires loans shall be made to him for maintenance, house accommodation, payment of rent and for agricultural purposes generally. Free medical assistance and free skilled supervision shall be provided.

(10) Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 3 and not more than 5 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of half of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Guiana.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 5 and not more than 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of quarter of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Guiana.

(11) Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding clause the Government of British Guiana on the request of an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act shall repatriate at its own expense and without any payment by or on behalf of the emigrant to the place of his former residence in India any emigrant at any time after his arrival in British Guiana.

(12) An emigrant shall be at liberty at any time after his arrival in British Guiana to take up work or employment other than or in addition to the cultivation of a holding on lease from the Settlement Commission.

(13) The ordinance enjoining compulsory education in British Guiana shall be enforced to the same extent in the case of Indian children as in the case of children belonging to other communities.

(14) Boards of arbitration in regard to wages shall be established before the arrival of the emigrants and Indians shall be adequately represented on such boards.

(15) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and under any agreement in force at the date of this notification is entitled to an assisted return passage to India shall not be required to pay more than 25 per cent. of the excess in the cost of his return passage and clothing over the cost of such passage and clothing at the time of his first arrival in the colony.

(16) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and has at the date of this notification become or thereafter becomes destitute shall be entitled to be repatriated to India at the expense of the Government of British Guiana without being further required to prove that he has become incapable of labour.

(17) The Government of British Guiana shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of the persons emigrating to the Colony in accordance with this notification.

Admission of Indians to Other Parts of the Empire.—On the motion of the Government of India this question was discussed at the Imperial War Conferences, 1917 and 1918, and the policy accepted by the self-governing dominions and the British Government was embodied in the following resolutions:—

"(1) It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.

"(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for visits, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education; such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permanent settlement.

"(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition: (*a*) That not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian; and (*b*) that each individual so admitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian."

The first paragraph of this resolution has regularized the various restrictions on immigra-

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tion which the self-governing dominions have, from time to time, adopted and which, without expressly differentiating against Indians are in practice used in order to check Indian immigration, the objections to which are stated to be not racial or political but economic. Australia prohibits the entry of any person who fails to pass a dictation test of not less than 50 words in any prescribed language. New Zealand prohibits the entry of any person who has not received in advance a permit from the Dominion Government which is refused to any person regarded as unsuitable to settle in the country. South Africa prohibits the entry of any person deemed by the Minister of the Interior on economic grounds or on account of his standard or habits of life to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union. Canada prohibited the landing of any person who had come to the Dominion otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he was a native and unless he possessed in his own right 250 dollars. Since 1930, Canada has restricted the immigration of Indians to the wife or unmarried child under 18 years of age, of any Canadian citizen legally admitted to and resident in Canada, who is in a position to receive and care for his dependents. Newfoundland and the Irish Free State impose no restrictions. All the self-governing Dominions have adopted special exemptions in favour of students, tourists and merchants visiting the countries for the temporary purposes of commerce, pleasure, or education. India on its side has assumed power to regulate the admission of immigrants from any other part of the Empire or foreign countries, by means of passports. A bill has also been passed by the Indian Legislature empowering the Government of India to make rules "for the purpose of securing that persons not being of Indian origin, domiciled in any British possession, shall have no greater rights and privileges as regards entry into and residence in British India, than are accorded by the law and administration of such possession to persons of Indian domicile." With regard to the Crown colonies and protectorates, the attitude of the Indian Government is that there is no justification for placing any restrictions on the immigration of British Indians, which are not placed on other classes of British subjects, and this principle has in practice been observed by the Colonial Office except in the case of Kenya colony where, as stated hereafter, the British Government has reserved to itself the right to impose restrictions on the immigration of classes of people whose entry into the colony may have an adverse effect on the economic evolution of the indigenous population.

Rights and Disabilities of Indians Lawfully Domiciled Overseas.—The policy of the Empire is summed up in the resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1921, which was recorded in the following terms:—

"This Conference reaffirms that each Community of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any of the other communities, but recognises that there is incongruity between the position of India, as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some parts of the Empire, and this Conference, therefore, is of opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised."

"The representatives of South Africa regret their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution, nevertheless feel bound to record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa and hope that by negotiations between India and South Africa a way can be found as soon as may be to reach a more satisfactory position.

Summary of present Position.—Outside Australia, New Zealand and Canada the position stands as follows:—

(1) **South Africa.**—The main grievances of Indians, which led to a passive resistance movement headed by Mr. Gandhi, were settled by the compromise embodied in the Indians Relief Act, 1914 and by the guarantee known as the Smuts-Gandhi agreement. The substance of this agreement is embodied in the following extracts from letters:—

(i) Mr. Gorges, Secretary for the Interior, to Mr. Gandhi, June 30th, 1914: "With regard to the administration of existing laws, the Minister desires me to say that it always has been, and will continue to be, the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner and with due regard to vested rights."

(ii) Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Gorges, July 7th, 1914: "By vested rights I understand the right of an Indian and his successors to live and trade in the township in which he was living and trading, no matter how often he shifts his residence or business from place to place in the same township."

This has been officially interpreted to mean "that the vested rights of those Indians who were then living and trading in townships, whether in contravention of the law or not should be respected."

In 1920 an Asiatic Enquiry Commission was appointed to investigate the grievances of Indians regarding their rights to trade and hold land in the Union. Their main recommendations were as follows:—

(1) Law 3 of 1885 (Transvaal), the Gold Law of the Transvaal (Act No. 35 of 1908) and Act No. 37 of 1919 should not be repealed.

(2) There should be no compulsory repatriation of Asiatics; but

(3) Voluntary repatriation should be encouraged.

(4) There should be no compulsory segregation of Asiatics; but

(5) A system of voluntary separation should be introduced under which municipalities should have right, subject to certain conditions:—

(*a*) to lay out residential areas for Asiatics.

(*b*) to set aside certain streets or portions of the town for Asiatic traders to which existing license holders should gradually be attracted.

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(6) These areas should be selected and allocated by a board of independent persons in consultation with the Municipal Council and Asiatic community.

(7) In Natal the right of Asiatics to acquire and own land for farming or agricultural purposes, outside townships, should be confined to the coast belt, say, 20 to 30 miles inland.

(8) A uniform "License Law" applicable to all the Provinces of the Union should be possible, be enacted. If that is impracticable, the law relating to the issue of Trade Licenses in the Cape Province, the Transvaal and Natal should be assimilated in a comprehensive consolidating Act of Parliament providing, *inter alia*:—

(*a*) That the granting of all licenses to trade (not being liquor licenses) shall be entrusted to municipal bodies within the area of their jurisdiction; outside those areas, to divisional Councils in the Cape Province, and in the other Provinces to special Licensing Officers appointed by the Administrator.

(*b*) The grounds upon which an application for the grant of a new license may be refused.

(*c*) That the reasons for the refusal to grant any license shall be recorded, together with any evidence tendered for or against the application.

(*d*) That, in the case of the refusal of a license on the ground that the applicant is not a fit and proper person to hold the same or to carry on the proposed business, there shall be a final appeal to a Special Appeal Board, appointed by the Administrator.

(*e*) That municipal bodies shall have the right to prohibit the license holder, or any other person, from residing in any shop, store or other place of business.

(9) There should be no relaxation in the enforcement of the Immigration Laws, and more active steps should be taken to deal with prohibited immigrants who have evaded the provisions of those laws.

(10) The administration of the Asiatic policy of the Government should be placed in the hands of one official, under whose charge would come all administrative functions, together with the official records relating to Asiatics. This officer should also be entrusted with the duty of securing full statistics regarding Asiatics in the Union and of the arrivals in and departures from South Africa. Details of all applications for trade licenses, and transactions in connection with the purchase of land and property made by Asiatics throughout the Union, should be sent to him in order to ensure the enforcement of the provisions of Section 8 of Act 22 of 1913.

On the other hand, he should keep in close touch with the various sections of the Indian community, see that the laws are applied in a just manner, give a ready ear to any complaints or grievances and generally safeguard their interests.

From the above it will be observed that the Commission recommended the retention of a law prohibiting the ownership of land by Asiatics in the Transvaal, and another of its recommendations, threatened the right which Indians had previously enjoyed of acquiring and owning land in the Uplands of Natal. Against this latter proposal the Government of India earnestly protested, but the protest was not accepted by the Union Government.

As has been stated above, the representatives of the Union of South Africa dissented from the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1921 which recommended the recognition of the right of Indians to citizenship in the self-governing Dominions. The negotiations conducted between the two governments produced little result and the anti-Asiatic feeling prevailing was reflected in the legislation passed during the following years. Between 1922 and 1925 the Durban Land Alienation Ordinance, the Borough and Township Land Ordinance, the Natal Boroughs Ordinance (No. 19 of 1924) and the Natal Townships Ordinance of 1925 were all passed and were detrimental to Indian interests. In 1925, the Areas Reservation, Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill was introduced in the Union Parliament, the object of the Bill being to stiffen the immigration law in its application to Asiatics and to introduce segregation in Natal. The Bill roused consternation in South Africa and widespread resentment in India. After prolonged negotiations between the two Governments, the Union Government agreed to a conference between the representatives of the two Governments and to the postponement of the consideration of the Areas Reservation Bill until after the conference. The Conference met in Cape Town and arrived at an understanding, commonly known as the Cape Town Agreement of 1927. The terms of this agreement, which were ratified by both Governments in February, 1927, are reproduced below.

Cape Town Agreement, 1927

1. It was announced in April 1926 that the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa had agreed to hold a Round Table Conference to explore all possible methods of settling the Indian question in the Union in a manner which would safeguard the maintenance of western standards of life in South Africa by just and legitimate means. The Conference assembled at Cape Town on December 17th and its session finished on January 12th. There was, in these meetings, a full and frank exchange of views which has resulted in a truer appreciation of mutual difficulties and a united understanding to co-operate in the solution of a common problem in a spirit of friendliness and good-will.

Both Governments re-affirm their recognition of the right of South Africa to use all just and legitimate means for the maintenance of western standards of life.

2. The Union Government recognises that Indians domiciled in the Union who are prepared to conform to western standards of life, should be enabled to do so.

3. For those Indians in the Union who may desire to avail themselves of it, the Union Government will organise a scheme of assisted emigration to India or other countries where western standards are not required. Union domicile will be lost after 3 years' continuous absence from the Union in agreement with the

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proposed revision of the law relating to domicile which will be of general application. Emigrants under the assisted emigration scheme who desire to return to the Union within the 3 years will only be allowed to do so on refund to the Union Government of the cost of the assistance received by them.

4. The Government of India recognise their obligation to look after such emigrants on their arrival in India.

5. The admission into the Union of the wives and minor children of Indians permanently domiciled in the Union will be regulated by paragraph 3 of Resolution XXI of the Imperial Conference of 1918.

6. In the expectation that the difficulties with which the Union has been confronted will be materially lessened by the agreement now happily reached between the two Governments, and in order that the agreement may come into operation under the most favourable auspices and have a fair trial, the Government of the Union of South Africa have decided not to proceed further with the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill.

7. The two Governments have agreed to watch the working of the agreement now reached and to exchange views from time to time as to any changes that experience may suggest.

8. The Government of the Union of South Africa have requested the Government of India to appoint an agent in order to secure continuous and effective co-operation between the two Governments.

In February, 1930, a Select Committee of the Union House of Assembly was appointed to inquire into and report on certain matters relating to the rights of Indians to own and occupy immovable property in the Transvaal and incidentally to trade. The Committee was required, *inter alia*, to investigate how far the intentions of the legislature, as embodied in the Act of 1919, were being given effect to and whether, and, if so, to what extent, an amendment of the Act was desirable. The Committee came to the conclusion that the position which had arisen as a result of illegal occupation in the mining areas was serious and that there was no doubt that Law 3 of 1885, as amended by the Act of 1919, intended that Asiatics should not own fixed property in the Transvaal outside reserved areas either individually or collectively and either directly or indirectly. It submitted its report on the 13th May, 1930, and embodied its recommendations in a Bill, which it urged should be enacted immediately. The Bill was read for the first time on the 14th May, 1930, but in deference to the representations made by the Government of India that adequate time should be allowed for careful examination of the far-reaching provisions of the measure, the Union Government decided to defer further consideration of it until the Parliamentary session of 1931. As a result of opposition to the Bill, it was later postponed further, and a Conference was held in 1932 to examine the provisions of the Bill and to review the working of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 in accordance with para. 7 of that Agreement.

The results of the Conference are contained in the following extracts from a statement made in the Indian Legislature on the 5th April, 1932:—

1. In accordance with paragraph 7 of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927 delegates of the Government of the Union of South Africa and of the Government of India met at Cape Town from January 12th to February 4th, 1932 to consider the working of the Agreement and to exchange views as to any modifications that experience might suggest. The delegates had a full and frank discussion in the Conference, which was throughout marked by a spirit of cordiality and mutual good-will.

2. Both Governments consider that the Cape Town Agreement has been a powerful influence in fostering friendly relations between them and that they should continue to co-operate in the common object of harmonising their respective interests in regard to Indians resident in the Union.

3. It was recognised that the possibilities of the Union's scheme of assisted emigration to India are now practically exhausted owing to the economic and climatic conditions of India as well as to the fact that 80 per cent. of the Indian population of the Union are now South-African-born. As a consequence the possibilities of land-settlement outside India, as already contemplated in paragraph 3 of the Agreement, have been further considered. The Government of India will co-operate with the Government of the Union in exploring the possibilities of a colonisation scheme for settling Indians, both from India and from South Africa, in other countries. In this investigation, which should take place during the course of the present year a representative of the Indian community in South Africa will, if they so desire, be associated. As soon as the investigation has been completed the two Governments will consider the results of the inquiry.

4. No other modification of the Agreement is for the present considered necessary.

5. I shall now endeavour to deal with the Transvaal Asiatic Tenure (Amendment) Bill. The Conference decided that it should be considered by a sub-committee consisting of two representatives of each Delegation. After discussion in the sub-committee Dr. Malan, who was one of Union representatives, agreed to place informally before members of the Select Committee, which had prepared Bill, suggestions of the delegates from India. Results of this consultation may be summarised as follows:—

(1) Clause 5 of the Bill which embodied the principle of segregation by providing for the ear-marking of areas for the occupation or ownership of land by Asiatics has been deleted. Instead, the Gold Law is to be amended to empower the Minister of the Interior after consultation with the Minister of Mines to withdraw any land from the operation of sections 130 and 131 in so far as they prohibit residence upon or occupation of any land by coloured persons. This power will be exercised after inquiry into individual cases by an impartial commission presided over by a judge to validate present illegal occupations and to permit exceptions to be made in future from

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occupational restrictions of Gold Law. It is hoped that liberal use will be made of this new provision of the law so as to prevent the substantial dislocation of Indian business which strict application of the existing restrictions would involve, and to provide Indians in future with reasonable facilities to trade in the mining areas without segregation.

(2) The Bill has also been amended so as to protect fixed property acquired by Asiatic companies up to 1st March 1930, which are not protected by section 2 of Act 37 of 1919. This will have the effect of saving many Indian properties which, though not acquired in contravention of the letter of the Act of 1919, were acquired contrary to its spirit.

(3) Local bodies whom, clause 10 of the Bill required to refuse certificates of fitness to an Asiatic to trade on the ground that the applicant may not lawfully carry on business on the premises for which the licence is sought, shall have to treat a certificate issued by a competent Government officer to the effect that any land has been withdrawn from the restrictive provisions of sections 130 and 131 of the Gold Law as sufficient proof that a coloured person may lawfully trade on such land. As it is proposed to maintain hereafter a register of all lands in proclaimed areas where Asiatic occupation is permitted, such a provision should prove a valuable safeguard to the Indian community.

6. As against these important concessions, it has to be recognised that the recommendations of the Indian Delegation that areas like Springs and de-proclaimed land, to which the restrictions of clauses 130 and 131 do not at present apply should not be made subject to them, and that leases for ten years or more should not be treated as fixed property have not been accepted. On the balance, however, the amendments which, subject to ratification by the Union Parliament, have been made in the Bill represent a substantial advance on the original Bill.

The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill, as amended in the manner mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7 of the statement above, was passed into law in 1932 and a Commission, presided over by the Honourable Mr. Justice Feetham, was appointed in October, 1932, to enquire into the occupation by coloured persons of proclaimed land in the Transvaal. The Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure (Amendment) Act of 1936, which was passed after consideration of the recommendations of the Feetham Commission, completed the legislation necessary to give effect to the policy of the original Act of 1932.

The Government of the Union of South Africa also appointed a Committee to undertake the investigation of the possibilities of colonisation contemplated in the 1932 Agreement referred to above. The report of this Committee was published simultaneously in India and in South Africa on the 2nd July, 1934. The main recommendation of the Committee was that further investigation in regard to the successful operation of a colonisation scheme could advantageously be made by a joint commission in British North Borneo, British New Guinea and British Guiana. The idea of colonising Indians from the Union, however, does not appear to have been proceeded with.

Since 1932, there have also been several enactments which are capable of being used against Indians in the Union, *e.g.*, the Transvaal Licences (Control) Ordinance of 1932 and the Natal Rural Dealers' Licensing Law Amendment Ordinance of 1935. A further development occurred in 1937 when three private Bills affecting the position of Indians in the Union were introduced in the Union Parliament. The first sought to prohibit marriages between Europeans and Asiatics or natives. It was introduced on the 12th January but attempts to have it referred to a Select Committee failed. The second Bill sought to empower Provincial Councils to prohibit the employment of Europeans by non-Europeans in the Union, and the third to prohibit the acquisition of fixed property in the Transvaal by any European, Coloured or Cape Malay women married to Asiatics and by children of such marriages. Both the Government of India and their Agent General in the Union made representations against these two Bills. Second reading, which would have involved acceptance of the principle of the two measures, was not proceeded with and they were referred to a Select Committee of the Union House of Assembly for investigation of their contents and form. Both the Indian community and the Agent General gave evidence before the Select Committee. The Committee came to no conclusion on the proposal to restrict ownership of land through marriage, but after consideration of the other Bill, submitted an amended Bill entitled the White Women's Employment Restriction Bill. The amended Bill sought to prohibit the employment of European women by Asiatics except under a certificate of the Minister of Labour and to forbid the issue of such a certificate if the women concerned were to be under the direction or supervision of a non-European or to be housed or employed on premises containing dwelling or sleeping quarters of Asiatics or at places where they might come into contact with Asiatics other than as customers over the counter. Cape Malays and Japanese (while the trade convention with Japan lasted) were to be exempted from the restriction. The new measure was purely anti-Indian and the Government of India protested strongly against it. In the course of oral evidence before the Select Committee, a representative of the South African Indian Congress stated that he believed Indians would be willing to terminate employment of European women voluntarily where circumstances showed that particular exception might be, or had been, justifiably taken to such employment. The Union Government accepted this statement as an assurance of co-operation by the Indian community in objectionable cases and an announcement was made on the 14th April in the Union House of Assembly that no further opportunity would be given for the discussion on, or for legislation in connection with, the Select Committee's report on the Bills. The Union Government, however, reserved the right to undertake legislation later should circumstances demand it. The dropping of these two Bills did not, however, satisfy certain sections and an

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announcement was made in the Union Parliament on the 17th May, 1937, that two Commissions, one to enquire into mixed marriages and the other into the question of Asiatic land tenure in areas not covered by the enquiry of the Feetham Commission, would be appointed. These Commissions were appointed in February, 1938. The local Indian community and the Agent-General in the Union gave both written and oral evidence before the Commissions. The Mixed Marriages Commission has not as far reported and its findings are not likely to be of much practical importance to the local Indians, as such information as is available goes to show that mixed marriages are very rare among Indians in South Africa. The Land Commission reported towards the end of March, 1939 and its recommendations were generally considered to be satisfactory from the Indian point of view.

In spite of repeated representations from the local Indian community and the Government of India, the Union Government passed the Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act 1939 which came into force on June 16, 1939. The Act restricts three important rights of the Indian community in the Transvaal; (*a*) the right to occupy land not subject to Gold Law restrictions; (*b*) the right to trade anywhere in the Transvaal; and (*c*) the right of Indians holding trading licences in May 1919 to transfer their business premises in the same township. The main provisions of the Act are as follows: (1) Further protection for two years was granted to such illegal occupation of land by Asiatics in the area under the Gold Law as had been protected since May 1930. (2) The issue of trading licenses except with the permission of the Minister was prohibited unless it was proved that the applicant and the person in control of the business were not Asiatics. (3) The hiring or occupation by Asiatics of any land or premises was prohibited if such land or premises were not occupied by Asiatics or coloured persons on April 30, 1939. (4) The Minister was empowered to issue permits of exemption.

The international situation in September 1939 and the consequent change of Ministry in the Union altered the position slightly so far as the Indian community was concerned. It was officially announced that the Government of the Union intended to appoint a commission to ascertain whether penetration had in fact taken place. The Union Government also declared that no fresh statutory measures involving segregation would be introduced during the war.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the report of the Mixed Marriages Commission was published in August 1939. Four members of the Commission signed a majority report recommending that legislation should be passed prohibiting mixed marriages and that this legislation should be accompanied by other measures directed against illicit miscegenation. A minority report by one member stated that legislation was no solution of the problem and suggested immigration of young European women to South Africa in order to overcome the disparity between the European male and female population. In January 1940 Dr. Malan moved a resolution in the House of Assembly that steps should be taken to implement the recommended legislation. In reply the Minister of the Interior stated that as the country was in a state of war Government did not propose to embark upon contentious legislation touching difficult social conditions, sentiments and racial pride.

The magnificent performances of Indian soldiers in the Middle-East were not without influence in South Africa, where the attitude towards Indians notably improved. In April 1941 legislation was passed in both Houses of the Union Parliament, which for the first time gave Indians the legal right to own and occupy land in what was known as "gold areas," *i.e.*, Johannesburg and surrounding areas. The replacement of General Hertzog by Field Marshal Smuts saw the Union Government adopt a more liberal Asiatic policy. In May 1941 the South African Government agreed to admit commercial travellers from India into the Union. In 1938 it was brought to the notice of the Government of India that the immigration laws of the Union of South Africa, under which prohibited immigrants were not entitled to obtain a licence to carry on any trade or calling in the Union, prevented the admission of Indian commercial travellers into the Union. Following representations made to the Union Government by the High Commissioner for India, the Union Government agreed to issue temporary permits and the necessary licences to *bona fide* commercial travellers from India.

When General Smuts' Government came to power at the end of 1939 they decided to appoint a Commission with a view to ascertain whether there was Indian penetration into predominantly European areas on a scale that justified legislation. In pursuance of this decision Mr. Lawrence, Minister of the Interior, appointed a Committee, popularly designated the Lawrence Committee, consisting of representatives of the Natal Indian community and the Durban Municipal Corporation with the object of exploring the possibilities of finding a solution to the problem of segregation on a non-statutory basis. Hopes of finding a solution on these lines have increased since the Committee started work.

The Indian community in South Africa offered enthusiastic co-operation to the war effort. A mechanical transport corps for Indians was organised and over a thousand Indians, mostly from Natal, volunteered to serve.

On the whole, since the advent of the Smuts Government, the Indian position has improved remarkably. As a gesture of goodwill and also to indicate appreciation of the gallantry of India's soldiers the Union Government took steps to see that the anti-Asiatic provisions of the law were not applied to Indian visitors, particularly students passing through Union territory on their way from Britain or the continent to India during the war.

(2) **Kenya Colony.**—The grievances of Indians domiciled in this Colony are fully set forth in the published despatch of the Government of India, dated October 21st, 1920. The controversy centred round the following points:—

(*a*) FRANCHISE.—Indians have not the elective franchise. The Government of India proposed that there should be a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a reasonable property basis *plus* an educational test

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without racial discrimination for all British subjects.

(*b*) SEGREGATION.—Professor Simpson who was sent to East Africa to report on Sanitary matters, recommended segregation on sanitary grounds. The Government of India objected, firstly, that it was impracticable; secondly, that it was commercially inconvenient; and thirdly, that Indians are in practice unfairly treated in the allocation of sites.

(*c*) THE HIGHLANDS.—Lord Elgin decides in 1908 that as a matter of administrative convenience grants of land in the upland area should not be made to Indians. The whole area has now been given out, and the Government of India claim that there is no land left to which Lord Elgin's decision applies. This decision has now, however, been extended so as to prohibit the transfer of land in the uplands to non-Europeans.

(*d*) IMMIGRATION.—Suggestions have been put forward for restricting Asiatic immigration into Kenya. The Government of India claim that there is no case for restricting Indian immigration and that such restrictions would be in principle indefensible.

The Settlement.—The decisions of the British Government were contained in a White Paper presented to Parliament in July 1923. It was held that the guiding principle should be that "the interests of the African native must be paramount," and in light of this it was decided:—

(*a*) FRANCHISE.—A communal franchise was adopted with 11 seats for elected Europeans, 5 elected Indians, one nominated Arab, one missionary representing the Africans, and a nominated official majority. One Indian is also appointed on the Governor's Executive Council.

(*b*) SEGREGATION.—The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics is abandoned.

(*c*) THE HIGHLANDS.—The existing practice is maintained both as regards initial grants and transfers. A similar reservation in the lowlands is offered to Indians.

(*d*) IMMIGRATION.—Racial discrimination in immigration regulations is rejected. But in the economic interests of the Africans, further control over immigration is necessary. Some arrangement is required for securing a strictly impartial examination of applications for entry into Kenya. The Governors of Kenya and Uganda have been instructed to submit joint proposals for legislation.

The Government of India reviewed their decisions in a resolution published on August 18th, 1923, and recorded "their deep regret that His Majesty's Government did not feel justified in giving greater effect to the recommendations made by them" and reserved liberty to reopen the case on a suitable opportunity. They stated their intention of making representations regarding the action to be taken to implement these decisions, particularly in the matter of the Immigration regulations.

Following upon the Kenya award statutory action was taken by the local administration on the franchise question. Adult suffrage on communal lines was conferred upon Indians. As regards immigration, the Government of India took the opportunity to urge the postponement of the bill giving effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government until such time as the Committee proposed by their representatives at the Imperial conference in 1923 had an opportunity of examining the question of the restrictions therein embodied. Accordingly the introduction of the bill was postponed at the instance of the Colonial Secretary. The Government of Kenya was also asked by His Majesty's Government for an explanatory statement regarding the method proposed for the administration of immigration measures. The Government of India received an assurance from the Colonial Secretary that ample opportunities would be afforded for the expression of their views; and that earnest attention would be given to any representation which their Committee desired to make. As has already been stated such a Committee was appointed in March 1924. The following statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on 7th August 1924 shows the result of the representation made by the Colonies Committee:—

"(1) IMMIGRATION.—My position is that if danger ever arises of such an influx of immigrants, of whatever class, race, nationality or character, as may likely be prejudicial to the economic interest of the natives, I hold myself entirely free to take any action which may be necessary. Conflicting statistics which have been laid before me have not enabled me to reach a definite conclusion as regards the extent of net Indian immigration. Accordingly steps will be taken to create a statistical department to obtain accurate information with regard to persons of all races arriving in or departing from Kenya. Meanwhile the Kenya Immigration Ordinance will not be enacted.

(2) FRANCHISE.—I have given careful consideration to representations in favour of a common poll, but I am not prepared to resist the conclusion already arrived at that in the special circumstances of Kenya, with four diverse communities, each of which will ultimately require electoral representation, the communal system is the best way to secure the fair representation of each and all of these communities.

(3) HIGHLANDS.—I consider that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has no alternative but to continue pledges, expressed or implied, which had been given in the past, and I can hold out no hope of the policy in regard to agricultural land in the Highlands being reconsidered.

(4) LOWLANDS.—It was proposed to reserve an area in the lowlands for agricultural immigrants from India. The Committee made it plain that it is averse from any reservation of land for any immigrant race, subject to the suggestion that before applications for land in lowland areas are invited an opportunity should be taken of sending an officer experienced in Indian settlement and agricultural methods to report on the areas. At present any consideration of the matter is in suspense pending receipt from

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the colony of reports from the native and agricultural points of view on the areas in question."

The work of the Colonies Committee did much to abate the bitterness which existed in the relations between the different classes of settlers in Kenya, and the situation was further improved by the decision of the Indian community to relinquish their attitude of non-co-operation and to select five members for nomination by the Governor to the Legislative Council.

In June 1924, His Majesty's Government announced the appointment of an East African Committee, under the Chairmanship of Lord Southborough, to consider and report on certain questions regarding the administration and economic development of British East African dependencies. Since this enquiry was likely to affect Indian interests, the Government of India urged that the Indian point of view should be heard before the Committee came to any conclusions. This request was granted, but further action in the matter was suspended, pending the publication of the report of the Commission presided over by Major Ormsby Gore, which visited East Africa to enquire into certain aspects of the questions referred to the Southborough Committee. The report of the Ormsby Gore Commission was published in the United Kingdom on May 7th, 1925. On June 9th, Major Ormsby Gore announced in the House of Commons that, in view of the completeness of the report presented by the Commission which, under his chairmanship, had visited East Africa, His Majesty's Government had decided that the Southborough Committee should not resume its sittings.

In November 1926, information reached the Government of India, that the Government of Kenya contemplated undertaking legislation at an early date in order to make the European and Indian communities responsible for the net cost of their education. It was originally intended to give effect to this decision by levying from Europeans a tax on domestic servants in their employ and from Indians a poll-tax. The Indian community resented this differentiation and, ultimately, the Colonial Government decided that both communities should pay the same form of tax, *viz.*, an adult poll tax. For Europeans this has been fixed at 30 shillings and for Indians at 20 shillings. An Ordinance giving effect to this decision was passed by the Kenya Legislative Council and came into force from 1st January 1927.

Closer Union.—In view of the issue of another White Paper in July 1927, in which it was announced that His Majesty's Government had authorised the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send to Africa a special Commission to investigate the possibility of securing more effective co-operation between the Governments of Eastern and Central African Dependencies and make recommendations on this and cognate matters, the question regarding the position of Indians in Kenya again came to the forefront.

In March 1929, the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent out Sir Samuel Wilson, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to East Africa to discuss the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission for the closer union of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda (and such possible modification of these proposals for effecting the object in view as may appear desirable) with the Governments concerned and also with any bodies or individuals representing the various interests and communities affected, with a view to seeing how far it may be possible to find a basis of general agreement. Sir Samuel was also directed to ascertain on what lines a scheme for closer union would be administratively workable and otherwise acceptable and to report the outcome of his consultations. At the invitation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of India deputed the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., to East Africa to help the local Indian communities to state their views to Sir Samuel Wilson on matters arising out of the Hilton Young Commission's Report and to be at Sir Samuel Wilson's disposal, if he wished to make use of him in dealing with the Indian deputations.

Mr. Sastri left India in April and returned in June 1929. In the Report presented by him on his return he recommended that the Government of India should—

(*a*) press for inquiries as to the basis of a civilisation franchise which shall be common to all races alike;

(*b*) invoke the good offices of the Colonial Office and of the Government of Kenya in securing the consent of the European Community to the establishment of a common roll;

(*c*) oppose the grant of responsible government to Kenya or of any institutions leading up to it;

(*d*) oppose the establishment of a Central Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson;

(*e*) demand, in case of the establishment of some such body that the unofficial representatives from each province should include an adequate number of Indians;

(*f*) advocate the continuance of the official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenya;

(*g*) demand that the representation of natives in the Kenya Legislative Council should be by natives or by Europeans and Indians in equal proportions.

Thereafter meetings of the Standing Emigration Committee were held and the decision arrived at by the Government of India was communicated to His Majesty's Government.

The report of Sir Samuel Wilson was published on the 5th October 1929. Another meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee was held soon thereafter to consider the report and a further communication was addressed to His Majesty's Government on the subject.

The conclusions of His Majesty's Government as regards closer union in East Africa were published in June, 1930, in the form of a White Paper and it was announced that they

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would be submitted to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. In accordance with this decision a Select Committee was set up in November, 1930. The Government of India communicated their views in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the scheme set out in the White Paper in so far as it affected the Indian population in East Africa. With the permission of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament they also deputed the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., as their representative to present their case and elucidate in the course of oral examination such questions as the Committee might consider necessary to refer to him. The Select Committee examined Mr. Sastri in July, 1931.

The report of the Committee was published simultaneously in England, East Africa and India on the 2nd November, 1931, and the decisions of His Majesty's Government on the recommendations of the Committee together with certain correspondence arising from the report of the Committee were also similarly published on the 24th August, 1932.

As regards the question of *Closer Union*, His Majesty's Government have accepted the view of the Joint Committee that apart from considerations arising out of the Mandatory position of the Tanganyika Territory, the time has not arrived for taking any far-reaching step in the direction of the formal Union of the several East African Dependencies.

There was no important development in regard to this question until 1935 when certain sections in Kenya attempted to revive the proposal for Closer Union. Early that year an unofficial conference of Europeans, held at Arusha, was reported to have expressed the view that since 1931 circumstances had changed so rapidly as to justify a reversal of the Joint Committee's decision and that immediate steps should be taken towards the Closer Union of East Africa. A "Memorandum on Union" was also forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the European Elected Members' Organisation of the Kenya Legislative Council. His Majesty's Government did not, however, consider that there were adequate grounds for reopening an enquiry into the matters which had been so carefully investigated by the Joint Select Committee as recently as 1931. This decision is contained in Mr. Malcolm MacDonald's despatch, dated the 12th October, 1935, to His Excellency the Governor of Kenya which has been published in all the countries concerned.

Franchise.—As regards franchise, His Majesty's Government stated in the White Paper of 1930 that "His Majesty's Government are of the opinion that the establishment of a common roll is the object to be aimed at and attained, with an equal franchise of a civilization or education character open to all races." In 1931 the question of franchise was also referred to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union. After discussing the arguments that had been brought forward for and against a common electoral roll, the Select Committee stated in para. 100 of their report that it would be impracticable under present conditions to advocate the adoption of the system of common roll representation in preference to the existing system of election." The Secretary of State for the Colonies accepted the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee in the matter.

Highlands.—The Joint Select Committee of Parliament, which was appointed to consider the question of Closer Union in East Africa, had recommended that "in view of the nervousness among the native population as regards the land question, a full and authoritative inquiry should be undertaken immediately into the needs of the native population, present and prospective, with respect to land within or without the reserve held either on tribal or on individual tenure." In April, 1932, a Commission was accordingly appointed by His Majesty's Government and the terms of reference of the Commission included the following:

> 'To define the area known as the Highlands within which persons of European descent are to have a privileged position in accordance with the White Paper of 1923.'

The Commission in their report, which was published in May 1934, recommended that the boundaries of the European Highlands should be safeguarded by Order-in-Council so that the European community might have the same measure of security in regard to land as the Commission had recommended for the natives. His Majesty's Government announced that they accepted this recommendation of the Land Commission. The Indian community was perturbed by this announcement as the proposed Order-in-Council would give statutory effect to restrictions which were originally considered necessary on grounds of administrative convenience and representations were made to His Majesty's Government both by the Government of India and the local Indian community. No Order-in-Council had been promulgated till the end of 1937, but the position as it affects Indians appears clear from the following extracts from the speech of the Secretary of State for the Colonies made on the 9th July, 1936:—

> '(a) What is contemplated, arising out of the recommendations of the (Morris-Carter) Commission, is the issue of two Orders-in-Council. There are, of course, many other things arising out of those recommendations, but the points which have been raised are chiefly concerned with these Orders-in-Council. One of them is to define the boundaries of those parts of the Highlands which are to be set aside for non-native occupation, and (b) I want to make it clear that there is to be nothing in either Order imposing any legal disability against Indians or against any persons on the ground of race, colour, creed or anything else. Equally I want to make it clear that the existing administrative practice, which was first laid down by Lord Elgin is to be continued. I wish that to be understood clearly both in India and elsewhere. The existing administrative practice of the Kenya Government which has been followed since 1908 will continue. In the area demarcated as the European area not by law, not by anything in the Order-in-Council, but as a matter of administration that practice will continue in the future as in the past. There will be no legal colour bar.'

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In spite of protests from the Government of India and the local Indian community, the Order-in-Council contemplated in the above announcement issued in February, 1939. Though the Order does not contain a definition of the 'privileged position' which persons of European descent are to have within the territorial limits to be included in the Highlands, His Majesty's Government have made it clear that there is no intention of changing the administrative practice which has been followed for many years with regard to alienation and transfer of land in the Highlands. This decision has caused profound disappointment to all sections of Indian opinion both in Kenya and in India, in particular because of the preference which it accords even to non-British subjects of European race.

Lowlands.—Subsequent to the announcement made in the House of Commons in 1924, in connection with the 'Lowlands,' the question of deputing an officer to examine these areas was considered by the Government of India who thought it inadvisable to proceed any further with the idea.

Apart from the major problems outlined above, other questions have also been causing concern to the Indian community in the colony. The most important of these are (i) the Ordinance to control and regulate the marketing of native Produce and (ii) the Transport Control Ordinance. The former Bill sought to regulate the selling and buying of native produce by such methods as limiting the number of licences and confining sales to specified localities so as to ensure control over quality. As a number of Indian traders were affected, representations were made to His Majesty's Government by the Government of India and the Bill was revised in certain respects and became law in 1935. It was brought into force from the 1st January, 1936.

The Kenya Transport Control Bill which was passed last year was intended to give effect to the recommendations of the Kenya Transport Co-ordination Committee which was appointed in 1935 to investigate and consider the desirability of co-ordinating and regulating all forms of transport in the colony. The Indian members of the Kenya Legislative Council objected to the principle of the Bill as in the attempt to prevent wasteful competition between the railways and other forms of transports in Kenya, they felt that the considerable interests of Indians in the transport industry would be affected adversely. The other main objections were directed against the composition of the Transport Licensing Board and the provision relating to the grant of exclusive licences. The Bill has now become law and an Indian has been appointed to the Transport Licensing Board.

In the latter half of 1938 and the beginning of 1939, the Kenya Indians were interested in (1) the Immigration of Jewish refugees, (2) the Kenya Immigration Restriction Ordinance and (3) the representation of the Indian community on the Kenya Immigration Board. All these three questions were connected with one another in some form. His Majesty's Government had under consideration a scheme for the settlement of a small number of Jews in the Kenya Highlands. The main objection of the Indian community was that it would accord to foreign subjects within a British Colony privileges which are denied to British Indian subjects. As His Majesty's Government were committed to a policy of settling Jewish refugees from Central Europe, it was not possible to meet the objections of the Indian community in the matter. To prevent an influx of destitute and undesirable foreigners into the Colony as a result of the international situation in Europe, an Immigration Advisory Board was established in October, 1938. The Board was to advise the Commissioner of Police on such matters as may be referred to it in connection with immigration into Kenya but it was not intended that it should consider or advise upon any aspect of Indian immigration. Nevertheless it was felt that the Indian community which is vitally interested in the composition of the population and the economic development of the Colony should be represented on the Board. Representations were made to His Majesty's Government in the matter and the result of the representations is awaited. The objections to the Kenya Immigration Restriction Bill centred round two provisions of the Bill:—(*i*) the provision authorising the Immigration Officer to require any intending immigrant, who is without any visible means of support or is likely to become a pauper, to give security by bond to an amount not exceeding £500; and (*ii*) the provision altering the period of 12 months, within which an intending immigrant has to prove that he is not a prohibited immigrant, to any period the Immigration Officer may fix in his discretion. Though these clauses were intended to apply only to immigrants from Europe, the Indian community thought that they might at any time be applied to Indians also.

Both questions have been settled satisfactorily. Indian representation on the Board has now been conceded and under the revised provisions all immigrants are divided into two classes: (*a*) those who will if necessary be received back by their country of birth or origin and (*b*) those who will not be so received back, the existing law being left practically unaltered in respect of the former category of persons. Indians therefore will be unaffected by this measure which received the Royal assent in May 1939.

Tanganyika.—In the adjoining mandated territory of Tanganyika, the Indian community were deeply concerned at the rumoured transfer of the territory to Germany. Their views in regard to this subject were communicated by the Government of India to His Majesty's Government. It was learned from His Majesty's Government that the rumours were without foundation.

Nyassaland and the Rhodesias.—The report of the Royal Commission which had been appointed in 1938 to inquire into the question of closer co-operation between Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland was received and was under the examination of the Government of India but in view of the war the discussions have been suspended for the present.

Natal.—Out of a total population of about 38,000 Indian immigrants in Natal in 1937, approximately 27,000 or 71 per cent. are (according to the 1937 report of the Protector of Immi-

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grants in Natal, just published) in employment in the Provinces, and many, in addition, are farming on their own account and carrying on other trades. There is, however, considerable unemployment in and around Durban.

Of those in employment, the largest number, about 6,000, are in the sugar industry. The next largest number are in the corporate bodies, which provide employment for over 2,100. Miscellaneous industries and employment as domestic servants account for 5,650, and tea, coal and railways employ roughly 1,750.

The average rate of wages paid on the estate is 42*s.* 6*d.* per month, with food, accommodation, medical attention and medicine free of charge.

The total number of Indians employed in coal-mines in Natal during the year was 1,885, of whom 557 were men, 345 women and the rest children.

The wages on the lines remained about the same as before, namely, 1*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* 6*d.* per shift, with food, medicine, medical attention and quarters free.

The number of Indians in Natal on 31st December 1937 was approximately 171,000, of whom 38,000 were males, 28,000 females and the rest children. Of the 171,000 about 26,600 represent the original immigrants and 144,000 are Natal born.

There were 274 more births and 108 less deaths during 1937 than in the previous year, bringing the birth rate to 48·79 per mille and death rate to 14·15 per mille. The corresponding figures of 1936 were 48·84 and 15·31, respectively.

The death rate in 1937 is the lowest for the last six years. There were no arrivals during the year, emigration to Natal having been stopped by the Indian Act of 1911. The total number of Indian immigrants who returned to India during the year was 232, of which 110 were sent to India from different parts of the Union under the Assisted Emigration Scheme. The number of Indian children attending the schools, both Government and aided, is about 22,500 out of a total children population of 104,500, thus bringing the percentage to 21.

During the year there was a renewal of the agitation in Durban on the question of penetration of European areas by Indians. Protests were made by the Natal Indian Association in a letter to the Town Clerk, Durban, but at the suggestion of the Minister of the Interior who visited Durban it was agreed to establish more cordial relations between the European and Indian communities. A joint committee of representatives of the Durban City Council and the Natal Indian Association was accordingly formed. Apart from purchases of property the committee will deal with questions of Indian housing and provision of municipal amenities in Indian areas. Inaugurating the session of the committee the Agent-General to the Government of India, Sir Rama Rau, said that not only the Union Government but also the Government of India would watch with interest the results of this experiment.

(3) **Fiji and British Guiana.**—Emigration to Fiji was stopped in 1917, under Rule 16 (B) of the Defence of India (Consolidated) Rules in pursuance of the general policy of stopping recruitment under the indentured system of emigration. With a view to secure, if possible, a renewal of emigration to the Colony, an unofficial mission composed of the Bishop of Polynesia and Mr. Rankine, Receiver-General to the Fiji Government, arrived in India in December 1919, and submitted a scheme of colonisation, which was referred to a committee of the Imperial Legislative Council on 4th February, 1920. To secure a favourable reception for the mission the Fiji Government cancelled all outstanding indentures of East Indian labourers from 2nd January, 1920, and also announced their intention to take early measures to provide for the representation of the Indian community on the Legislative Council on an elective basis by two members. In accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee the Government of India informed the mission in March, 1920, that they would be willing to send a Committee to Fiji provided that the Government of Fiji and the Secretary of State for the Colonies would guarantee that "the position of the emigrants in their new home will in all respects be equal to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects resident in Fiji." In July, 1920, the Government of Fiji informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies of their willingness to give the pledge, subject to his approval. Arrangements with regard to the contemplated deputation, however, were postponed until January 1921, owing to the announcement of Lord Milner's policy in regard to Indians in Kenya, and the desirability of consulting the new Legislature in India. After consultation with the Fiji Government as to the terms of reference and personnel of the deputation, an announcement was made on the 27th June, 1921. But owing to the inability of the two Indian members, Messrs. Srinivasa Sastri and Hirdaynath Kunzru, who had been nominated to join the Committee which as finally constituted consisted of Messrs. Venkatapati Raju, G. L. Corbett, Govind Sahai Sharma, and Lieutenant S. Hissam-ud-din Khan did not reach Fiji until the end of January 1922.

The labour troubles in Fiji in the years 1920-21 had produced an unexpected result in India. The Government of Fiji cancelled the indentures of Indian labourers, as from January 1920, while arrangements were made for the early repatriation of such of them as desired to return to their own country. In consequence, large numbers left Fiji. Many arrived in India comparatively destitute; while others, who were colonial born or whose long residence in the colonies had rendered them unfit for the old social conditions, found themselves utterly out of place—indeed foreigners—in their own country. Returned emigrants from other colonies also, being in difficulties owing to the unfavourable economic situation in India, strongly desired to return to the territories from which they had come. During the early part of 1921, from all parts of India there was a steady drift of destitute and distressed labourers in the direction of Calcutta where they hoped to find ships to take them back to the colonies in which they were certain of work and livelihood. At the earnest

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representation of the Fiji Government, and after full consultation with representative public men, arrangements were made to relax the emigration restriction in favour of those Indians who were born and had property in any colony, as well as of such near relations as they desired to take with them. Admirable work was done among these distressed persons by the Emigrants. Friendly Service Committee which had been formed primarily to deal with the applications of repatriated Indians desirous of returning to Fiji. The Government of India gave discretion to this Committee to permit persons who could prove that they had been in Fiji to return there if they so desired. The local labour conditions stimulated the return of these unfortunate people by giving them assisted passages. The Legislative Assembly had made a grant of £1,000 for the maintenance of these labourers, until such time as they were able to find work and settle down in India. The deputation from India left Fiji on the 3rd April, 1922, and submitted its report to the Government of India. It has not been published.

In February, 1929, Letters Patent under which the constitution of the Fiji Legislative Council was revised were issued. Provision was made, *inter alia*, for the election of three Indian members on a communal basis. On the 5th November, 1929, one of the Indian members moved a resolution recommending the adoption of a common electoral roll in place of the existing communal one. The resolution was supported by the three Indian members and opposed by the rest of the Council including the elected European and nominated Fijian members. As a protest against this vote, all three Indian members resigned their seats and, no Indian having subsequently offered himself for election, the seats remained unfilled throughout the life of the Council. A fresh election was held during 1932 and as a result two Indian constituencies returned their representatives to the Council, but no candidate offered himself for election from the third constituency.

In 1935, the elected Indian members of the Legislative Council advocated a system of nomination in place of the system of election and the proposal was opposed by the local Indian Association. European opinion was divided. The Government of India supported the principle of election and made representations to His Majesty's Government. The decision of His Majesty's Government is contained in the despatch, dated the 20th July 1936, addressed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Government of Fiji. The main points of the decision were :—

(*a*) the Fijian representatives should be selected as heretofore, *viz.*, by the Governor from a panel submitted by the Great Council of Native Chiefs ;

(*b*) some of the European and Indian members should be elected and the others nominated ;

(*c*) the circumstances were such as to make it impossible to arrange for representation of the three sections of the population by means of a general franchise. The Legislative Council should consist of the Governor, 16 official members, 5 European members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated), 5 Fijian members (all to be selected as at present) and 5 Indian members (3 to be elected on a communal franchise and 2 to be nominated).

The Legislative Council as newly constituted met in September 1937.

Another important matter which is attracting attention is that of land tenure. Indians experience a number of practical difficulties connected with the leases of land and the administration of the land law and they have been brought to the notice of His Majesty's Government by the Government of India. In September 1936, the Council of Chiefs of Fiji agreed that all lands (including leases) not required for the maintenance of the Fijian owners should be opened for settlement ; that to further this end a Committee should be appointed to inquire into and to determine the amount of land needed for proper development by the Native owners ; and that all land (including leased) not so required should be handed over to the Government to lease on behalf of the Fijians.

In November 1939 the Government of Fiji published a Native Land Trust Bill to provide for the establishment of a Native Land Trust Board to administer all native lands in the colony and to give power to the Governor to appoint a Local Committee in any district to advise the Board on any matters affecting such land within the district. Under the Bill certain land is to be allocated for the exclusive use of Fijians and the remainder made available on lease for non-Fijians (including Indians). Government have been assured that Indians will be represented on the District Advisory Committees and that leases of non-reserved native land may be granted for periods extending up to 99 years. The Government of India made suitable representations on the Bill with a view to safeguarding legitimate Indian interests. The Bill with certain amendments passed its third reading in the Legislative Council on February 22, 1940.

On the subject of alleged discrimination in the Fiji Civil Service the Government of India have now been assured by His Majesty's Government that there is no rule preventing the appointment of an Indian as such to any posts in Fiji except those concerned solely with Fijian administration. The Colonial Government had under consideration a proposal to fix a quota for Indian emigrants but the matter has been held over for discussion with the Government of India after the war.

British Guiana.—The Indian population in this colony belong almost entirely to the labouring classes and their grievances are mainly economic. Towards the end of 1919, a deputation consisting of the Hon'ble Dr. J. J. Nunan, Attorney-General, and Mr. J. A. Luckhoo, a prominent Indian who was a member of the combined court, visited India to put forward a scheme for the colonisation of British Guiana by means of emigration from India. This was examined by a Committee of the Indian Legislature, which advised that a deputation be sent from India to investigate conditions on the spot. Owing to certain unforeseen circumstances it was not found possible to proceed with the proposal until 1922, when a deputation consisting

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of Messrs. Pillai, Keatinge and Tivary visited British Guiana. Mr. Keatinge was a former member of the Indian Civil Service who had retired from the post of Director of Agriculture, Bombay: Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai was an elected member of the Madras Legislative Council of which he was also Vice-President; and Mr. Tivary was a member of the Servants of India Society who had done considerable amount of Social Welfare Work among the Depressed Classes in the United Provinces. The two reports of the deputation were published on the 21st of January 1924. Towards the end of the month a deputation from the Colony of British Guiana, consisting of Sir Joseph Nunan, Kt., and the Hon. Mr. J. C. Luckhoo, K.C., arrived in India for further discussions. The Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature eventually reported that while they would be inclined to view with favour the colonization scheme put forward by the deputation, they would, before making any definite recommendation, like the Government of India to depute an officer to British Guiana to report on certain matter. Kunwar Maharaj Singh, M.A., C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, was deputed for this purpose. He proceeded to that Colony in September 1925. His report was received on February 1st, 1926, and published. He made certain criticisms and suggestions and the whole matter was thus satisfactorily settled. The colonisation scheme has not yet come into operation as the Colonial Government are not in a position at present to afford the cost which it involves.

In March 1928, following special inquiries by the Colonial Office, reports appeared in the press that a bill had been introduced in the House of Commons empowering His Majesty's Government to alter the constitution of British Guiana by Order in Council. The changes eventually introduced by the British Guiana (Constitution), Order in Council 1928, did not involve any differentiation against Indians and did not in any way infringe the provisions of the special declaratory Ordinance which was passed by the Colonial Government in 1923 and which confers equality of status on all persons of East Indian race resident in the Colony.

Nothing important about the Indian community in that colony was heard till September-October 1935, when there were labour disturbances on certain sugar estates. A Commission was appointed by the Governor to enquire into and report on (*a*) the causes which led up to the disturbances and (*b*), *inter alia*, the condition of labour on sugar estates; and to advise on the measures necessary to obviate the recurrence of similar disputes. From the report of the Commission, which was published in December 1936, it would appear that the disturbances were primarily of an economic character and were inspired by grievances and disabilities which the Commission found to be genuine and which were common to both African and Indian labourers, whether resident or non-resident. There is reason to suspect that the position of the Indian labourer has somewhat deteriorated in the last few years. The abolition of the indentured system was no doubt most desirable and constitutes a theoretical advance, but as things are at present the Indian labourer no longer enjoys the measure of security provided by the Immigration Ordinance in regard to pay, hours of work and other benefits and the supervision of the Immigration officers in his relation with the plantation authorities. In order to remedy this state of affairs, the Commission has recommended:

(*i*) the creation by Government of some authority with such powers as are considered necessary for the efficient safeguarding of the interests of both employed and employer; and

(*ii*) the revision of the provision of the Employers and Servants Ordinance in the light of more modern conceptions of the relations between employer and employed. As a result, the British Guiana Government has appointed a Commissioner of Labour and the other recommendations are, it is understood, still under consideration.

West Indies Royal Commission.—The decision of His Majesty's Government to appoint a Royal Commission to conduct a comprehensive survey of the social and economic problems affecting the group of the West Indian Colonies was announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on the 14th June, 1938, in the course of the debate on the Colonial Office vote during which discussion largely centred around conditions in the West Indies. The actual terms of the Commission (which were announced in the House of Commons on the 28th July) were the following:—

> "To investigate social and economic conditions in the Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and Windward Islands and matters connected therewith and to make recommendations."

In view of the large number of Indians in Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana and the importance of the Indian case in these territories being properly presented before the Royal Commission, the question of safeguarding the interests of Indians engaged the attention of the Government of India. As a result of representations made by them, they were able to secure the approval of His Majesty's Government to the deputation of an officer to represent their views before the Commission and to assist Indians in the West Indies in the presentation of their case. Mr. J. D. Tyson, C.B.E., I.C.S., who was secretary to the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., when the latter went as the first Agent in the Union of South Africa, and subsequently represented the Government of India before the Joint Select Committee in South Africa on the Transvaal Asiatics Land Tenure Amendment Bill in 1930, was the officer chosen in this connection.

The Commission concluded taking evidence towards the end of March 1939 and the report was made available to the press in October 1939. Only a summary of the recommendations of the Commission were available; the report will not be published by His Majesty's Government for the present. The Commission recommended that some officer or officers, preferably members of the labour department should specialise in East Indian questions and if suitable candidates are forthcoming should be East Indians. The Commission also recommended that the possibility of the appointment of suitable East Indians

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to posts in the Government service should be carefully borne in mind by Colonial Governments. They expressed sympathy with the complaints regarding the arrangements for legitimisation and validation of East Indian marriages and recommended that these marriages should so far as the law is concerned be put on exactly the same footing as other marriages.

In effect the commission conceded practically all the demands to which Indians themselves attached importance. The general recommendations which relate to matters of education, housing and labour administration appear satisfactory and likely to be of benefit to Indians. As an immediate step towards implementing the recommendations of the Commission His Majesty's Government have announced their decision to increase the annual allotment to the Colonial Development Fund from £1,000,000 to a maximum of £5,000,000 for ten years and to sanction annually a grant up to £500,000 for the purpose of colonial research. Though the Commission made no recommendation for the appointment of an Agent of the Government of India in the West Indies the matter continues to engage the attention of the Indian Government.

During 1939-40 Major G. Orde Browne was deputed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to investigate and report on labour condition in the West Indies. The Government of India have taken steps to ensure that any measures undertaken to ameliorate the condition of labour as a result of Major Orde Browne's recommendations should reach also the Indian labour population in British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica. The Government of India have suggested with reference to Indian labour in Trinidad that the Industrial Adviser should also concern himself with the evolution of machinery for collective bargaining among rural labour as in the sugar industry; and in regard to educational institutions in British Guiana, that the Colonial Government should make every endeavour to assume direct responsibility for their management and control.

(4) OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

Ceylon and Malaya.—The Government of India maintain their own agents in Ceylon and Malaya.

The question of the fixation of a standard minimum wage for India estate labourers in Ceylon and Malaya has been the subject of negotiations between the Government of India and the Colonial Governments ever since the emigration of Indian labour to the Colonies for the purpose of unskilled work was declared lawful in 1923 under the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1923.

Ceylon.—A satisfactory settlement regarding the standard wage and other outstanding questions affecting the interests of labourers was arrived at in 1927 and the legislation to give effect to it was passed by the Ceylon Legislative Council in December, 1927, as the 'Indian Labour Ordinance No. 27 of 1927.' The standard rates of wages agreed upon were introduced with effect from the 1st January, 1929. In view of the considerable fall in the cost of living and the precarious condition of the rubber and tea industries during the slump, the rates of wages in mid- and low country estates were reduced early in 1932, those in up-country being left intact. A further reduction in wages took place in 1933 in view of the deterioration in the position of the rubber and tea industries. While agreeing to these proposals, the Government of India stipulated that the reductions should be treated as strictly temporary and emergent and revision of rates on the upward grade should be considered as soon as the industries revived.

As soon as there was a revival of these industries towards the middle of 1933, the Government of India pressed for the restoration of wage cuts and the rates in force prior to the reductions of 1932 were restored with effect from the 1st June, 1934.

Since September, 1935, there has been little or no recruitment of Indian labour owing to the depression in the tea and rubber industries. In September, 1937, with an increase of prosperity in these two industries, the demand from the planters for extra labour became insistent. Their requirements were estimated at 20,000 labourers, but the Ceylon Government decided to permit the recruitment of only 5,000 as they were anxious to absorb suitable labour available for employment. The Government of India did not feel justified in permitting recruitment unless some revision of wages was promised and Indian estate labourers were accorded the village Committee franchise. The position in regard to the village Committee franchise is explained in a later paragraph and the question of the revision of wages was receiving the attention of the Wage Boards towards the end of 1938. Meanwhile there was no recruitment of Indian labour for the Ceylon estates.

In 1936, as a result of a resolution passed in the State Council, the Ceylon Government appointed an Immigration Commission to consider and report upon the problem of non-Ceylonese workers in Ceylon, particularly with a view to the restriction and effective control of immigration into Ceylon of workers from other countries, including assisted estate labourers. Indians form the majority of the immigrants in Ceylon and they presented a memorandum to the Immigration Commissioner. The report of the Commissioner was published in April, 1938. The Commissioner came to the conclusion that, although in the absence of statistics it was not possible to estimate the extent of Indian immigration, the immigrant came to share the work when it was available and when it was not, he returned to his home; that the immigrant workers made possible an economic and general advance which could not have taken place without them; that Indians did not undercut wages; that the existing means of control of immigration were sufficient and that the restriction of Indian immigration for the protection of Ceylonese employment was not practicable. The report is under the examination of the Ceylon Government.

Another piece of legislation affecting Indians in Ceylon was the Village Communities (Amendment) Ordinance. The amendment sought to enfranchise all persons of either sex other than Indian estate labourers thereby giving the vote to Europeans and Burghers who were previously excluded. This discrimination against Indians roused protest both in India and in Ceylon.

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With the object of removing the charge of obvious racial discrimination, the Standing Committee of the State Council made an amendment to the proposed Bill which had the effect of extending the franchise to those members of excepted classes, *i.e.*, (Europeans, Indians and Burghers), who pay land tax, and possess a specified area of land (5 acres). The practical effect of this would be to enfranchise the great majority of Europeans and Burghers and leave practically the entire Indian estate labour population without the vote. A further protest was made to the Ceylon Government by the Government of India, who decided to stop the recruitment of labour for Ceylon until this question was satisfactorily settled. The Bill was passed by the State Council but was reserved by His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure.

With a view to meeting the charge of racial discrimination, the relevant clause of the Bill was amended so as to exclude all labourers resident on estates, whether Ceylonese or Indian, from the village committee franchise. The Original Bill and this amendment became law on 1st January, 1939 and it is felt that though *de jure* discrimination against Indians has been removed, *de facto* discrimination remains as a very large body of Indian estate labourers till in practice be excluded from the village franchise while the effect upon the Ceylonese will be negligible.

Indo-Ceylonese relations during 1939-40 showed no improvement and feeling was further embittered by the recalcitrant attitude displayed by the Ceylon Government. Despite repeated appeals for delay from the Government and people of India the policy of so-called voluntary repatriation was brought into force by the Ceylon Government on August 1, 1939. About 600 Indian ex-employees of the Ceylon Government left the island with the promise of a bonus on reaching their homes. Attempts were continued to squeeze out Indians engaged in other walks of life, such as teachers and municipal servants. The report of the Jackson Immigration Commission, which found that far from causing any economic injury Indian immigration had been beneficial to Ceylon met with hostile reception at the hands of the Sinhalese. In view of Ceylon's attitude the Government of India decided to prohibit further migration of unskilled labour from this country to Ceylon.

The Shops Regulation Ordinance came into force from August 1, 1939 but as there was great difficulty in fixing closing hours of shops that portion of the ordinance which related to closing hours was not enforced. The draft of a Fisheries Ordinance was published by the Ceylon Government in 1939, its object being to prohibit any non-Ceylonese from taking fish for profit in Ceylon waters or from employing any other person for such purposes except under the authority of a fishing license.

The dismissal of Indian daily-paid staff in Government Departments took place on a large scale and of 1,354 Indians with less than five years service 1,225 have already been discharged. Of persons with more than five years service 1,323 have expressed their willingness to retire under the voluntary scheme. In view of these developments negotiations for a trade agreement with Ceylon were abandoned.

One result of the uncertainty engendered by the Ceylon Government's measures is the spread of labour unrest on estates. Several strikes took place and police firing on the Mooloya Estate which resulted in the death of one labourer led to important repercussions in the Ceylon State Council. A commission of inquiry was appointed to investigate the incident.

Indo-Ceylonese relations during 1940-41 showed no improvement. Following the failure of the exploratory Indo-Ceylon conference held in Delhi in November 1940, the Ceylon Government, despite protests from India and in the face of the disapproval of Ceylon's Governor, Sir Andrew Caldecott, sponsored two Bills to regulate the immigration and registration of non-Ceylonese in the island. The Bill, after passing two readings in the Ceylon State Council, was referred to the Standing Committee.

Malaya.—In Malaya, standard wage rates which were considered suitable by both the Indian and Malayan Governments were introduced in certain 'Key' areas in 1928. The rates fixed, however, were reduced by 20 per cent. with effect from the 5th October, 1930, owing to the acute depression in the rubber industry. The Government of India accepted the proposals for the reduction in the wages but they represented to the Malayan Governments that all Indian labourers who wished to be repatriated, either because they were thrown out of employment, or because they were unwilling to work on wages lower than the standard rates, should be repatriated free of cost. As a result of this suggestion, nearly 73,000 Indians obtained free repatriation between August and December, 1930. All recruitment of labour from India to Malaya, moreover, was stopped and only such persons were assisted to emigrate to Malaya as had left their families there. The depression in the rubber industry continued throughout 1931 and 1932, but towards the end of 1933 there was an upward trend in rubber prices. The figures of repatriation showed a steady decrease and it was felt that there might be a shortage of labour if prices continued to rise. The Malayan Governments accordingly requested the Government of India to permit the reopening of voluntary assisted emigration from South India to Malaya which was stopped in 1930. Assisted emigration was resumed in May, 1934 and was regulated by a "quota" system subject to certain safeguards. This system was continued in 1934 and 1935 and was stopped from 1936 when voluntary assisted emigration was allowed without a quota. In 1936 the Government of India sent a deputation consisting of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C., C.H., with Mr. G. S. Bozman, I.C.S., as his adviser, to Malaya to examine the condition of Indian labourers in Malaya with special reference to the rates of wages. During the visit of the Deputation, the Malayan Governments decided to restore half the cut which had been imposed in 1930 in so far as labour employed by them was concerned. The estates immediately followed suit and the standard rates in force on the estates were fixed at 45 cents for men and 36 for women. There was wide-spread labour unrest towards the end of 1936. The Chinese labour on estates and mines struck work and as a result secured revision of wage rates. Over 12,000 Indian labourers employed by the Singapore Municipality also struck work in November, 1936, and the Munici-

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pality decided to give a minimum basic wage of 52 cents a day to unskilled labourers, with free quarters and corresponding increases in the higher rates of wages of all labourers with effect from the 1st March, 1937. The Deputation returned to India in January, 1937, and recommended the immediate restoration of the wages of Indian labourers to the 1928 level. As a result of the correspondence between the Government of India and the Malayan Governments the latter restored the rates of 50 cents for men and 40 cents for women with effect from the 1st April 1937.

This restoration of wages was however short-lived. The condition of the rubber industry deteriorated and the Malayan Government reduced the wages of the Indian labourers by 10 per cent. with effect from the 1st May, 1938 and contemplated a further reduction of 10 per cent. from the 1st August, 1938. The Government of India asked for a statement of the reasons for the first reduction and requested that, in the meantime, the reduction of wages should be postponed. The second reduction was not brought into force and the Government of India prohibited, with effect from 15th June, 1938, all assisted emigration to Malaya for the purpose of unskilled work.

With a view to settling the differences that had arisen as a result of the stoppage of emigration to Malaya and in order to discuss other outstanding questions, the Government of India accepted the suggestion of the Malayan Governments that a delegation from Malaya should visit India. This delegation came to India in January, 1939, and discussed the various points of interest with the Government of India. The Members of the Standing Emigration Committee also met the members of the Malayan delegation and heard their views. The main question discussed was that of the rates of wages of Indian labourers in Malaya. Certain proposals for a recalculation of standard wages, partly on a fresh basis and partly on account of the changed circumstances, were made by the Government of India. The Malayan Delegation, after stating certain objections to these proposals, agreed to place them before the Malayan Governments for examination on their return to Malaya. The Malayan delegates also agreed to have the suggestion of the Indian representatives on certain other points, *e.g.*, the status of Indians in the Malayan States, the provision of adequate educational facilities for Indians of all classes, etc., examined by their Government. Future negotiations were to be continued by correspondence and the Government of India have addressed the Malayan Government on all the points raised.

The Government of India are still in correspondence with the Malayan Government on the question of the wages of Indian labourers. The outbreak of war resulted in a considerable increase in the price of rubber and the employers of Indian labour voluntarily raised the wages of Indian labourers to 50 cents for men and 40 cents for women with effect from October 1, 1939. The Government of India are still in correspondence with the Malayan Government on the question. The Malayan Government have published two Bills to provide for : (*a*) the establishment of an industrial court and of courts of inquiry in connection with trade disputes, and (*b*) the registration and control of trade unions. A number of suggestions were made by the Government of India in regard to these bills with a view to safeguarding the legitimate interests of Indian labourers. Not all the suggestions were accepted by the Malayan Government and suitable representations have since been made to the Secretary of State for India in this matter.

Burma.—With the separation of Burma the position of Indians in that country had to be watched with special care and attention. Between July and September, 1938, Indians in Burma passed through very anxious times. Anti-Indian riots of an alarming character broke out in Rangoon on the 26th July and continued till the 1st August. As the news spread to the districts and villages, rioting took place in various districts towards the end of July and the beginning of August. In a few places rioting continued till September. Though the first outbreak of riots was brought under control, there was acute tension between the Burmese and the local Indian communities which manifested itself in a second outbreak in Rangoon early in September. Indian life and property became insecure during this period and about 11,000 Indian refugees were repatriated to India by the Shipping companies, by private relief committees and at the expense of the Government of Burma. The total number of Indians killed and injured during the riots is estimated at 164 and 711 respectively. The loss of Indian property on account of the riots is estimated between 18 and 54 lakhs.

The serious situation in Burma hastened the decision of the Government of India to send out their Agent whose appointment was already under contemplation. Mr. C. A. Henderson, C.S.I., I.C.S., a senior I.C.S. officer from Madras, was temporarily appointed as Agent and he took over charge of his duties towards the end of September 1938.

The Government of Burma appointed on the 22nd September a Committee to enquire into the riots and the personnel and the terms of reference are given below :

Personnel.—(1) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. B. L. Braund, M.A., Bar-at-Law (*Chairman*); (2) U. Po Han, B.A., Bar-at-Law, member of the Public Services Commission, Burma; (3) Senator A. Rahim of Maymyo; (4) U Khin Maung Dwe, Pleader, Mandalay; and (5) Dr. M. A. Rauf, B.A., B.C.L., LL.D. (Bar-at-Law)—*Members.* F. S. V. Domison, I.C.S.—*Secretary.*

Terms of reference.—

(1) to inquire into and report on

  (*a*) the causes of the recent riots in Burma;

  (*b*) the measures and actions taken by the police and civil officers during the riots; and

  (*c*) the loss of life and property and the desecration and destruction of religious edifices and buildings during the riots.

(2) to make recommendations for the prevention of similar communal or religious disturbances.

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In view of the importance and urgency of removing the underlying causes of the riots the Committee submitted an Interim Report which was published in January, 1939. According to the Interim Report, though the immediate cause or the occasion of the outbreak of the riots was the publication, or rather the discovery, of Maung Shwe Hpi's book which is alleged to have insulted the Buddhist religion, the real causes were political, economic and social and lay deeper. The unsatisfactory conditions of land tenure and the resultant agrarian discontent; the feeling of uneasiness which exists in the mind of the average Burman as to the future course of Indian immigration into Burma and of its effect upon the economics and social life of the Burmese; marriages of Burmese women with Indian moslems and the activities of the organisations which have for their motto 'Burma for the Burmese' were, according to the Committee, some of the more important causes of the riots of 1938. The Final Report of the Inquiry Committee was published during April, 1939, and the Recommendations made in these two reports are receiving the attention of the Government of India. The questions under active consideration are (*i*) compensation for loss of Indian life and property and (*ii*) Indian immigration into Burma.

The general improvement in Burma was unfortunately marred in the closing days of January 1940 by a communal riot in Rangoon. The casualties were estimated at 15 dead and about 150 injured. The tension did not spread into the interior and peace was restored in less than a week. In this matter Mr. R. H. Hutchings, C.I.E., I.C.S., who had succeeded Mr. C. A. Henderson, C.I.E., I.C.S., as Agent of the Government of India in Burma in September 1939, had the prompt and effective co-operation of the Rangoon City Police and the Government of Burma.

In view of the wide-spread uneasiness about Indian penetration into Burma revealed by the Riot Inquiry Committee in 1939 the Government of Burma decided to appoint a commission headed by the Honourable Mr. J. Baxter and containing one Indian representative, Mr. Ratilal Desai, to inquire into and report on the volume of Indian immigration and its ramifications. The Commission has not yet completed its work.

During the latter half of 1939 the attention of the Indian community in Burma was focussed on the land Purchase Bill which sought to establish the principle of individual and independent propriety in the soil; on the Rangoon Municipal Amendment Bill, 1937 which aimed at remedying the inadequate representation of Burman interests in the Municipality of Rangoon; and on the administration of the Tenancy Act, 1938 which affected the Nattukottai Chettyars Association. Representations were made by the Government of India to the Burma Government on all these matters.

In April 1941 an Indo-Burma Trade Agreement was signed at New Delhi under which, subject to the provisions of the agreement, the contracting parties undertook to accord each other the most favoured Empire nation treatment.

The more important items of trade affected and the new rates of duty applicable to goods imported into India are as follows:—Rice and other grains and pulses, timber, raw rubber and lubricating, fuel and batching oils to be admitted free of duty; duty to be levied at 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on potatoes, cotton fabrics, cutch and gambier, and 10 per cent. on candles, wax and grease, turpentine, non-essential oil seeds and cigars; betelnuts to pay duty at 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, while a duty of one anna per pound was charged on unmanufactured tobacco. Motor spirits and kerosene were already liable to full duty.

In accordance with the terms of the revised Trade Agreement, no duty was levied in India on imports of starch from Burma. The general principle underlying the agreement was that goods of Indian and Burmese origin enjoyed in the market to which they were exported a margin of preference of not less than 10 per cent. over similar articles liable to duty at the standard rate.

In June 1941 the Government of India sent a delegation to Burma to negotiate an agreement over immigration of Indians into Burma. The delegation consisted of the Hon. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Mr. R. H. Hutchings, Agent to the Government of India in Burma and Mr. G. S. Bozman, with Mr. V. Viswanathan, I.C.S., as Secretary. Indian immigration to Burma is regulated by the Burma Immigration Order since the separation of Burma from India. In 1941, a twelve months' notice terminating the Order was given by the Burma Government. A new agreement, therefore, has to be reached by March 31, 1942.

Under the Indo-Burmese Immigration Agreement Signed in July, 1941, it was agreed that workers would not be allowed into Burma without either an "A" or "B" permit, and as "A" permits cost Rs. 500 this will virtually exclude unskilled labourers. "B" permits were to be valid for not more than three years, but could be extended with the Burma Government's approval to not more than 9 years in all. A literacy test was laid down for "A" permit. Permits would be limited to quotas fixed by the Government of Burma on the recommendation of an Immigration Board on which Burmans, Indians and Europeans were to be represented. In addition to the repatriation and entrance fees totalling Rs. 32, an unskilled labourer was required to pay a residential fee of Rs. 5 a year and extra fees for admitted dependants. Skilled workers were subject to higher levies. Immigrants who have resided in Burma for 7 years between 1932 and 1941 were to be treated as privileged and given the right to further employment without the time limit. The agreement met with hostile criticism in the Indian press generally.

Zanzibar:—The small Protectorate of Zanzibar, consisting of the two islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, has an Indian community of nearly 15,000 out of a total population of 235,000. These Indians are mostly traders, and the trade in cloves—of which Zanzibar furnishes more than 80 per cent. of the world's supply—is largely in their hands. No problems of any magnitude faced this community until July 1934, when a group of Decrees regulating the trade in cloves and prohibiting the free alienation of land by Africans and Arabs to others was passed by the Legislative Council of Zanzibar and received the assent of H.H. the Sultan.

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2. So great was the apprehension of the Indian community in regard to these measures that, after an unsuccessful attempt to have their operation postponed, the Government of India deputed Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., to visit Zanzibar and examine the effect of the Decrees on Indian interests. Mr. Menon expressed the opinion that (*i*) the clove legislation, *i.e.*, the Clove Growers' Association Decree and Clove Exporters' Decree, and (*ii*) the Land Alienation Decree, were objectionable from the point of view of the Indian community. In regard to (*i*) he stated in his Report, which was published in January 1935, that its effect would be to drive from the market most exporters of cloves and also middlemen in the internal market, who as already explained were almost entirely Indians.

3. After consideration of Mr. Menon's recommendations and the comments of the late Resident of Zanzibar thereon, detailed comments on the Decrees were communicated to His Majesty's Government by the Government of India. Eventually, as a result of their representations, His Majesty's Government deputed Mr. B. H. Binder, a Chartered Accountant, to Zanzibar in April 1936 to review the position of the Zanzibar clove industry. With the concurrence of His Majesty's Government the Government of India deputed Mr. G. S. Bozman, I.C.S., to act as an observer in connection with the enquiry.

4. Mr. Binder's Report was published in November 1936 and he made the following recommendation for the control of the clove trade with the object of securing a fair price to the producer and preventing wide fluctuations of prices.

(*i*) **Internal marketing.**—The purchase of cloves should be restricted to licensed buyers, a sole licence to buy and receive deposits of cloves being in the first instance granted to the Clove Growers' Association. The Association should fix purchase prices according to quality from time to time, if possible for each season, and in so doing should take into account the profit or loss on each year's working. The Association should have the power to appoint district representatives and local agents for purchasing cloves from the growers, to be selected from existing local dealers and shopkeepers irrespective of nationality.

(*ii*) **Export trade.**—No sales should be made by the Association except for export and to licensed exporters. The Association should not export direct unless oversea buyers desire to buy direct or other circumstances arise which necessitate this course. The right to limit the number of licensed exporters should remain but the licence fee should be reduced to a sum which would be within the means of the small exporter and the levy on the export of cloves should be abolished.

(*iii*) **Advisory Committee.**—Mr. Binder recommended the establishment of an Advisory Committee, to consist of two representatives of growers, one for Zanzibar and one for Pemba, two representatives of exporters and one of the C.G.A. to confer from time to time with the Board of the Association and to discuss the purchase and sale prices to be fixed.

5. Mr. Binder's recommendations were opposed both by the Indian community in Zanzibar and public opinion in India. Legislation which substantially gave effect to these recommendations was, however, passed in the shape of the Clove (Purchase and Exportation) Decree, and came into force on the 1st August 1937. As a result of representations by the Government of India, safeguards were provided in the form of (*i*) an assurance that all Indians previously engaged in the internal trade who applied for them would be given buying agent's licenses and (*ii*) Indian representation on the Board of Management of the C.G.A. to the extent of a total membership of seven, and on the Advisory Committee to the extent of two members out of six. These modifications, however, did not satisfy the Zanzibar Indian community, who refused to nominate their representatives, and organised an almost complete boycott of the clove trade, both in the internal market and on the export side. Their sympathisers in India also organised an equally effective boycott of imports of Zanzibar cloves into this country; in this connection it must be remembered that over 26 per cent. of the cloves exported from Zanzibar normally come into this country, and that India is almost the sole market for cloves of the best quality.

6. The whole question of the clove trade was now re-examined by the new Resident in the light of the boycott and, following representations by the Government of India, the Government of Zanzibar, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, prepared a modified scheme for the control of the clove trade. Details of this scheme were explained in a memorandum which was published simultaneously in Zanzibar and India on the 3rd March, 1938. The main feature of the scheme was the withdrawal of the monopoly of the Clove Growers' Association in the internal market. Any licensed dealer was to be free to purchase cloves, either from producers or from other licensed dealers, at prices to be arranged between themselves and to store cloves as long as they wished. Producers indebted to Government under the Land Protection (Debt Settlement) Decree (explained in paras 10 and 11 below) were to sell only to the Clove Growers' Association, but other producers were to be free to sell their cloves to the Association or to any licensed dealer. All cloves were to pass through the Association, before ultimate export, but the Association itself was not to sell to principal overseas markets as long as the normal flow of exports was maintained.

7. The Government of India were of opinion that the proposals were not free from certain features held to be objectionable by local Indians and suggested that the possibility of evolving a satisfactory formula acceptable to them should be explored by means of a conference at which alternate proposals and matters of detail could be discussed. The Government of India also offered to depute an officer to render all assistance in effecting a settlement, if the proposal found favour with the Zanzibar Government. This was readily acceded to by them and the Government of India selected for this purpose Mr. G. S. Bozman, I.C.S. (who had been deputed to Zanzibar in 1936 in connection

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with Mr. Binder's enquiry)—a choice which was welcomed by the Zanzibar Indian National Association.

Mr. Bozman reached Zanzibar in the middle of April, 1938. Though the outlook for an amicable settlement seemed rather gloomy at various times during the negotiations, it became possible to announce an agreement on the 5th May, thanks to the co-operation of the local Indian community and the accommodating spirit of the Zanzibar Government.

8. The main objections of the Indian community to the original proposals were (*i*) that participation in the export trade was very much restricted, (*ii*) that freedom of purchase in the internal market was permitted only with producers not indebted to Government, and (*iii*) that the proposed transport scheme for the conveyance of cloves from producers was liable to be used as an inducement to attract all sale of cloves to the Clove Growers' Association. According to the compromise arrived at, exporters are free to purchase up to 50 per cent. of the quantity to be exported from other than the Association's stocks, so that half the export trade is not subject to control. In the view of the Zanzibar Government this measure of control could not be dispensed with if export prices are to be maintained at a stable level. As regards the internal market, producers indebted to Government are under obligation to sell to the Clove Growers' Association only so much of their stocks as will set off the instalment due to Government under the debt redemption scheme. Under the modified transport scheme, cloves will be brought to market centres where dealers and the Glove Growers' Association will have an equal chance with the producer. The agreement has been given effect to by the Clove Decree, 1938, and so far has been working smoothly.

9. Closely allied with the control of the clove trade were the problems of indebtedness and the restrictions on the alienation of land. The land alienation Decree passed in 1934, besides restricting the passing of land out of the hands of the Arab and African plantation owners into those of Indians, established, for one year in the first instance, a moratorium on debts secured on land mortgage. This moratorium was later extended from time to time, pending a settlement of the whole problem of indebtedness. Mr. Menon's inquiries in regard to these questions also discussed a position unsatisfactory from the Indian point of view. After consideration of his recommendations the Government of India suggested to the Government of Zanzibar that the position was such as to require review. The latter agreed to make a fuller investigation of the indebtedness question, and appointed a Commission for the purpose. This Commission, which included one Indian member (Mr. Tayabali Rajabali), produced a report which on the whole supported the position taken up by the Indian community in this respect. The Government of Zanzibar, however, found themselves unable to accept the report as it stood and formulated alternative proposals.

10. Representations were made by the Government of India and after considerable discussion, a Bill drafted by the Attorney General of Zanzibar in consultation with Sir Ernest Dowson was passed into law as the Land Protection (Debt Settlement) Decree, which came into force on the 1st December 1937. The principal features of the scheme embodied in the Bill are :—

(*a*) Adjudication of the debt with a view to ascertaining the actual amount lent (or value of goods delivered on credit) and allowing a fair rate of interest thereon.

(*b*) Valuation, by an officer appointed by Government for the purpose, of both mortgaged lands and lands sought to be attached by unsecured creditors.

(*c*) The Government to pay off the creditor to the extent of the value of the land threatened, and to assume the position of mortgagee, in respect of the amount paid.

(*d*) Where the value of the land as estimated by the officer appointed to value it is insufficient to satisfy the debt, the creditor will be free to challenge the valuation either by instituting a suit for foreclosure or sale or by applying for an order for sale or attachment

(*e*) On any such proceeding being taken, the Court will in the first instance proceed to value the property in such manner as it considers proper, unrestricted by the rules contained in the Bill which govern the actual valuation.

(*f*) The Court's valuation must not be less than the official valuation. If it is greater the Government must give effect to it, unless the debtor himself prefers that the proceedings against his land which have commenced shall take their ordinary course.

(*g*) Repayment by the debtor of the amount advanced by the Government on his behalf and interest thereon to be effected by suitable instalments having due regard to the necessity of leaving means at his disposal to provide for the proper husbandry of the land and for the livelihood of himself and his family.

The moratorium imposed by the Land Alienation Decree of 1934 was lifted at the same time. The new scheme has, on the whole, met with a favourable reception from all communities in the Protectorate.

The decree was assented to by the Sultan on June 16, 1939. From information received from the Indian Trade Commissioner in East Africa the Government of India understand that the clove agreement continues to work smoothly. So far as can be judged from the figures of total clove exports from the Protectorate and the business handled by Indian firms, Indians have recovered the full share in the trade which they had in 1934 and there is no doubt that this position is a direct outcome of the agreement.

Mauritius.—In April 1924, the Government of Mauritius requested that emigration to the Colony might be continued for a period of one year, but the Government of India in consultation with the Standing Committee on Emigration decided that consideration of the request should await the results of a local investigation. The Government of Mauritius agreed to receive an Officer for the purpose and to give him all facilities; and in December, 1924, an Indian Officer of Government, Kunwar (now Sir) Maharaj Singh, left India to conduct the necessary inquiry.

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Sir Maharaj Singh's report was published by the Government of India in August 1925. The various recommendations made in the report were commended to the consideration of the Colonial Government.

In February, 1926, the Government of India received a reply from the Colonial Government stating that they accepted the main conclusion formulated by Kunwar Maharaj Singh in regard to the renewal of emigration to Mauritius, *viz.*, that no more unskilled Indian labour should be sent to Mauritius either in the immediate or near future. With regard to Kunwar Maharaj Singh's suggestions relating to other matters of interest to the Indian population resident in the Island, the Colonial Government expressed their willingness to give effect to several of them.

The condition of Indians in this Colony continued to remain satisfactory till 1937 when there were labour disturbances on certain sugar estates employing Indian labour. The Colonial Government appointed a Commission to enquire into and report on the disturbances. The commission reported during 1938 and the most important recommendations of the Commission related to the necessity for the formation of a Department of Labour and the enactment of suitable labour legislation in place of the Labour Ordinance of 1922 which mainly dealt with indentured labour. Both recommendations have been given effect to and the Labour Ordinance of 1938 which closely follows the Malayan Labour Code should prove of considerable benefit to the Indian labourers, a large number of whom are employed on sugar estates. The Industrial Associations Ordinance of 1938 provided for the regulation of conditions of employment, the establishment of machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes and generally the formation of industrial Association. This Ordinance, it will be observed, provides for collective bargaining by Industrial labourers.

It was learned that the Colonial Government in agreement with the local merchants had instituted a scheme for the licensing of rice importers—the rice import trade is chiefly in the hands of Indian merchants—under which each licensee is required to set aside in the Government granary not less than 20 per cent. of each consignment imported at any one time so as to serve as a reserve stock. No complaints have reached the Government of India regarding this scheme.

Canada and Australia.—The present position of Indians in the Dominions is that under the Canadian Dominion Election Act, Indians domiciled in Canada enjoy the federal franchise in eight out of the nine provinces. In the province of British Columbia, Indians do not enjoy the provincial or the Dominion franchise and efforts so far made to remove this disability have not been successful. In New Zealand, Indians enjoy the franchise on the same footing as all other British subjects. In Australia, sub-section (5) of section 39 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, 1918-24, was amended in 1925, by adding after the word "Asia" the words, "except British India." This measure gives the Commonwealth franchise to subjects of British India at present domiciled in Australia and is the fruition of the hopes held out by the Commonwealth Government to Mr. Sastri on the occasion of his visit to Australia in 1922. As a result of the representations made in London in 1930 informally by the late Sir Muhammad Shafi at the instance of the Government of India to the Prime Minister of Australia, the electoral law of Queensland has also been revised to enfranchise the British Indians resident in that State. It was, therefore, in Western Australia alone that Indians did not enjoy the suffrage in respect of election for the Lower House. This disability was also removed at the end of 1934. By Acts which have recently been passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, British Indians in Australia have been admitted to the benefits of Invalid and Old Age Pensions and Maternity allowances from which they were hitherto excluded as Asiatics. Old Age Pension is payable to men above 65 years of age, or above 60 years, provided such persons are of good character and have resided continuously for at least 20 years. An Invalid Pension is obtainable by persons, who, being above 16 years of age and not in receipt of an Old Age Pension, have whilst in Australia, become permanently incapacitated for work by reason of an accident or by reason of being an invalid or blind, provided they have resided continuously in Australia for at least five years.

Maternity allowance to the amount of £5 is given to a woman of every child to which she gives birth in Australia, provided the child is born alive and the woman is an inhabitant on the Commonwealth or intends to settle there. This Legislation removes the last grievance of the Indian community in Australia which was remediable by the Federal Government.

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Indians in Great Britain.

In the middle of the nineteenth century the Parsee community, in the persons of the late Dadabhai Naoroji and other members of the firm of Cama & Co., led the way in the sojourn of Indians in England for business purposes. This lead it has since maintained, though there are both Hindu and Mahomedan business men firmly established there. Nor are the professions unpresented, for there are in London and elsewhere practising barristers, solicitors and medical men of Indian birth. The number of the latter, especially Parsees, is considerable. Three Indians (all belonging to the Parsee community) have sat in the House of Commons. Since 1910 six Indians—the late Mr. Ameer Ali, the first Lord Sinha, the late Sir Binode Mitter, the late Sir Dinsha Mulla, Sir Shadi Lal and Mr. M. R. Jayakar—have served on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Three Indians are Advisers to the Secretary of State for India. In 1919, the late Lord Sinha was the first Indian to be raised to the peerage and to be appointed a member of the Home Government.

India House.

High Commissioner for India.—This post was first established in 1920 and its various permanent incumbents have been :—

Sir Wm. Meyer, K.C.S. (Retd.), 1920-22. Sir Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, 1923-24. Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee, 1925-31. Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, 1931-36. Sir Firozkhan Noon, from 1936.

In March, 1930, the office of the High Commissioner for India was transferred from the inadequate premises in Grosvenor Gardens to the new India House in Aldwych, erected and furnished at a cost of £324,000. The design of this noble building, which has a frontage of about 130 ft. opposite the Waldorf Hotel, was the work of Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., with Dr. Oscar Faber as consulting engineer. Although expression of the Indian character of the building is mainly found in the interior, the architect has given to the details of the external elevation, by means of carving, heraldry, and symbolism an individuality that proclaims it the London house of India. Including basement and mezzanine floors, there are twelve floors in all, the available space for clerical work alone being between 50,000 and 60,000 ft. The total height from the lower level in the courtyard on the Strand side to the roof is about 100 ft.

On the ground floor there is a great hall for exhibits of the products and art wares of India. This hall is carried up two floors, the upper floor being represented by a wide gallery, and on either side of the exhibition hall there are recesses after the style of an Indian bazaar for special exhibits. From the octagonal entrance hall a great public staircase leads to a gallery round the octagonal hall on the first floor. This gallery in its turn leads to a high vaulted library and reception rooms, and the central portion of the library provides accommodation for large receptions on special occasions.

The staircase, exhibition hall, octagonal hall and library markedly express the Indian character of the building. The walls of the staircase and the halls are of red stone similar in appearance to the Agra and Delhi sandstone, carved and pierced in the geometrical patterns of the *jali* in Indian architecture. Such of the carving as could be completely separated from the structure was actually worked at New Delhi by Indian workmen from Makara marble. The use throughout of Indian hardwoods, chiefly gurgan, for flooring obviates the need for any floor covering. From basement to roof scarcely any wood of non-Indian origin was employed. For panelling and decorative purposes in all parts of the great building silver gray, koko, laurel and the beautiful dark red padouk have been used. The domes and vaults of the building have been embellished by mural paintings, the work of specially selected Indian artists. The water supply is entirely independent of municipal service, being obtained from two artesian wells sunk some 460 ft. below the basement, where the central heating apparatus is installed.

The Indian Trade Commissioner and his staff are at India House, with all other departments of the Office of the High Commissioner excepting the Stores Department which was housed at the depot off the Thames at Belvedere Road, Lambeth.

The Students.

Under normal conditions it is the student community which constitutes the greatly preponderating Indian element and creates a constant problem. Its numbers multiplied ten or twelve fold in the quarter of a century before the 1914-18 war. After a very considerable temporary check caused thereby the numbers rapidly expanded from 1919 in spite of pressure on college accommodation. In addition to the ordinary graduate or under-graduate student, there are some youths of good family, including heirs of Indian States, admitted into the public schools, such as Eton and Harrow. There are ordinarily some 500 Indians at the Inns of Court. In the last quarter of a century there has been a welcome increase in the number of technical and industrial students. Altogether including technical and medical students, there were up to the outbreak of War in 1939 fully 2,000 young Indians (some five per cent. of them women) in London, Edinburgh, Cambridge, Oxford, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool and a few other centres. London absorbed about half the total. The added dangers of "total warfare" under present day conditions and difficulties of transport led to a rapid reduction of members since there were few new comers, and the stream almost dried up. Happily the decision of H. M. Government in the autumn of 1939, moved thereto by the East India Association, to make open the combatant services to Indian temporarily or permanently resident in Great Britain, led to recruitment of a number of the students, some of whom obtained commissions in the R.A.F. Many Indians took a share in A.R.P. and other civil defence organisation. The Indian Soldiers and Sailors Comfort Fund, under the leadership of the Dowager Lady Chelmsford and Mrs. L. S. Amery did excellent work, with headquarters at India House.

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SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN LONDON CONNECTED WITH INDIA.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, LONDON.—Established in 1905 to promote the interests and welfare of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European communities wherever resident by such means as may be deemed by the Council to be desirable. Anglo-Indians and Europeans, whether domiciled in India or not, are eligible. *Hon. Sec.* F. L. Sheldon, B.A., 23, Winchester Road, Oxford.

CENTRAL HINDU SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Founded for the exposition of Hindu philosophy; to provide facilities for social intercourse between followers of different religions to create and strengthen better mutual understanding; to assist members in every reasonable way. *President:* R. S. Nehra. 43, Chalkhill Road, Wembly, Middlesex.

CENTRAL INDIAN COLONIAL ASSOCIATION, LONDON.—Established to represent the Colonial Indians' cause to the Colonial Office, India Office, and other proper authorities; to protect, strengthen and enhance the interests, political, social, commercial and religious, of Colonial Indians in all parts of the World; to provide a central platform and meeting place for Colonial Indians in London; to promote, encourage and strengthen friendship and amity between Colonial Indians and other races; to assist in the achievement of fair and equal treatment to Indians in the Colonies by all constitutional means. *President:* R. S. Nehra. *Hon. Sec.:* N. D. Tangri. 170, Adelaide Road, N. W. 3.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—Founded in 1866 by Dadabhai Naoroji and other public men. Its object is to promote, by all legitimate means, the welfare of the inhabitants of India generally. The methods are—(1) by providing opportunities for the free public discussion, in a loyal and temperate spirit, of important questions affecting India; (2) by promoting friendly social contact between Indians and English people interested in India, though the medium of social gatherings and of private meetings of members to exchange views on current Indian questions; (3) by making representations to the authorities on non-political questions affecting Indian interests, and, generally by the promulgation of sound and trustworthy information regarding the many weighty problems which confront the Administration in India, so that the public may be able to obtain in a cheap and popular form a correct knowledge of Indian affairs. Subscription, entitling a member to the free supply of the quarterly *Asiatic Review* £1-5-0 per annum. *President:* The Marquis of Willingdon, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E.; *Chairman:* Sir John Woodhead, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Hon. Secretary:* Sir Frank Brown, Kt., C.I.E., 3, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Africa House, 44/46, Leadenhall St., London, E. C. 3. During hostilities: Old Wolverton House, Wolverton, Nr. Bletchley, Bucks.

INDIAN EMPIRE SOCIETY.—Reorganised since the passing of the India Act to collect and disseminate information as to events in India. *President:* Lord Middleton. *Hon. Secretary:* Sir Louis Stuart, C.I.E., 57, Bassett Road, London, W. 10.

INDIAN GYMKHANA CLUB LTD.—Thornbury Avenue, Osterley, Middlesex. Object: To provide facilities for sports, games and social intercourse for Indians, particularly students, in Great Britain. The Club owns 16 acres of well-situated freehold sports ground with a fine Pavilion, Annual Subscription: £1-1-0. Ladies: 10/6*d.* *Hon. Secretary:* Mr. David S. Erulkar, "Africa House," 44/46, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C. 3. (During hostilities:—Old Wolverton House, Wolverton, Bletchley, Bucks).

THE INDIA SOCIETY (ART AND LETTERS).—Founded in 1910 to promote the study and appreciation of India art and literature, in India and also in those countries which have been influenced by it have influenced India especially Java Thai-land, Indo-China, Afghanistan, Iran and the middle East. Lectures at which papers are read by leading British, Indian and Continental specialists have become a regular feature of the Society's activities. In order that the members resident abroad may be able to share in the benefit of these lectures, papers and proceedings are published bi-annually in "*Indian Art and Letters*" which is issued free to members. In addition members receive free in return for their annual subscription (£1-11-6) volumes, as issued, on some subject connected with Indian art or literature published by the Society. Visits to private collections of Oriental Art are arranged from time to time. Exhibitions of Indian art are another feature of the Society's activities, *President:* The Marquis of Zetland, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. *Chairman of Council:* Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. *Vice-Chairman:* John de La Valette. *Hon. Treasurer:* Sir Frank Brown, C.I.E. *Hon. Secretary:* F. J. P. Richter, M.A., 3, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

INDIAN STUDENTS UNION AND HOSTEL.—112, Gower Street, W.C. 1. (Clubroom 115, Gower Street). *President:* Sir Ewart Greaves, D.L.; *Hon. Treasurer:* Harold G. Judd, O.B.E.; *General Secretary:* P. Cox, Bar-at-Law; *Hospitality Secretary:* Prakash Datta.

THE INDIA LEAGUE—(Formerly The Commonwealth of India League) to support the claim of India for Swaraj (Self-Rule). Publishes "Notes on India" (monthly); "News India" (fortnightly). Sends speakers. *Address:*—165, Strand, W. C. 2. *Chairman:* Bertrand Russell. *Secretaries:* James Marley and V. K. Krishna Menon.

INDIAN CONCILIATION GROUP.—(Meeting at Friends House, Euston Road, N. W. 1). *Chairman:* Carl Heath. *Hon. Secretary:* Agatha Harrison. 2, Cranbourne Court, Albert Bridge Road, S. W. 11.

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INDIAN VILLAGE WELFARE ASSOCIATION.—Its objects are:—(1) the collection and dissemination of information on rural activities in India; (2) the furtherance of schemes and experiments to promote rural welfare which are approved at a meeting of the Executive Committee; (3) the holding of Schools and other educational activities to arouse interest in the needs of rural India. *President:* The Viscountess Halifax, C.I.; *Chairman:* Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; *Hon. Secretary:* Sir Gilbert Jackson, 7, Gainsborough Gardens, Hampstead. N. W. 3.

MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Formed to safeguard and to maintain the interests of Islam and Islamic institutions. *Chairman:* Ismail V. de-Yorke, bar-at-law. *Secretary:* M. A. Rashid. *Treasurer;* Khwaja S. Mahmud. 18, Eccleston Sq., S. W. 1.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION in aid of social Progress and Education in India—Founded by Miss Mary Carpenter in 1870. Objects: To extend a knowledge of India, in England, and an interest in the people of that country; to co-operate with all efforts made for advancing education and social reform in India; to promote friendly intercourse between British people and the people of India. *Chairman of the Committee:* Sir Selwyn H. Fremantle: *Hon. Secy.:* C. P. W. Lloyd, c/o East India Association, 3, Victoria St., S.W. 1.

NEW BURMA CLUB.—*Secretary:* 3 Bayley Street, London, W. C. 1.

NORTHBROOK SOCIETY.—Makes grants to deserving Indian students. *Hon. Secretary:* I. N. Wankawala, 59, Doughty Street, W. C. 1.

THE OXFORD MAJLIS.—Formerly known as the Mavaratman Club, and later as the Oxford United Club. The Oriental Club was incorporated with it in 1913. Its attitude towards Indian problems has been progressively Left. Full membership is restricted to Indians. Meets on Sundays during term. Officers elected each term. *Address:* President, The Oxford Majis, c/o Union Society, Oxford.

PARSEE ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE INCORPORATED—Zoroastrian House, 11, Russell Road, Kensington, London, W. 14. Tel. Western, 1657.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—Established 1823, obtained Royal Charter 1824, "for the investigation of subjects connected with and for the encouragement of Science, Literature, and the Arts in relation to Asia." *President:* Viscount Samuel, G.C.B., G.B.E.; *Secretary:* Mrs. Davis, 74, Grosvenor Street, W. 1.

ROYAL CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY.—*President:* *Chairman:* Field-Marshal Sir Phillip Chetwode, Bt., G.C.B., O.M. *Hon. Secretaries:* Brig.-General Sir Percy Skyes, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., E. M. Gull. *Hon. Treasurer:* Major E. Ainger, 8, Clarges Street, W. 1.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY.—Formerly Royal Colonial Institute. Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2. *Hon. Secretary:* Sir Walter Buchanan Smith, C.M.G., M.C.; *Honorary Corresponding Secretaries in India:* L. S. Adlard, Lahore; C. T. Allen, C.I.E., Cawnpore; Lt.-Col. W. Bell, Dehra Dun; C. M. Eastley, Bombay; Colin C. Garbett, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.I.E., Simla; Major J. W. Gordon, C.I.E., O.B.E., Jodhpur; Lt.-Col. K. A. Gosnell, I. A., Quetta; R. A. P. Hare, Bihar; Dr. R. A. Heatley, Ajmer; E. F. G. Hunter, Madras; R. B. Lagden, O.B.E., M.C., Calcutta; F. C. Morgan, Karachi; R. H. T. Mackenzie, Bikaner; Capt. S. E. Tidy, Bangalore.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS has an India and Burma Section. 18, John Adam Street, Adelphi, W. C. 2. *Secretary:* K. W. Luckhurst, M.A.; *Acting Secretary, India and Burma Section:*—Miss Scott Rogers.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, Chatham House, 10, St. James's Square, S. W. 1. *Secretary:* Ivison S. Macadam, O.B.E., M.V.O.

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF RELIGIONS.—*President:* The Most Hon. the Marquess of Zetland, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; *Chairman of Executive Committee: Editor of Official Journal, Religions:* F. Victor Fisher. *Hon. Secy.:* Miss Margaret Skinner, 26, Buckland Crescent, N. W. 3.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—*Secretary:* Rev. W. D. L. Greer, Annandale, North End Road, Golders Green, N.W. 11.

VICTORIA LEAGUE.—81, Cromwell Road, S.W. 7. *Secretary:* Miss Gertrude Drayton, C.B.E.

WORLD CONGRESS OF FAITHS (Continuation Movement).—Organised to promote a spirit of fellowship among mankind through religion. *Chairman:* Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; *Secretary:* Arthur Jackman, 335, Abbey House, 2, Victoria Street, S. W. 1.

INDIAN RELIGIOUS PLACES OF WORSHIP.

BUDDHIST.—THE BRITISH MAHA BODHI SOCIETY—41, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, N. W. 1 (Chalk Farm).

CHRISTIAN.—Churches in every district of London.

HINDU.—HINDU ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE.—30, Belsize Park, Hampstead, N.W. 3 (Belsize Park).

MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN.—18, Eccleston Square, Victoria, S.W. 1 (Victoria).

MUSLIM.—THE LONDON MOSQUE.—53, Melrose Road, S.W. 18 (Southfields, S.R.).

PARSEE ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE.—11, Russell Road, Kensington, W. 14 (Addison Road).

RAM KRISHNA VIVEKANANDA VEDANTA SOCIETY.—51, Lancaster Gate, W. 2 (Lancaster Gate).

SHAH JEHAN MOSQUE.—Woking, Surrey (Woking, S. R.).

SIKH.—BHUPENDRA DHARMASALA.—79, Sinclair Road, W. 14 (Addison Road).

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN ENGLAND.—50, Gloucester Place, W. 1 (Baker Street).

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Sport.

Despite the many unfavourable conditions produced in India by the War appreciable progress has been made in almost every branch of sport and substantial amounts contributed to the War Fund through this channel.

Cricket.—The Board of Control for Cricket in India is responsible for the affairs of the game. The various provinces compete annually on the zonal basis in the Cricket Championship of India, for the Ranji Trophy, a magnificent gold cup of unique design which keeps green the memory of that illustrious Indian cricketer, Ranjitsinhji. The biggest attraction of the year is the Bombay Pentangular Tournament, which comprises teams representing the Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Europeans and The Rest, and attracts all the leading players in the country. Owing to the political situation in the country and consequent upon the opinion expressed by Mr. Gandhi that he was opposed to communal tournaments, the Hindus did not participate in the season under review.

Football.—The game is controlled by subordinate provincial associations in affiliation with the All-India Football Federation. It has made tremendous strides in recent years, and the institution of a rule by the parent body preventing the wholesale transfer of players during the season has proved most beneficial. There is at the moment no accepted Championship for the country. The premier tournaments are the I.F.A. Shield, in Calcutta, the Rovers Cup, in Bombay, and the Durand Cup, usually played in Simla, but now transferred to Delhi.

Hockey.—The game, which is controlled by the All-India Hockey Federation, is easily the most popular in the country, and the standard of play the best in the world, a fact which is borne out by India's triumphs at the last three Olympiads. There is an official Championship, competed for by Provincial teams, and the trophy is a quaintly carved Maori Shield, presented by the Maoris to the Indian team which toured New Zealand. The principal tournaments are the Aga Khan Cup, in Bombay, the Beighton Cup, in Calcutta, and the Yadavendra Shield, in New Delhi.

The Turf.—Racing in India is organised on a large scale, and all the many courses are controlled, between them, by the Royal Western India Turf Club and the Royal Calcutta Turf Club. The standard is very high, and the racecourses, particularly those in Bombay and Calcutta, compare favourably with the best in the world. The class of thoroughbred imported from Australia and England is of the best, and the indigenous breed has made remarkable improvement in the last few years. The principal races are the Eclipse Stakes of India, run in Bombay and regarded as the Blue Riband of the Turf in the country, and the King-Emperor's and Viceroy's Cups, in Calcutta.

Golf.—The game has a big following, and almost every town of any size has its own course. The Royal Calcutta Golf Club's "A" course is considered the best in the country, and the one recently laid out by the Bombay Presidency Golf Club, at Chembur, holds great promise. In view of the outbreak of War it was feared that the annual Golf Week at Nasik, always popular with followers of the game in Western India, would have to be dropped, but the excellent support forthcoming made it possible for the event to materialise and prove as successful and enjoyable as any of its predecessors.

Tennis.—Tennis is looked after by the All-India Lawn Tennis Association through its provincial associations, and a definite effort is being towards the improvement of the standard of play by the attention which is being given to the appointment of expert coaches and the selection of promising young players for those coaches to work on. The aim of the Association is the training of a Davis Cup team, and there are a few players who already show great promise of developing into first class players, judged by world's standards.

Athletics.—There is an All-India Olympic Association with subordinate associations in most of the provinces, but athletics generally do not approach the standard of the other games. There was an appreciable improvement at the 1941 Olympic Games held in the major provinces, but in no event did the performance approach International standard. Lack of tracks and suitable training grounds is a big handicap to progress being made but the governing body is tackling this question and already cinder and cycle tracks have been constructed at Patiala.

Other Games.—Most of the other games have their controlling organisations. Table Tennis and Billiards have caught on wonderfully with all classes, and Badminton has made appreciable progress. Amateur Boxing is strong in Bombay, Bengal and in the Services, but is still in its infancy in other parts of the country.

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Racing.

Bangalore

The following are the principal results of the Bangalore racing season :—

Bangalore Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. E. J. Bromby's Rare gem (7st. 7lbs.), Whiteside 1
Maharaja of Cooch-Behar's Egyptian Ruler (7st. 6lbs.), Raffaele 2
Mrs. M. C. O'Connor's Mahratta (7st. 10lbs.), Adley 3
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's King of Sports (9st. 5lbs.), Evans 4

Won by a shorthead, a head, a neck.
Time.—1 minute, 41 secs.

Newbury Plate. Distance 1 mile.—

Lt.-Col. T. F. Kelly's Pressure (8st. 8lbs.), Marrs.. 1
Mrs. D. P. Johnston's The Better 'Ole (8st.), Burn 2
Mrs. M. A. D. D'Arcy's Albury (7st. 4lbs.), Raffaele 3
Mr. E. Esmond's Nexus (9st. 7lbs.), Evans.. 4

Won by a head, a head, a shorthead.
Time.—1 minute, 45 secs.

Stewards' Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Mr. G. E. Dossa's Romantic Prince (9st. 4lbs.), Whiteside 1
Mr. S. H. Mashal's Moonshine (9st. 2lbs.), Marrs 2
Mr. M. J. Divecha's Anzan Beg (9st. 2lbs.), B. McQuade 3
Mr. I. D'Mello's Khundil (7st. 13lbs.), Marrable 4

Won by 5 lengths, 3 lengths, 2½ lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 4 4/5 secs.

Club Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Capt. Lord Kensington's Heretic (7st. 10lbs.), Adley 1
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's Kilcash (8st. 5lbs.), Cook 2
H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Tyrian Queen (8st. 4lbs.), Faizmahomed.. 3
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Wunderbar (8st. 11lbs.) Carr 4

Won by ¼ length, ¾ length, 2 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 51 2/5 secs.

Maharaja of Mysore's Gold Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Mrs. P. L. Orde's Royal Palace (8st. 3lbs.), Adley 1
Mr. S.C. Woodward's Mohalebbi (8st. 11lbs.), Cook 2
Mr. Winsley Hill's Petee (8st. 10lbs.), Brace 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Girvan (9st. 2lbs.), Burn 4

Won by a neck, 1¼ lengths, a head.
Time.—2 minutes, 31 4/5 secs.

Yuvaraja of Mysore Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. A. C. Naidu's Santa Claus (8st. 11lb.), Brace 1
Mr. K. T. Sampat's Al Muqbil (8st. 7lbs.), Marrable 2
Mrs. Nugent Grant's Adwan Al Muluk (9st. 2lbs.), J. O'Neale 3
Mr. C. P. Chetty's Gazal (8st. 5lbs.), Raffaele 4

Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length, a neck.
Time.—2 mintes, 7 2/5 secs.

R. C. T. C. Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Mrs. Nugent Grant's Bunny Smith (8st. 9lbs.), M. O'Neale 1
Mr. R. K. .F Singh's King's Wine (7st.), Whiteside 2
Mrs. M. C. Watchorn's The Bonnie Banks (8st. 10lbs.), J. O'Neale 3
Mr. W. W. Somasundaram's Essex Star (8st. 10lbs.), Evans 4

Won by a neck, 3 lengths, ½ length.
Time.—2 minutes, 36 3/5 secs.

Apollo Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Bright Lad (8st. 12lbs.), Carr 1
Mr A. C. Ardeshir's Miss O. K. (8st. 8lbs.), Evans 2
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's Amulet (9st.), Clarke 3
Thakore Saheb of Lathi's Rathavon (7st. 7lbs.), Peacock 4

Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, a neck.
Time.—1 minute, 50 3/5 secs.

Madras Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mr. G. N. Musry's Shermount (8st. 2lbs.), Burn 1
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Winged Tiger (8st. 2lbs.), Carr 2
Mr. Subbarao's Eager Tit (9st. 4lbs.), Brace 3
Mr. L. H. Bewes's Indian Rose (8st. 2lbs.), Raffaele 4

Won by 1 length, 1 length, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 20 3/5 secs.

Barrackpore

The following are the principal results of the Barrackpore racing season :—

Criterion Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mrs. Alex. A. Apcar's Taqdir (7st. 11lbs.), Carr 1
Mr. B. K. Poddar's Let Slip (9st. 4lbs.), Scanlan 2
Mr. K. Basu's Hellenikos (8st. 7lbs.), Raffaele 3
Mr. R. Chamria's First Thyme (8st. 6lbs.), Harris 4

Won by a head, ½ length, 2 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 13 3/5 secs.

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Chester Plate. Distance 5 furlongs.—
Mr. Edward Esmond's Terazone (8st. 11lbs.), Marland 1
Mrs. E. J. Booth's Gabarnac (8st. 7lbs.), Ayres 2
Mr. R. Chamria's First Thyme (8st. 8lbs.), Jones 3
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Cosmopolitan (9st. 4lbs.), Scanlan 4
Won by 1½ lengths, a neck, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 1 3/5 secs.

Asansol Plate. Distance 1¼ miles.—
Mr. S. K. Bhatter's Theogundi (8st. 8lbs.), Jones 1
Mr. E. Esmond's Nexus (8st. 6lbs.), Stead. 2
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Civic Guard (8st. 12lbs.), Scanlan 3
Mr. A. E. Sopher's Expunge (7st. 6lbs.), Higson 4
Won by 1¼ lengths, 3 lengths, a neck.
Time.—2 minutes, 7 3/5 secs.

Baraset Plate. Distance 1¼ miles.—
Mr. G. W. U. Liddle's Dual Wave (7st. 11lbs.), Peacock 1
Mr. H. M. Thaddeus's Sunny Kent (7st. 9lbs.), Tait 2
Mr. G. N. Musry's Koanga (8st. 12lbs.), Scanlan 3
Mr. Kashi Charan's Cottage Spinner (8st. 3lbs.), Adley 4
Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, a neck.
Time.—2 minutes, 14 secs.

Bombay

The following are the principal results of the Bombay racing season :—

Aga Shamshuddin Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—
Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Dancing Comet (8st. 4lbs.), Davison.. 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Illuminate (7st. 12lbs.), Britt 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Golden Beam (8st. 8lbs.), Marrable 3
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch-Behar's Epilobeum (8st. 2lbs.), Bond 4
Won by ½ length, 1 length, 4 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 13 4/5 secs.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

Kempton Park Plate. Distance 1¼ miles.—
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Vandyke (8st. 8lbs.), Brace 1
Mrs. Justice's Monte Carlo (7st. 11lbs.), Roberts 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's Sea Battle (8st. 12lbs.), Maxwell 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Inflation (8st. 4lbs.), Marrable 4
Won by ¼ length, a shorthead, 6 lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 10 ⅗ secs.
Winner trained by J. Thompson.

Western India Cup. Distance 1 mile.—
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Pierrot (7st. 11lbs.), Jadhav.. 1
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Leander (7st. 9lbs.), Whiteside 1
} Dead-heat.
Mr. M. D. Petit's Usk (9st. 2lbs.), Davison 3
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Crushed Corn (8st. 2lbs.), Meekings .. 4
A dead-heat, ¼ length, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 40 secs.
Pierrot trained by Mahomedalli and Leander by Dr. S. K. Pillay.

Idar Gold Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Fable (8st. 8lbs.), Davison 1
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Gay Spaniard (9st. 4lbs.), Meekings.. .. 2
Mr. J. Vanrenen's Philderer (8st. 11lbs.), Brace 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Prominent (8st. 11lbs.), Britt 4
Won by 1 length, 1 length, ¾ length.
Time.—1 minute, 29 ⅗ secs.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

Stewards' Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—
Mr. V. Rosenthal's Gloaming (8st. 9lbs.), Sibbritt 1
Sir Homi Mehta's Spotlight (8st. 2lbs.), Roberts 2
Thakore Sahib of Rajkot's Dark Wings (8st. 7lbs.), Brace 3
Maharaja of Cooch-Behar's Lens (8st. 5lbs.), Maxwell 4
Won by 1¼ lengths, 2 lengths, ½ length.
Time.—2 minutes, 7⅘ secs.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

Sandown Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Harlem (9st.), Britt 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Moot Law (9st.), Marrable 2
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Masque (7st. 9lbs.), Rosen. 3
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Pompeian (8st. 11lbs.), Brace 4
Won by ½ length, 4 lengths, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 14 secs.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

Mentmore Handicap. Distance 1¼ miles.—
Messrs. G. Dharamsey and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's Coeur de Lion (8st. 2lbs.), Meekings. 1
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Gay Talkie (7st. 13lbs.), Brace 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Steel Helmet (9st. 6lbs.), Britt 3
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's One I Love (9st. 2lbs.), Davison 4
Won by a shorthead, a shorthead, 3 lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 7 ⅘ secs.
Winner trained by A. M. Khairaz.

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Windsor Plate. Distance 7 furlongs.—
Mr. M. D. Petit's Usk (8st. 5lbs.), Davison. 1
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's One I Love (9st. 4lbs.), Sibbritt 2
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Ati (8st. 2lbs.), Roberts 3
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Crushed Corn (8st. 4lbs.), Meekings .. 4
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, a neck.
Time.—1 minute, 28 $\frac{4}{5}$ secs.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

Brabourne Plate. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.—
Messrs. G. Dharamsey and A. A. Ahmedbhoy's Cœur de Lion (7st. 11lbs.), Sibbritt .. 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Steel Helmet (9st. 2lbs.), Britt 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Loch Ness (7st. 12lbs.), Roberts 3
Mrs. R. Earle's Monocle (8st.), Maxwell .. 4
Won by a shorthead, 1½ lengths, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 53 secs.
Winner trained by A. M. Khairaz.

Wavertree Handicap. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.—
Mr. A. Svamvur's Tall Story (8st.), Billet 1
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Blandstar (8st. 10lbs.), Davison 2
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's Cavalier (9st.), Britt 3
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Vandyke (8st. 4lbs.), Brace 4
Won by 1½ lengths, a shorthead, a shorthead.
Time.—1 minute, 54 4/5 secs.

Cheveley Handicap. Distance 6 furlongs.—
Raja of Akalkot's His Master's Voice (8st. 7lbs.), Jadhav 1
Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Dancing Comet (8st. 9lbs.), Whiteside .. 2
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Crushed Corn (8st. 7lbs.), Davison .. 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Eastern Pride (8st. 4lbs.), Britt 4
Won by 1 length, a shorthead, ¾ length.
Time.—1 minute, 14 secs.

Wellington Plate. Distance 1 mile.—
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's One I Love (9st.), Eude 1
Mr. M. D. Petit's Usk (8st. 2lbs.), Davison.. 2
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Play On (8st. 11lbs.), Roberts 3
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Crushed Corn (8st. 7lbs.), Meekings .. 4
Won by a shorthead, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 39 2/5 secs.

Danebury Handicap. Distance 1 mile.—
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Pierrot (8st. 9lbs.), Jones 1
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Leander (8st. 7lbs.), Whiteside 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's Sea Battle (8st.), Maxwell 3
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's One I Love (9st. 7lbs.), Davison.. 4
Won by 2 lengths, ¾ length, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 39 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs.

Mathradas Goculdas Plate. Distance 1¼ miles.—
Messrs. G. Dharamsey and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's Cœur de Lion (8st. 9lbs.), Sibbritt 1
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Crushed Corn (8st.), Davison 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Steel Helmet (9st. 9lbs.), Britt 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Blandstar (7st. 5lbs.), Whiteside 4
Won by 1 length, 1¾ lengths, ¾ length.
Time.—2 minutes, 5 $\frac{2}{5}$ secs.

Lansdowne Plate. Distance 1½ miles.—
Mr. M. D. Petit's Avon Song (8st. 11lbs.), Davison 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Cotys (8st. 6lbs.), Jones 2
Mr. G. Subbarao's Ratepayer (8st. 9lbs.), Sibbritt 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's Hassina (8st. 11lbs.), Evans 4
Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 46 $\frac{1}{5}$ secs.

Willingdon Plate. Distance 1 mile.—
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's One I Love (8st.), Britt 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Harlem (7st. 8lbs.), Jadhav 2
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's National Flag (8st.), Sibbritt 3
Mr. B. K. Poddar's Let Slip (8st.), Evans 4
Won by 1 length, a shorthead, ¼ length.
Time.—1 minute, 37 $\frac{3}{5}$ secs.

Eclipse Stakes of India. Distance 1¼ miles.—
Mr. Diamond's Baqlava (9st. 7lbs.), Scanlan. 1
Mr. H. Madath's Passepasse II (9st. 7lbs.), Morley 2
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Pierrot (9st. 4lbs.), Jones 3
Shri Rajaram's Chanak (9st. 4lbs.), Sibbritt 4
Won by a neck, ¾ length, a head.
Time.—2 minutes, 3 4/5 secs.

Eve Champion Stakes. Distance 1¼ miles.—
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Gay Spaniard (8st. 13lbs.), Britt 1
Mr. J. C. D. Vanrenen's Philderer (8st. 6lbs.), Evans 2
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Fable (8st. 10lbs.), Davison 3
H. H. Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's Orange Flower (8st. 6lbs.), Sibbritt .. 4
Won by 4 lengths, 2½ lengths, a shorthead.
Time.—2 minutes, 9 secs.

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Manton Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Meddlesome (8st. 7lbs.), Davison 1
Mr. R. L. Pereira's Good Care (8st.), Eude 2
Mr. Andrew's Sir Robin (7st. 12lbs.), Meekings 3
H. H. Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's Chhatarasal (8st. 10lbs.), Britt 4
Won by a shorthead, ½ length, ¾ length.
Time.—1 minute, 14 1/5 secs.

Bombay Arab Derby. Distance 1½ miles.—
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Seventh Heaven (9st. 2lbs.), Britt .. 1 } Dead-heat.
Mr. K. J. Mehta's Hikmat Pasha (7st. 8lbs.), Roberts 1 }
Mr. F. A. Irani's Faruq Pasha (9st. 2lbs.), Scanlan 3
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Banash Amer (8st. 2lbs.), Meekings 4
Dead-heat, 5 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 53 1/5 secs.

Druids Lodge Handicap. Distance 6 furlongs.—
Mr. Andrew's Scotland For Ever (8st. 8lbs.), Evans 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Golden Beam (9st.), Marrable 2
Mr. K. Basu's Hellenikos (8st. 12lbs.), Raffaele 3
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's National Flag (9st.), Britt 4
Won by a shorthead, a shorthead, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 13 3/5 secs.

Governor's Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Fable (9st. 2lbs.), Britt 1
Mrs. J. A. Grimshaw's Zenith (8st. 9lbs.), Roberts 2
Mr. O. Chotani's Oliver (8st. 5lbs.), Meekings 3
Mr. O. Chotani's Pompom (8st. 12lbs.), Jones 4
Won by ¾ length, 1 length, ½ length.
Time.—2 minutes, 7 2/5 secs.

Turf Club Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—
Mr. K. J. Mehta's Hikmat Pasha (8st. 5lbs.), Roberts 1
Mr. F. A. Irani's Faruq Pasha (8st. 7lbs.), Sibbritt 2
Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's King of Diamonds (7st. 11lbs.), Brace.. 3
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Seventh Heaven (9st. 13lbs.), Britt .. 4
Won by a shorthead, a neck, ¾ length.
Time.—3 minutes, 24 secs.

Queensbury Handicap. Distance 7 furlongs.—
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Engaged (8st. 10lbs.), Maxwell 1
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Jindani (8st. 2lbs.), Britt 2
Shri Rajaram's Shivaji The Great (8st. 4lbs.), Sibbritt 3
Mr. N. E. D. Pandole's Neuvy (9st. 2lbs.), Whiteside 4
Won by 1¼ lengths, ¾ length, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 26 4/5 secs.

Victory Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Bandstar (7st. 7lbs.), Billet 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's Sea Battle (8st.), Maxwell 2
Mr. J. Gazdar's Talma (8st. 7lbs.), Davison. 3
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Gay Talkie (9st.), Brace 4
Won by 3 lengths, 3 lengths, ¾ length.
Time.—2 minutes, 38 secs.
Sea Battle won but on an objection for crossing by the rider of Bandstar was placed second.

Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate. Distance 7 furlongs.—
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Good Fare (8st. 11lbs.), Carr.. 1
Mr. H. Madath's Passepasse II (9st. 2lbs.), Morley 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Golden Beam (8st. 2lbs.), Jadhav 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's Usk (8st. 11lbs.), Davison. 4
Won by a shorthead, 2 lengths, a head.
Time.—1 minute, 25 secs.

Grand Western Handicap. Distance 1¼ miles.—
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Finalist (9st. 11lbs.), Jones 1
Shri Rajaram's Chanak (8st.), Sibbritt .. 2
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Ati (7st. 7lbs.), Roberts 3
Mr. J. Gazdar's Talma (8st.), Evans .. 4
Won by ½ length, ¾ length, ½ length.
Time.—2 minutes, 2 seconds (course record).

General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Seventh Heaven (8st. 12lbs.), Britt .. 1
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Pushpamala (8st. 7lbs.), Jones 2
Shri Rajaram's Ubayan Faisal (7st. 12lbs.), Sibbritt 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Gold Deposit (8st. 7lbs.), Evans 4
Won by 2 lengths, a shorthead, 2 lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 17 1/5 secs.

Mysore Cup. Distance 1 mile.—
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Gay Spaniard (8st. 4lbs.), Britt.. 1
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's Mahboob (8st. 11lbs.), Jadhav 2
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Vandyke (9st. 7lbs.), Brace 3

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Mr. G. Subbarao's Eager Tit (7st. 9lbs.), Sibbritt 4
Won by 2 lengths, a head, 3 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 41 1/5 secs.

Gaye Plate. Distance 1 mile.—
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Push-pamala (8st. 10lbs.), Jones 1
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's Assaf Mahmud (8st. 5lbs.), Brace 2
Raja of Akalkot's Royal Rival (7st. 12lbs.), Jadhav 3
Shri Rajaram's Ubayan Faisal (8st. 3lbs.), Sibbritt 4
Won by ¾ length, a shorthead, a neck.
Time.—1 minute, 48 seconds (course record).

Jammu Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—
Raja of Akalkot's Black Magic (8st. 9lbs), Evans 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's Limelight (8st. 7lbs.), Maxwell 2
Mr. F. J. Davis's Princep (7st. 8lbs.), Raffaele 3
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Fable (9st. 11lbs.), Davison 4
Won by 1 length, ¾ length, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 13 1/5 secs.

Cambridgeshire Stakes. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.—
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Fire Alarm (8st. 4lbs.), Jones 1
Mr. Ice's Solmint (8st.), Maxwell 2
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Moradabad (8st. 6lbs.), Davison 3
Mr. Diamond's Faris II (8st. 4lbs.), Scanlan. 4
Won by a neck, a shorthead, a shorthead.
Time.—1 minute, 52 2/5 secs.

Hughes Memorial Plate. Distance 1 mile.—
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Good Fare (8st. 5lbs.), Jones 1
Mr. H. Madath's Passepasse II (9st. 1lbs.), Evans 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Illuminate (8st. 2lbs.), Jadhav 3
Sir David Ezra's Phakos (9st. 1lb.), Carr.. 4
Won by 3 lengths, ½ length, 1½ lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 39 3/5 secs.

Byculla Club Cup. Distance 1¾ miles.—
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Steel Helmet (9st. 2lbs.), Britt 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's Sea Battle (8st.), Maxwell 2
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Gay Talkie (8st. 4lbs.), Brace 3
Mr. P. Norton Jones' Coeus (8st. 7lbs.), Jones 4
Won by a shorthead, a shorthead, 1 length.
Time.—3 minutes, 1 sec.

Abberley Plate. Distance 1¼ miles.—
Mr. Ice's Solmint (8st. 7lbs.), Carr.. .. 1
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Military (8st. 7lbs.), Sibbritt 2
Mr. V. Rosenthal's Greetings (8st. 10lbs.), Evans 3
Mr. M. D. Petit's Torch Royal (8st. 10lbs.), Davison 4
Won by a shorthead, a head, ½ length.
Time.—2 minutes, 4 3/5 secs.

C. N. Wadia Gold Cup. Distance 1½ miles.—
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Steel Helmet (9st. 11lb.), Britt 1
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Gay Talkie (8st. 7lbs.), Brace 2
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Shirft (8st. 6lbs.), Sibbritt 3
Mr. J. Gazdar's Talma (9st. 1lb.), Evans .. 4
Won by 1 length, 1 length, 3 lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 35 1/5 secs.

Rajpipla Gold Cup. Distance 1 mile.—
Mr. H. Madath's Passepasse II (9st. 7lbs.), Evans 1
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Good Fare (9st. 4lbs.), Jones 2
Mr. B. K. Poddar's Let Slip (8st. 3lbs.), Cook 3
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Jeander (7st. 11lbs.), Mahomedkhan 4
Won by a shorthead, 1 length, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 39 1/5 secs.

Colaba Cup. Distance 1 mile.—
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Gloaming (8st. 9lbs.), Jadhav 1
Mr. R. L. Pereira's Good Care (7st. 11lbs.), R. Eude 2
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Golden Mantle (8st. 7lbs.), Britt 3
Mr. Ice's Solmint (8st. 5lbs.), Roberts .. 4
Won by ½ length, 1½ lengths, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 37 2/5 secs.

Calcutta

The following are the principal results of the Calcutta racing season :—

Macpherson Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—
Mr. S. K. Bhatter's Theogundi (7st. 9lbs.), Sharp 1
Mr. B. K. Poddar's San Francisco (7st. 13lbs.), Evans 2
Sir David Ezra's Brocanteur (7st. 11lbs.), Stead 3
Mr. P. Norton Jones's Coeus (8st. 12lbs.), Morley 4
Won by 1½ lengths, ¾ length, a neck.
Time.—2 minutes, 36 seconds.
Winner trained by J. Singh.

Ronaldshay Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—
Mr. Hothead's Reflection (7st. 4lbs.), Lott 1
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Certus Divitae (7st. 7lbs.), Harris 2
Mr. B. K. Poddar's Let Slip (8st. 10lbs.), Treffone 3

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Mrs. Alex. A. Apcar's El Obro (8st. 12lbs.), Carr 4

Won by 2 lengths, a neck, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 26 3/5 seconds.

Douetil Memorial Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mr. F. Collingwood's Little Abbot (9st. 10lbs.), Ayres 1
Mr. A. Gujadhur's Dark Tolly (9st. 4lbs.), Stead 2
Mr. A. O. Brown's President's Putter (9st. 3lbs.), Sharp 3
Sir David Ezra's Felibridge (9st.), Marland 4

Won by 2 lengths, a head, 2 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 13 2/5 seconds.

Governor's Cup. Distance 1¾ miles.—

Mr. N. D. Bagree's Shrift (8st. 9lbs.), Scanlan 1
Mr. P. Norton Jones's Coeus (9st. 3lbs.), Morley 2
Mr. S. K. Bhatter's Theogundi (8st. 6lbs.), Sharp 3
Mr. R. Foster's Steephurst (7st. 11lbs.), Treffone 4

Won by a neck, ½ length, ¾ length.
Time.—3 minutes, 3 2/5 seconds.

Cornwallis Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mrs. J. H. Goswell's Carlos (7st. 9lbs.), Peacock 1
Mrs. E. J. Booth's Gabarnac (8st. 7lbs.), Ayres 2
Sir David Ezra's Tetrazone (9st. 4lbs.), Marland 3
Mrs. Alex. A. Apcar's Zingano (8st. 8lbs.), Carr 4

Won by a head, a shorthead, 3 lengths.
Time.—1 min., 13 3/5 seconds.

Havelock Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mr. A. O. Brown's President's Putter (8st. 4lbs.), Sharp 1
Mrs. Alex A. Apcar's Taqdir (9st.), Carr 2
Mr. R. K. Jaidka's Faux Pas (8st. 5lbs.), Ayres 3
Mrs. J. H. Goswell's Carlos (9st.), Marrs 4

Won by 1¼ lengths, a neck, 1 length.
Time.—1 min., 14 seconds.

Bibury Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve's Scotland For Ever (9st. 3lbs.), Evans 1
Mr. K. Basu's Hellekinos (9st. 4lbs.), Jones 2
Major J. M. Hugo's Myrrh (7st. 11lbs.), Sharp 3
Mrs. E. J. Booth's Gabarnac (8st. 5lbs.), Ayres 4

Won by ½ length, 1¼ lengths, 1 length.
Time.—1 min., 13 3/5 seconds.
Winner trained by F. W. Northmore.

Burdwan Cup (Hurdles). Distance 1¾ miles.—

Mr. Edgar's Sun Clad (10st. 7lbs.), Sharp .. 1
Dr. M. C. O'Connor's Lucian (10st. 7lbs.), Brown 2
Mr. G. N. Musry's Koanga (10st. 3lbs.), Dummett 3
Capt. I. A. David's Grito (10st. 7lbs.), Capt. David.. 4

Won by 5 lengths, 7 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time.—3 minutes, 15 3/5 seconds.
Winner trained by Singh.

King-Emperor's Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. G. N. Musry's Baqlava (9st. 3lbs.), Treffone 1
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Finalist (9st. 3lbs.), Jones 2
Sir David Ezra's Cave Man (9st. 3lbs.), Morley 3
Mrs. A. Apcar's El Obro (9st. 3lbs.), Carr 4

Won by 2 lengths, 1¼ lengths, 1½ lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 38 1/5 seconds.
Winner trained by A. Higgins.

Viceroy's Cup. Distance 1¾ miles.—

Mr. G. N. Musry's Baqlava (9st. 3lbs.), Treffone 1
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Finalist (9st. 3lbs.), Jones 2
Hon. Mr. R. Gujadhur's Coeus (9st. 3lbs.), Morley 3
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Terror (9st. 3lbs.), Stead 4

Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 57 4/5 seconds.

Darbhanga Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mr. E. Esmond's Tetrazone (7st. 13lbs.), Stead 1
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Cosmopolitan (8st. 10lbs.), Harris 2
Mr. K. Basu's Hellekinos (7st. 12lbs.), Raffaele 3
Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve's Scotland For Ever (7st. 13lbs.), Evans 4

Won by a head, a shorthead, ¾ length.
Time.—1 minute, 13 3/5 seconds.
Winner trained by F. Pratt.

Wellesly Plate. Distance 1¼ miles.—

Mrs. Justice's Dominic (9st. 7lbs.), Marrs.. 1
Mrs. A. Apcar's El Obro (9st.), Carr .. 2
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Shrift (7st. 10lbs.), Harris 3
Mr. P. Norton Jones's Coeus (9st. 7lbs.), Morley 4

Won by a head, 2 lengths, 4 lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 6 3/5 seconds.
Winner trained by Connor.

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Hilliard Plate. Distance 7 furlongs.—

H. H. Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Good Fare (8st. 7lbs.), Stead 1
Mr. G. N. Musry's Baqlava (9st. 7lbs.), Scanlan 2
Mr. A. Apcar's El Obro (9st.), Carr.. 3
Mr. B. K. Poddar's Let Slip (7st. 12lbs.), Evans 4

Won by 4 lengths, a shorthead, 1¼ lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 25 4/5 seconds.
Winner trained by D. W. Balfour.

Kashmir Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Mr. H. Madath's Passepasse II (9st. 2lbs.), Morley 1
H. H. Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Good Fare (9st. 4lbs.), Stead 2
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Cosmopolitan (8st. 8lbs.), Harris 3
Shri Rajaram's National Flag (9st. 2lbs.), Raffaele 4

Won by ¾ length, a head, ¾ length.
Time.—1 minute, 26 seconds.
Winner trained by F. W. Northmore.

Mayfowl Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Sir David Ezra's Phakos (8st. 12lbs.), Marrs 1
Mr. H. Madath's Passepasse II (9st. 4lbs.), Morley 2
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Earnest (8st. 5lbs.), Scanlan 3
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Good Fare (9st. 2lbs.), Stead 4

Won by a shorthead, ½ length, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 38 1/5 seconds.

Arthur Plate. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Mr. N. D. Bagree's Earnest (7st. 12lbs.), Harris 1
Mr. B. K. Poddar's Let Slip (8st.), Evans 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's National Flag (8st. 8lbs.), Raffaele 3
H. E. Marchioness of Linlithgow's Gothic (8st. 3lbs.), Ermer 4

Won by a head, 1¼ lengths, 2 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 28 4/5 seconds.

Stayer's Cup. Distance 1¾ miles.—

Mrs. E. H. Sayres' Spellbound (7st. 8lbs.), Ayres 1
Mr. N. D. Gye's Fascinated (8st. 8lbs.), Marrs 2
Mr. K. Charan's Mixed Weather (7st. 4lbs.), Harris 3
Mr. J. H. Burder's Test Match (8st. 9lbs.), Ermer 4

Won by head, 2¼ lengths, a head.
Time.—3 minutes, 3 2/5 seconds.

Carmichael Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Sir David Ezra's Phakos (9st. 2lbs.), Marland 1
Mr. K. Basu's Hellenikos (8st. 1lb.), Raffaele 2
Mr. B. K. Poddar's Let Slip (8st. 3lbs.), Scanlan 3
Mr. H. Madath's Passepasse II (9st. 7lbs.), Morley 4

Won by 1¾ lengths, a head, a head.
Time.—1 minute, 38 3/5 seconds.
Hellenikos won but on objection was placed second.

Beresford Cup. Distance 1¾ miles.—

Mrs. N. Hickie's Spanish Bill (8st. 8lbs.), Treffone 1
Mr. G. N. Musry's Faris II (9st. 4lbs.), Scanlan 2
Mr. J. Oosman's Lucky Break (8st. 13lbs.), Morley 3
Mr. A. E. Sopher's Expunge (8st.), Higson 4

Won by a neck, ¾ length, 1 length.
Time.—3 minutes, 3 1/5 seconds.

Kolhapur

The following are the principal results of the Kolhapur racing season :—

Sir Leslie Wilson Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—

Raja of Miraj's Sheikh Shallal (8st. 11lbs.), Scanlan 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Dhib al Sahra'a (8st. 5lbs.), Brace 2
Mr. R. T. Wandekar's British Flag (8st. 3lbs.), Thompson 3
Mr. M. C. Patel's Hakim Pasha (7st. 10lbs.), Bhimrao 4

Won by 1½ lengths, 1¼ lengths, 2½ lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 25 1/5 seconds.

Maharaja Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—

Mr. Ali Khan's Bonheur (7st. 9lbs.), Virsingh 1
Mr. A. Higgins' Autoland (8st. 6lbs.), Scanlan 2
Mr. M. D. Petit's Torch Royal (7st. 10lbs.), B. McQuade 3
Mr. D. S. Bhojwalla's Dark Wings (7st. 8lbs.), Whiteside 4

Won by a neck, a neck, ½ length.
Time.—2 minutes, 10 seconds.

Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Thakore Saheb of Lathi's Rathavon (9st. 2lbs.), Whiteside 1
Major D. D. Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji (9st. 5lbs.), Brace 2
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Star of Baroda (8st. 13lbs.), Burn 3
Mr. A. I. C. Rahimtoola's Full Faith (7st. 7lbs.), Jadhav 4

Won by 1¼ lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 43 4/5 seconds.

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Shri Akkasaheb Maharaj Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—

Mr. N. Rupchand's Hashim (9st. 11lbs.), Burn 1
Mr. M. M. Hoosain's Green Pigeon (7st. 13lbs.), Jadhav. 1 } Dead-heat.
Mr. Yusuf Rajwan's Inad Naji (8st. 5lbs.), Meekings 3
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Starlight (7st. 12lbs.), Marrable 4

Dead-heat, ½ length, 1½ lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 24 4/5 seconds.

R. R. S. Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Raja of Akalkot's Black Magic (8st. 11lbs.), Jadhav 1
Mr. A. Higgin's Mangoola (9st.), Scanlan 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's Column II (8st. 11lbs.), Meherjee 3
Mr. R. S. Irani's Mazarin (8st.), Whiteside.. 4

Won by ¾ length, 2½ lengths, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 15 1/5 seconds.

Shri Shahu Maharaja Memorial Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. B. K. Poddar's Sunnymorn (8st. 7lbs.), Scanlan 1
Mr. R. S. Irani's Cougar (9st. 4lbs.), Meherjee 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijayakumar II (7st. 11lbs.), Brace 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's How's That (8st. 6lbs.), Meekings 4

Won by ¾ length, 1 length, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 43 1/5 seconds.

Shri Shahu Maharaja Commemoration Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Thakore Saheb of Lathi's Rathavon (8st. 10lbs.), Whiteside 1
Major D. D. Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji (9st. 5lbs.), Brace 2
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Star of Baroda's (9st. 11lb.), Burn 3
Shri Paswanji Sahiba of Idar's Hue D'Or (9st. 9lbs.), Scanlan 4

Won by 2 lengths, 2½ lengths, 2 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 30 2/5 seconds.

Maharaja of Dewas Cup. Distance 5 furlongs.—

Dowager Maharani Saheb of Kolhapur's Salmon Bar (8st.), Jadhav 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Spun Glass (8st. 8lbs.), Brace 2
Mr. M. D. Petit's Jocund (7st. 10lbs.), Whiteside 3
Mrs. J. H. Mashal's Peace Treaty (7st. 11lbs.), H. McQuade 4

Won by ½ length, ¾ length, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 1 2/5 seconds.

Lucknow

The following are the principal results of the Lucknow racing season :—

Governor's Cup. Distance 5 furlongs.—

Captain J. Bernard's Kama (7st. 2lbs.), Tymon 1
H. E. Sir Henry Craik's Green Jade (9st. 2lbs.), White 2
Lady Orde's Sans Peur (7st. 9lbs.), Lott.. 3

Won by 1½ lengths, a shorthead, a head.
Time.—59 4/5 seconds.
Canticle (10st.), won the race but was disqualified.

Civil Service Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Lady Orde's Sans Peur (7st. 5lbs.), Lott.. 1
Captain P. A. H. Henneker's Widden Hill (7st. 12lbs.), Purtoosingh.. 2
H. E. Sir Henry Craik's Green Jade (8st. 9lbs.), White 3
Mr. J. A. Grimshaw's Highland Sprig (9st. 5lbs.), Field 4

Won by a shorthead, a neck, 1½ lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 27 seconds.

Madras

The following are the principal results of the Madras racing season :—

Kirlampudi Cup. Distance 5 furlongs.—

Shri Rajaram's Shankar Prasad (7st. 10lbs.), Harding 1
Major R. Tyrell's Menu Suffrage (7st. 11lbs.), Elliott 2
Mr. M. Salahuddin's Rising Sun (7st. 4lbs.), J. O'Neale 3
Mrs. J. H. Mashal's Peace Treaty (7st. 6lbs.), H. McQuade 4

Won by 2 lengths, ½ length, ¾ length.
Time.—1 minute, 5 1/5 seconds.
Winner trained by B. M. Powar.

Nizam's Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Major R. Tyrell's Remember (8st. 12lbs.), Bowley 1
Mrs. D. P. Johnstone's The Better 'Ole (8st. 2lbs.), J. O'Neale 2
Mrs. Nugent Grant's Candlestick (7st. 4lbs.), Shanker 3
Mrs. Nugent Grant's Macabre (7st. 8lbs.), H. McQuade 4

Won by 4 lengths, a shorthead, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 47 2/5 seconds.
Winner trained by T. Hill.

Travancore Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Major R. Tyrell's Lovely Joan (8st. 11lb.), Elliott 1
H. E. Sir Arthur Hope's C. P. (8st. 11lbs.), H. McQuade 2

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Mr. A. Gardiner's Malagassy (8st. 11lbs.), H. Black 3
Mrs. Justice's Aquafortis (9st. 4lbs.), Bowley 4
Won by a shorthead, 3 lengths, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 17 4/5 seconds.
Winnner trained privately.

Ceylon Cup. Distance 1 mile.—
Mr. S. W. Edwards's Desert Dawn (7st. 4lbs.), Shanker 1
Mr. M. S. Hakim's Sauce Anglaise (8st. 2lbs.), Billet 2
Mr. W. M. Somasundaram's Smoky Sea (8st. 6lbs.), Elliott 3
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill's Mr. Sweep (8st. 2lbs.), Clarke 4
Won by ¾ length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 44 seconds.

Windsor Plate. Distance 7 furlongs.—
Mr. F. A. Irani's Cougar (9st. 4lbs.), J. O'Neale 1
Miss F. J. Mashal's Marina (8st. 8lbs.), H. McQuade 2
Mr. R. L. Pereira's Gorgeous Hussy (8st. 8lbs.), H. Black 3
Major R. Tyrell's Lovely Joan (8st. 5lbs.), Elliott 4
Won by ¾ length, 1½ length, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 30 2/5 seconds.

Bobbili Cup. Distance 1 mile.—
Mrs. E. Dara Cowasji's Haisan (8st.), West.. 1
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill's Hafiz (7st. 7lbs.), Shanker 2
Mr. N. Rupchand's Hashim (8st. 11lbs.), H. McQuade 3
Raja I. Dhanrajgir's Fahad Pasha (8st. 10lbs.), Babakhan 4
Won by a shorthead, 1 length, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 53 2/5 seconds.

Newmarket Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—
Mrs. C. N. Reed's William Bell (8st. 4lbs.), Clarke 1
Mr. R. L. Pereira's Stargazer (9st. 4lbs.), H. Black 2
Major J. B. Cunningham's Night Vixen (8st.), Shanker 3
Miss E. J. Mashal's Marina (8st. 9lbs.), H. McQuade 4
Won by ¾ length, 2 lengths, a shorthead.
Time.—1 minute, 18 1/5 seconds.

R. C. T. C. Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—
Mr. S. E. Fernando's Jayasiri (8st. 8lbs.), Tait 1 1
Mr. S. P. Wickramsinha's Warrior's Call (9st. 5lbs.), Clarke 2
Mr. E. C. Forsyth's Brelan (8st. 8lbs.), West 3
Mrs. P. E. France's Own Up (8st. 3lbs.), H. Black 4
Won by ¾ length, ¾ length, ½ length.
Time.—2 minutes, 9 2/5 seconds.

Warwick Plate. Distance 5 furlongs.—
Shri Rajaram's Shankarprasad (8st. 6lbs.), Harding 1
Major R. Tyrell's Menu Suffrage (7st. 10lbs.), H. Black 2
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Fresh Kid (9st. 4lbs.), West 3
Mr. M. M. Salahuddin's Rising Sun (8st. 4lbs.), J. O'Neale 4
Won by ¾ length, a neck, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 3 1/5 seconds.

Victory Plate. Distance 5 furlongs.—
Mr. E. C. Forsyth's Brelan (9st. 3lbs.), West 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's How's That (7st. 13lbs.). 2
Mr. O. E. Goonilileke's Oration (8st.), H. Black 3
Rajah I. Dhanrajgir's Knight Jill (9st. 4lbs.), Babakahan 4
Won by ¾ length, 1½ length, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 30 3/5 seconds.

Mysore Cup. Distance 1 mile.—
Mr. C. P. Chetty's Tyrian Queen (9st. 3lbs.), H. Black 1
Mr. W. Evans's Paila Number (8st. 5lbs.), Cook 2
Shri Rajaram's Kolhapur Pride (7st. 9lbs.), Mohideen 3
Mrs. Justice's Guindy Park (7st. 7lbs.), Shanker 4
Won by 2 lengths, 2½ lengths, 2 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 44 seconds.

Stewards' Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—
Major J. B. Cunningham's Night Vixen (7st. 4lbs.), Shanker 1
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Fresh Kid (8st. 10lbs.), West 2
Mr. F. A. Irani's Cougar (8st. 9lbs.), Cook.. 3
Mr. M. M. Salahuddin's Rising Sun (7st. 7lbs.), J. O'Neale 4
Won by a shorthead, a shorthead, a neck.
Time.—1 minute, 16 3/5 seconds.

Maharaja of Venkatagiri Memorial Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—
Rajah I. Dhanrajgir's Fahad Pasha (7st. 13lbs.), J. O'Neale 1
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Night Hawk (7st. 8lbs.), H. Black 2
Mr. C. P. Chetty's Gazal (9st. 4lbs.), Clarke. 3
Mr. F. A. Irani's Astafer Allah (8st. 4lbs.), Harding 4
Won by 3 lengths, ½ length, ¾ length.
Time.—1 minute, 23 3/5 seconds.

Trades Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—
Mrs. Nugent Grant's Apparel (7st. 6lbs.), Maurice 1
Mr. M. Subbiah's Jervis Bay (8st. 6lbs.), H. Black 2
Mr. J. F. D'Souza's Flambeau (9st.), Babakhan 3
Capt. R. J. Paine's Blandford Lad (8st. 6lbs.), Gill 4
Won by ½ length, ¾ length, 1 length.
Time.—2 minutes, 9 3/5 seconds.

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Madras Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Major R. Tyrell's True Man (9st. 4lbs.), Harding 1
Major J. E. Waterfield's Reporter (8st. 9st.), H. Black 2
Mrs. Justice's Discard (8st. 12lbs.), Bowley. 3
Mr. K. R. Ramkrishna's Baltoi (8st. 11lbs.), Babakhan 4

Won by ¾ length, 1½ lengths, shorthead.
Time.—1 minute, 15 1/5 seconds.

Combemere Plate. Distance 1¼ miles.—

Mr. M. D. Petit's Avon Son (9st.), Davison.. 1
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Shalivahan (8st. 9lbs.), Britt 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Limejuice (9st. 2lbs.), Jadhav 3
Maharajkumars Udayasinhrao Gaekwar and Kherao Gaekwar of Baroda's Philtre (7st. 11lbs.), Whiteside 4

Won by 1 length, 1¾ length, a shorthead.
Time.—2 minutes, 8 3/5 seconds.

Mysore

The following are the principal results of the Mysore racing Season :—

Stewards' Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Girvan (8st. 12lbs.), Evans 1
Maharaja of Cooch-Behar's Coeur Brule (7st. 13lbs.), M. O'Neale.. 2
Mr. W. R. Elliott's Tom Cobley (8st. 10lbs.), Elliott 3
Mr. M. A. D'Arcy's Albury (7st. 8lbs.), Whiteside 4

Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 50 secs.

R. C. T. C. Cup. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.—

Mrs. Justice's Mellowpore (7st. 8lbs.), Roberts 1
Mrs. M. C. Watchorn's The Bonnie Banks (8st. 2lbs.), J. O'Neale 2
Mr. W. M. Somasundaram's Essex Star (8st. 0lbs.), H. McQuade 3
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Ajax (7st. 4lbs.), Shanker 4

Won by ½ length, ¾ length, a neck.
Time.—2 minutes, 27 2/5 secs.

Yuvaraja of Mysore Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mrs. Justice's Laxmidhar (7st. 11lbs.), Roberts 1
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's Princess Hilal (9st. 7lbs.), Evans 2
Mr. G. N. Musry's Welfare (8st. 9lbs.), Brace 3
Mr. M. Ahmed's Baltoi (8st. 12lbs.), Marrable 4

Won by 3 lengths, 4 lengths, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 43 3/5 secs.

Sardar Lakshmikantharaj Urs Cup. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.—

Mr. Saleh Moosa's Aaron (7st. 6lbs.), Rosen. 1
Mr. M. J. Divecha's Anzan Beg (7st. 13lbs.), B. McQuade 2
Mrs. Justice's Abdal-al-Mosul (8st. 7lbs.), Roberts 3
Mr. M. J. Vurduham's Nassar (9st. 2lbs.), Evans 4

Won by a neck, 1 length, ½ length.
Time.—2 minutes, 43 1/5 secs.

Birthday Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. K. T. Sampat's Al Muqbil (8st. 3lbs.), Evans 1
Mr. C. P. Chetty's Gazal (8st. 6lbs.), Roberts 2
Mr. N. Rupchand's Hashim (9st. 4lbs.), Marrs 3

Won by 1¼ lengths, 1¼ lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 37 4/5 secs.

H. H. Maharaja's Gold Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.—

Mr. H. Edward's Petee (7st. 12lbs.), Brace .. 1
Mr. S. C. Woodward's Mohalebbi (8st. 9lbs.), Southey 2
Mr. Hilliard's Weavers Road (9st. 6lbs.), Adley 3
Mr. Ali Khan's Bonheur (8st. 6lbs.), Roberts 4

Won by 1 length, ½ length, 1 ¼ lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 23 1/5 secs.

Indian Bred Gold Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. Subbarao's Eager Tit (7st. 5lbs.), Raffaele 1
Mr. O. Chotani's Maharaja's Choice (9st. 12lbs.), Burn 2
Mr. Gemini's Rising Sun (8st. 6lbs.), Brace. 3
Mr. G. N. Musry's Shermount (7st. 6lbs.), Whitside 4

Won by 2 lengths, ½ length, a short head.
Time.—1 minute, 44 4/5 secs.

Ootacamund

The following are the principal results of the Ootacamund racing Season :—

Madras Race Club Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—

Mr. A. J. Kolah's Mahmood Beg (8st. 10lbs.), Burn 1
Mrs. Nugent Grant's Adwan al Muluk (9st. 4lbs.), J. O'Neale 2
Mr. S. H. Mashal's Moonshine (7st. 8lbs.), H. McQuade 3
Mr. M. Subbiah's Farhan (8st. 6lbs.), Roberts 4

Won by a neck, 2¼ lengths, ¾ length.
Time.—2 minutes, 33 4/5 secs.

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Governor's Cup. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.—

Mr. R. Foster's Prince Felix (7st. 7lbs.), Raffaele 1
Raja of Bobbili's Meredian Boy (8st. 2lbs.), Lott 2
Mrs. Nugent Grant's Macabre (8st. 5lbs.), J. O'Neale 3
Lt.-Col. T. F. Kelly's Pressure (9st. 4lbs.), Marrs 4

Won by 1½ length, ¾ length, 1 length.
Time.—2 minutes, 35 secs.

Sivaganga Cup. Distance 1 mile.—

Mrs. Nugent Grant's Candlestick (8st. 5lbs.), J. O'Neale 1
Mr. L. H. Bewes's Apparel (7st. 9lbs.), Meekings 2
Mr. R. Foster's Prince Felix (8st. 8lbs.), Evans 3
Countess of Shannon's Tiddley Bits (9st. 1lbs.), Roberts 4

Won by ½ length, 1¾ lengths, a short head.
Time.—1 minute, 49 secs.

Madras Plate. Distance 7½ furlongs.—

Maharaja of Cooch-Behar's Egyptian Riler (7st. 12lbs.), ... 1
Mr. K. Basu's Plymouth (9st. 2lbs.), Raffaele 2
Lt.-Col. T. F. Kelly's Pressure (8st. 10lbs.), Marrs 3
Mrs. J. E. Riley's Vulgar Fraction (7st. 4lbs.), Higson 4

Won by 1 length, a head, 7 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 43 secs.

Poona

The following are the principal results of the Poona Racing Season :—

Newbury Plate. Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.—

Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Mona Liza (8st.), Britt 1
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Vandyke (8st. 2lbs.), Brace 2
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Le Duc (8st.), Whiteside 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's Tall Story (8st. (3lbs.), Billett 4

Won by a Head, 1¼ lengths, a shorthead.
Time.—1 minute, 54 4/5 secs.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

Moderate Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ubayan Faisal (4lbs.), Jones 1
Mr. A. L. J. Talib's King Hilal (7st. 13lbs.), Evans 2
Mr. A. I. C. Rahimtoola's Full Moon (7st. 13lbs.), Jadhav 3
Mr. Imamdin's Asad (7st. 7lbs.), Whiteside. 4

Won by lengths, ½ length, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 37 3/5 secs.
Winner trained by V. V. Power.

September Plate. Distance 1¼ miles.—

Mr. A. Svamvur's Tall Story (7st. 9lbs.), Billett 1
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Le Duc (7st. 9lbs.), Meekings 2
Mr. R. K. Patel's Mark You (8st. 11lbs.), Britt 3
H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Vandyke (8st. 2lbs.), Brace 4

Won by 1 length, 1¼ lengths, a shorthead.
Time.—2 minutes, 9 3/5 secs.
Winner trained by L. H. Hewitt.

Dunstall Handicap. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.—

Mr. M. Clarke's Delphi (8st. 12lbs.), Adley. 1
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Budapest (7st. 8lbs.), Whiteside 2
Mr. R. K. Patel's Mark You (8st. 5lbs.), Britt 3
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Goolash (8st. 5lbs.), Mahomedkhan 4

Won by 3 lengths, ½ length, ¼ length.
Time.—1 minute, 563/5 secs.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

Ascot Plate. Distance 1 mile.—

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Mahboob (8st. 1lbs.), Marrable 1
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Goolash (8st.), Mahomedkhan 2
Mrs. M. Clarke's Kingsbury (7st. 4lbs.), Shanker 3
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Le Duc (7st. 8lbs.), Meeking 4

Won by a neck, a shorthead, a short head.
Time.—1 minute, 47 secs.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

Lohagaon Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—

H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Seventh Heaven (10st.), Burn .. 1
Messrs. M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's Prince Hilal (8st. 3lbs.), Evans 2
Mr. Shawi's Kanzallah (7st. 4lbs.), Rosen.. 3
Mr. N. E. D. Pandole's Great Star (7st. 8lbs.), Meekings 4

Won by ¾ length, 1½ lengths, 1½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 22 1/5 secs.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

Reay Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Mr. G. Subbarow's Bastion (7st. 9lbs.), Meekings 1
Mrs. Justice's Houdini (7st 7lbs.), Whiteside 2
Mr. P. D. Bolten's Kilt (7st. 11lbs.), Harding 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Cheer Boys (8st. 2lbs.), Britt 4

Won by 1½ lengths, 4 lengths, 1 length.
Time.—1 minute, 16 1/5 secs.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

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Childwickbury Handicap. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.—

Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Mona Liza (8st. 2lbs.), Britt 1
Mr. M. Hoyt's Talk (8st. 3lbs.), Mahomedkhan 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Night Alarm (7st 7lbs.), Faizmahomed 3
Mr. Ice's Jewel (8st. 3lbs.), M. O'Neale .. 4

Won by 1¼ lengths, 2½ lengths. 2½ lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 57 4/5 secs.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

H. H. First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate. Distance 1¼ miles.—

H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Seventh Heaven (9st.), Britt 1
Mr. Harmony's Amin al Iraq (8st. 7lbs.), Evans 2
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Gold Deposit (7st. 11lbs.), Meekings 3
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Pushpamala (7st. 5lbs.), Faizmahomed .. 4

Won by a shorthead, 3¾ lengths, ⅝ lengths
Time.—2 minutes, 20 seconds.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

All-India Produce Stakes. Distance 7 furlongs.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Eastern Pride (8st. 13lbs.), Britt 1
Shri Paswanji Sahiba of Idar's Pempeian (9st. 12lbs.), Brace 2
Mr. A. Svamvur's What's Yours (7st. 11lbs.), Rosen 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Winston (8st. 13lbs.), Marrable 4

Won by 1 length, 8 lengths, 1½ lengths.
Time.—1 minutes, 27 3/5 secs.
Winner trained by Mahomedalli.

Baldoyle Plate. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Mrs. Marbeth's Maroc (8st. 2lbs.), Evans .. 1
Mr. M. D. Petit's Usk (9st.), Bond .. 2
Mrs. Justice's Heudini (7st. 12lbs.), Whiteside 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Bachelor's Bard (7st. 5lbs.), Shanker 4

Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length, ¾ length.
Time.—1 minute, 28 secs.
Winner trained by Dinshaw.

Governor's Cup. Distance R. C. and Distance.—

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Firpo (8st. 2lbs.), Brace.. 1
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Banash Amer (7st. 11lbs.), Britt 2
Mr. Jasdan's Legion (9st. 4lbs.), Whiteside. 3
H. H. Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's Pushpamala (8st.), Faizmahomed .. 4

Won by 2 lengths, a head, 1 length.
Time.—3 minutes, 8 3/5 secs.
Winner trained by G. A. Haji.

Poona Plate. Distance 7 furlongs.—

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's National Flag (8st. 5lbs.), Sibbritt 1
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Terror (8st. 7lbs.), Mahomedkhan 2
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Earnest (8st 3lbs.), Marrable 3
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Good Fare (9st.), Brace 4

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 2 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 28 secs.
Winner trained by V. V. Power.

Trial Plate. Distance 1 mile.—

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's National Flag (7st. 7lbs.), Whiteside 1
Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Dancing Comet (8st. 4lbs.), Jones .. 2
Mr. N. D. Bagree's Earnest (7st. 12lbs.), Evans 3
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Terror (8st. 4lbs.), Grace 4

Won by 2 lengths, a head, 1½ lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 40 3/5 secs.
Winner trained by N. D. Bhosle.

Burnett Plate. Distance 1 mile.—

Mr. M. D. Petit's Usk (9st. 4lbs.), Jones .. 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Eastern Pride (9st 2lbs.), Britt 2
Mrs. Marbeth's Maroc (8st 11lbs.), Evans. 3
Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Budapest (7st. 8lbs.), Shanker 4

Won by ½ length, 3 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 41 /51 secs.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

Willingdon Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—

Mr. G. Subharow's Eager Tit (8st. 7lbs.), Brace 1
H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Star of Baroda (7st. 11lbs.), Britt 2
Mr. O. Chotani's Osman Pasha (8st.), Evans 3
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's Amulet (8st. 2lbs.), Raffaele 4

Won by 1 ¼ lengths, 1¾ lengths, 1½ lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 11 4/5 secs.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

Secunderabad

The following are the principal results of the Secunderabad racing season :—

Moin-ud-Dawla' Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—

Major R. Tyrell's Barballini (8st.), Adley 1
Mrs. Justice's Discard (7st. 11lbs.), J. O'Neale 2
Mr. M. Ahmed's Baltoi (9st. 5lbs.), Meekings. 3
Miss F. J. Mashal's Dimples (8st.), B. McQuade 4

Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 27 secs.

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Hillfort Cup. Distance 1 mile.—
Mr. M. R. Agarwal's Nutchdat Beg (8st. 7lbs.), Fazal Rehman 1
Mr. M. J. Divecha's Anzan Beg (8st. 4lbs.), Meekings 2
Mr. P. R. Mehta's Jahawar al Mosul (8st.) Shanker 3
Mrs. Justice's Abdal al Mosul (8st. 8lbs.), J. O'Neale 4
Won by 7 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 4 secs.

Prince Mukarram Jah Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's The Quack (8st. 3lbs.), R. Bell 1
Mr. Ibrahim's School Quad (8st. 9lbs.), Whiteside 2
Mr. E. T. Thornton-Smith's War Dust (8st. 9lbs.), Adley 3
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Wet Night (7st. 11lbs.), Meekings 4
Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time.—1 minute, 34 seconds.

Raja Khaja Pershad Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—
Mr. S. H. Mashal's Moonshine (7st. 6lbs.), Shanker 1
Mr. H. D. Appoo's Turkey (8st. 2lbs.), Whiteside 2
Mr. J. T. Lalvani's Amin al Iraq (9st. 7lbs.), Burn 3
Mr. H. R. Fadhoos' Majboor (9st.), Meekings. 4
Won by a head, 1½ lengths, 2 lengths.
Time.—2 minutes, 28 seconds.

Shar Yar Jung Memorial Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.—
Mr. M. H. Salahuddin's Whyna (9st. 3lbs.), Evans 1
Rajkumar C. Desaraj Mrs. Odorante (8st.), Adlley 2
Imamdin's Merry Pass (9st. 2lbs.), Fazal Rehman 3
Mr. T. Hill's Irish Broadcast (8st. 6lbs.), Shanker 4
Won by ½ length, ½ length, ½ length.
Time.—1 minute, 16 seconds.

Nizam's Cup. Distance 1¼ miles.—
Mr. H. Sorabjee's Cybo (7st. 5lbs.), Shanker. 1
Mr. W. W. Somasundaram's Essex Star (8st. 6lbs.), Meekings 2
Mrs. Nugent Grant's Bunny Smith (9st.), J. O'Neale 3
Mr. Ali Khan's Bonheur (9st. 4lbs.), Burn.. 4
Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 length.
Time.—2 minutes, 25 seconds.

CRICKET.

Ranji Trophy.

The Cricket Championship of India, for the Ranji Trophy :—

SOUTH ZONE

Madras beat Mysore on the first innings. Mysore 171. Madras 174 for 7 wickets.
Hyderabad walk over C. P. & Berar.
Madras beat Hyderabad by 254 runs. Madras 227 and 257 for 9 wickets declared. Hyderabad 98 and 132.

EAST ZONE

Bengal beat Bihar on the first innings. Bengal 257 and 262 for 3 wkts., declared. Bihar 217 and 58 for 6 wickets.
U. P. walk over Central India.
U. P. beat Bengal by 144 runs. U. P. 191 and 226. Bengal 147 and 126.

NORTH ZONE.

Northern India beat North-West Frontier Province by 229 runs. Northern India 134 and 280. North-West Frontier Province 97 and 88.
Southern Punjab beat Delhi and Districts by an innings and 58 runs. Delhi 111 and 106. Southern Punjab 275.
Northern India walk over Southern Punjab.

WEST ZONE.

Maharashtra beat Bombay on the first innings. Maharashtra 675. Bombay 650.

Gujerat walk over Baroda.

Western India States beat Nawanagar by two wickets. Nawanagar 117 and 140. Western India States 57 and 205 for 2 wickets.

Western India States beat Sind by six wickets. Sind 239 and 168 for 7 wickets. Western India States 250 and 159 for 4 wickets.

Maharashtra beat Gujerat on the first innings Maharashtra 518. Gujerat 335.

Maharashtra beat Western India States on the first innings. Western India States 459. Maharashtra 460 for 3 wickets.

SEMI-FINALS.

Madras beat United Provinces by 25 runs. Madras 271 and 158. U. P. 255 and 149.
Maharashtra beat Northern India on the first innings. Maharashtra 798, Northern India 442.

FINAL.

Maharashtra beat Madras by six wickets. Madras 145 and 347. Maharashtra 284 and 210 for 4 wickets.

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Ceylon Tour.

The following are the details of the matches played in India by the Ceylon Cricket Association team during their tour :—

At Madras—Ceylon beat Madras by 3 wickets. Madras 189 and 243. Ceylon 255 and 184 for 7 wickets.

At Calcutta.—Ceylon drew with an Indian XI. Indian XI 251 and 293 for 5 wickets declared. Ceylon 372 and 82 for 2 wickets.

At Bombay.—Indian XI beat Ceylon by an innings and 110 runs. Ceylon 234 and 134. Indian XI 478 for 7 wickets declared.

At Baroda.—Ceylon drew with Baroda. Baroda 136 and 332 for 6 wickets. Ceylon 276.

At Trichinopoly.—Ceylon drew with a Southern Districts XI in a one-day match. Southern Districts 216. Ceylon 146 for 5 wickets.

Amritsar.

The Triangular Cricket Tournament final :—

Muslims beat The Rest on the first innings. The Rest 201 and 274. Muslims 399 and 54 for 3 wickets.

Bombay.

The Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament:—

The Rest w. o. Hindus.

Muslims beat Parsis on the first innings. Muslims 304. Parsis 245 and 167 for 6 wickets.

The Rest beat Europeans on the first innings. The Rest 445. Europeans 237 and 374.

Final—Muslims beat The Rest by 7 wickets. The Rest 202 and 226. Muslims 381 and 48 for 3 wickets.

The Bombay Inter-Collegiate Cricket Tournament final, for Rahimtoola Cup and Northcote Shield :—

Elphinstone College beat Sydenham College by 15 runs. Elphinstone College 342 and 151. Sydenham College 220 and 238.

The Purshottam Shield Cricket League :—

Hindus Gymkhana "A" .. .. Winners.
Bombay Cricketers .. .. Runners-up.

The Inter-University Cricket Championship of India final, for the Rahinton Baria Trophy :—

Bombay University beat Benares University by an innings and 168 runs. Bombay University 492. Benares 174 and 150.

"The Times of India" Shield Cricket Tournament final :—

B. E. S. T. Sports Club beat Tata Sports Club by ten wickets. Tata Sports Club 247 and 366. B. E. S. T. Sports Club 603 and 13 for no loss.

Calcutta.

The annual Festival match.—H. E. Viceroy's XI beat H. E. Governor XI by 3 wickets. H. E. Governor's XI 364 and 123. H. E. Viceroy's XI 302 and 189 for 7 wickets.

Karachi.

The Sind Pentangular Cricket Tournament final :—

Match drawn. Hindus 332 and 204 for 7 wickets declared. Muslims 241 and 158 for 7 wickets.

Madras.

The annual Madras Presidency match :—

Indians beat Europeans by 97 runs. Indians 209 and 168, Europeans 164 and 116.

Nagpur.

The C. P. and Berar Quadrangular Cricket Tournament final :—

Hindus beat Parsis by 9 wickets. Parsis 98 and 82. Hindus 171 and 14 for 1 wicket.

TENNIS.

The All-India Ranking list, issued by the Ranking Committee of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, for the season 1939-40 is as follows :—

MEN.

1. Ghaus Mahomed.
2. Iftikhar Ahmed.
3. Yudhishter Singh.
4. S. L. R. Sawhny.

Class "A".—E. V. Bobb, Y. R. Savur, Prem Pandhi, D. N. Capoor, Sohan Lal and Kashu Sen.

WOMEN.

1. Miss Leila Row.
2. Miss L. Woodbridge.

Class "A".—Mrs. C. Cargin (Miss Harvey Johnstone), Miss K. Haji, Miss M. Dubash, Mrs. C. V. N. Sastri and Mrs. C. Massy.

All players in Class "A" are judged to have had performances during the season of approximately equal merit and the Ranking Committee feels that it is not possible to distinguish between them. The Ranking is based on performances up to June 30, 1940.

The Ranking Committee is as follows :—Mr. M. Sleem, Kunwar Jasbir Singh, Messrs. J. Charanjiva, E. V. Bobb and L. Brooke Edwards.

Agra.

The Ganeshilal Open Lawn Tennis Tournament finals :—

Men's Singles :—Ghaus Mahomed beat F. Kukuljevic, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

Men's Doubles :—Ghaus Mahomed and Akbar Hussain w. o. Y. Singh and D. N. Capoor.

Mixed Doubles :—Mrs. Thompson and Manmohan beat Mrs. Shukla and Hardwarilall, 6-2, 6-0.

Women's Singles :—Mrs. Craig beat Miss Blackman, 6-4, 6-3.

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Allahabad.

The Central India Lawn Tennis Tournament finals :—

Men's Singles :—Sohan Lal beat D. N. Capoor, 8-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Men's Doubles :—L. Brooke Edwards and D. N. Capoor beat Sohan Lal and partner, 6-0, 1-6, 6-0, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles :—Miss L. Woodbridge and D. N. Capoor beat Mrs. Massy and L. Brooke Edwards, 7-5, 6-1.

Women's Singles—Mrs. Massy beat Miss L. Woodbridge, 6-4, 6-2 (latter retired).

Bangalore.

The Bowring Institute Open Lawn Tennis Tournament finals :—

Men's Singles :—D. R. Kapinipathy w. o. C. W. Barker.

Men's Doubles :—Bashyam and Kapinipathy beat Dr. Rajan and Yasavanta, 7-5, 6-3, 3-6, 11-9.

Women's Singles :—Miss Mahadevan beat Miss Perrin, 6-1, 6-0.

Women's Doubles :—Mrs. License and Mrs. Jeffries beat Mrs. Appachoo and Mrs. Puckridge, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3.

Baroda.

The All-India Lawn Tennis Championships finals :—

Men's Singles :—Ghaus Mahomed beat Iftikhar Ahmed, 6-0, 6-3, 7-5.

Men's Doubles :—Ghaus Mahomed and Gudhister Singh beat Iftikhar Ahmed and D. N. Capoor, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles :—Ghaus Mahomed and Miss M. Dubash beat Iftikhar Ahmed and Miss L. Woodbridge, 6-2, 6-2.

Women's Singles :—Miss Leela Row beat Miss M. Dubash, 6-4, 6-1.

Women's Doubles :—Miss K. Haji and Miss D. Sansone beat Miss Leela Row and Miss M. Dubash, 6-1, 6-8, 6-2.

Professional's Singles :—Siraj-ul-Huq beat Noor Mahomed, 6-2, 5-7, 6-2, 6-1.

Professionals' Doubles :—Murad Khan and Tamash Khan beat Ram Sewak and Allahbux, 6-1, 6-4, 8-6, 8-6, 6-3.

Juniors' Singles :—G. Vasant beat Sumant Misra, 6-3, 2-6, 8-6.

Juniors' Doubles :—G. Nasant and B. J. Shivdasani beat R. Dayal and P. P. Saxena, 6-0, 6-2.

Bombay.

The Western India Lawn Tennis Championships finals :—

Men's Singles :—F. Bekkevold beat C. W. Barker, 7-5, 6-2.

Men's Doubles :—J. E. Tew and F. Bekkevold beat R. N. Pandit and V. N. Limye, 6-4, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles :—M. V. Bobbjee and Miss K Haji beat S. A. Azim and Miss L. Woodbridge, 6-3, 6-1.

Women's Singles :—Miss L. Row beat Miss K. Haji, 6-3, 6-3.

Women's Doubles :—Miss L. Row and Miss L. Woodbridge beat Miss K. Haji and Miss S. M. Mehta, 6-4, 3-6, 9-7.

Western India Plate :—F. Samukawa beat K. K. Dastur, 6-1, 3-6, 10-8.

The Parsi Gymkhana Open Lawn Tennis Tournament finals :—

Men's Singles :—Dilip K. Bose beat J. Charanjiva, 6-4, 6-0.

Men's Doubles :—F. Bekkevold and Rasikumarsinhji of Wankaner beat A. C. Pereira and F. F. Vakharia, 6-4, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles :—O. Sutton and Mrs. R. Johnstone beat A. C. Pereira and Mrs. Seddon, 7-9, 6-4, 6-4.

Women's Singles :—Mrs. R. Johnstone beat Miss P. deLima, 6-3, 8-6.

Women's Doubles :—Miss P. deLima and Miss L.M. Merchant beat Mrs. R. Johnstone and Mrs. F. J. Maine, 7-5, 6-2.

The Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana Women's Lawn Tennis Tournament finals :—

Singles :—Miss K. Haji beat Mrs. Johnstone, 6-3, 6-1.

Doubles :—Miss K. Haji and Mrs. Kania beat Mrs. Captain and Mrs. Seddon, 6-4, 6-4.

Calcutta.

The East Indian Lawn Tennis Championships finals :—

Men's Singles :—S. L. R. Sawhny beat J. M. Mehta, 6-1, 6-4, 6-0.

Men's Doubles :—S. L. R. Sawhny and H. L. Soni beat J. M. Mehta and Y. R. Savoor 6-4, 8-6, 5-7, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles :—S. L. R. Sawhny and Mrs. Cargin beat J. M. Mehta and Mrs. Footit, 6-3, 6-2.

Women's Singles :—Mrs. Massy beat Miss E. Dixon, 6-2, 6-2.

Women's Doubles :—Mrs. R. L. C. Footit and Miss L. Woodbridge beat Mrs. E. C. Cargin and Mrs. Hanson, 6-4, 1-6, 8-6.

Veterans' Singles :—L. Brooke Edwards beat N. S. Iyer, 6-3, 7-5.

Veterans' Doubles :—L. Brooke Edwards and N. S. Iyer beat S. C. H. Meyer and H. Brock, 6-2, 8-6.

Coonoor.

The South India Lawn Tennis Championships finals :—

Men's Singles :—Ghaus Mahomed beat Wanarse, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1.

Men's Doubles :—Ghaus Mahomed and Krishnaswami beat Bobbjee and Sivaswami, 6-4, 8-6, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles :—Ghaus Mahomed and Mrs. Mulligan beat Poornachandra Rao and Mrs. Lobo, 6-4, 6-4.

Women's Singles :—Mrs. Lobo beat Mrs. Rajagopalan, 5-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Women's Doubles :—Mrs. Lefevre and Mrs. Hopkins beat Miss Lee Hunt and Mrs. Mulligan, 5-7, 6-3, 7-5.

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Jubbulpore.

The C. P. and Berar Lawn Tennis Championships finals :—

Men's Singles :—M. M. Verma beat R. N. Nagu, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

Men's Doubles :—Dr. A. K. Roy and Chowdhury beat M. M. Verma and S. R. Singh, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1, 6-0.

Mixed Doubles :—Miss P. Williamson and Chowdhury beat Mrs. Paton and Lt.-Col. A. D. Loganadan, 6-4, 6-0, 6-4.

Women's Singles :—Mrs. Stainforth beat Miss Rooke, 6-1, 6-4.

Women's Doubles :—Mrs. Paton and Miss Cowan beat Miss P. Williamson and Mrs. Acons, 10-8, 6-3.

Karachi.

The North-Western India Lawn Tennis Tournament finals :—

Men's Singles :—S. L. R. Sawhny beat B. T. Blake, 6-3, 6-3.

Men's Doubles :—S. L. R. Sawhny and Shamsher Singh beat B. T. Blake and Fraser, 7-5, 11-9.

Mixed Doubles :—S. L. R. Sawhny and Miss K. Haji beat Shamsher Singh and Miss Kavasji, 6-2, 6-1.

Women's Singles :—Miss K. Haji, w.o. Miss Dubash.

Women's Doubles :—Miss K. Haji and Miss Kavasji w.o. Miss Dubash and Mrs. Kandawalla.

Lahore.

The Punjab Lawn Tennis Championships finals :—

Men's Singles :—S. L. R. Sawhny beat Narendra Nath, 6-2, 6-3.

Men's Doubles :—S. L. R. Sawhny and H. L. Soni beat C. L. Savara and Md. Shaffi, 6-1, 6-1, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles :—S. L. R. Sawhny and Mrs. Massy beat H. L. Soni and Mrs. Carey, 6-4, 6-0.

Women's Singles :—Mrs. Massy beat Mrs. U. Lal, 6-2, 6-2.

Women's Doubles :—Mrs. Massy and Mrs. Spencer beat Mrs. Cosens and Mrs. Carey, 6-3, 6-2.

The Northern India Lawn Tennis Championships finals :—

Men's Singles :—Ghaus Mahomed beat F. Kukuljevic, 7-9, 6-3, 6-1, 6-3.

Men's Doubles :—S. L. R. Sawhny and H. L. Soni beat F. Kukuljevic and Iftikhar Ahmed, 12-10, 4-6, 7-5, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles :—F. Kukuljevic and Mrs. Cosens beat Mrs. Khandawalla and N. Rama Rao, 7-5, 2-6, 6-4.

Women's Singles :—Mrs. Khandawalla beat Mrs. Cosens, 6-3, 7-9, 6-2.

Women's Doubles :—Mrs. Khandawalla and Mrs. Osborne-Carey beat Mrs. Cosens and Lady Addision, 3-6, 6-1, 8-6.

Boys' Singles :—Rajinder Sachar beat G. Vasant, 10-8, 6-3.

Girls' Singles :—Miss Kuntoi Sondhi beat Miss Shyama Kessar, 7-5, 6-3.

Professional Singles :—Mushtaq Ahmed beat Noor Mohd., 7-5, 8-6, 6-2.

Lucknow.

The Rifah-i-Aam Club Lawn Tennis Tournament finals :—

Men's Singles :—Ghaus Mahomed beat Kukuljevic, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

Men's Doubles :—Sohan Lal and Kukuljevic beat Ghaus Mahomed and Ahmed Hussain, 4-6, 4-6, 6-1, 6-0, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles :—Mahmood Alam and Mrs. Rathore beat Akbar Hussain and Mrs. Khan, 6-4, 6-4.

Women's Doubles :—Mrs. Khan and Mrs. Rathore beat Mrs. Tilsby and Mrs. Bowling, 6-1, 6-1.

Veterans' Singles :—S. H. Mirza beat S. W. Bobb, 6-4, 6-2.

Patna.

The Bihar Lawn Tennis Championships finals :—

Men's Singles :—S. L. R. Sawhny beat Khasu Sen, 6-4, 6-3, 1-6, 7-5.

Men's Doubles :—S. L. R. Sawhny and Khasu Sen beat Sivaswamy and Ramanathan, 6-2, 6-2, 4-5, when latter pair retired on account of Sivaswamy being injured.

Mixed Doubles :—Mrs. Bell-Chamber and S. L. R. Sawhny beat Mrs. Wishart and T. K. Ramanathan, 6-3, 6-4.

Women's Singles :—Mrs. Massy beat Miss L. Woodbridge, 2-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Women's Doubles :—Mrs. Massy and Miss L. Woodbridge beat Mrs. Wishart and Mrs. Shearer, 6-3, 7-5.

Poona.

The Deccan Gymkhana Open Lawn Tennis Tournament finals :—

Men's Singles :—R. W. Caudeary beat P. N. Bai, 6-3, 6-3.

Men's Doubles :—E. Padamji and Bande beat J. F. Basset and H. P. Hall, 6-4, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles :—R. W. Caudeary and Mrs. D. Gallagher beat P. N. Bai and Miss Indu Natu, 6-2, 6-4.

Women's Singles :—Miss Indu Natu beat Mrs. D. Gallagher, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.

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TABLE TENNIS.

Bombay.

The Bombay Presidency Table Tennis Championships finals :—

Men's Singles :—D. H. Kapadia beat K. H. Kapadia, 21–16, 14–21, 21–12, 17–21, 21–16.

Men's Doubles :—B. S. Batliwala and V. S. Patkar beat D. H. Kapadia and K. H. Kapadia, 21-19, 20–20, 24–22.

Mixed Doubles :—K. H. Kapadia and Miss P. F. Madon beat I. N. Laljee and Miss P. F. Vakharia, 18–21, 21–18, 21–13, 13–21, 21–8.

Women's Singles :—Miss A. D'Souza beat Miss Pearl Abraham, 13–21, 21–9, 21–13, 21–18.

The Hindu Gymkhana Open Table Tennis Tournament finals :—

Men's Singles :—K. H. Kapadia beat D. H. Kapadia, 17–21, 21–16, 21–9, 22–20.

Men's Doubles :—K. H. Kapadia and D. H. Kapadia beat B. S. Batliwala and V. S. Patkar, 21–13, 21–11, 21–14.

Mixed Doubles :—K. H. Kapadia and Miss P. F. Madon beat I. N. Laljee and Miss P. Vakharia, 21–17, 21–18, 21–18.

Women's Singles :—Miss A. D'Souza beat Miss R. K. Shroff, 21–9, 18–21, 21–19, 23–21.

Women's Doubles :—Miss A. D'Souza and Mrs. L. Moorhouse beat Miss K. Daruwalla and Miss R. Bhaisa, 21–13, 21–14, 21–15.

The following are the results of the Byculla Y. M. C. A. Open Table Tennis Tournament finals :—

Men's Singles :—R. S. Cooper beat H. M. Barafwala, 21–16, 21-13, 22-20.

Men's Doubles :—K. H. Kapadia and D. H. Kapadia beat H. M. Barafwala and H. B. Parelwala, 23–21, 19–21, 24–22, 21–10.

Mixed Doubles :—K. H. Kapadia and Miss P. Madon beat D. H. Kapadia and Miss P. D'Souza, 21–13, 21–14, 21–7.

Women's Singles :—Miss P. F. Madon beat Miss R. Shroff, 21–18, 21–13, 15–21, 22–20.

Women's Doubles :—Miss P. D'Lima and Miss A. D'Souza beat Miss Daruwalla and Miss Bhaisa, 21–15, 19–21, 26–28, 21–19, 21–10.

The following are the results of the Central Y. M. C. A. Open Table Tennis Tournament finals :—

Men's Singles :—R. S. Cooper beat D. H. Kapadia, 16–21, 21–13, 15–21, 21–15, 21–10.

Men's Doubles :—K. H. Kapadia and D. H. Kapadia beat M. D. Batliwala and N. D. Munshi, 21–8, 21–14, 17–21, 21–13.

Mixed Doubles :—K. H. Kapadia and Miss P. Madon beat V. S. Patkar and Miss P. D'Lima, 21–17, 18–21, 21–19, 20–22, 21–17.

Women's Singles :—Miss A. D'Souza beat Miss P. D'Lima, 21–15, 21–14, 20–22, 21–12.

Women's Doubles :—Mrs. L. Moorhouse and Miss A. D'Souza beat Miss R. Shroff and Miss Dadyburjor, 20–22, 23–21, 21–13, 15–21, 21–17.

The Parsi Gymkhana Open Table Tennis Tournament finals :—

Men's Singles :—K. H. Kapadia beat D. H. Kapadia, 21–16, 21–18, 20–22, 21–18.

Men's Doubles :—K. H. Kapadia and D. H. Kapadia beat H. M. Barafwala and V. M. Patkar, 21–16, 21–17, 21–12.

Mixed Doubles :—K. H. Kapadia and Miss P. F. Madon beat V. S. Patkar and Miss P. deLima, 17–21, 21–11, 21–18, 21–19.

Women's Singles :—Miss A. D'Souza beat Miss P. F. Madon, 21–13, 20–22, 21–6, 21–12.

Women's Doubles :—Mrs. L. Moorhouse and Miss A. D'Souza beat Miss R. Bhaisa and Miss K. Daruwalla, 17–21, 21–13, 21–10, 21–12.

Junior Singles :—R. A. Patgawker beat B. J. Pocha, 21–15, 21–19, 12–21, 9–21, 21–12.

Calcutta.

The Bengal Table Tennis Championships finals :—

Men's Singles :—K. H. Kapadia beat R. E. Moreton, 17–21, 18–21, 21–10, 21–12, 21–18.

Men's Doubles :—S. Banerji and R. Hossain beat R. E. Moreton and D. R. Bhasin, 21–10, 21– 19, 21–19.

Mixed Doubles :—K. H. Kapadia and Miss Toster beat A. Gupta and Miss Benjamin, 21–10, 21–12.

Women's Singles :—Miss R. Nag beat Miss A. Dass, 21–19, 17–21, 21–18.

Madras.

The All-India Table Tennis Championships finals :—

Men's Singles :—Izzat Awan (Punjab) beat V. Sivaraman (Madras), 21–12, 21–16, 18–21, 13–21, 21–15.

Men's Doubles :—K. H. Kapadia and D. H. Kapadia (Bombay) beat A. Ghosh and R. E. Moreton (Bengal), 21–16, 21–17, 15–21, 21–18.

Mixed Doubles :—K. H. Kapadia and Miss P. F. Madon (Bombay) beat D. H. Kapadia and Miss Shroff (Bombay), 21–15, 21–11, 20–22, 21–12.

Women's Singles :—Miss P. F. Madon (Bombay) beat Miss A. Das (Bengal), 21–17, 18–21, 21–15, 25–27, 21–13.

Women's Doubles :—Miss P. F. Madon and Miss Shroff (Bombay) beat Miss R. Nag and Miss A. E. Das (Bengal), 21–7, 21–23, 19–21, 21–10, 21–11.

Inter-Provincial Championship.

The Punjab won the Inter-Provincial Table Tennis Championship. The final positions were :—

	Won	Lost	Position.
Punjab	8	0	1
Bombay	7	1	2
Bengal	6	2	3
Madras	5	3	4
Delhi..	4	4	5
Mysore	2	6	7
Puducottah	2	6	6
Hyderabad	1	7	8
Cochin	0	8	9

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HOCKEY.

Bangalore.

The Bangalore United Services Club Hockey Tournament final :—
Bangalore Indians .. .. .. 2 goals.
A. F. I. .. .. 1 goal.

The Maharaja's Cup Hockey Tournament final:—
Sappers & Miners .. .. .. 3 goals.
Bangalore Indians .. .. .. 2 goals.

The Police Shield Hockey Tournament final :—
A.F.I., Bangalore Contingent .. 1 goal.
Bangalore Indians .. .. .. *Nil.*

Bombay.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament final :—
Bhagwant Club .. .. .. 2 goals.
St. Xavier's College .. .. 1 goal.

The Bombay Provincial Hockey Association Championship, for "The Times of India" trophy :—
G. I. P. Railway (Headquarters) .. 4 goals.
Young Sports .. .. .. *Nil.*

The Bombay Hockey League :—
City Police Athletic Club .. .. Winners.
B. B. & C. I. Railway "A" .. Runners-up.

The Parel Hockey League :—
St. Xavier's College "B" .. .. Winners.
Young Goans .. .. Runners-up.

The Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament final :—
City Police Athletic Club .. .. 3 goals.
Lusitanians .. .. 1 goal.

The Jepsen Cup Hockey Tournament final :—
Young Sports .. .. .. 3 goals.
G. I. P. Railway (Kalyan) .. .. 2 goals.

The Junior Aga Khan Hockey Tournament (Inter-School) final :—
St. Mary's High School .. .. 2 goals.
St. Xavier's High School .. .. *Nil.*

The Killedar Cup Women's Hockey Tournament final :—
Bombay Greys .. .. .. 2 goals.
Bombay City.. .. .. .. *Nil.*

The Hayes Cup Women's Hockey Tournament final :—
Bombay Greys "A" .. .. 1 goal.
Bombay City.. .. .. .. *Nil.*

The Cordeiro Cup Women's Hockey League :—
Bombay Greys .. .. .. Winners.
Vincent Club .. .. Runners-up.

Exhibition matches :—
Bombay XI .. .. 4 goals.
Poona XI .. .. 2 goals.
Bombay XI .. .. 1 goal.
All-India XI .. .. .. *Nil.*

Calcutta.

The Calcutta Hockey League :—
Calcutta Police .. .. .. Winners.
Calcutta Rangers .. .. .. Runners-up.

The Beighton Cup Hockey Tournament final :—
Bhopal Wanderers .. .. .. 1 goal.
Bhagwant Club .. .. .. *Nil.*

The Lakshmibilas Cup Hockey Tournament final :—
Mohammedan Sporting
Bhopal Wanderers .. .. .. 3 goals.
.. .. .. 1 goal.

The Bengal Challenge Shield Hockey Tournament final :—
Port Commissioners
Rangers .. .. 3 goals.
.. .. 2 goals.

Exhibition matches :—
Bengal XI .. .. *Nil.*
Rest of India.. .. .. .. *Nil.*
Bengal XI .. .. 2 goals.
All-India XI .. .. 1 goal.

Delhi.

The Yadavindra Shield War Fund Hockey Tournament final :—
Bhagwant Club (holders) .. .. 3 goals.
Bhopal Wanderers .. .. .. 1 goal.

Lahore.

The Lahore District Hockey Championship final :—
Government College .. .. 3 goals.
Varsity Old Boys .. .. .. 1 goal.

Lucknow.

Inter-University Hockey Tournament final :—
Allahabad University .. .. .. *Nil.*
Lucknow University .. .. .. *Nil.*

As the teams played four goalless drawn games, the trophy was shared.

Poona.

The Poona Aga Khan Hockey Tournament final :—
Kirkee United .. .. .. 2 goals.
Ammunition Factory .. .. 1 goal.

The Poona District War Fund Hockey Tournament final :—
St. Xavier's College .. .. 3 goals.
Ammunition Factory .. .. *Nil.*

FOOTBALL.

Bangalore.

The Bangalore War Plane Football Tournament final :—
Wiltshire Regiment .. .. .. 3 goals.
Bangalore Muslims .. .. .. 1 goal.

The Police Football Tournament final :—
Sporting Club .. .. .. 2 goals.
Mysore State Police .. .. 1 goal.

Bombay.

Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament (Indian teams) final :—
Y. M. C. A. .. .. 1 goal.
Bombay Muslims .. .. .. *Nil.*

The Harwood Football League :—
Welch Regiment .. .. Champions.
Y. M. C. A. .. .. .. Runner-up.

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The Rovers Cup Football Tournament final :—
Mohammedan Sporting Club .. 1 goal.
Bangalore Muslim .. .. .. *Nil.*
The Hinrichs Memorial Shield Football Tournament final :—
Welch Regiment .. .. .. 1 goal.
Y. M. C. A. .. .. *Nil.*
The Western India Football Championship final :—
W. I. A. A. Staff .. .. .. 2 goals.
Y. M. C. A. .. .. 1 goal.
The Satiranjan Memorial Shield Football Tournament final :—
Y. M. C. A. .. .. 1 goal.
B. B. & C. I. Railway .. .. *Nil.*
Exhibition Matches :—
Europeans .. .. 3 goals.
Indians .. .. 1 goal.
Civil XI .. .. 3 goals.
Military XI .. .. 2 goals.
The All-Goa Team's matches :—
All-Goa .. .. *Nil.*
All-Bombay XI .. .. .. 2 goals.
All-Goa .. .. 1 goal.
South Kanara S. A. .. .. 1 goal.
The Pentangular Football Tournament :—
The Rest .. .. 2 goals.
Goans .. .. *Nil.*
Muslims .. .. 2 goals.
Hindus .. .. 1 goal.
Europeans .. .. 3 goals.
The Rest .. .. 1 goal.
Final :—
Europeans .. .. 6 goals.
Muslims .. .. *Nil.*

Calcutta.

The Calcutta Football League :—
Mohammedan Sporting Club .. winners.
Mohun Bagan .. .. runners-up.
The I. F. A. Shield Football Tournament final :—
Aryans .. .. 4 goals.
Mohun Bagan .. .. .. 1 goal.
The All-India Quadrangular Football Tournament :—
Muslims .. .. 1 goal.
Europeans .. .. *Nil.*
Hindus .. .. 2 goals.
Anglo-Indians .. .. .. *Nil.*
Final :—
Muslims .. .. 1 goal.
Hindus .. .. *Nil.*

Delhi.

The Durand Cup Football Tournament final :—
Mohammedan Sporting Club .. 2 goals.
Royal Warwickshire Regiment .. 1 goal.
The Durand Subsidiary Football Tournament final :—
Delhi University .. .. .. 5 goals.
Raisana Sporting .. .. .. 1 goal.

Jubbulpore.

The Inter-Unit (British) Football Tournament final :—
K. O. S. B. .. .. 5 goals.
Royal Signals .. .. .. *Nil.*

Lahore.

The Lahore Pentangular Football Tournament final :—
Muslims .. .. 3 goals.
Sikhs .. .. *Nil.*
The de Montmorency Football Tournament final :—
15th Field Brigade R. A. .. .. 3 goals.
Green Howards .. .. .. 2 goals.
The North-West India Football Championship final :—
Government College .. .. 2 goals.
"B" Company, British Regiment . *Nil.*

Lucknow.

The I. F. C. Football Tournament final :—
Bhowanipur (Calcutta) w.o. Young Hazara Club (Quetta).

Madras.

The Madras United Football Club Tournament final :—
Pachaiyappa's F. C. .. .. 1 goal.
Rising Star Club .. .. .. *Nil.*

Poona.

The Maharashtra Football Federation League :—
Kirkee Heroes .. .. .. Winners.
Ammunition Factory .. Runners-up.

GOLF.

Nasik.

The following are the results of the competitions decided during the Golf Week at Nasik :—

Bombay Gymkhana Cup (medal play on handicap)—H. W. Thompson (Nasik), 82—13=69, winner; J. W. Jessop (Bombay), 77—7=70, runner-up.

Peace Cup (bogey competition on handicap)—G. Craik (Bombay), two up, winner; W. D. Bacon (Bombay), two up, runner-up. Craik was awarded the honour for better figures over the last six holes.

Mixed Foursomes (medal play on handicap)—Miss Prall and Col. Prall, 80—7=73, winners; Mrs. Southwell and Jessop, 84—9½=74½, runners-up.

Nasik Gymkhana Cup (medal play on handicap)—W. B. Dalrymple, 76—7=69, winner, G. W. Eklund (Bombay), 88—16=72 runners-up.

Ladies' Bogey Competition (handicap)—Miss M. Marshall, two down, winner; Mrs. Southwell, two down, runner-up. Miss Marshall (handicap 33) was given the honour on returns over the last nine holes.

Men's Foursomes—S. F. Bettison and C. W. U'Ren beat F. A. Cole and H. D. M. Hayward, five and three.

President's Cup (medal play scratch)—D. V. David (Bombay), 79, winner; J. W. Jessop (Bombay), 80, runner-up. Handicap prize—J. E. Wadell, 71.

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Western India Golf Championship (final)—Col. S. R. Prall beat J. W. Jessop five and four.

Captain's Cup (final)—H. P. Southwell (Bombay), beat S. M. Moore-Gilbert (Nasik), one up.

Club Cup (final)—J. F. Bassett (Poona) beat G. W. Eklund (Bombay) two up.

Four-Ball Foursomes (bogey on handicap)—M. H. Mountain and E. Radbone, eight up, winners: N. J. Hamilton and J. Vonesch, eight up, runners-up.

Bombay Bangles (final)—Mrs. Stainforth beat Lady Clayton, one up.

Ootacamund.

The Amateur Golf Championships of Southern India :—

Men's final—Capt. W. B. Armstrong beat Major P. J. Kelly, 7 and 6, over 36 holes.

Women's final—Mrs. W. B. Armstrong beat Mrs. C. K. MacEwen, 5 and 4, over 18 holes.

Calcutta Cup final—Brigadier Stanbenzee, getting four strokes, beat P. W. H. Holdsworth at the 37th green.

POLO.

Bangalore.

The Bangalore Limited Handicap Polo Tournament final :—

Golconda "C" (+ 2 goals) ..	8 goals.
Kolanka	6 goals.

Calcutta.

The Christmas Handicap Polo Tournament final :—

Bob's Own (+ 3⅜ goals)	4½ goals.
White Slaves	4½ goals.

Meerut.

The Meerut Spring Polo Tournament final :—

Hawks (+ 1⅜ goals)	5½ goals.
Brigade House	5½ goals.

Mysore.

The Mysore Birthday Polo Tournament final :—

Golconda "A"	5 goals.
Mysore Lancers (+ 2 goals) ..	4 goals.

WATER POLO.

Bombay.

The National Swimming Association water polo team from Calcutta visited Bombay and played the following matches :—

National Swimming Association 3, Golvala Parsi team 1.

Dharampur Boat Club 4, National Swimming Association 2.

Combined Hindu-Parsi team 5, National Swimming Association 4.

National Swimming Association 3, Golvala Parsis "B" 0.

National Swimming Association 4, Golvala Hindu team 4.

National Swimming Association 5, Zionists 2.

All-Bombay 4, National Swimming Association 3.

National Swimming Association 7, Cathedral Old Boys 3.

The Golvala Water Polo League :—

Hindus	Champions.
Parsis "C"	Runners-up.

BOXING.

Bombay.

The Thirteenth Annual Western India Amateur Boxing Championships finals :—

Flyweight :—B. G. Baoolal (Nagpada Neighbourhood House), holder beat S. T. Carvalho (Nagpada Neighbourhood House) on points.

Bantamweight :—I. Nenashy (Nagpada Neighbourhood House) beat L-Cpl. E. Joseph (B. B. A. F. I.) on points.

Featherweight :—K. C. Sidhwa (Zoroastrian P. C. and Health League), holder, beat App. C. J. Satur (R.I.N.) on points.

Lightweight :—Pte. M. Flynn (Welch Regiment) beat App. L. A. Hall (R.I.N.) on points.

Welterweight :—M. A. Adams (Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Gymnastic Institution, holder, beat Lieut. J. Shackletton (R. I. N.) on points.

Middleweight :—Gnr. D. W. McCoubrey (B. B. R. A.) beat Sgt. J. E. Glewis (R. E. A. F. I.) on points.

Light Heavyweight :—Pte. D. Jones (Welch Regiment) beat Islam Nur Mahomed (Nagpada Neighbourhood House) on points.

Heavyweight :—Capt. A. W. Littleboy (Welch Regiment) beat B. Townsend (Maharashtra Mandal) in the second round, the referee stopping the fight.

Calcutta.

The Amateur Boxing Tournament in aid of East India Fund :—

Bantamweight :—T. C. Manuel beat H. Brett on points.

Flyweight :—C. E. Rozario (S. India) beat S. Aich-Roy, the latter being disqualified in the second round.

Featherweight :—Dmr. Gidlow beat F. Pereira (S. India) on points.

Middleweight :—G. Borthwick beat Tpr. T. Gabbitas on points.

Welterweight :—J. Nutall beat L.-Cpl. W. Volley on points.

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Lightweight :—L.-Cpl. W. Evans beat N. Ducases on points.

Light-heavyweight :—Bdr. Turner beat Tpr. H. C. Hein on points.

Heavyweight :—L.-Cpl. S. Falconer beat A. A. Arathoon, the latter being disqualified in the third round, for boring.

Lahore.

The Northern India Amateur Boxing Championships finals :—

Flyweight :—L. Hall (N.-W. Railway) beat A. Misquita (Army, Lahore) on points. The winner annexed the title for the second year.

Bantamweight :—A. Monteiro beat Pte. Howells (Army, Cawnpore) on points. A clean fight.

Featherweight :—Pte. Walls (Army Delhi) k.o. Sgt. Spackman (Army, Lahore) in the first round.

Lightweight :—Pte. Roberts (Army, Rawalpindi) beat C.S.M. Wardsworth (Army, Rawalpindi) on points.

Welterweight :—L. C. Bacon (Army, Delhi) beat Pte. Joy(Army, Rawalpindi) on points).

Middleweight :—Bdsm. Hatton (Army, Delhi) *v.* Pte. Coultas (Army, Rawalpindi). The latter was disqualified in the second round.

Light-heavyweight :—L.-Bdr. Manning (Army. Delhi) beat 2nd-Lieut. Burke (Army, Lahore) on points.

ATHLETICS.

Ajmer.

The Second Annual Rajputana Olympic Games finals :—

110 metres hurdles :—H. Boston (Railway) 1; Baldeo Singh (Ajmer College) 2; S. Narain (Alwar) 3. Time.—16 seconds.

100 metres :—S. N. Bhaya (Alwar) 1; Mungre (Indore) 2; Gajendra Narain (Jodhpur) 3. Time.—11-4 seconds.

200 metres :—S. N. Bhaya (Alwar) 1; Mungre (Indore) 2; B. K. Sharma (Alwar) 3. Time.—23-4 seconds.

400 metres :—Shyam Narain (Alwar) 1; B. K. Sharma (Alwar) 2; Ratan Singh (Jodhpur) 3. Time.—54-4 seconds.

Pole vault :—H. Boston (Railway) 1; Harbans Singh (Railway) 2; Height.—10 feet.

Broad jump :—Baldeo Singh (Ajmer College) 1; Gajendra Narain (Jodhpur) 2; S. N. Bhaya (Alwar) 3. Distance.—21 feet 7-8 inches.

High jump :—Gajendra Narain (Jodhpur) 1; Banarsi Das (Alwar) 2; Baldeo Singh (Ajmer College) 3. Height 5 feet 5½ inches.

Putting the shot :—Baldeo Singh (Ajmer College) 1; A. H. Khan (Ajmer College) 2; Mungre (Indore) 3. Distance.—33 feet 2-8 inches.

800 metres :—Mohu Singh (Alwar) 1; Chotey Lal (Railway) 2; Paulvin (Ajmer College) 3. Time.—2 minutes 7-4 seconds.

1,500 metres :—M. Singh (Alwar) 1; E. Boezalt (Railway) 2; C. Lal (Alwar) 3. Time.—4 minutes 41-6 seconds.

3,000 metres :—C. Lal (Alwar) 1; Prem Nath (Ajmer College) 2; Time.—10 minutes 47 seconds.

400 metres relay :—Alwar 1; Ajmer Railway 2; Indore 3. Time.—46-8 seconds.

1,600 metres relay :—Alwar 1; Ajmer College 2. Time.—3 minutes 50 seconds.

Throwing the hammer :—Connelly (Railway) 1; S. Dayal (Ajmer College) 2; A. H. Khan (Ajmer College) 3. Distance 63 feet 10 inches.

Throwing the discus :—Baldeo Singh (Ajmer College) 1; H. Boston (Railway) 2; K. Lal (Alwar) 3. Distance.—97 feet 6 inches.

Throwing the javelin :—M. C. Dhawan (Mayo College) 1; Baldeo Singh (Ajmer College) 2; H. Boston (Railway) 3. Distance. —173 feet 1-5 inches

Hop, step and jump :—H. Boston (Railway) 1; Baldeo Singh (Ajmer College) 2; G. Narain (Jodhpur) 3. Distance.—42 feet 7-5 inches.

3,000 metres cycle race :—E. Boezalt (Railway) 1; Roy (Railway) 2; Jai Singh (Mayo College) 3. Time.—5 minutes 50 seconds.

10,000 metres cycle race :—Boezalt (Railway) 1; A. H. Khan (Ajmer College) 2; Time.—21 minutes 3 seconds.

Championships :—Individual—Baldeo Singh, Team open—Alwar.

Bombay.

The finals of the Seventh Annual Bombay Presidency Olympic games :—

MEN'S EVENTS.

110 metres hurdles :—J. J. Jameson (City Police) 1; R. Singh (B. P. Olympic Assn.) 2; R. Moolchand (G. S. M. College) 3. Time.—16-8 seconds.

100 metres :—L. C. Woodcock (B. B. and C. I. Rly.) 1; L. Dias (St. Sebastian's) 2; V. Lazarus (City Police) 3. Time.—11 seconds.

200 metres :—L. C. Woodcock (B. B. & C. I. Rly.) 1; L. Dias (St. Sebastian's) 2; C. Rozario (City Police) 3. Time.—22-8 seconds.

High Jump :—J. J. Jameson (City Police) 1; R. D. Moolchand (G. S. Medical) 2; R. Singh (B. P. Olympic Assn.) 3. Height 5 feet 10 inches. (New Bombay Record).

400 metres :—N. C. Rebeiro (City Police) 1; D. B. Puthran (Tata Sports) 2; S. Rama Rao (Kanara A. C.) 3. Time.—51-8 seconds.

Hop step and jump :—J. J. Jameson (City Police) 1; V. Dixon (R. I. N.) 2; M. N. Correa (St. Xavier's) 3. Distance.—41 feet 6½ inches.

Throwing the hammer :—R. Singh (B. P. O. Assn.) 1; M. N. Correa (St. Xavier's) 2, Distance.—86 feet 5 inches.

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10,000 metres cycle race :—A. R. Havewalla (National Cyclists) 1 ; J. F. Amin (Malcolm Cycling Club) 2 ; G. Wilson (Oriental Athletes) 3. Time.—24 minutes, 3 seconds.

1,500 metres :—R. N. Utchil (Kanara Athletic) 1 ; S. D'Lima (St. Xavier's) 1 ; L. Pereira (B. B. & C. I. Rly.) 3. Time.—4 minutes 24 seconds.

400 metres relay :—Bombay City Police 1 ; B. B. & C. I. Railway 2 ; Royal Indian Navy 3. Time.—45-2 seconds. (New Bombay Record.)

3,000 metres walk :—B. P. Karkera (Kanara A. C.) 1 ; R. A. Kangen (Kanara A. C.) 2 ; C. K. Kunder (Kanara A. C.) 3. Time.—16 minutes, 16-4 seconds.

1,000 metres cycle race :—A. R. Havewalla (National C. C.) 1 ; B. Malcolm (B. E. S. T.) 2 ; J. F. Amin (Malcolm C. C.) 3. Time.—1 minute, 48-6 seconds.

3,000 metres cycle race :—J. F. Amin (Malcolm C. C.) 1 ; A. R. Havewalla (National C. C.) 2 ; G. Wilson (Oriental A. C.) 3. Time.—6 minutes 39-6 seconds.

400 metres hurdles :—J. J. Jameson (City Police) 1 ; M. Adams (City Police) 2 ; J. R. Vallshery (Wilson College) 3. Time.—1 minute, 16 seconds.

Pole vault :—J. J. Jameson (City Police) 1 ; D. K. Kanchan (Kanara Athletic) 2 ; M. Gopalan (Kanara Athletic) 3. Height.—9 feet 3 inches.

Throwing the discus :—A Rocha Fernandes (St. Xavier's College) 1 ; N. C. Rebeiro (G. I. P. Railway) 2 ; R. Singh (Bombay Presidency Olymphic Association) 3. Distance.—101 feet 5 inches.

Putting the shot :—J. J. Jameson (City Police) 1 ; N. C. Rebeiro (G. I. P. Rly.) 2 ; A. Rocha Fernandes (St. Xavier's College) 3. Distance.—36 feet 6¾ inches.

3,000 metres :—L. Pereira (B. B. & C. I. Rly.) 1 ; J. R. Pingle (Y. M. C. A.) 2 ; M. G. Amin (Khatau Sports Club) 3. Time.—9 minutes 42 seconds. (New Bombay record).

800 metres :—R. N. Utchil (Kanara Athletic) 1 ; S. de Lima (St. Andrew's H. S.) 2 ; A. S. D'Souza (St. Xavier's) 3. Time.—2 minutes 3 seconds.

1,600 metres relay (4 by 400 metres) :—Bombay City Police 1 ; Bombay University 2. Time.—3 minutes 41 seconds.

Broad Jump :—J. J. Jameson (City Police) 1 ; G. Fernandes (St. Sebastian's G. H. S.) 2 ; L. C. Woodcock (B. B. & C. I. Rly.) 3. Distance .—21 feet 2 inches.

Women's Events.

100 metres :—Miss R. Salway (B. P. O. Assn.) 1 ; Miss M. Gilbert (Ganeshkhind A. C.) 2 ; Miss N. D'Souza (St. Andrew's) 3. Time.—13-4 seconds.

1,500 metres cycle race :—Miss P. Newby (B. P. O. Assn.) 1 ; Miss E. George (Tenderfoot A. C.) 2 ; Miss F. Walke (Oriental Athletes) 3. Time.—3 minutes 19-8 seconds.

Putting the shot :—Miss M. Gilbert (Ganeshkhind A. C.) 1 ; Miss A. Irani (G. S. Medical College) 2 ; Miss E. D'Silva (Tenderfoot A. C.) 3. Distance.—27 feet 3½ inches. (New Bombay Record).

400 metres relay (4 × 100) :—Bombay Presidency Olympic Association 1 ; St. Andrew's H. School "A" 2 ; St. Andrew's "B" 3. Time.—58-4 seconds (New Bombay Record).

50 metres :—Miss R. Salway (Bombay Presidency Olympic Assn.) 1 ; Miss M. Gilbert (Ganeshkhind Athletic Club) 2 ; Miss N. D'Souza (St. Andrew's H. S.) 3. Time.—7-2 seconds.

80 metres hurdles :—Miss M. Gilbert (Ganeshkhind A. C.) 1 ; Miss E. Saldanha (St. Andrew's H. S.) 2 ; Miss N. D'Souza (St. Andrew's 3. Time.—15 seconds (New Bombay record).

High Jump :—Miss F. Walke (Tenderfoot A. C.) 1 ; Miss I. D'Souza (G. S. Medical College) 2. Height.—3 feet 10½ inches.

Throwing the discus :—Miss M. Gilbert (Ganeshkhind A. C.) 1 ; Miss E. D'Silva (Tenderfoot A. C.) 2 ; Miss E. George (Tenderfoot A. C.) 3. Distance 81 feet 2½ inches (New Indian record.)

Throwing the javelin :—Miss F. Walke (Tenderfoot A. C.) 1 ; Miss J. Moir (Bombay Presidency Olympic Assn.) 2 ; Miss J. Gillard (Bombay Presidency Olympic Assn.) 3. Distance.—65 feet 11½ inches (New Bombay record).

The finals of the junior events held in connection with the Seventh Bombay Presidency Olympic games :—

Intermediate (Men.)

100 metres :—L. Dias 1 ; L. Brown 2 ; J. S. Pithawalla 3 ; .—Time.—11-8 seconds.

200 metres :—L. Dias 1 ; L. Brown 2 ; R. Kelkar 3. Time.—23-6 seconds.

110 metres hurdles :—F. M. Lobo 1 ; Khan 2 ; T. A. Divecha 3. Time.—17 seconds.

400 metres :—J. Vailshery 1 ; S. D'Lima 2 ; S. Rama Rao 3. Time.—57 seconds.

800 metres :—S. D'Lima 1 ; H. D'Souza 2 ; A. Roach 3 . Time.—2 minutes 6 seconds.

1,500 metres :—H. D'Souza 1 ; S. D'Lima 2 ; F. Doulton 3. Time.—4 minutes 39-2 seconds.

High jump :—A. Fernandes 1 ; L. Mathew 2 ; M. N. Correa 3. Height.—5 feet 3½ inches.

Broad jump :—M. Vaz 1 ; G. Fernandes 2 ; L. Mathew 3. Distance.—19 feet 9½ inches.

Pole vault :—M. Gopalan 1 ; D. K. Kanchan 2 ; A. Pereira 3. Height—9 feet 1 inch.

3,000 metres cycle race :—D. S. Mistry 1 ; M. Firoze 2 ; D. Bapooji 3. Time.—minutes 44 seconds.

Throwing the discus :—R. M. Masani 1 ; Y. G. Kulkarni 2 ; Khan 3. Distance—75 feet 10 inches.

400 metres relay :—St. Sebastian Goan High School 1 ; Antonio D'Silva High School 2 ; Kanara Athletic Club 3. Time.—48-6 seconds.

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INTERMEDIATE (WOMEN).

100 metres :—Miss N. D'Souza 1 ; Miss O. Albuquerque 2 ; Miss E. George 3. Time.—14-8 seconds.

80 metres hurdles :—Miss E. Saldanha 1 ; Miss N. D'Souza 2 ; Miss I. D'Souza 3. Time—17 seconds.

High jump :—Miss O. D'Souza 1 ; Miss Walke 2 ; Miss I. D'Souza 3. Height.—3 feet 11½ inches.

Throwing the discus :—Miss E. George 1 ; Miss J. Walke 2 ; Miss O. Albuquerque 3. Distance.—49 feet 6 inches.

1,500 metres cycle race :—Miss E. George 1 ; Miss Walke 2 ; Time.—3 minutes 30 seconds.

400 metres relay :—St. Andrew's High School 1 ; Tenderfoot Athletic Club 2. Time.—1 minute 0-4 seconds.

CADETS (BOYS).

100 metres :—A. Pieres 1 ; J. C. Dubash 2 ; G. Noronha 3. Time.—12-6 seconds.

200 metres hurdles :—M. Ansar 1 ; R. Fernandes 2. Time.—31-6 seconds.

High jump :—Baloo 1 ; L. G. Hambhir 2 ; R. Fernandes 3. Height.—4 feet 8½ inches.

Broad jump :—G. Noronha 1 ; M. K. Mahabal 2 ; A. Fernandes 3. Distance.—17 feet 9 inches.

Putting the shot :—Walter 1 ; S. M. Hedge 2 ; L. G. Hambhir 3. Distance .—38 feet 6½ inches.

CADETS (GIRLS).

100 metres :—Miss N. D'Souza 1 ; Miss O. D'Souza 2 ; Miss S. Thape 3. Time.—15-2 seconds.

80 metres hurdles :—Miss E. Saldanha1 ; Miss N. D'Souza 2 ; Time.—17-2 seconds.

Broad jump :—Miss G. S. Warte 1 ; Miss S. Thape 2 ; Miss K. K. Raut 3. Distance.—12 feet 9¾ inches.

Putting the shot :—Miss M. D'Mello 1 ; Miss K. Chitnis 2 ; Miss C. Coutinho 3. Distance.—17 feet.

HORNETS (BOYS).

75 metres :—M. M. Pankhar 1 ; Roy 2 ; M. Kainds 3. Time.—10-4 seconds.

80 metres hurdles :—M. Kainds 1 ; A. Fernandes 2 ; K. A. Dixit 3. Time.—14-4 seconds.

High jump :—M. Kainds 1 ; R. Chode 2 ; M. A. Khan 3 . Height.—4 feet 2¼ inches.

HORNETS (GIRLS).

75 metres :—Miss N. D'Souza 1 ; Miss O. D'Souza 2 ; Miss K. K. Raut 3. Time.—11-4 seconds.

80 metres hurdles :—Miss N. D'Souza 1 ; Miss N. Zaveri 2 ; Miss G. S. Varty 3. Time 16 seconds.

MIDGETS (BOYS).

50 metres :—Roy 1 ; S. Ezekiel 2 ; F. Fernandes 3. Time.—7-2 seconds.

50 metres potato race :—S. Ezekiel 1 ; Roy 2 ; F. Fernandes 3.

75 metres sack race :—S. A. Thamhane 1; N. A. Thamhane 2 ; K. Mashawalla 3

MIDGETS (GIRLS).

50 metres :—Miss K. Patel 1 ; Miss S. Shibad 2 ; Miss Hanny 3. Time.—8-2 seconds.

75 metres skipping.—Miss K. Patel 1 ; Miss Hanny 2 ; Miss Hilda 3 .

50 metres potato race :—Miss S. Shibad 1 ; Miss M. Joglekar 2 ; Miss Hilda 3.

The Invitation Athletic Meeting in aid of the War Fund :—

MEN'S EVENTS.

100 metres :—L. C. Woodcock (B. B. & C. I. Rly.) 1 ; V. Lazarus (Bombay City Police) 2 ; M. Hussain (Y. M. C. A.) 3. Time.—11 seconds.

200 metres :—L. C. Woodcock 1 ; A. G. Ralston (Olympic Assn.) 2 ; M. Adams (Police) 3. Time.—22-6 seconds.

400 metres :—C. Rozario (Police) 1 ; S. Rama Rao (Kanara Athletic) 2 ; K. H. Rao (Khatau S.C.) 3. Time.—53-8 seconds.

800 metres :—S. D'Lima (St. Andrew's H.S.) 1 ; S. Rama Rao (Kanara) 2 ; M. G. Amin (Khatau) 3. Time.—2 minutes 8-4 seconds.

1,500 metres :—S. D'Lima 1 ; S. Dantes (Khar Gymkhana) 2 ; M. G. Amin 3. Time.—4 minutes 26-8 seconds.

110 metres hurdles :—A. U. Khan (Grant Medical College) 1 ; R. S. Siani (Tata S.C.) 2 ; J. J. Jameson (Police) 3. Time.—16-2 seconds.

High jump :—J. J. Jameson (Police) 1 ; R. D. Moolchand (Grand Medical) 2 ; M. Adams (Police) 3. Height.—5 feet 6½ inches.

Broad jump :—L. T. Boosey (Madras Olympic Association) 1 ; J. J. Jameson 2 ; P. Krishna (Kanara) 3. Distance.—21 feet 7½ inches (exceeds Bombay record).

Hop, step and jump :—L. T. Boosey 1; J. J. Jameson 2 ; R. Hukerji (Khar) 3. Distance—45 feet 5 inches (exceeds Bombay record).

Throwing the discus :—R. Singh Siani (Tata S. C.) 1 ; J. J. Jameson 2 ; Distance 95 feet 7 inches.

Throwing the javelin :—J. J. Jameson 1; S. Sullaman (St. Xavier's 2 ; R. S. Siani) (Tata S. C.) 3. Distance.—145 feet 6 inches.

4 + 100 metres relay (interservice) :—B. B. & C. I. Railway Battalion 1 ; Bombay City Police 2 ; Indian Army 3. Time 44-8 seconds. (Better than Bombay record).

Dual medley relay (civilians *vs.* the services :—Civilian team.

1,000 metres cycle race :—B. Malcolm (B. E. S. T. Club) 1 ; A. R. Havewalla (National Club) 2 ; R. J. Mistry (Malcolm C. C.) 3. Time.—1 minute 52 seconds.

3,000 metres cycle race :—A. R. Havewalla 1 ; J. F. Amin (Malcolm's) 2 ; R. J. Mistry (Malcolm's) 3. Time.—6 minutes 3-4 seconds.

10,000 metres cycle race :—J. F. Amin 1 ; A. R. Havewalla 2 ; G. Wilson (Oriental A.C.) 3. Time.—18 minutes 25-6 seconds.

4,000 metres cycle pursuit race :—Malcolm Cycling Club beat The Rest.

Pole vault :—J. J. Jameson 1 ; M. Gopalan (Kanara) 2 ; D. K. Kanchan (Kanara) 3. Height.—9 feet 7 inches.

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WOMEN'S EVENTS.

50 metres :—Miss R. Salway (Olympic Assn.) 1; Miss M. Gilbert (Olympic) 2; Miss P. Gupte (Khar) 3. Time.—7 seconds.

100 metres :—Miss E. Gawthorne (Cathedral School Ex-Students) 1, Miss R. Salway 2; Miss M. Gilbert 3. Time.—13-4 seconds.

80 metres hurdles :—Miss M. Gilbert 1. Miss R. Salway 2; Miss P. Moulton (Olympic) 3. Time.—14-2 seconds (Betters Bombay Record).

Throwing the javelin :—Miss M. Gilbert 1; Miss P. Moulton 2. Distance.—53 feet 6 inches.

Throwing the discus :—Miss M. Gilbert 1; Miss P. Moulton 2; Miss P. Gupte 3. Distance.—84 feet 6½ inches (Betters Indian and Bombay records.)

Putting the shot :—Miss M. Gilbert 1; Miss P. Moulton 2. Distance 27 feet 2½ inches.

High Jump :—Miss P. Moulton 1; Miss E. Gawthorne 2. Height.—4 feet 4¾ inches.

Broad jump :—Miss P. Moulton 1; Miss M. Gilbert 2; Miss P. Gupte 3. Distance.—14 feet 1 inch.

4 × 100 metres relay :—Bombay Presidency Olympic Association team 1; Khar Gymkhana 2. Time.—57-8 seconds.

Mixed relay (two women and two men per team) :—Cathedral Ex-Students 1.

Calcutta.

The 18th Bengal Provincial Athletic Meeting finals :—

800 Metres (Open) :—N. Dass (I. A. Camp). 1; L. Benham (E. B. Railway) 2; K. C. Kaicker (Bilaspore) 3. Time.—2 minutes 6-4/5 seconds.

Broad Jump (Women) :—Miss Sylvia Lelal (Calcutta West Club) 1; Miss Barbara Beek (Calcutta West Club) 2; Miss P. D'Sena (Calcutta West Club) 3. Distance.—4-19 metres.

5,000 Metres Walk (Open) :—S. K. Sinha (Sasaneswar Sporting) 1; S. Bhattacharjee (Sasaneswar Sporting) 2. Time.—25 mins. 56-3/5 seconds.

Javelin Throw (Women) :—Mrs. Edna Johnson (Calcutta West Club) 1; Miss Sova Bose (Victoria Institution—Women's Inter-Collegiate Sports) 2. Distance.—83 feet 8½ inches.

3,000 Metres Run (Open) :—Kali Singh (I. A. Camp) 1; P. B. Chandra (I. A. Camp) 2; Pte. Jevons (North Staffordshire Regiment) 3. Time.—10 minutes 4 seconds.

Discus Throw Final (Open) :—K. W. Perrett (E. B. Railway) 1; P. S. M./E. Lynch (North Staffordshire Regiment) 2; Sgt. Wright (North Staffordshire Regiment, 3. Distance.—109 feet 4¾ inches.

Broad Jump (Open) :—R. A. Vernieux (B. N. Railway) 1; K. K. Sirkar (I. A. Camp) 2; A Swamy (I. A. Camp) 3. Distance.—6-34 metres

Discus Throw (Women) :—Mrs. Edna Johnson (Calcutta West Club) 1; Miss Sova Bose (Victoria Institution)—Women's Inter-Collegiate) 2. Distance.—62 feet 10½ inches.

His Excellency the Governor distributed the certificates Details :—

100 metres (Open) :—M. Ferron (Calcutta West Club) 1; R. A. Vernieux (B.-N. Railway) 2; R. Mathews (Jamalpore) 3. Time.—11 minutes 1-5 seconds.

100 metres (women) :—Miss B. Beek (Calcutta West Club) 1; Miss P. D'Sena (Calcutta West Club) 2; Miss R. Ferron (Calcutta West Club) 3. Time.—13 minutes 2-5 seconds.

1,500 metres run (Open) :—Kali Singh (I. A Camp) 1; Pte J. Mellor (North Staffordshire Regiment) 2; Sgt. J. Beard (North Staffordshire Regiment) 3. Time.—4 minutes 40 2-5 seconds.

200 metres (Open) :—M. Ferron (Calcutta West Club) 1; R. Mathews (Jamalpore) 2; F. Ferron (Calcutta West Club) 3. Time.—23 seconds.

Shot Putt (Open) :—K. W. Perrett (E. B. Railway) 1; Pte. A. Cooke (North Staffordshire Regiment) 2; Pte. N. Seabridge (North Staffordshire Regiment) 3. Distance.—38 feet 1 inch.

50 metres (women) :—Miss B. Beek (Calcutta West Club) 1; Miss Uma Bose (Children's Welfare Association) 2; Miss P. D'Sena (Calcutta West Club) 3. Time.—7 minutes 1-5 seconds.

400 metres (Open) :—M. Ferron (Calcutta West Club) 1; M. Ahmed (City College) 2; N. Das (I. A. Camp) 3. Time.—51 seconds; (Bengal record).

Shot Putt (women) :—Miss Lola Civil (Calcutta West Club) 1; Miss Priti Bose (Victoria Institution—Women's Inter-Collegiate Sports) 2. Distance.—20 feet 9 inches.

110 metres hurdles (Open) :—J. Coelho (Calcutta West Club) 1; B. Bhattacharjee (I. A. Camp) 2; B. Jefford (Calcutta West Club) 3. Time.—17 seconds.

80 metres Low Hurdles (women) :—Miss P. D'Sena (Calcutta West Club) 1; Miss S. Isaac (Calcutta West Club) 2; Miss Sova Bose (Victoria Institution—Women's Inter-Collegiate Sports) 3. Time.—15 seconds.

Pole Vault (Open) :—A. K. Mukerjee (Presidency College) 1; S. Chakrabatty (I. A. Camp) 2; Rustom Ali (I. A. Camp) 3. Height.—3-5 metres.

Javelin Throw (Open) :—H. Hossain (Presidency College) 1; Pte. N. Seabridge (North Staffordshire Regiment) 2; Fyza Singh (I. A. Camp) 3. Distance.—143 feet 4 inches.

5,000 metres Run (Open) :—Kali Singh (I. A. Camp) 1; P. B. Chandra (I. A. Camp) 2; Pte Jevons (North Staffordshire Regiment) 3. Time.—18 minutes 14 seconds.

High Jump (women) :—Miss S. Issac (Calcutta West Club). Height.—4 feet 4 inches.

Hop, step and jump (Open) :—Nagina Singh (E. B. Railway) 1; A. K. Mukerjee (Presidency College) 2; B. Bhattacharjee (I. A. Camp) 3. Distance.—41 feet 11¼ inches.

1,500 metres Cycles(women) :—Miss S. Lelah (Calcutta West Club) 1; Miss Sova Ganguli (Presidency School, for girls) 2. Time.—3 minutes 10 seconds.

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4 × 100 metres Relay (Open):—Calcutta West Club 1; North Staffords 2; City College 3. The winners were represented by F. Ferron, G. Howitt, M. H. Khan and M. Ferron. Time.—46 seconds.

High Jump (Open):—S. Ahmed (I. A. Camp) 1; Rustom Ali (I. A. Camp) 2; A. K. Mukerjee (Presidency College) 3. Height.—5 feet 9-1/8 inches.

OPEN TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP POINTS.

I. A. Camp—133.
Calcutta West Club—68.
E. B. Railway—43.
Presidency College—35.
North Staffords—26.
B.-N. Railway—19.
Sasaneswar Sporting—12.
Jamalpore—1.
City College—7.

Open Individual championship:—Kali Singh (I. A. Camp)—48 points.
Women's Individual championship:—Miss B. Beek (Calcutta West Club)—31 points.
Women's team championship:—Calcutta West Club—137 points.

Lahore

The finals of the Inter-University Athletic contest between Punjab Aligarh, Lucknow and Patna Universities:—

The final points were:—
Punjab 114, Aligarh 14, Lucknow 14, Patna 1.
Half Mile:—Wanand (Punjab) 1; Zail Singh (Punjab) 2; A. M. Kumar (Patna) 3. Time.—2 minutes 7-4 seconds.
100 yards:—Mohd. Rafique (Punjab 1; Mohd Abid (Lucknow) 2; Gurdip Singh (Punjab) 3. Time.—10-5 seconds.
Long Lump:—Amrik Singh (Punjab), 1: S. Murtaza (Aligarh) 2; Mangal Singh (Punjab) 3. Distance.—19 feet 8¾ inches.
120 Yards Hurdles:—Salim (Punjab) 1; Nirbhai Singh (Punjab) 2; S. Muntaza (Aligarh) 3. Time.—16 seconds.
Discus Throw:—Shashpal Singh (Punjab) 1; Sarwar Shah (Punjab) 2; Sher-ali Shah (Aligarh) 3. Distance.—114 feet 7½ inches.
220 Yards:—Mohd. Rafique (Punjab) 1; Gurdip Singh (Punjab) 2; Mohd. Abid (Lucknow) 3. Time.—23-4 seconds.
Pole Vault:—Musharrf Hussain (Lucknow) 1; Banta Singh (Punjab) 2; Islam Mohd. (Aligarh) 3. Height.—10 feet 7 inches.
Hammer Throw:—Ved Paul (Punjab) 1: Gurnam Singh (Punjab) 2; Manzar Ahmad (Aligarh) 3. Distance.—107 feet 5 2-8 inches.
High Jump:—Sidharath Kumar (Punjab) 1; S. Murtaza (Aligarh) 2; T. S. Grewal (Punjab) 3. Height.—5 feet 8½ inches.
Javelin Throw:—Sajjad Hussain (Punjab) 1; Mohinder Singh (Punjab) 2; S. A. Samad (Aligarh) 3. Distance.—144 feet 7½ inches.
220 Yards Hurdles:—Nirbahai Singh (Punjab) 1; Salim (Punjab) 2; S. Hussain (Lucknow) 3. Time.—29-1 seconds.
440 Yards:—Akhtar Iqbal (Punjab) 1; M. Baqaf Hussain (Lucknow) 2. Time.—51-4 seconds.
One Mile:—Watnanand (Punjab) 1; Mohd. Sadiq (Punjab) 2; Nazar ul Haq (Aligarh) 3. Time.—5 mins. 4-5 seconds.
Hop, Step and Jump:—Amrik Singh (Punjab) 1; Samuel Iftikhar (Punjab) 2; S. Murtaza (Aligarh) 3. Distance.—41 feet 6¾ inches.
4-Mile Cycle Race:—G. M. Din Qureshi (Punjab) 1; Amrit Lal (Punjab) 2; K. S. M. Phade (Lucknow) 3. Time.—11 minutes 29-9 seconds.
Shot Put:—Shashpal Singh (Punjab) 1; Sarwar Shah (Punjab) 2; Manzar Ahmed (Aligarh) 3. Distance.—39 feet 9½ inches.

India *vs.* Ceylon.

India beat Ceylon in the first athletic contest in Ceylon by 88 points to 79. Results:—
Throwing the Discus:—Gurdip Singh (India) —112 feet, 8¾ inch—1; C. Senanayake (Ceylon)—112 feet, ¾ inch—2; Nazar Mohammed (India)—111 feet, 1½ inches—3.
High Jump:—H. A. Perera (Ceylon)—5 feet, 10⅛ inches—1; Garnam Singh (India) and R. R. Pieres (Ceylon) tied for second place.
400 Metres:—D. White (Ceylon)—50-2 seconds—1; Gurbhajan Singh (India)—2; R. R. Scott (Ceylon)—3.
Hop, Step and Jump:—L. T. Boosey (India) 49 feet, 9¾ inches:—1 Niranjan Singh (India)—46 feet, 1¾ inches—2; D. G. Peries (Ceylon) 45 feet, 10½ inches—3.
1,500 Metres:—Hardev Singh (India)—4 minutes, 7 seconds—1; Chand Singh (India)—2; Mathews (Ceylon)—3.
Relay (4 + 100 metres):—Ceylon (U. S. Gooneratne, R. G. Des, Illesinghe, P. Dionysius and S. Livera) beat India (Q. Salimullah, Khawaja Saleem, Gurbhajan Singh and L. C. Woodcock).
100 Metres:—Stanley Livera (Ceylon)—11-6 seconds 1; L. C. Woodcock (India) 2; Salimullah (India) 3.
Pole Vault:—A. C. Dep (Ceylon):—11 feet 5¾ inches—1; A. K. Mukherjee (India)—2; Amar Singh (India)—3.
800 Metres:—Hardev Singh (India)—1 minute, 58-6 seconds—1; Hazura Singh (India)—2; R. E. Kitto (Ceylon)—3.
Putting the Weight:—Zahur Ahmed (India)—44 feet 2¾ inches—1; Nazar Mohammad (India)—2; C. Senanayake (Ceylon)—3. The Ceylon record of 41 feet, 2¾ inches was broken.
5,000 Metres:—Raunaq Singh (India)—10 minutes, 2-4 seconds—1; N. Matthews (Ceylon)—2; N. Weerasinghe (Ceylon)—3.
200 Metres:—Stanley Livera (Ceylon)—22-9 seconds—1; Jesudason (Ceylon)—2; Q. Sallimullah (India)—3.
Long Jump:—L. T. Boosey (India):—23 feet, 6 inches—1; Naranjan Singh (India)—2; G. D. Peiris (Ceylon)—3. The Ceylon record of 23 feet, ¼ inch was broken.
110 Metres Hurdles:—Munir Ahmed (India) 16-1 seconds—1; E.W. La Brooy (Ceylon)—2; J. C. W. Obeysekera (Ceylon) 3.
Throwing the Javelin:—B. C. D'Silva (Ceylon) —155 feet, 7 inches—1; Nazar Mohammad (India)—2; R. H. Aldons (Ceylon)—3.
4 × 400 Metres Relay:—Ceylon 1; India 2. Time.—3 minutes. 27-2 seconds.

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DOG SHOW.

Bombay.

The 22nd Annual Championship Show of the Bombay Presidency Kennel Club :—

CHALLENGE CUPS (OPEN TO ALL).

Best Exhibit in Show :—Mr. R. A. Austin's Bull Terrier dog "Defender of Monshireval".

Best Opposite Sex :—Dr. L. C. Smith's Alsatian bitch "Zella von Sydenberg."

Best Exhibit Bred in India :—Dr. L. C. Smith's Alsatian bitch "Zella von Sydenberg."

Best Opposite Sex :—Mrs. G. A. Benson's smooth Fox Terrier dog "Chamandy Happy Alliance."

Best Puppy in Show :—Mrs. J. Z. Taleyarkhan's Alsatian bitch "Branika."

Best Opposite Sex :—Mr. M. V. Dayal's Pomeranian dog "Gloria's Gift."

Best Exhibit in Show born in Bombay Presidency and under 18 months old :—Mrs. B. Dudley's Cocker Spaniel bitch "Carolina Dinah of Albessley."

Best Terrier in Show :—Mr. R. A. Austin's Bull Terrier dog "Defender of Monshireval."

Best Exhibit in Show other than Terrier :—Dr. L. C. Smith's Alsatian bitch "Zella von Sydenberg."

Best Pekingese in Show.—Dr. V. S. Rao's bitch "Angela of Kyratown."

Best Puppy in Show under 8 months old :—Mrs. J. Z. Taleyarkhan's bitch "Branika."

Best Terrier in Show, bred in India :—Mrs. G. A. Benson's smooth Fox Terrier dog "Chamandy Happy Alliance."

Best Alsatian in Show :—Dr. L. C. Smith's Alsatian bitch "Zella von Sydenberg."

Best Non-Sporting Exhibit in Show, except Alsatians (G. S. D.) and Toys :—Mr. C. Lloyd's bitch "Erika."

CONDITIONAL CUPS.

Best Exhibit in Show born in Bombay or Salsettle and owned by a member of B.P.K.C. :—Mrs. A. G. Granville's Welsh Corgi dog "Garrymede of Ethra."

Best Terrier born in Bombay and owned by a member of B.P.K.C. :—Mrs. K. M. Ruia's Sealyham Terrier dog "Chootoo Chap."

Best Exhibit in Show, other than Terrier, born in Bombay or Salsette and owned by a member of B.P.K.C. :—Mrs. A. G. Granville's Welsh Corgi dog "Garrymede of Ethra."

Best Scottish Terrier in Show owned by a member of B.P.K.C. :—Mrs. H. Scully's Scottish Terrier bitch "Malgen Colinette."

Best Non-Sporting Exhibit in Show excluding Toys :—Dr. L. C. Smith's Alsatian bitch "Zella von Sydenberg."

SPECIAL PRIZES.

(OPEN TO ALL)

Best Alsatian (G. S. D.) :—Dr. L. C. Smith's bitch "Zella von Sydenberg."

Best Opposite Sex :—Mrs. E. Gardiner's dog "Hector von Gartenerth."

Best Alsatian Bred in India :—Dr. L. C. Smith's bitch "Zella von Sydenberg."

Best Borzoi :—Mr. R. S. Sethna's bitch "Tatjana Karenin."

Best Bull Terrier :—Mr. R. A. Austin's dog "Defender of Monshireval."

Best Opposite Sex :—Mrs. E. Austin's bitch "Ormandys Brainwave."

Best Dachshund :—Mr. C. Lloyd's "Erika."

Best Opposite Sex :—Mrs. H. Bentley's dog "Hittee."

Best Dachshund Bred in India :—Mr. C. Lloyd's "Erika."

Best Smooth or Wire Fox Terrier :—Mrs. G. A. Benson's dog "Charmandy Happy Alliance."

Best Opposite Sex :—Mrs. Granville's bitch "Tzigane of Shane."

Best Pekingese :—Dr. V. S. Rao's bitch "Angela of Kyatorwn."

Best Pomeranian :—Mr. M. V. Dayal's dog "Ch. Duke Marcus of Lochee."

Best Opposite Sex :—Mr. M. V. Dayal's bitch "My Pal of Radio."

Best Pomeranian Bred in India :—Mr. M. V. Dayal's bitch "Riversdale Lovely."

Best Golden Retriever :—Yuvaraj of Bansda's dog "Bansgold."

Best Scottish Terrier :—Mrs. H. A. Scully's bitch "Malgen Colinette."

Best Opposite Sex :—Mr. T. Schinmal's dog "Derby Blinzer."

Best Scalyham :—Mrs. K. M. Ruia's dog "Chootoo Chap."

Best Cocker Spaniel :—Mrs. Dudley's dog "Dapper of Darnhall."

Best Cocker Spaniel Bred in India :—Mrs. Dudley's bitch "Carolina Dinah of Albessley."

Best Cairn Terrier :—Mrs. O. West's dog "Hasleigh Spiffy."

Best Afghan Hound, Salukhis or Greyhound :—Mme. de Broise's Afghan bitch "Belle of the Hunt."

Best Airedale, Irish Setter, Collie or Chow Chow :—Miss Cama's Airedale dog "Ardentaire."

Best Australian Terrier or Sydney Silkie :—Maharawat of Partabgarh's Australian Terrier dog "Musketeer of Partabgarh."

Best Great Dane, Dobermann Pinscher or Rhodesian Ridgeback :—Mr. Vakeel's Great Dane dog "Hannibal."

Best Pug, Welsh Corgi or Lakeland Terrier :—Mrs. Granville's Welsh Corgi dog "Garrymede of Ethra."

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Best Imported Dog in Show :—Mr. R. A. Austin's Bull Terrier dog "Defender of Monshireval."

Best Litter in Show :—Mr. Wadhawkar's litter of Bull Terriers.

Best Conditioned Dog in Show :—Mr. Kemple's Rhodesian Ridgeback dog "Haki Tmami."

Best Conditioned Bitch in Show :—Maharawat of Partabgarh's Bull Terrier bitch "Black Magic."

Best Junior Dog in Show :—Mrs. H. Scully's Scottish Terrier dog "Hasleigh Bruce."

Best Junior Bitch in Show :—Miss Mangaldas's Dachshund bitch "Grisilda von Merrufehaus."

Best Veteran in Show :—Maharawat of Partabgarh's Bull Terrier dog "Ch. Battler of Blighty."

SPECIAL PRIZES.

(OPEN TO MEMBERS ONLY)

Best Exhibit in Show owned by a member :—Mr. R. A. Austin's Bull Terrier dog "Defender of Monshireval."

Best Opposite sex owned by a member :—Mr. C. Lloyd's bitch "Erika."

Best Exhibit in Show bred in India and owned by a member :—Mrs. E. Gardiner's Alsatian dog "Hector von Gartenerth."

Best Opposite Sex bred in India and owned by a member :—Mr. M. V. Dayal's Pomeranian bitch "Riversdale Lovely."

Best Exhibit in Show imported since last B.P.K.C. Show and owned by a member :—Mrs. E. Austin's Bull Terrier bitch "Ormandys Brainwave."

Best Exhibit in Show bred in India, under 18 months old and owned by a member :—Mrs. H. Scully's Scottish Terrier dog "Hasleigh Bruce."

Best Exhibit in Show begotten in India and born in Bombay or Salsette, under 18 months old :—Mr. M. V. Dayal's Pomeranian dog "Gloria's Gift."

Best Puppy in Show owned by a member :—Mrs. A. G. Granville's smooth Fox Terrier bitch "Tzigane of Shane."

Best Puppy in Show owned by a member and resident of Bombay :—Mrs. G. Wickersham's Dachshund bitch "Lent of Jessfield."

BREED SPECIALS.

Best Pekingese :—Dr. V. S. Rao's Bitch "Angela of Kyratown".

Best of opposite sex :—Mr. R. Karsondas's "Chagwandas."

Best Pomeranian :—Mr. M. V. Dayal's "Ch. Duke Marchus of Lochee."

Best of opposite sex :—Mr. M. V. Dayal's Bitch "My Pal of Radio."

Best Pug :—Mrs. B. Sabavala's "Ju Jusey."

Best Sydney Silkie :—Mrs. C. Rowe's Bitch "Roweminx."

Best Australian Terrier :—Maharawat of Partabgarh's "Musketeer of Partabgarh."

Best of opposite sex :—Mr. Cowell's Bitch "Fairilee."

Best Airedale Terrier :—Miss E. R. H. Cama's "Ardentaire."

Best Bull Terrier :—Mr. R. A. Austin's "Defender of Monshireval."

Best of opposite sex :—Mrs. E. Austin's Bitch "Ormandys Brainewave."

Best Cairn Terrier :—Mrs. O. West's "Hasleigh Spiffy."

Best of opposite sex :—Mrs. J. MacLean's Bitch "Maid of Partabgarh."

Best Fox Terrier (smooth) :—Mrs. G. A. Benson's "Chamandy Happy Alliance."

Best of opposite sex :—Mrs. A. G. Granville's Bitch "Tzigane of Shane."

Best Fox Terrier (Wire) :—Mrs. K. M. Ruia's "Too Too Tye."

Best Lakeland Terrier :—Mrs. L. Russell and Dr. V. S. Rao's Bitch "Egton Smile of Howtown."

Best Scottish Terrier :—Mrs. H. Scully's Bitch "Malgen Colinette."

Best of opposite sex :—Mr. T. Schimmel's "Derby Blinzer."

Best Sealyham Terrier :—Mrs. K. M. Ruia's "Chootoo Chap."

Best Dobermann Pinscher :—Mr. C. Vogel's "Edelblut Von Der Savelon."

Best Rhodesian Ridgeback :—Mr. F. H. Kemple's "Haki Imani."

Best Alsatian (G. S. D.) :—Dr. L. C. Smith's Bitch "Zella Von Sydenberg."

Best of opposite sex :—Mrs. E. Gardiner's "Hector von Garteworth."

Best Chow Chow :—Miss F. M. Scotchett's Bitch "Dinkie Foo Foo."

Best Collie :—Mr. S. Nariman's "Rex V. Rutland."

Best Welsh Corgi :—Mrs. A. G. Granville's "Garrymede of Ethra."

Best Golden Retriever :—Yuvaraj of Bansda's "Bansgold."

Best Cocker Spaniel :—Mrs. B. Dudley's "Dapper of Darnhall."

Best of opposite sex :—Mrs. B. Dudley's Bitch "Carolina Dinah of Albessley."

Best Afghan Hound :—Mme. de Broise's Bitch "Belle of the Hunt."

Best of opposite sex :—Mr. D. Cooper's "Ferozekhan."

Best Borzois :—Mr. R. S. Sethna's Bitch "Tatjana Karenin."

Best Dachsund :—Mr. C. Lloyd's Bitch "Erika." Mrs. H. Bentley's "Hittee."

Best Greyhound :—Mr. J. D. Angus's Bitch "Dutchy."

Best Salukhi :—Miss D. Winstone's Bitch "Risha."

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The Alsatian (G. S. D.) Club of India's Fifth Annual Championship Show :—

SPECIAL PRIZES.

(OPEN TO ALL).

Best Alsatian (G. S. D.) in Show :—Mrs. G. Wickersham's bitch "Utzi of Oxenford."

Best Alsatian (G. S. D.) Opposite Sex :—Mrs. E. Gardiner's dog "Hector von Gartenworth."

Best Alsatian Bred in India :—Mrs. E. Gardiner's dog "Hector von Garteworth."

Best Alsatian Opposite Sex Bred in India :—Mrs. E. Gardiner's bitch "Russet Atlanta."

Best Alsatian Puppy :—Mr. B. K. Shroff's bitch "Belinda."

Best Litter :—Owned by Dr. V. S. Rao and Mrs. Gosney.

Best Dog or Bitch in Special Obedience Test "A" :—Mr. B. K. Shroff's bitch "Belinda."

Best Dog or Bitch in Special Obedience Test "B" :—Mr. B. K. Shroff's bitch "Belinda."

Best Dog or Bitch with Sire or Dam Bred in India :—Mrs. Jussawala's dog "Milo of Concord."

Best and Oldest Dog or Bitch in Show :—Mrs. Wickersham's bitch "Utzi of Oxenford."

Best Dog or Bitch owned by Novice Exhibitor showing for the first time :—Mrs. Kamte's dog "Deeraj."

Best Dog or Bitch owned by Indian Novice Exhibitor showing for first time (those in previous class barred) :—Mrs. Rao's "Rani-V-Palms."

Best Dog or Bitch owned and handled by lady :—Mrs. Gardiner's bitch "Russet Atlanta."

Best Dog or Bitch which has not won cup at Show :—Mr. Mehta's dog "Varlene Rino."

Best Condition Dog :—Dr. V. S. Rao's "Peter of Marvasands."

Best Condition Bitch :—Mr. Hall's bitch "Menisca of Concord."

Best Exhibit in Show owned by Member :—Mrs. Wickersham's bitch "Utzi of Oxenford."

Calcutta.

The 33rd Annual Championship Show of the Calcutta Kennel Club :—

Best Exhibit in Show :—Mr. W. D. West "Carvan Oliver Twist."

Best Exhibit in Show, Opposite Sex :—Raja Bahadur Rajnagar (Darbhanga) "Ch. White Snowdrop."

Best Exhibit in Show Bred in India :—Mrs. W. H. Griffiths "Pinevalley Sally."

Best Exhibit in Show, Opposite Sex :—Mr. Dilip Kumar Bhose "Freelance of the Cloud."

Best Gundog in Show :—Mrs. W. H. Griffiths "Pinevalley Sally."

Best Alsatian in Show :—Mr. C. A. Snig "Miles".

Best Bull-Terrier in Show :—Mr. S. C. Roy "Ch. Biddikins Beauty."

Best Bull-Terrier in Show, Opposite Sex :—Mr. S. C. Roy "Silver Shot."

Best Bull-Terrier in Show Bred in India :—Mr. R. Skinner "Roybery Rector."

Best Bull-Terrier in Show Bred in India Opposite Sex :—Mr. A. Ewing "Butipore."

Best Golden Cocker Spaniel in Show :—Mr. M. S. Grant "Mongra Melody."

Best Golden Cocker Spaniel in Show, Opposite Sex :—Mr. Mihir Kumar Sarkar "Yoncos."

Best Any Variety Terrier in Show :—Mr. W. D. West "Caravan Oliver Twist."

Best Dachshund in Show :—Mrs. D. S. Spain "Ch. Ratrix of Kelso."

Best Dachshund, Wire in Show :—Mr. R. Banerjee "Hollandia Juliana."

Best Fox-Terrier in Show :—Mr. W. D. West "Carvan Oliver Twist."

Best Fox-Terrier in Show, Opposite Sex :—Mrs. J. Broadbent "Tessagan of Alan-A-Dale."

Best Cocker Spaniel, in the Show Bred in India, other than, Black, Red or Golden :—Mrs. W. H. Griffiths "Pinevalley Sally."

Best Alsatian in Show, Bred in India :—Mrs. Grace Chadbourn "Son of Argus."

Best Great Dane in Show, Bred in India :—Mr. R. P. Mitter "Leo of Rettimra."

Best Great Dane in Show, Bred in India, Opposite Sex :—Mr. F. Bose "Twilight of Raisina."

Best Dachshund in Show, Bred in India :—Mrs. D. S. Spain "Jane of Kelso."

Best Bull-Terrier in Show, exhibited by Novice, one who has never exhibited before :—Mrs. F. A. Cox "Anspride."

Best Exhibit in Show, owned by a Lady :—Mrs. C. Mackrodt "Wolf Cub of Dara."

Best Alsatian in Show, owned by Novice Exhibitor one who has never exhibited before :—Mr. R. Lefranc "Madame Temptress."

Best Bull Bitch in Show :—Miss B. Roshtan "Krayavitsa."

Best Litter in Show :—Mr. R. P. Pande "Bull-Terrier."

Best exhibit in Show that has not won a special :—Mr. A. E. Roche "Unique of Uwaish."

C. K. C. CHALLENGE CUPS AND SPECIALS.

(OPEN TO C. K. C. MEMBERS ONLY).

Best Exhibit owned by a member of the Calcutta Kennel Club :—Mr. W. D. West "Caravan Oliver Twist."

Best Exhibit in Sporting Breed :—Mrs. S. L. Dow "Ch. Lanarth Supremacy."

Best Exhibit imported since last Calcutta Dog Show :—Mrs. B. Grant "Heather Crusader."

Best Country-bred in Show :—Mr. F. Bose "Twilight of Raisina."

Best Country-bred in the Show, Opposite Sex :—Rajkumar Saheb N. P. Singh Deo of Dhenkanal "Whympston Carl."

Best Toy in the Show :—Mrs. C. Mackrodt "Wolf Cup of Dara."

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SPECIAL PRIZES.

SPANIEL CLUB OF INDIA.

Best Spaniel (A. V. Sporting) the property of a Member :—Mr. A. E. Roche "Unique of Uwaish."

FOX TERRIER CLUB OF INDIA.

(OPEN TO F.T.C.I. MEMBERS ONLY).

Best Fox Terrier :—Mr. W. D. West "Caravan Oliver Twist."

Best Fox Terrier Bred in India :—Mrs. J. Broadbent "Tessagan of Alan-a-Dale."

Best Smooth Fox Terrier :—Mr. W. D. West "Caravan Oliver Twist."

Best Wire Fox Terrier :—Mrs. S. L. Dow "Champior. Lanarth Supremacy."

THE KENNEL CLUB OF INDIA.

Best Exhibit Bred in India, owned by a Member or Associate :—Mrs. B. Grant "Kelpigra of Glenurkhat."

THE ALSATIAN (G.S.D.) CLUB OF INDIA

Best Alsatian in Show :—Mr. C. A. Sing "Miles."

Best opposite sex to above :—Rajkumar Saheb N. P. Singh of Dhenkanal "Mercedes Von Der Stammburg."

Best Imported Alsatian :—Mr. C. A. Sing "Miles."

Best Imported Opposite Sex :—Rajkumar Saheb N. P. Singh of Dhenkanal "Mercedes Von Der Stammburg."

Best Alsatian bred in India :—Mrs. Grace Chadbourn "Son of Argus."

Best Breed in India opposite Sex :—Mr. T. F. Barnes-Cooke "Zenovia."

Best Novice Alsatian bred in India. (Must be a novice exhibit as defined by K. C. I. Rules) :—Mr. R. Lefranc "Madame Temptress."

Best Alsatian imported from Great Britain, to be won only once by each competitor, when the exhibit has won three Challenge Certificates under three different judges at shows held in India :—Mr. C. A. Sing "Miles."

Best Puppy Bred in India :—Mrs. Grace Chadbourn "Son of Argus."

Best Junior Dog or Bitch bred in India :—Mrs. Grace Chadbourn "Son of Argus."

Best dog whose owner never exhibited an Alsatian before :—Mr. R. Lefranc "Madame Temptress."

BULL TERRIER CLUB OF INDIA.

Best adult Bull Terrier bred by a member not necessarily the exhibitor :—Mr. R. Skinner "Royberey Retcor."

Best adult Bull Terrier :—Mr. S. C. Roy "Ch. Biddikins Beauty."

Best adult Bull Terrier, opposite sex to the winner of the "Bull Terrier Club" (England) Challenge Cup :—Mr. S. C. Roy "Silver Shot."

GREAT DANE CLUB OF INDIA.

Best exhibit in the Show, bred in India or imported, the property of a member of the G. D. C. I. :—Mr. R. P. Mitter "Leo of Retimra."

Best exhibit in the Show, opposite sex, bred in India or imported, the property of a member of the G.D.C.I. :—Mr. F. Bose "Twilight of Raisina."

Best puppy in the Show, the property of a member of the G.D.C.I. :—Mr. A. K. Dutta "Golden Glory of India."

Best exhibit in Show, bred in India, the property of a member of the G.D.C.I. :—Mr. R. P. Mitter "Leo of Retimra."

Best exhibit owned by a breeder, who must be a member of the G.D.C.I. :—Mr. A. K. Dutta "Golden Glory of India."

Best exhibit owned by a member of the G.D.C.I. who has never exhibited a Great Dane before :—Mr. R. P. Mitter "Leo of Retimra."

Best brace bred in India, the property of a member of the G.D.C.I. :—Mr. A. K. Dutta "Golden Glory of India."

Best Great Dane, bred in India and owned by a Breeder, who must be the owner of the dam at the time of the Show, and be a member of the G.D.C.I. :—Mr. A. K. Dutta "Golden Glory of India."

Dog or bitch with the best head, neck and expression, owned by a member of the G.D.C.I. :—Mr. R. P. Mitter "Leo of Retimra."

SNOOKER.

Calcutta.

The All-India Snooker Championship final :—V. R. Freer beat P. K. Deb, 47–32, 58–50, 60–19, 16–62, 50–41.

BILLIARDS.

Bombay.

Byculla Y. M. C. A. Handicap Billiards Tournament final :—

Taher Ali Contractor (—430) beat M. A. Tyebjee (—500) by 500 points to 312.

War Fund Invitation Billiards Tournament final :—

G. A. Patgaonkar beat J. S. Vigers by 500 points to 482.

Calcutta.

The All-India Amateur Billiards Championship final :—

V. R. Freer beat P. K. Deb by 2,429 points to 1,673.

Madras.

The South India Amateur Billiards Championship :—

J. V. Subramanian beat V. C. Gopalarathnam by 2,000 points to 1,971.

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BADMINTON

Bombay.

The Western India Badminton Championships finals :—

Men's Singles :—G. L. Lewis beat R. N. Kanga, 10–15, 15–6, 15–10.

Men's Doubles :—M. K. Rangnekar and G. D. Patwardhan beat Zahur Ahmed and Harnarain, 9–15, 15–8, 18–15.

Mixed Doubles :—M. K. Rangnekar and Miss P. deLima beat G. L. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, 15–8, 15–9.

Women's Singles :—Miss F. Vacha beat Mrs. S. Manekshaw, 11–1, 11–4.

Women's Doubles :—Miss F. Vacha and Miss P. deLima beat Mrs. S. Manekshaw and Miss M. R. Vimadalal, 15–10, 10–15, 15–11.

The Bombay Presidency Amateur Badminton Championships finals :—

Men's Singles :—G. D. Patwardhan beat M. K. Rangnekar, 15–11, 15–6.

Men's Doubles :—D. G. Mugwe and M. G. Mugwe beat C. Gomes and E. J. Carvalho, 15–6, 15–13.

Mixed Doubles :—M. K. Rangnekar and Miss P. deLima beat R. N. Kanga and Miss M. R. Vimadalal, 10–15, 15–12, 15–7.

Women's Singles :—Miss F. Vacha beat Miss P. deLima, 2–11, 11–4, 12–11.

Women's Doubles :—Miss M. R. Vimadalal and Mrs. S. Manekshaw beat Miss P. deLima and Miss F. Vacha, 15–11, 15–11.

Boys' Singles :—B. V. Ullal beat V. Kampte, 15–4, 15–8.

Girls' Singles :—Miss A. R. Vimadalal beat Miss Lalita Pandit, 11–4, 11–3.

The Bombay Suburban Badminton Championships finals :—

Men's Singles :—M. D'Souza beat J. Pinto, 15–6, 15–6.

Men's Doubles :—J. Pinto and F. Suares beat D. G. Mugwe and B. D. Shroff, 15–11, 15–8.

Mixed Doubles :—R. A. D'Silva and Mrs. J. N. Kerr beat R. N. Kanga and Miss S. Manekshaw, 15–3, 18–15.

Women's Singles :—Miss F. Vacha beat Mrs. S. Manekshaw, 11–6, 8–11, 11–7.

Women's Doubles :—Mrs. P. Nariman and Miss A. K. Dadyburjor beat Miss F. Vacha and Mrs. S. Manekshaw, 15–8, 15–12.

Boys' Singles :—D. S. Kumana beat M. R. Amladi, 8–15, 15–8, 15–8.

Boys' Doubles :—L. Tellis and D. Fernandes beat F. Crasto and J. Fernandes, 15–6, 6–15, 17–15.

Calcutta.

The All-India Badminton Championships finals :—

Men's Singles :—Chee Choon Keng (Penang) beat G. D. Patwardhan (Bombay), 15–9, 18–15.

Men's Doubles :—D. G. Mugwe and M. G. Mugwe (Bombay) beat Harnarayan and Zahoor (Punjab), 15–12, 16–18, 17–15.

Mixed Doubles :—V. A. Madgavkar and Miss P. Goss (Bengal) w.o. Harnarayan and Miss P. Cook.

Women's Singles :—Miss P. Goss beat Miss P. Cook, 11–8, 2–11, 11–6.

Women's Doubles :—Miss P. Cook and Miss Catchik beat Miss Anand and Miss DeLima, 15–12, 12–15, 17–16.

The East India Badminton Championships finals :—

Men's Singles :—V. A. Madgavkar beat Sunil Bose, 15–10, 6–15, 15–11.

Men's Doubles :—V. A. Madgavkar and B. Roy beat T. Banerjee and S. Bose, 15–8, 15–2.

Mixed Doubles :—V. A. Madgavkar and Miss Stoddard beat D. Minos and Miss P. Goss, 15–6, 15–9.

Women's Singles :—Miss P. Cook beat Miss D. Ager, 11–4, 11–1.

Women's Doubles :—Miss P. Cook and Miss D. Ager beat Mrs. Rikh and Mrs. Brydges, 15–6, 15–9.

Lahore.

The Punjab Badminton Championships finals :—

Men's Singles :—G. Lewis beat Kartar Singh, 15–10, 18–16.

Men's Doubles :—Zahur and Harnarain beat G. Lewis and Kartar Singh, 15–6, 15–7.

Mixed Doubles :—Kartar Singh and Mrs. Easdon beat G. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, 17–16, 14–16, 15–13.

AQUATICS

Bombay.

The Western India Swimming Championships :—

Inter-services relay :—Bombay Light Patrol 1; Bombay Battalion, A.F.I. 2. Time.—115-2/5 seconds.

100 yards free style for C.C.I. members :—B. F. Vaisagara 1; F. E. Patanwala 2. Time.—73-2.5 seconds.

75 yards medley :—R. M. Pochkhanawala 1; B. J. Dalal 2. Time.—54 seconds.

Inter-club relay :—Bombay Ducks 1; Back-bay Baths 2. Time.—1 minute, 52 seconds.

100 yards open (free style for the championship of Western India) :—H. Mills 1; N. Bhatena 2. Time.—61-2.5 seconds.

100 yards breast-stroke :—F. Poonjiaji 1; B. J. Dalal 2. Time.—80-2.5 seconds.

Pentangular relay :—Europeans 1; Parsis 2 Time.—1 minute 54-2.5 seconds.

85 yards free style (for boys under 12) :—N. D. Bharucha 1; R. Gray 2. Time.—21 seconds.

Men's diving (for the championship of Western India) :—H. Brown (66 points) 1; C. D. Mackenzie (65) 2.

WOMEN'S EVENTS.

50 yards breast stroke :—Miss P. Moulton 1, Miss M. McLaren 2. Time.—47-2.5 seconds.

25 yards free style (for girls under 12) :—Miss D. Venkatram 1; Miss J. K. Aiyer 2. Time.—24-1.5 seconds.

50 yards open (free style for the championship of Western India) :—Miss S. Dean 1; Miss M. K. B. Butler 2. Time.—32-2.5 secs.

Diving :—Mrs. Hill-Gardner (63 points) 1; Miss P. Moulton (38) 2.

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SPORTING INSTITUTIONS.

Indian Olympic Association.—*Patron:* His Excellency The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

President: His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala.

Chairman: The Hon'ble Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, New Delhi, Simla.

Honorary Treasurer: B. L. Rallia Ram, Esq., B.Sc., B.T., General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Lahore.

Honorary Secretary: S. M. Moinul Haq, Esq., M.A., O.B.E., Patna.

Honorary Associate Secretaries: N. Ahmed, Esq., Calcutta; S. K. Mukerji, Esq., B.P.E. (U.S.A.), Bombay.

ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

Army Sport Control Board, Ambala, Kasauli.—*Secretary:* Major A. C. Wilson.

Assam Olympic Association, Jorhat, Assam.—*Secretary:* T. N. Sharma, Esq.

President: Mr. Chandradhar Barooah, Ex-Minister of Council of State.

Baroda Olympic Association, Kothi Building, Baroda.—*Secretary:* V. V. Vadnerker, Esq.

President: Rao Bahadur Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, Kt., K.C.I.E.

Bengal Olympic Association, 25, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.—*Secretary:* N. Ahmed, Esq.

President: The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, K.C.I.E.

Bihar Olympic Association, P.O. Bankipore, Patna.—*Secretary:* S. M. Moinul Haq, Esq., M.A., O.B.E.

President: Dr. Sir Syed Sultan Ahmad, Kt., Bar-at-Law.

Bombay Presidency Olympic Association, Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Secretary: S. K. Mukerji, Esq.

President: J. R. D. Tata, Esq., Bombay.

Central Provinces & Berar Olympic Association, Dhantoli, Nagpur.—*Secretary:* Dr. L. J. Kokardekar, D.P.E.

President: B. G. Khaparde, Esq.

Delhi Olympic Association, 2, Lady Hardinge Road, New Delhi.—*Secretary:* Dr. P. N. Sen.

President: S. B. S. Sobha Singh, Esq.

Gwalior Sports Association, Gwalior.—*Secretary:* N. N. Kunzru, Esq., Motimaha, Gwalior.

President: General Rajwade Sahib, Gwalior.

Indian Hockey Federation, Lucknow (Lucknow University).—*Secretary:* Dr. A. C. Chatterji.

President: Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, K.C.S.I.

Madras Olympic Association, Saidapet, Madras.—*Secretary:* H. C. Buck, Esq.

President: The Hon'ble Dr. P. Subbaryan, LL.D., Bar-at-Law, Zamindar of Kumaramangalam, Fairlawns, Egmore, Madras.

Mysore Olympic Association, Cenotaph Road, Y.M.C.A., Bangalore City.—*Secretary:* J. R. Isac, Esq., B.A., M.B.E.,

President: H. H. the Yuvraja of Mysore.

Patiala Olympic Association, Rajindar Bhawan, Patiala.—*Secretary:* Rai Sahib Sardar Kirpa Narain.

Patron-in-chief and President—H. H. The Maharajadhiraj of Patiala.

Punjab Olympic Association, 95, Pringle Road, Lahore.—*Secretary:* L. R. Sethi, Esq.

President: The Hon'ble Major Sirdar Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan.

Chairman: Mr. G. D. Sondhi, M.A., I.E.S.

Rajputana Olympic Association—*Hon. Secretary:* Meher Singh, Esq.

President: B. J. K. Hallowes, Esq., I.C.S.

United Provinces Olympic Association, Allahabad.—*Secretary:* S. Nawab Hussain, Esq., M.A.

President: Nawab Sir Mohammed Yusaf, Lucknow.

Indian Swimming Federation.—*Hon. Secretary:* J. N. Das Gupta, Esq., Calcutta.

Hon. Associate Secretaries: S. K. Mukerji, Esq. B.P.E. (U.S.A.), Bombay. Basahirli Shaikh, Lahore.

President: Col. F. N. Barwell, Bar-at-law, Calcutta.

Indian Weight Lifting Federation, 12, Parsi Bagan Lane, Calcutta.—*Secretary:* N. N. Bhose, Esq.

President: Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.O.M., of Burdwan.

Boxing.

Army & Royal Air Force Boxing Association, India.—*Hon. Secretary:* c/o Army School of Physical Training, India, Ambala.

Burma Amateur Boxing Association.—B. A. Shadrack, Esq., Post Box 86, Rangoon, Burma.

Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation.—A. E. Lomas, Esq., c/o Bombay Telephone Company, Fort, Bombay.

Ceylon Amateur Boxing Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* A. B. Henricus, Esq., c/o Messrs. James Finlay & Co. Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon.

Madras Amateur Boxing Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* H. C. Buck, Esq., Principal, The Y. M. C. A. College of Physical Education, Saidapet, Madras.

Bengal Boxing Federation.—*Hon. Secretary:* Rev. Newbury, Principal, Armenian College, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

South Calcutta Boxing Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* Ashoke Chatterjee, Esq., c/o The Modern Review, 120/2, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

Hyderabad State.—Fred Weber, Esq., Director of Physical Education, Mumthaz Mansion, Saifabad, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Punjab Amateur Boxing Association.—*Hon. Secretary.*—M. M. Mirza Khan, Lahore.

Cricket.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India.—*President:* Dr. P. Subbarayan; *Vice-President:* Dr. H. D. Kanga, Mr. R. B. Lagden and The Lord Bishop of Lahore. *Hony. Secretary:* Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, No. 7, T. P. Koil Street, Triplicane, Madras; *Hony. Treasurer:* Mr. Z. R. Irani, 19/A, Alipore Road, Delhi.

Cricket Club of India.—Mr. A. A. Jasdenwala, Brabourne Stadium, Bombay.

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The Bombay Cricket Association.—Mr. H. N. Contractor, c/o Islam Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay 2.

The Madras Cricket Association.—Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, 7, T. P. Koil Street, Triplicane, Madras.

The Cricket Association of Bengal.—Mr. B. W. Malcom, Eden Gardens, Calcutta.

The Sind Cricket Association.—Mr. K. R. Collector, opp. Mama Girls' School, Preedy Road, Karachi.

The Northern India Cricket Association.—Mr. Mian Zahur-ud-Din, Darud Khana, Lahore.

The Southern Punjab Cricket Association.—Dewan Walait Ram, Kapurthala.

The Jamnagar State Cricket Association.—*President:* His Highness The Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, The Palace, Jamnagar (Kathiawar).

The Delhi and District Cricket Association.—Mr. M. S. Quraishi, Wellingdon Pavilion, New Delhi.

The Western India States Cricket Association.—Mr. F. F. Pearson, Rajakot, Kathiawar.

The Army Sports Control Board.—Mr. J. F. Meiklejohn, Ambala or Kasauli.

The C. P. and Berar Cricket Association.—Mr. C. Vishwanath Rao, Nagpur.

The Rajaputana Cricket Association.—W. H. Bradshaw, Esq., Mayo College, Ajmer.

The Central India Cricket Association.—Major R. M. Lindsley, Residency Post Office, Indore.

The U. P. Cricket Association.—Mr. Mansur Alam, 24 Hamilton Road, Allahabad.

The Gujarat Cricket Association—Mr. C. M. Diwan, Ballentine Haveli, near Three Gates, Ahmedabad.

The Hyderabad States Cricket Association.—Mr. S. M. Hadi, Boy Scouts Camp, Saifabad, Hyderabad.

The Mysore States Cricket Association.—M. G. Vizayasarathi, Central College, Bangalore.

The Maharashtra Cricket Association.—Mr. M. G. Bhave, Vasant Villa, Poona 4.

The Baroda Cricket Association.—Mr. S. M. Ambegaoker, 7, Goya Gate, Baroda.

The Bihar Cricket Association.—Mr. B. K. Bose, 39P. Road, Jamshedpur.

The N.-W. F. P. Cricket Association.—Mr. S. Yahaya Shah, Gor Khatri, Peshawar City, N.W.F.P.

Football.

All-India Football Federation.—*President:* D. Moir, Esq., W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd., Bombay. *Honorary Secretary:* E. J. Turner, Esq., "The Times of India", Bombay.

Indian Football Association.—*Jt. Honorary Secretaries:* Messrs. M. Dutt-Roy, and R. L. Pentony, 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

North-Western India Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary:* H. A. Soofi, Esq., Government College, Lahore.

Delhi Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary:* A. K. Aziz, Esq., 5, Abdul Fazal Road, New Delhi.

Bihar Olympic Association.—*Honorary Secretary:* S. M. Moinul Haq, Esq., O.B.E., P.O. Bankipore, Patna.

Western India Football Association, Ltd.—*Honorary Secretary:* E. J. Turner, Esq., "The Times of India", Bombay.

Madras Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary:* A. Ramaswami Aiyar, Esq., c/o Madras United Club, Pantheon Road, Egmore.

United Provinces Sports Control Board.—*Honorary Secretary:* S. C. Roy, Esq., 6, Fyzabad Road, Lucknow.

Mysore Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary:* D. Ramaiya, Esq., Mysore.

Rajputana Football Association.—*Honorary Secretary:* Sh. Allah Bakhsh, Esq., c/o Audit Department, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Ajmer.

North-Western Frontier Province Football Association.—*Jt. Honorary Secretaries:* Messrs. Kazi Abdul Khalil and H. Qutab Alam, 13, Fort Road, Peshawar.

Sind Football Association.—*Jt. Honorary Secretaries:* Messrs. A. H. Shute and C. L. Bhal, c/o Y.M.C.A., Havelock Road, Karachi.

Dacca Sporting Association.—*Honorary Secretary:* N. P. Gupta, Esq., 16, Hatkhola Road, P. O. Wari, Dacca.

Army Sport Control Board.—*Honorary Secretary:* Colonel J. F. Meiklejohn, Ambala/Kasauli.

Tennis.

All-India Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary for India:* L. Brooke, Edwards, Esq., Post Box No. 2080, Calcutta.

Foreign Secretary: J. Chinna Durai, Esq., 10, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C. 4.

Army and Air Force Championships.—Army Sports Control Board, Ambala Cantonment.

Baroda Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony. Secretary:* Prof. S. V. Shevade, Baroda College, Baroda.

Bengal Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony. Secretary:* J. G. Mustafy, Esq., 5-1A, Radhakanta Jew Street, Shambazar, Calcutta.

Bhopal Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony. Secretary:* Lt.-Col. Mumtaz Ali Khan, General Staff Officer, Bhopal.

Bihar and Orissa Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* K. K. Bannerjee, Esq., New Patna Club, Patna.

Bombay Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* R. A. Wagle, Esq., Customs House, Bombay.

Central Provinces and Berar Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony. Secretary:* J. E. Solomon, Esq., Raipur (C.P.).

Delhi Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony. Secretary:* C. N. Sen, Esq., C. 12, Bemloe, Simla.

Holkar State Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony. Secretary:* K. M. Bapna, Esq., Baxi Bagh, Indore.

Hyderabad Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony. Secretary:* S. M. Hadi, Esq., Boy Scout Headquarters, Saifabad, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Madras Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony. Secretary:* M. Rama Rao, Esq., c/o Andhra Insurance Company, Linga Chetty Street, Madras.

Mysore Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony. Secretary:* B. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Esq., Methodist Mission School, Mysore.

Punjab Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* H. L. Soni, Esq., 8, Ferozepore Road, Lahore.

Rajputana Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hon. Secretary:* Dayashanker Bhargava, Esq., Sobhag House, Ajmere.

Sind Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony. Secretary:* F. S. Marshall, Esq., P. O. Box No. 374, Karachi (Sadar).

United Provinces Lawn Tennis Association.—*Hony. Secretary:* T. N. Srivastava, Esq., Lucknow.

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Warrant of Precedence.

The following Warrant of Precedence for India was approved by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, and received His Royal Sign Manual, on 9th of May 1937. It also includes the officers subsequently given courtesy ranks by the Governor General in exercise of powers conferred by His Majesty.

1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India.

2. Governors of Provinces within their respective charges.

3. Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

4. Commander-in-Chief in India.

5. Governors of the United Provinces and Punjab.

6. Governors of Bihar and the Central Provinces and Berar.

7. Governors of Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa.

8. Chief Justice of India, Derbyshire, Sir Harold, K.T., K.C., M.C., (So long as he is Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court.)

9. Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Carter, Sir A., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Chairman of the Eastern Group Supply Council; Wylie, The Hon. Sir Francis, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Political Adviser to the Crown Representative.

9A. Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India and The Apostolic Delegate of the Roman Catholic Church.

10. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.

11. President of the Council of State.

12. President of the Indian Legislative Assembly.

13. Judges of the Federal Court.

14. Chief Justices of High Courts; Member of the Eastern Group Supply Council; Political Adviser to the Crown Representative.

15. Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan; Ministers of Governors* and Residents of the First Class: Within their respective charges.

15A. Archbishops of the Roman Catholic Church and the Bishops of Madras and Bombay (Archbishop taking precedence over Bishops).

16. Chief Commissioner of Railways; Director-General of Supply; General Officers Commanding, Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Commands; and Officers of the rank of General.

17. Chief of the General Staff and Ministers of the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.*

18. Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Royal Air Force in India; and Ministers of the Governors of the United Provinces and Punjab.*

19. Ministers of the Governors of Bihar and the Central Provinces and Berar.*

20. Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan; Ministers of the Governors of Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; and Residents of the First Class.

21. Presidents of Legislative Councils.

22. Speakers of Legislative Assemblies.

23. Advisers to Governors; Chief Judges of Chief Courts; and Puisne Judges of High Courts.

24. Lieutenant-Generals.

25. Auditor-General in India; Chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission; and Chief Commissioner of Delhi, within his charge.

25A. All other territorial Bishops of the Anglican Church and territorial Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church.

26. Deputy Director-General of Supply; Director-General of Information; Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy; Members of the Railway Board; Officers Commanding Military Districts within their respective charges; Railway Financial Commissioner; Reform Commissioner, Government of India; Secretaries to the Governor-General; and Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department.

27. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department, Judges of Chief Courts; and Vice-Chairman; Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

28. Chairman, Public Service Commissions, Madras, Bombay, Sind and Bengal; Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, within the charge; and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

29. Chief Commissioner of Delhi; Commissioners of Revenue and Commissioner of Excise, Bombay; Director-General, Indian Medical Service; Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs; Director of Intelligence; Financial Adviser, Military Finance; Communications; Financial Commissioners; Gregory, Dr. T. E., Economic Adviser, Government of India; Establishment Officer to the Government of India; Joint Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department; Joint Secretary to the Governor General (Public); Judicial Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province; Judicial Commissioner of Sind; Major-Generals; Members of a Board of Revenue; Members of the Central Board of Revenue; Members of the Federal Public Service Commission; Pitkeathly, Sir James, O.S.D., Defence Co-ordination; Political Resident on the North-West Frontier; President of the Tariff Board, Roughton, N. J., Establishment Officer to the Government of India; Secretary to the Governor-General's Executive Council; Secretaries to the Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal; and Surgeons-General.

29 A. Members of the Council of State.

* NOTE.—The Chief Minister ranks in the same Article as, but senior to, other Ministers.

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30. Chairman, Railway Rates Advisory Committee; The Advocate-General of India; and Vice-Chancellors of the Indian Universities.

31. Agents of State Railways; Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Commissioner of Central Excise and Salt, Northern India; Controller of the Currency; Controller of Railway Accounts; Deputy Auditor-General; Assistant Judicial Commissioners; Chief Revenue Authority in Assam; Commissioners of Divisions; Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency; Residents of the Second Class; Revenue and Divisional Commissioners, North-West Frontier Province; and Revenue Commissioner, Sind and Orissa, within their respective charges. Members of the Tariff Board.

32. Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Political and External Affairs Departments of 30 years standing, whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 36; and Officers Commanding Cavalry and Infantry Brigades, and Brigade Areas, within their respective charges.

33. Advocates-General, Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

34. Chairman, Public Service Commissions, other than those of Madras, Bombay and Sind, and Bengal; and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of the United Provinces, Punjab Bihar, Central Provinces and Berar.

34 A. Bishops (not territorial).

35. Brigadiers; Census Commissioner for India; Chief Controller of Standardisation, Railway Department; Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department; Director of Geological Survey; Director of Ordnance Factories; Educational Commissioner with the Government of India; His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner, Calcutta; Inspector-General of Forests and President, Forest Research Institute; Inspectors-General of Police in Provinces other than Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; Matthai, Dr. John, O.S.D., Commerce Department; Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India and Surveyor-General of India.

35 A. Archdeacon of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

36. Assistant Judicial Commissioners; Chairman of the Coal Mines Stowing Board; Chief Revenue Authority in Assam; Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Assam, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; Commissioners of Divisions; Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency; Residents of the Second Class; Revenue and Divisional Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province; and Revenue Commissioners, Sind and Orissa; Tea Controller for India.

37. Inspectors-General of Police, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; McDowell, Lt.-Col. A. E. J. C., Police Adviser, Eastern States Agency; Non-Official Mayors or Presidents of Municipal Corporations of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, within their respective Municipal jurisdictions; Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Secretaries to Provincial Governments; and Secretaries to the Governors of Provinces other than Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

37 A. Members of the Assembly (Central).

38. Accountants-General and Directors of Audit; Additional and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments; Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India; Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India; Animal Husbandry Commissioner with the Government of India; Australian Trade Commissioner in India; Canadian Trade Commissioner in Calcutta; Chief Accounts Officers, State Railways; Chief Auditors, State Railways, of the rank of Accountant-General; Chief Commercial Managers, State Railways; Chief Conservators of Forests; Chief Engineers; Chief Engineer, Post and Telegraphs; Chief Mechanical Engineers of State Railways; Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board; Chief Operating Superintendents, State Railways; Chief Traffic Managers, State Railways; Chief Transportation Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway; Colonels; Commissioners of Police, Bombay and Calcutta; Controller of Broadcasting; Consulting Engineer to the Government of India (Roads); Deputy Director of Intelligence Government of India; Deputy Director of Ordnance Factories; Directors of Agriculture; Director, Imperial Institute of Agricultural Research; Director of Civil Aviation; Director-General of Archæology; Director-General of Observatories; Directors of Public Health under Provincial Governments; Directors of Public Instruction under Provincial Governments; Directors of Health and Prison Services, Sind and Orissa; Director, Military Lands and Cantonments; Directors, Railway Board; French Trade Commission in India; His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, Bombay and Calcutta; Inspectors-General, Civil Hospitals; Inspectors-General of Prisons; Lt.-Colonels in the I.M.S. on the list of special selected Lt.-Colonels Civil; Master, Security Printing India and Controller of Stamps; Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Political and External Affairs Departments of 23 years' standing whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 55; Military Accountant-General; Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay; President, Court of Wards, United Provinces; President, Income Tax Appellate Tribunal; Settlement Commissioners; Sheriffs of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; Solicitor to the Government of India; Superintendent of Insurance and Traffic Managers and Locomotive Superintendents of State Railways.

38 A. Members of the Councils (Provincial).

39. Advocates-General other than those of Madras, Bombay and Bengal; Chief Surveyor with the Government of India; Command Controllers of Military Accounts (except Western Command); Controller, Military Accounts and Pensions; Director, Botanical Survey; Director Railway Clearing Accounts Office; Director of the Survey of India; Director, Zoological Survey; Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs; Legal Remembrancers to Provincial Governments; and Nautical Adviser to the Government of India.

40. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

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41. Standing Counsel for Bengal.

42. Presidency Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland; Vicars Apostolic, Prefects Apostolic and Vicars General of the Roman Catholic Church and Archdeacons of the Anglican Church other than those of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and Superintending Wesleyan Chaplain in India.

43. Ayers, C. W., Excess Profits Tax Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue; Chairman of the Port Trusts and of Improvements Trusts of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi; Chambers, S. P., Income Tax Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue; Chief Executive Officers of the Municipalities of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, within their charges; Chief Inspector of Mines; Collector of Customs, Calcutta and Bombay; Commissioners of Income Tax, Bengal and Bombay; Commissioner of Police, Madras; Controller of Emigrant Labour, Assam; Director of Inspection, Customs and Central Excises; Postmasters-General, Bengal and Assam, and Bombay; Members of the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal; Senior Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs; Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara; Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Political Agents and Residents (other than those of First and Second Class). Within their respective charges; Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage, Sind.

44. Collectors of Central Excises and Salt, North Eastern India and North Western India; Collectors of Customs, other than those of Calcutta and Bombay; Collectors of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay; Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of land Revenue, Calcutta, within their respective charges; Commissioners of Income-tax, other than those in Bengal and Bombay; Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue; Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair, within his charge; and Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur), within their respective charges; Dunnicliff, Dr. H. V., Chief Chemist, Central Revenues, Chemical Service.

45. Chief Press Adviser; Commissioner of Wakfs, Bengal; Commandant, Frontier Constabulary; Cook, B. C. A., I.C.S., Controller of Enemy Trading; Controller of Enemy Firms and Custodian of Enemy Property; Deputy Director of Intelligence, Peshawar; Deputy Financial Advisers, Military Finance; Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department; Deputy Inspectors-General of Police; Director-General of Commercial Intelligence; Directors of the Department of Supply; Director, Industrial Research Bureau; Director of Inspection, Indain Stores Department; Director of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Government of India; Inspector-General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana; Members of Provincial Public Service Commissions; Metallurgical Inspector, Indian Stores Department; Principal Information Officer; Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission; Secretary to the Railway Board; and Secretaries to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and to Residents of the First Class. Within the charges respectively of the Agent or the Resident.

45A. Japanese Resident Officer.

46. Chief Medical Officers under the Political and External Affairs Departments and in Delhi, within their respective charges. Chief Medical Officers and Chief Medical and Health Officers, State Railways; Deputy Directors-General, Posts and Telegraphs, other than the Senior Deputy Director-General; Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta; Director of Dairy Research; Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli; Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar; Director of the Indian Institute of Science; Postmasters-General other than those of Bengal and Assam and Bombay; and Principal of the Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee.

46A. Members of the Assemblies (Provincial).

47. Assistant Director of Ordnance Factories (if a Civilian); Budget Officer, Finance Department, Government of India; Chief Auditors of Railways, Class I; Chief Education Officer, Royal Air Force; Chief Engineer, All India Radio; Civilian Superintendents of Ordnance Factories; Comptrollers, Assam, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Orissa; Conservators of Forests; Controller of Army Factory Accounts; Controller of Military Accounts, Western Command; Dean, U. L., General Secretary, Indian Railway Conference Association; Deputy Agents, Deputy Traffic Managers, and Officers of similar status of State Railways; Deputy Chief Controller of Standardisation, Railway Board; Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service; Deputy Military Accountant-General; Deputy Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Director, Medical Research; Director Irrigation Research Institute, Punjab; District Controllers of Military Accounts; Engineers-in-Chief, Lighthouse Department, and Chief Inspector of Light-houses in British India; Lieutenant-Colonels; Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Political and External Affairs Departments of 18 years' standing whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 56; Senior Chaplains of and above 20 years' service in India; and Superintending† and Deputy Chief Engineers.

* Officers of similar status are: Deputy Superintendents, Locomotives Department; Superintendents, Carriage and Wagon Department; Controllers of Stores; Divisional Superintendents, State Railways; Divisional Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway; Signal Engineers; State Railways Coal Superintendent; Deputy Transportation Superintendents; Deputy Chief Commercial Managers; Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineers; Deputy Chief Engineers; Chief Electrical and Colliery Superintendent, E. I. Railway.

† Architectural, Electrical and Sanitary Specialist officers will take precedence in accordance with the rank in the Public Works Department fixed for their appointments but junior to all Public Works Department Officers of the corresponding rank.

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48. Actuary to the Government of India; Chief Inspector of Explosives; Chief Judges of Small Cause Courts, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; Controller of Printing and Stationery and Directors of Major Laboratories.

49. Administrators-General; Central Intelligence Officers; Chief Presidency Magistrates in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; Commissioners of Labour, Madras and Bombay; Controller of Patents and Designs; Directors of Industries; Directors of Land Records; Directors of Veterinary Services; Excise Commissioners; Inspectors-General of Registration; Inspector of Municipal Committees and Local Boards, Madras; Principal, Research Institute Cawnpore; and Registrars of Co-operative Societies.

50. Audit Officer, Indian Stores Department; Deputy Chief Accounts Officers, State Railways; Deputy Chief Engineer, Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department; Deputy Controller of Railway Accounts; Deputy Director, Railway Clearing Accounts; Deputy Controllers of Stores, State Railways; Deputy Director of Civil Aviation; Deputy Directors, Railway Board; Director, Regulations and Forms in the Defence Department; Directors of Telegraphs; Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Posts and Telegraphs; Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi; Financial Adviser, Quetta Reconstruction; Junior Controllers of Military Accounts; Officers in Class I of the General or the Public Works List of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service; Opium Agent, Ghazipur; Supervisor of Railway Labour; and Superintendent of Manufacture, Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur.

51. District Judges not being Sessions Judges within their own districts.

52. First Assistants or Secretaries to Second Class Residents. Within the charges of their respective Residents.

53. Military Secretaries and Private Secretaries to Governors; and Central Publicity Officer, State Railways.

54. Senior Chaplains other than those already specified.

55. Additional District Magistrates and additional District and Sessions Judges (unless entitled to take rank in Art. 47 by virtue of their, being members of the I.C.S. of 18 years' standing) except those in the N. W. F. Province and Additional District Magistrates in the Punjab; Assistant Directors of Intelligence; Collectors of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay; Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta; Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara; Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair; Deputy and Additional Deputy Secretaries to Provincial Governments; Deputy Directors and Technical Officers of the Department of Supply; Directors of Publicity of Public Information under Provincial Governments; Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota-Nagpur); Hartley, A. C., I.C.S., Asstt. Secretary to the Governor of Bengal; Political Agents; Resident, (other than those of the First and Second Class); Secretaries to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan and to First Class Residents; Settlement Officers; and Superintendents of Police within their own charges.

56. Administrative Officer, Central Public Works Department; Captain Superintendent, I. M. M. T. S. *Dufferin*. Chief Aerodrome-Officer; Chief Forest Officer, Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Chief Education Officer, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Central India; Chief Inspector of Aircraft; Controllers of Inspection and Purchase, Indian Stores Department (Senior Scale); Deputy Directors, Indian Stores Department; Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence; Deputy Director-General of Archæology; Deputy Director of Industries, United Provinces; Deputy Directors of Hospitals, Sind and Orissa; Deputy Directors of Public Instruction; Deputy Inspectors-General of Prisons; Deputy Master, Security Printing India; Deputy Mint Master, Bombay Mint; Deputy Secretary, Railway Board; First Assistants or Secretaries to Second Class Residents; Government Solicitors other than the Solicitor and Second Solicitor to the Government of India; Murshed, K. B., S. M., Private Secretary to the Chief Minister of Bengal; Presidency Port Officer, Madras; Principals of major Government Colleges; Principal, Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun; Principal of the Hyderabad Medical School, Sind; Principal, Indian School of Mines; Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay; Registrars to the High Courts; Secretaries to Legislative Councils and Provincial Legislative Assemblies; Senior Inspectors and Electric Inspector of Mines; Superintendent of the Government Test House; Superintendent of the Survey of India; Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Office; Officers of the All-India, Class I Central, Class I Railway, Class I Provincial and Indian Ordnance Services and of the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department. Of 20 years' standing in the service or graded above officers of that standing.

57. Assistant to the Agricultural Expert and Assistant to the Animal Husbandry Expert in the Imperial Council of Agriculture Research Department; Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy; Assistant Press Adviser, Crafton, Private Secretary to the Member representing India, Eastern Group Supply Council; Deputy Principal Information Officer; Information Officer to the Government of India; Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India; Elwin, R. B., I.C.S., Private Secretary to the Chairman, Eastern Group Supply Council; Second Solicitor to the Government of India; Secretary, Tariff Board; Section and Assistant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun; Under-Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department, and Under Secretaries to the Governor-General (Public).

58. Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay; Directors of Survey, Bengal; Government Analyst, Madras; Keeper of the Records of the Government of India; and Librarian, Imperial Library.

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59. Chemical Inspector, Indian Ordnance Department; Civil Engineer, Adviser to the Director of Fisheries, Madras; Director of Ordnance Factories and Manufacture; District Judges not being Sessions Judges; Deputy Chief Inspector of Stores and Clothing; Education Officers, Grade II; Education Officers, Grade III, on completion of 15 years' service; Royal Air Force, Majors; Master of High Court, Madras; Members of the Indian Civil Service and Members of the Indian Political Service serving in the Political and External Affairs Departments of 12 years' standing; Registrar of Income Tax Appellate Tribunal; Revision Officer, Defence Department; Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of more than 15 but less than 20 years' standing; and Works Managers of Ordnance Factories.

60. Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax; Assistant Military Accountant-General; Assistant Superintendents of the Survey of India; Chief Mining Engineer, Northern India Salt Revenue; Chief Works Chemist, United Provinces; Controller of Naval Accounts; Controller of Royal Air Force Accounts; Deputy Controller of Stamps; Deputy Controller of Salt Revenue, Bombay; Deputy Commissioner of Salt Revenue, Madras; Examiner of Local Funds Accounts, Madras; General Manager, Rajputana Salt Resources; Mathematical Adviser, Survey of India; Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records; Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of less than 15 years' standing; Officers of the All-India, Class I Central, Class I Railway, and Class I Provincial and Indian Ordnance Services and of the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department, and Section and Assistant Masters of the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. Of 10 years' standing in the service or graded above officers of that standing.

61. Assistant Collectors, Salt Revenue, Bombay, and Assistant Commissioners, Salt Revenue, Madras, on maximum of their time-scale; Assistant Collector, Selection Grade, Central Excises and Salt, North Eastern or North Western India; Assistant Collectors, Central Excise and Salt, North Eastern and North Western India, on maximum of the ordinary scale; Assistant Controllers of Inspection, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Directors, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Director, Industrial Research Bureau; Assistant Metallurgical Inspectors, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Directors of Public Health; Assistant Directors, Railway Board; Assistant Financial Advisers, Military Finance; Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India and in the Political Department; Assistant Secretary to the Railway Board; Assistant Superintendents of Insurance; Chemical Examiners at Customs Houses; Chemical Examiner, United Provinces; Chemist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department; Chief Assayer, Bombay Mint; Chief Inspectors of Factories and Boilers; Controllers of Inspection and Purchase, Indian Stores Department (Junior Scale); Controller of Telegraph Stores; Deputy Administrator-General, Bengal; Deputy Assistant Director, Pay and Pensions Directorate, Adjutant General's Branch; Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies; Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise; Deputy Controller, Central Printing Office; Deputy Controller, Stationery; Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum; District Opium Officers; Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs, and Divisional Engineers, Wireless; Divisional Forest Officers; Emigration Commissioners; Engineer, Lighthouse Department, and Inspector of Lighthouses in British India; Examiner of Questioned Documents; Executive Engineers; Factory Chemist; Factory Superintendent; Opium Factory, Ghazipur; First Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair; Honorary Presidency Magistrates; Income-tax Officers drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale; Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras; Judges of Courts of Small Causes in the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta; Lady Assistants to the Inspectors-General, Civil Hospitals; Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India; Manager, Encumbered Estates and Court of Wards, Sind; Managers, Government of India Presses at Calcutta, Delhi and Simla; Marketing Officers, employed under the Govt. of India; Mine Manager, Khewra; Officers of the Provincial Civil Services drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale or upwards; Officers of the First Division of the Superior Traffic Branch, Posts and Telegraphs; Peterson, I.E.K., A.M.T.E., Superintending Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, Khewra; Physicist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department; Presidency Magistrates; Principal, Indian Medical School, Madras; Principal, Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar; Professor of Sugar Technology, Sugar Chemistry and Sugar Engineering; Protectors of Emigrants; Public Prosecutors in Bengal and in Sind; Registrars to Chief Courts; Registrars of Joint Stock Companies; Research Officer, Industrial Research Bureau; Secretary to the Court of Wards, United Provinces; Senior Marketing Officers employed under the Government of India; Superintendents of Excise, Bombay; Superintendents of Central Jails and Civil Surgeons who are not included in any other article; and Superintendents of Telegraph Workshops.

1. The entries in the above table, which are in alphabetical order in each article, apply exclusively to the persons entered therein, and while regulating their relative precedence with each other do not give them any precedence over members of the non-official community resident in India, who shall take their place according to usage.

2. Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number with the exception of officers of the Defence Services, who rank *inter se* in accordance with their seniority, and of the Chief Justice of Bengal, who will rank before all other persons included in Article 14 irrespective of the date of their entry into that Article.

3. When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

4. Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table, will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

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5. All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

6. All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in his discretion in case any question shall arise.* When the position of any such person is so determined and notified, it shall be entered in the table in italics, provided he holds an appointment in India.

7. The following will take courtesy rank as shown :—

Consuls-General.—Immediately after Article 35, which includes Brigadiers.

Consuls.—Immediately after Article 38, which includes Colonels.

Vice-Consuls.—Immediately after Article 59, which includes Majors.

Consular officers *de carriere* will in their respective grades take precedence of consular officers who are not *de carriere*.

Among themselves Consular Officers will take precedence in their respective grades according to the dates of the Government of India notifications announcing the recognition of their appointments. An officiating incumbent of a grade will rank as an officer of that grade immediately below its permanent incumbents except that when an officer below the substantive grade of Consul officiates as a Consul-General he will be ranked with Consuls and assigned a place immediately after permanent Consuls.

8. The following may be given, by courtesy precedence as shown below, provided that they do not hold appointments in India :—

Peers according to their precedence in England. Knights of the Garter, the Thistle and St. Patrick. Privy Councillors. Advisers to the Secretary of State for India. Immediately after Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Article 9.

Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland and the United Kingdom according to date of Patents. Knights Grand Cross of the Bath. Knights Grand Commander of the Star of India. Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. Knights Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire. Immediately after Puisne Judges of High Courts, Article 23.

Knights Commander of the Bath. Knights Commander of the Star of India. Knights Commander of St. Michael and St. George. Knights Commander of the Indian Empire. Knights Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. Knights Commander of the Order of the British Empire. Knights Bachelor. Immediately after the Residents of the Second Class, Article 31.

9. All ladies, unless by virtue of holding an appointment themselves they are entitled to a higher position in the table, to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons; such ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England immediately after the wives of Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this Ninth day of May in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven and in the First year of Our Reign.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND,

ZETLAND.

* In virtue of the provisions of section 9 (ii) of the Indian Church Act, 1927, a Bishop or Archdeacon who held a bishopric or archdeaconry on the 1st March 1930 takes rank as follows :—

Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India, immediately after Article 8.

Bishops of Madras and Bombay, immediately after Article 14.

Bishops of Lucknow and Nagpur, immediately after Article 25.

Bishops (not territorial) under licence from the Crown, immediately after Article 39.

Archdeacon of Lucknow, in Article 42.

SALUTES.

Persons.	No. of guns.	Occasions on which salute is fired.
Imperial salute	101	When the Sovereign is present in person.
Royal salute	31	On the anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Reigning Sovereign; the Birthday of the Consort of the Reigning Sovereign; the Birthday of the Queen Mother; Proclamation Day.
Members of the Royal Family	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, or when attending a State ceremony.
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families.	21	
Maharajadhiraja of Nepal	21	
Sultan of Zanzibar	21	
Ambassadors	19	
Prime Minister of Nepal	19	
Governor-General of Portuguese India	19	
Governor of the French Settlements in India.	17	

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Persons.	No. of Guns.	Occasions on which salute is fired.
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies ..	17	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, or when attending a State ceremony.
Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.	17	
Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies.	15	
Maharaja of Bhutan	15	
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys	15	
Governor of Damaun	9	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station within Indian territories or when attending a State currency.
Governor of Diu	9	
Viceroy and Governor-General ..	31	
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India.	17	On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a *public* arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief. Also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired.
Residents, 1st Class	13	Same as Governors.
Agents to the Governor-General ..	13	
Residents, 2nd Class	13	On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a *public* arrival at, or departure from a military station.
Political Agents (*b*)	11	
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a Field Marshal).	19	On assuming or relinquishing office. On *public* arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a General)	17	
Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron (*c*).	..	Same as for military officer of corresponding rank (*see* K.R.).
G.Os.C. in C.-Commands (*d*)	15	On assuming or relinquishing command and on occasions of *public* arrival at, or departure from, a military station within their command. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.
Major-Generals Commanding Districts (*d*).	13	
Major-Generals and Brigadiers Commanding Brigades (*d*).	11	
Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy (if a Vice-Admiral).	15	To be fired from the shore battery when visiting an Indian Port for the first time and his arrival is public.
Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy (if a Rear-Admiral).	13	

Permanent Salutes to Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

Salutes of 21 *guns.*

Baroda. The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of.
Gwalior. The Maharaja (Scindia) of.
Hyderabad and Berar. The Nizam of.
Jammu and Kashmir. The Maharaja of.
Mysore. The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 19 *guns.*

Bhopal. The Nawab of.
Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of.
Kalat. The Khan (Wali) of.
Kolhapur. The Maharaja of.
Travancore. The Maharaja of.
Udaipur (Mewar). The Maharana of.

Salutes of 17 *guns.*

Bahawalpur. The Nawab of.
Bharatpur. The Maharaja of.
Bikaner. The Maharaja of.
Bundi. The Maharao Raja of.
Cochin. The Maharaja of.
Cutch. The Maharao of.
Jaipur. The Maharaja of.
Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of.
Karauli. The Maharaja of.
Kotah. The Maharao of.
Patiala. The Maharaja of.
Rewa. The Maharaja of.
Tonk. The Nawab of.

(*b*) Within the territories of the State to which they are attached.
(*c*) According to naval rank, with two guns added.
(*d*) No military officer shall receive an artillery salute unless he is in actual military command and is the senior military officer in the post. Attention is invited to the extra guns allowed for individuals.

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Salutes of 15 *guns.*

Alwar. The Maharaja of.
Banswara. The Maharawal of.
Bhutan. The Maharaja of.
Datia. The Maharaja of.
Dewas (Senior Branch). The Maharaja of.
Dewas (Junior Branch). The Maharaja of.
Dhar. The Maharaja of.
Dholpur. The Maharaj Rana of.
Dungarpur. The Maharawal of.
Idar. The Maharaja of.
Jaisalmer. The Maharawal of.
Khairpur. The Mir of.
Kishangarh. The Maharaja of.
Orchha. The Maharaja of.
Partabgarh. The Maharawat of.
Rampur. The Nawab of.
Sikkim. The Maharaja of.
Sirohi. The Maharao of.

Salutes of 13 *guns.*

Benares. The Maharaja of.
Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of.
Cooch Behar. The Maharaja of.
Dhrangadhra. The Maharaja of.
Jaora. The Nawab of.
Jhalawar. The Maharaj-Rana of.
Jind. The Maharaja of.
Junagadh. The Nawab of.
Kapurthala. The Maharaja of.
Nabha. The Maharaja of.
Nawanagar. The Maharaja of.
Palanpur. The Nawab of.
Porbandar. The Maharaja of.
Rajpipla. The Maharaja of.
Ratlam. The Maharaja of.
Tripura. The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 11 *guns.*

Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of.
Alirajpur. The Raja of.
Baoni. The Nawab of.
Barwani. The Rana of.
Bijawar. The Maharaja of.
Bilaspur. The Raja of.
Cambay. The Nawab of.
Chamba. The Raja of.
Charkhari. The Maharaja of.
Chhatarpur. The Maharaja of.
Chitral. The Mehtar of.
Faridkot. The Raja of.
Gondal. The Maharaja of.
Janjira. The Nawab of.
Jhabua. The Raja of.
Maler Kotla. The Nawab of.
Mandi. The Raja of.
Manipur. The Maharaja of.
Morvi. The Maharaja of.
Narsingarh. The Raja of.
Panna The Maharaja of.
Pudukkottai. The Raja of.
Radhanpur. The Nawab of.
Rajgarh. The Raja of.
Sailana. The Raja of.
Samthar. The Raja of.
Sirmur. The Maharaja of.
Sitamau. The Raja of.
Suket. The Raja of.
Tehri (Garhwal). The Maharaja of.
Wankaner. The Raj Saheb of.

Salutes of 9 *guns.*

Balasinor. The Nawab (Babi) of.
Banganapalle. The Nawab of.
Bansda. The Raja of.
Baraundha. The Raja of.
Bariya. The Raja of.
Bhor. The Raja of.
Chhota-Udepur. The Raja of.
Danta. The Maharana of.
Dharampur. The Raja of.
Dhrol. The Thakor Saheb of.
Haipaw. The Sawbwa of.
Jawhar. The Raja of.
Kalahandi. The Maharaja of.
Kengtung. The Sawbwa of.
Khilchipur. The Raja of.
Limbdi. The Thakor Saheb of.
Loharu. The Nawab of.
Lunawada. The Raja of.
Maihar. The Raja of.
Mayurbhanj. The Maharaja of.
Mong Nai. The Sawbwa of.
Mudhol. The Raja of.
Nagod. The Raja of.
Palitana. The Thakor Saheb of.
Patna. The Maharaja of.
Rajkot. The Thakor Saheb of.
Sachin. The Nawab of.
Sangli. The Raja of.
Sant. The Raja of.
Savantvadi. The Raja of.
Shahpura. The Raja of.
Sonpur. The Maharaja of.
Wadhwan. The Thakor Saheb of.
Yawnghwe. The Sawbwa of.

Personal Salutes.

Salutes of 19 *guns.*

Bikaner. General His Highness Maharaja-dhiraja Sir Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., LL.D., A.D.C., Maharaja of.

Salutes of 17 *guns.*

Dholpur. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj-Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaj-Rana of.

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Salutes of 15 *guns.*

Jind. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.

Junagadh. His Highness Nawab Sir Mahabat Khan Rasul Khan, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab of.

Kapurthala. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharaja of.

Salutes of 11 *guns.*

Aga Khan, His Highness The Rt. Hon'ble Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., of Bombay.

Bariya. Major H. H. Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., Raja of.

Dharampur. H. H. Maharana Vijayadevji of.

Sangli, Lt. His Highness Raja Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao *alias* Appa Saheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Raja of.

Salutes of 9 *guns.*

Bashahr. Raja Padam Singh, Raja of.

Local Salutes.

Salutes of 21 *guns.*

Bhopal. The Begam (or Nawab) of. Within the limits of her (or his) own territories, permanently.

Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of. Within the limits of his own territories, permanently.

Udaipur (Mewar). The Maharana of. Within the limits of his own territories, permanently.

Salutes of 19 *guns.*

Bharatpur. The Maharaja of.
Bikaner. The Maharaja of.
Cutch. The Maharao of.
Jaipur. The Maharaja of.
Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of.
Patiala. The Maharaja of.
(Within the limits of their own territories permanently.)

Salutes of 17 *guns.*

Alwar. The Maharaja of.
Khairpur. The Mir of.
(Within the limits of their own territories permanently.)

Salutes of 15 *guns.*

Benares. The Maharaja of.
Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of.
Jind. The Maharaja of.
Junagadh. The Nawab of.
Kapurthala. The Maharaja of.
Nabha. The Maharaja of.
Nawanagar. The Maharaja of.
Ratlam. The Maharaja of.
(Within the limits of their own territories permanently.)

Salutes of 13 *guns.*

Janjira. The Nawab of. (Within the limits of his own territory, permanently.)

Salutes of 11 *guns.*

Savantvadi. The Raja of. (Within the limits of his own territory, permanently.)

(*iii*) TABLE OF SALUTES TO CERTAIN RULERS AND OFFICIALS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

	No. of guns.
MUSCAT—	
1. His Highness the Sultan of	21
BAHRAIN—	
2. His Highness the Sheikh of (fired by British ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit)	7
3. His Highness the Sheikh of .. .. (personal to the present Sheikh).	11
4. Official Deputy appointed by the Sheikh of Bahrain to act for him in his absence	7
KUWAIT—	
5. His Highness the Sheikh of	7
6. His Highness the Sheikh of .. .. (personal to the present Sheikh.)	11
7. Official Deputy appointed by the Sheikh of Kuwait to act for him in his absence	7
QATAR—	
8. Sheikh of	7
KHUZISTAN—	
9. His Excellency the Governor of ..	13
MOHAMMERAH—	
10. The Governor of (at the termination of an official visit)	7
BUSHIRE—	
11. His Excellency the Governor of (at the termination of an official visit)	
ABADAN—	
12. The Governor of	7
BUNDAR ABBAS—	
13. The Governor of (at the termination of an official visit)	7
ABU DHABI—	
14. The Sheikh of	3
15. The Sheikh of .. .. (personal to the present Sheikh.)	5
DEBAI—	
16. The Sheikh of	5
SHARJAH—	
17. The Sheikh of	3
18. The Sheikh of .. .. (personal to the present Sheikh.)	5
AJMAN—	
19. The Sheikh of	3
UMM-EL-KUWAIN—	
20. The Sheikh of	3
RAS-EL-KHAIMAH—	
21. The Sheikh of	3
22. The Sheikh of .. .. (personal to the present Sheikh.)	3
KALBA—	
23. The Sheikh of .. .. (personal to the present Sheikh.)	3
24. Sheikh Khalid while acting as regent for present Sheikh of Kalba who is a minor	3

Salutes 14-20 in the above list are fired by His Majesty's ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by the Chief concerned.

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Indian Orders.

The Star of India.

The Order of the Star of India was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861, and enlarged in 1866, 1875, 1876, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920, 1935 and 1937 and the dignity of Knight Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes or Chiefs of India, or upon British subjects for important and loyal service rendered to the Indian Empire; the second and third classes for services in the Indian Empire thirty years in the department of the Secretary of State for India. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Governor-General of India), the first class of forty-six Knights Grand Commanders (24 British and 22 Indian), the second class of one hundred and six Knights Commanders, and the third class of two hundred and thirty-seven Companions, exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members, as well as certain additional Knights and Companions.

The Insignia are (i) the Collar of gold, composed of the lotus of India, of palm branches tied together in satire, of the united red and white rose, and in the centre an Imperial Crown; all enamelled in their proper colours and linked together by gold chains. (ii) The Star of a Knight Grand Commander is composed of rays of gold issuing from a centre, having thereon a star of five points in diamonds resting upon a light blue enamelled circular riband, tied at the ends and inscribed with the motto of the Order, *Heaven's Light our Guide*, also in diamonds. that of a Knight Commander is somewhat different, and is described below. (iii) The Badge, an onyx cameo having Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy thereon, set in a perforated and ornamental oval, containing the motto of the Order surmounted by a star of five points, all in diamonds. (iv) The Mantle of light blue satin lined with white, and fastened with a cordon of white silk with blue and silver tassels. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

The ribbon of the Order (four inches wide for Knights Grand Commanders) is sky-blue, having a narrow white stripe towards either edge, and is worn from the right shoulder to the left side. A Knight Commander wears (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width of the same colours and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, and pendent therefrom a badge of a smaller size, (b) on his left breast a Star composed of rays of silver issuing from a gold centre, having thereon a silver star of five points resting upon a light blue enamelled circular ribbon, tied at the ends, inscribed with the motto of the Order in diamonds. A Companion wears around his neck a badge of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of a smaller size pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches. All Insignia are returnable at death to the Central Chancery, or if the recipient was resident in India, to the Secretary of the Order at New Delhi or Simla.

Sovereign of the Order:—His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order:—His Excellency the Governor-General of India, the Marquess of Linlithgow, P.C., K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D.

Officers of the Order:—*Registrar*: Major Henry Hudson Fraser Stockley, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.M., Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James' Palace, London, S. W. 1.

Secretary: Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Governor-General (Personal) and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Orders of the Star of India are:

Extra Knight Grand Commander, (G.C.S.I.).
Honorary Knight Grand Commander, (G.C.S.I.).
Honorary Knight Commander, (K.C.S.I.)
Honorary Companion, (C.S.I.).
Knight Grand Commander, (G.C.S.I.).
Knight Commander, (K.C.S.I.).
Companion, (C.S.I.).

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

This Order, instituted by Queen Victoria in December 1877, and extended and enlarged in 1886, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920, 1935 and 1937, is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire, and consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, forty-two Knights Grand Commanders (of whom the Grand Master is first and principal), one hundred and fifty Knights Commanders, and an indefinite number of Companions (not exceeding, without special statute, 54 nominations in any one year), also Extra and Honorary Members over and above the vacancies caused by promotion to a higher class of the Order, as well as certain Additional Knights and Companions appointed by special statutes.

The Insignia are: (*i*) The COLLAR of gold formed of elephants, lotus flowers, peacocks in their pride, and Indian roses, in the centre the Imperial Crown, the whole linked together with chains; (*ii*) The STAR of the Knight Grand Commander, comprised of five rays of silver, having a small ray of gold between each of them, the whole alternately plain and scaled, issuing from a gold centre, having thereon Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatricis Auspiciis*; and surmounted by an Imperial Crown gold; (*iii*) The BADGE consisting of a rose, enamelled gules, barbed vert, and having in the centre Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed *Imperatricis Auspiciis*, surmounted by an Imperial Crown, also gold; (*iv*) The MANTLE is of Imperial purple satin, lined with and fastened by a cordon of

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white silk, with purple silk and gold tassels attached. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

A Knight Commander wears: (*a*) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width, of the same colour (purple) and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, pendent therefrom a badge of smaller size: (*b*) on his left breast a star, similar to that of the first class, but the rays of which are all of silver.

The above mentioned Insignia are returned at death to the Central Chancery, or if the Knight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order.

A Companion wears around his neck a badge (not returnable at death) of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of smaller size, pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches.

Sovereign of the Order:—His Most Gracious Majesty The King, Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order:—H. E. the Governor-General of India, the Marquess of Linlithgow, P.C., K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., from April 18th, 1936.

Officers of the Order:—The same as for the Order of the Star of India.

The Orders of the Indian Empire are:

Extra Knight Grand Commander, (G.C.I.E.).
Honorary Knight Grand Commander, (G.C.I.E.).
Honorary Knight Commander, (K.C.I.E.).
Knight Grand Commander, (G.C.I.E.).
Knight Commander, (K.C.I.E.).
Honorary Companion, (C.I.E.).
Companion, (C.I.E.).

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

This Order was instituted on Jan. 1, 1878 and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire. It consists of the Queen, the Queen Mother with some Royal Princesses, and the female relatives of Indian Princes or of persons who have held conspicuous offices in connection with India, Badge, the Royal Cypher in jewels within an oval surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. Designation, the letters C. I.

Sovereign of the Order.

THE KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA.

Ladies of the Order (C. I.)

Her Majesty The Queen.
Her Majesty Queen Mary.
H. R. H. the Princess Royal.
H. R. H. The Duchess of Gloucestor.
H. R. H. The Duchess of Kent.
H. R. H. the Princess Louce Duchess of Argyll.
H. R. H. the Princess Beatrice.
H. H. Princess Helena Victoria.
H. H. Princess Marie Louise.
H. M. The Queen of Norway.
H. M. Queen Marie of Roumania
Mary, Baroness Kinloss.
H. H. Maharani Sahib Chimna Bai Gaekwar.
Lady George Hamilton.
Margaret, Dowager Baroness Ampthill.
Mary Caroline, Dowager Countess of Minto.
Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay.
Margaret Etrenne Hannah, Marchioness of Crewe.
Frances Charlotte, Viscountess Chelmsford.
Marie Adelaide, Marchioness of Willingdon.
Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Viscountess Halifax.
Pamela, Countess of Lytton.
H. H. Sri Padmanabha Sevini Vanchi Dharma Vardhini Raja Rajeswari Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bai, Maharani Regent of Travancore.
Margaret Evelyn, Viscountess Goschen.
Jeannette Hope, Baroness Birdwood.
H. H. the Maharani Bhatianji Sri Ajab Kanwarji Saheb, of Bikaner.
Lady Beatrix Taylor Stanley.
Doreen Maud, Marchioness of Linlithgow.
Doreen Geraldine, Baroness Brabourne.

Indian Titles; Badges.—An announcement was made at the Coronation Durbar in 1911, that a distinctive badge should be granted to present holders and future recipients of the titles of 'Diwan Bahadur', 'Sardar Bahadur', 'Khan Bahadur', 'Rai Bahadur', 'Rao Bahadur', 'Khan Sahib', 'Rai Sahib' and 'Rao Sahib'. Subsequently the following regulations in respect of these decorations were issued:—(1) The decoration to be worn by the holders of the titles above mentioned shall be a badge or medallion bearing the King's effigy crowned and the name of the title, both to be executed on a plaque or shield surrounded by a five-pointed star surmounted by the Imperial Crown, the plaque or shield being of silver gilt for the titles of Diwan, Sardar, Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur, and of silver for the titles of Khan, Rai, and Rao Sahib. (2) The badge shall be worn suspended round the neck by a ribbon of one inch and a half in width, which for the titles of Diwan and Sardar Bahadur shall be light blue with a dark blue border, for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur light red with a dark red border, and for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Sahib dark blue with light blue border.

A Press Note issued in November, 1914, states:—The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of the position in which **miniatures** of Indian titles should be worn, and have decided that they should be worn on the left breast fastened by a brooch, and not suspended round the neck by a ribbon as prescribed in the case of the badge itself. When the miniatures are worn in conjunction with other decorations, they should be placed immediately after the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.—This medal was instituted on June 28th, 1907, by an Army Order published in Simla as a reward for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India. It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII, and on the reverse a laurel wreath encircling the words For Distinguished Service. The

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medal, 1⅜ inches in diameter, is ordered to be worn immediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon 1¼ in. wide, with blue edges ⅜ in. wide. This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of India.

Indian Order of Merit.—This order was instituted by the Governor-General of India in Council in 1837, and amended in 1939. It is divided into a Civil Division and a Military Division. The Civil Division consists of one Class and is awarded for any act of conspicuous personal bravery in aid of public authority or the safety of others. The Badge consists of an eight pointed star 1″ in diameter composed of rays, with in the centre a circular ground of dark blue enamel surrounded by a laurel wreath. On the enamel ground there is the Royal Cypher surmounted by a Crown encircled with the words "For Bravery." The Badge is of Silver and the laurel wreath and the design in the centre of gold. The Badge is worn on the left breast pendant from a dark-red ribbon with blue edges.

The Military Division consists of two Classes, and appointments are made for any act of conspicuous gallantry performed in connection with duties. Appointments to the First Class are made only from members of the Second Class for any similar act performed. The Badge of the Military Division consists of an eight pointed silver star 1½″ in diameter, with in the centre two crossed swords around which is inscribed the words "Reward for Gallantry," all on a circular ground of dark-blue enamel and surrounded with a laurel wreath. In the Badge of the First Class the laurel wreath and the design in the centre are of gold, and the Second Class of silver. The Badge is worn on the left breast pendant from a dark-blue ribbon with red edges.

The members of the Order use the letters "I.O.M." after their names.

Order of British India.—This Order was instituted at the same time as the Indian Order of Merit and amended in 1939. It consists of two Classes, and appointments are made from among those on the active list in the Armed Forces in India, for long, faithful and honourable Service. Appointments to the First Class are made only from members of the Second Class. The Badge of First Class consists of a Star 1-11/16 in. in diameter composed of rays of gold and surmounted by a Crown, with in the centre on a ground of light blue enamel, the words "Order of British India" encircling a lion and surrounded by a laurel wreath of gold. In the Badge of Second Class the star is of 1½″ in diameter on a ground of dark-blue enamel. The Badge is worn pendant from a ribbon of dark red round the neck. Members of the Order also use the letters "O.B.I." after their names. The First Class carries with it the title Sardar Bahadur, and an additional allowance of two rupees a day and the second the title of Bahadur and an extra allowance of one rupee per day.

Indian Meritorious Service Medal.—This was instituted on July 27th, 1888, and on receipt of the medal the order states "a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good Conduct medal": but on being promoted to a commission he may retain the M. S. medal, but the annuity attached to it will cease. On the obverse is the diademed bust of Queen Victoria facing left, with a veil falling over the crown behind, encircled by the legend Victoria Kaisar-i-Hind. On the reverse is a wreath of lotus leaves enclosing a wreath or palm tied at the base, having a star beneath, between the two wreaths is the inscription for meritorious service. Within the palm wreath is the word India. The medal, 1⅜ in. in diameter, is suspended from a scroll by means of a red ribbon 1¼ in. wide. The medals issued during the reigns of Queen Victoria's successors bear on the obverse their bust in profile with the legend altered to EDWARDVS or GEORGIVS.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.

This decoration was instituted in 1900, the preamble to the Royal Warrant—which was amended in 1901, 1912, 1933, 1938 and in 1939—being as follows:—"Whereas We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour: Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services aforesaid, We have instituted and created, and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration." The decoration is styled "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" and consists of three classes. The Medal is an oval-shaped Badge or Decoration—in Gold, in Silver or in Bronze—with the Royal Cypher on one side and on the reverse the words "Kaisar-i-Hind for Public Service in India"; it is suspended on the left breast by a dark blue ribbon.

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Historical Centres.

Abu, Mount.—The Dilwara Jain temples form the great attraction of Abu. They belong to a beautifully modified style of the Aryavarta or North Indian or Indo-Aryan school of architecture.

Of the Abu group of temples, two are most important. They form the noblest examples of Jain temples of the North Indian school of art. One of them is dedicated to Adishvara or Adinatha or Rishavadeva, the first prophet of Jainism. Vimala Shah, a merchant-prince of Gujarat, built the temple in 1031 A.D. It is said that he bought the ground, covering it with silver coins and that it took 19 years to build the temple at a cost of Rs. 180 lacs plus Rs. 59 lacs towards levelling the hill. The other temple is ascribed to the brothers Vastupala and Tejpala, who built the triple temple at Girnar (the name of Tejpala alone is met with in the inscriptions). The temple was dedicated to Neminatha, the 22nd Tirthankara (the prophet of the Jains). This temple was built 200 years (1231 A.D.) after the temple of Vimala Shah. It is comparatively simpler and bolder.

These temples belonging to the last period of the medieval age record specimens of the culmination of Indian decorative sculptures. The Indian sculptor's proverbial patience reaches its limit here. No example of decorative art, known anywhere in the world, can beat the richness and delicacy of the sculptural decorations of the ceilings, pillars and walls of these temples. Never before has marble produced such marvellous specimens of artistic workmanship. Both the temples have at the entrance a room, containing 9 or 10 elephants. Inscriptions record that the elephants carried riders. Most of the figures are missing. Whatever is left, records a wonderful amount of life in the figures. Such lively human figures are hard to be met, not only in any other Jain temples, but anywhere else in India.

Apart from the claims of artistic interests, Mount Abu makes the finest hill-station of Rajputana. It is on an isolated plateau, about 4,000 ft. high. The Nakhli Talao, an artificial lake, near which the temples stand, lends a fine scenic effect. A few miles off, at Achalgarh, on a summit stand a beautiful group of temples. They are smaller temples and lack the finish of the Abu temple, but they have a real appeal of simplicity and charm. South of Mount Abu will be seen the traces of an ancient town, Chandravati, the remains of which have been removed by the Sultans of Ahmedabad and the Thakurs of Sirohi.

Agra.—The architectural history of Agra dates from the time of the Imperial Lodis, who transferred the capital from Delhi to Agra. It had been an early capital of the Moguls. In 1527 Babar made it his capital. Humayun had a preference for Delhi, but in 1565 Akbar formally removed the capital to Agra. He proposed to make it a worthy capital of an empire extending from Afghanistan to Bengal and from Kashmir to Ahmednagar. In 1658, Aurangzeb made Delhi again the imperial seat and henceforth Agra was relegated to unimportance. On the banks of the Jumna, in the shape of a crescent lies the fort of Agra, one of the greatest relics of Indian art in the Muslim period. The ramparts, a mile and a half long and 70 ft. high, enfold palaces, halls of state, terraces, balconies, kiosques, etc., the cost of each of which would be a king's ransom. Salim Shah, the son of Sher Shah laid the foundation of the Fort. Akbar developed it fully. Akbar's tomb at Sikandra is worthy of him, enshrining the unique eclectic spirit of the Great Mogul. It represents the Indian tradition of the multi-storeyed academic hall, where professors of the different schools of art and science could hold discussions in groups. Akbar himself had revived the plan in the council chamber at Fatehpur Sikri. The tomb of Itmimad-ud-Daula is worthy of the exceptional abilities of Nurjahan, who was in herself a combination of Elizabeth and Cleopatra. It has distinct qualities apart from its noble grandeur.

Agra had been the favourite seat of Shahjahan and he made contributions to the glories of Agra Fort. In his Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque) is inscribed: "Verily it is an exalted palace of paradise, made of a single pearl of magnificence. In the history of the world no mosque made of marble could rival its greatness and beauty." The appeal of its noble magnificence lies in its great simplicity. Its refinement of contour is matched only in the Taj. The Jama Masjid, one of the greatest mosques of India, is built in white and red stones in memory of Jahanara. The Dewan-I-Aim, by some accounts, was built by Aurangzeb. This would be Aurangzeb's greatest architectural contribution. As his puritanical policy doomed to death the Mogul empire, the same spirit put an end to the great tradition of Mogul architecture and sculpture. All these edifices would have made Agra second to no other Mogul city; but the Taj, is an unparalleled monument and gives it a unique position.

The Taj Mahal is the tomb built at Agra by Shah Jehan for his wife, Mumtaz Mahal, where he is also buried. It was begun in 1632 (in which year the Shah ordered the stopping of all other Hindu temple-building), and was completed by 1650. The Taj Mahal is the most perfect example of the Mogul style and is by some considered the most beautiful building in the world. The tomb proper consists of a domed square, white marble building, raised on a terrace from the corners of which rise four slim, white minarets. The whole is set in an exquisite garden surrounded by a red sandstone wall; a gate and a mosque are subsidiary elements in the composition. The tomb building itself is 186 ft. square, with a dome 58 ft. in internal diameter rising to a total height of 210 feet. The Building is said to have cost over £3,000,000 It was probably designed by an architect named Ustad Isa, traditionally supposed to have been either Turkish or Persian.

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Ajanta —The Ajanta Hills contain 29 caves (5 chaityas or shrines or churches and 24 viharas or monasteries, all Buddhist) and present a record of an almost unique combination of painting, sculpture and architecture of a period of about 9 centuries (2nd or 1st cen. B. C. to middle of 7th cen. A.D.). Ajanta forms specially the great museum of Indian painting.

The caves, excavated as caves and not as cave temples, (*e.g.*, Kailash, Ellora) extend over a distance of about 600 ft. in a perpendicular rock. Thus the roofs were not hewn, only the facades were hewn and sculptured. The Archæological Department numbers the caves from East to West. Paintings have been noticed in 16 caves.

The sculptures and the paintings of one cave may belong to different periods. Frescoes have been painted sometimes long after the excavation of a cave. Sculptures in different periods have been undertaken to continue the decoration of the caves. Paintings, reminiscent of the sculpture of Bharut and Sanchi, partially covered with later paintings, have been found in certain of the caves.

The caves were first noticed in 1819. Greedy ignoramuses, inclemency of weather and much damp, natural to the country, had done the worst imaginable injuries. That it could survive to any extent is due to the peculiar formulae of plastering and painting. During the present century steps have been taken towards preservation of the great works. Lately, Hyderabad State has taken charge of the caves.

The subjects of representation are almost always taken from Buddhist literature. They generally portray the figure of Buddha and incidents from his lives (his last life as Buddha and his previous births as man or a lower animal). Secular pictures are comparatively few, but not unknown. We have a bull-fight, many other beasts prowling in their pleasure, a pair of lovers, etc. These drawings are remarkably good. Women have received very great attention in Ajanta. Women with their eyes dreamily half-open, faces with delicate and tense expressions, poses most graceful and charming, and hands and fingers delicately modelled have made indelible impressions upon all succeeding ages of Indian art.

Amritsar.—The Pool of Immortality with the Golden temple in it makes Amritsar the most famous shrine of the Sikhs. Ramdas, the fourth Guru (Prophet) of the Sikhs (1574-81), is said to have received from Akbar a piece of land, within the limits of which he dug a reservoir, since well known as Amritsar. Some Sikh accounts, however, record that the pool had been an ancient one and a Vairagi (recluse) devoted to Rama claimed it as a sanctuary. The Guru, however, succeeded in ousting him. The appellation Haramandir for Darbar-Sahib is perhaps reminiscent of a tradition that it had been the site of a temple of Shiva. At first the locality was called Raddaspur. The next Guru Arjun (1581-1606) made Amritsar the proper seat of his followers, the centre which should attract their worldly longings for a material bond of union. The tenth and the last Guru Govind (1695-1708) declared the equal right of all Sikhs of all castes to bathe in the sacred tank. The temple and the pool suffered great havoc, possibly on two occasions, at the hands of the Durani invader, Ahmed Shah Abdali. The Khalsa (specially the Dal or army founded by Jussa Singh Kullal) restored the shrine and rebuilt the temple (1763-64). At this time they held at Amritsar a formal *Gurmutta* or conclave of the Sikhs, probably the first of its kind. On defeating the invader's viceroy, the Sikh chiefs met at Amritsar and struck for the first time the Govindashahi coins. In 1802-03, Ranjit Singh covered the dome and very possibly the whole structure with golden repousse copper work. Hence it is known as the Golden temple. As it served as the court of the Gurus, it is called the Darbar-Saheb.

The temple stands on a raised plinth 65 ft. square in the centre of the tank and is surrounded by spacious verandhas. A white marble causeway 204 ft. long, with an archway over it, joins the temple with the mainland. There are four entrances with doors covered with silver plates nicely wrought. Entrance by the principal gateway leads to the Bhung, where the arms of the Gurus have been preserved. Except the lower parts of marble, the whole edifice is wrapped with gilded copper, and quotations from the Grantha-Saheb (the Sikh bible) are plentifully inscribed. The Grantha-Saheb is the material object of veneration.

In the Guru-Ka-Bagh or the garden of the Guru there is the pretty Bab Atal Tower. There are some interesting late nineteenth century frescoes depicting incidents of the life of Guru Nanak.

Benares (Kasi).—Benares, the religious capital of Hindu India for centuries, is visited by millions of pilgrims every year. It lies between the Barna and Asi and stretches for three miles on the crescent of the Ganges. Massive medieval-looking edifices line the bank, which is practically a stretch of spacious ghats, of which there are 64 in good or indifferent condition.

Benares has 1,500 comparatively large temples, besides countless minor shrines. The most important temple is the one dedicated to Vishwanatha (Lord of the Universe). It is also known as the Golden Temple (the domes and spires were covered with gilt golden repousse copper-work) and stands in a typical Benares alley. Although it is the most famous shrine of India, it is conspicuous by its comparative smallness and the absence of ornamentation. Latterly Benares has become the seat of the famous Hindu University.

Bhuvaneshvar.—In the Gupta period (4th and 5th centuries A.D.), the golden age of Indian art and literature, most devout Hindus (Vaishnavas) as the Guptas were, they built numerous temples all over their great empire. Almost every part of the Gupta empire proved to be lasting seats of Muslim Kings, whose spirit of iconoclasm almost thoroughly succeeded in erasing the monuments of the Guptas. Only in one out of the way place have a few comparatively insignificant specimens survived to bear evidence of the glories of the great art of this period.

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Bhuvaneshvar, a small village on the way to Puri and the seat of Shiva, is only second in importance to Benares, and contains some four hundred or six hundred temples mostly of Shiva, dating from the 9th or 10th century to the 13th century A. D. The temples are entirely covered with sculptures and the artistic vision of the builders appears to be practically unlimited. The representations and patterns have been executed with great care and their claims to artistic merit are high.

The great temple in Bhuvaneshvar is the finest example of a purely Hindu temple in India. The main shrine is now 160 ft.; very possibly originally it had been a little (15 to 25 ft.) higher. It stands within a stone wall as strong as the ramparts of a medieval fort. The area is 520 ft. by 465 ft. The deity, *Tribhuvaneshvara* or *Lingaraja-Mahadeva* is represented by a block of granite, 8 ft. in diameter. It rises 8 inches above the floor.

The Mukteshvara temple, held by some to be the "gem" of Orissan art, is a small temple. Its proportions are almost perfect. The whole body, top to bottom, inside and outside is sculptured. The numerous floral designs, very delicate and natural, men and women dressed with great care and in very elegant poses, dancing girls arrayed very charmingly, couples of lovers very gracefully drawn, elephants, lions, etc., marvellously well represented, domestic scenes true and delicate, beautiful figures of gods and goddesses, etc., form an endless lavishing of beautiful sculpture.

Bijapur.—Yusuf Khan (Yusuf Adil Shah), said to be a fugitive younger son of Sultan Murad of Turkey, employed as a very high officer in the Bahmani Kingdom, on the decline of his masters set up the Sultanate of Bijapur (the city of Victory) in 1489. Eighth in succession, Sikandar Ali Shah lost his kingdom to Aurangzeb in 1686. In commemoration of the noble origin of the founder of the kingdom, the great edifices of the city were often surmounted with the Turkish crescent.

The most important architectural works in Bijapur are Jami Masjid, the tomb and mosque of Ibrahim II, or Bolil Gumbaz, the Mether Mahal, Asar Mahal, Gagan Mahal, Chini Mahal, Mecca Masjid, etc.

The Jami Masjid, one of the finest mosques of India, and the greatest mosque in South India, was begun and very possibly completed by Ali Adil Shah (1557-80) probably after the fall of Vijayanagar (1565). An inscription records that it stood in the reign of Mahammad Shah (1636). As a matter of fact, however, the mosque was never completed. The minor domes are so low as hardly to be seen from outside.

Bijapur has the distinction of possessing the second largest dome of the world in the Gol Gumbaz, the mausoleum of Mahammad Shah, which covers more ground than any other dome or vaulted roof. It dates back to 1659 A.D. and is also known as Boli-Gombaz or the whispering gallery. "Loud laughter is answered by a score of fiends hidden behind the plaster."

Conjeevaram (Kanchipuram).—The Benares of South India. Of 7 holy cities (Sapta-Tirtha) only one is in South India, which is Conjeevaram. Jainism, Buddhism, Shaivism and Vaishnavism have all played great parts in this city. It possesses historical records dating before Christ. The City grew in glory under the Pallavas and the Cholas. It has two parts: the western, with a large number of Shiva temples is known as Shiva or Big Conjeevaram, and the eastern, with a much lesser number of Vishnu temples, is called Vishnu or Little Conjeevaram. There are well over 1,000 temples in the city of which none belongs to the pre-Pallava period and most of the large ones belong to later Dravidian style. There are very good examples of temples of the first half of the eighth century.

Sculptures are lavished all over the main shrine, the porches and the minor shrines. There is a joint figure of Shiva-Parvati (Andharnishvara). The Devaraja temple (Vishnu Conjeevaram) would make a good example of later Dravidian style in which the early Pallava and early Dravidian styles are mixed up with a predominance of the latter. The temple has unfortunately been highly reconditioned at later periods. It has a seven storeyed tower 100 ft. high, and the original builders had either made it higher or had proposed to make it higher. The hall of Pillars is one of the most beautiful productions of its kind. It had received some injuries from Hyder Ali.

The Ekambranatha temple is a great monument of the art of Vijayanagar. It is 10 storeyed and 188 ft. high. All the walls run zig-zag and no two towers are at right angles. The hall of thousand (540) pillars is typical of the wealth of sculpture of Vijayanagar.

The temple of Kamakshi Amman where the goddess is depicted in the form of a *Yantra* is very popular.

Delhi.—In the course of 3,000 years, within an area of about 50 sq. miles, rose eight Delhis, sometimes one upon another and sometimes one beside another, as the imperial capital of India. In the longest Indian drama the curtain falls after the 9th act; and tradition goes that the fall of the 9th Delhi would close finally the career of India's greatest historical city. In the days of the *Mahabharata* (Circa 1,000 B.C.), Delhi, under the name of Indraprastha (the site where Indra had worshipped Vishnu) was for the first time declared the capital of India. The epic records that the surrounding moats were as large as rivers, the doors of the gateways were of the size of the wings of Garuda, the great mythological bird, and innumerable palaces filled the city. Later, the city was named Dilli (Delhi) in commemoration of Dilu of the Mayura dynasty. The fort of Indrapat, also known as Purana Kila (the Old Fort) is traditionally supposed to mark the site of Indraprastha. The construction of Purana Kila was begun by Humayun and completed by Sher Shah. In the 11th century the Palas of the Tomara clan had their capital at Delhi, the remains of which may be traced at Lalkot. Their successor, Prithviraja, the last Hindu prince of Delhi (1193 A.D.) built a capital at

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Rai-Pithora, which proved to be an extension of Tomara-Delhi. First within the walls of Rai-Pithora and later beyond the same at Siri, Qutubuddin and his successors built the first Muslim Delhi. Materials of the Hindu temples were used often *en block* in the construction of the new capital. Images and sculptures representing figures of men and animals were scrupulously destroyed.

In the middle of the 15th century, the Lodis removed the capital to Agra. Sher Shah built a wall surrounding the city; his capital, however, was Agra. His son built Selimgarh after his name. Akbar and Jehangir lived mainly at Agra, Lahore and Ajmer. The last Muslim Delhi is Shahjahanabad, the city of Shahjahan, which is now known as Old Delhi. In 1857, in course of the suppression of the Sepoy Mutiny, the last Mogul Emperor was taken prisoner and Delhi was formally annexed to the British Crown. At the Delhi Durbar on the 12th December, 1911, by an Imperial Proclamation, the seat of the Indian capital was removed from Calcutta to Delhi (New Delhi).

The Qutb mosque, the Qutb Minar, the tomb of Iyaltimash (Altamash), the mosque of Azmir and the gateway of the chief mosque at Budaun (U.P.) form the early great Muslim edifices of India. The Qutb mosque was named after a Muslim saint Qutbuddin of Ush near Baghdad. ft was built in 1196 under the Viceroyalty of Qutbuddin Aibek. The present dilapidated mosque preserves only a small portion of the original one.

The Qutb Minar (circumference 47 ft. 3 ins. at the bottom and 9 ft. at the top, height 280 ft.) a five storeyed detached minar, was begun by Qutbuddin Aibek and completed by Iyaltimash (1232). It is the most beautiful example known to exist anywhere. It does not form part of the mosque, which has its own minars. Tradition goes that it makes a pillar of victory, first erected by Prithviraj and later reconstructed by the Muslim emperors. Some Muslim accounts say that it had been begun by the Hindus and completed by the Muslims.

New Delhi is the creation of the British, wherein European architecture of different periods generally modified or modernised has been observed. Often features of Muslim architecture (*e.g.*, the dome) have been added and improved in that light. The appeal of simplicity in magnificence, of correct outlines and proportions forms a great architectural principle.

Ellora.—The Ellora Hill, containing the cave temples stands about 19 miles north-west of Aurangabad (Hyderabad State). It was known as Grishmeshwara (an appellation of Shiva) and held holy by the Hindus, especially the Shaivites. It has the largest cave temple in India, a form of architecture which in its development makes a most remarkable feature of architecture in India. The caves are excavated in the face of a hill or rather the scarp of a large plateau, and run nearly north and south for about a mile and a quarter, the scarp at each end of this internal throwing out a horn towards the west. The hill has the shape of a crescent, the southern arm, the centre, and the northern arm being occupied by the Buddhist, Hindu and Jain temples respectively. The caves have been numbered from south to north. The large or main caves are 34 and there are a number of minor caves.

The Buddhist temples in the southern section, known locally as Dheralerna, are the oldest. The caves number twelve. The first cave is a monastery with eight rooms; the second cave is a hall which was probably used as the lecture hall; its verandah has a number of Buddhist figures; the third one resembles the first, and is older than the other two caves. Five other caves have been more or less destroyed. Further up is the Maharbara cave. The height inside is about 117 ft. and the width 58 ft. The roof rests on 24 pillars. On the left of the entrance is a figure of Buddha in meditation. A crowd of males and females attend him. In the south of the cave there is a temple of a seated Buddha attended by a host of devotees, holding gracefully clusters of lotuses. Next come a number of monasteries and tanks. A little further up is the cave of Visvakarma, the Indian Vulcan. Local craftsmen come to worship here. The dating of the Buddhist caves may be made from the 3rd to the 6th century A.D.

Beyond the three-storeyed temple is the Hindu region, containing 17 large caves below the brow of the scarp and a large number of smaller ones above. The Hindu caves are generally more decorated than the other ones and the Kailasha Temple is the most famous of all the cave temples of Ellora. Both the architecture and the sculpture of Ellora reached their culmination in the Hindu cave temples. They present some excellent specimens of Indian sculpture and architecture (6th-8th cen. A.D.). The gem of the collection is the Kailash temple, a masterpiece of Indian architecture and sculpture, with a claim to be called unique of its kind in the world. About three million cubic feet of rock had to be quarried or chiselled to turn out this monolithic temple. It stands in a court averaging from 154 ft. wide by 276 ft. long with a scarp 107 ft. high at the back. Colossal in size and ambitions in plan, the whole temple, inside and outside, the roofs, ceilings, walls, pillars, every part of it, has been extravagantly sculptured with lavish decorations. The sculptures as in the case of Ajanta, Elephanta and elsewhere had been painted with a thin coating of lime plaster.

The whole execution shows an extraordinary command of glyptic technique, not only in the grouping and composition of line, but in the powerful and subtle treatment of the varied gradations of relief.

The last temple of the northern section belongs to Parsvanath of the Jains. It was built in brick by a Jain merchant of Aurangabad in the 18th century. The temple is about 700 ft. above the ground. The figure of Parsvanath is unclothed and is about 10 ft. high. The Jains (Digambaris) of Gujerat worship the image on the 14th day of the bright moon of Bhadra. South of the Parsvanath temple is the Indra-sabha, composed of three caves. The first one is

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60 ft. by 30 ft. with 16 pillars. The walls are sculptured with figures of Jain divinities. The second one is Jagannathsabha. A large inner nave or shrine contains figures of Jain Tirthankaras, Ambika, etc. The temple of Ranchhorji is the third one. Figures of Jains, Gandharvas, etc., are seen on the shrine and the walls. In the porch, an elephant carries a male and a female. The Brahmans identify them as Indra and his wife.

Fatehpur-Sikri.—Fatehpur-Sikri was the proud and faithful mistress of the mightiest Mogul emperor, Akbar. His son Salim, who was also her son, had been kind to her in his early days. But she had practically died with the death of her lord. Her noble career is compassed within the period of half a century. Fatehpur-Sikri is now a dead forsaken city.

Again and again Akbar suffered the bereavements of his babies. He was left no son. Stories of miraculous powers of Shaikh Salim Chisti of Fatehpur-Sikri reached his ears. When men of science failed him, he turned to the man of God. His prayer was granted. The son was given the name of the saint. This son Salim, born at Fatehpur-Sikri, succeeded Akbar as Jehangir.

In 1569 Akbar founded the city of Fatehpur-Sikri, 23 miles off Agra. The present town of Fatehpur is on the south-west and the village of Sikri is on the north-east of the ruins. Both used to be within the walls of the city.

The most striking work of art is the Buland-Darwaja or the Great (High) Gateway. It was erected (160 ft.) in commemoration of the conquest of Khandesh. It forms the Southern gateway of the most imposing edifice in Fatehpur-Sikri, the Jami Masjid (1571), said to be a copy of a mosque at Mecca or Medina. It measures 550 ft. east to west and 470 ft. north to south. It contains the tomb of Shaikh Salim Chisti. The Buland-Darwaja makes the noblest example of the Mogul gateways. It is the highest Indian portal, the summit of the finials being 176 ft. from the roadway and 134 ft. from the pedestal. In its construction marble is noticeably used with sandstone. The form is Persian, but the construction is Indian.

Konark, Kanarak.—The Sun-temple of Konarak, known as the Black Pagoda, stands unsurpassed in the field of Indian art. By the sea-shore it is about 20 miles and by motor car 52 miles from Puri. Traditionally, it had been built by Sthamba, a son of Krishna, in thanksgiving to the Sun for curing him of an incurable disease. The present temple was built by King Narasingha-deva I of Orissa (1240-80).

The main temple has been destroyed. It may be that the sandy soil could not bear so enormous a structure. It may also be due to an earthquake. There is a tradition that some Muslim seamen (as their ship foundered, because a great lodestone on the top of the temple attracted away the iron bolts of the ship) had destroyed the temple. Ain-I-Akbari, records that there were 28 temples adjoining the main temple and a wall 225 ft. high and 28½ ft. thick surrounded it. The remains of the great temple formed a heap 70 ft. long and 45 ft. high.

As in the cases of some other ancient lithic monuments, so also Konark leaves one to wonder how numerous blocks of stones weighing many tons were conveyed over a long distance (not less than 80 miles) and it is a miracle of engineering how such stones were hoisted to a height of 150 ft. The Konark temple is markedly correct in proportion and symmetry. An image of great beauty of the sun in a temple in the yard of the Puri temple is shown as the image of the sun of Konark. The temple is built of red laterite and was probably called black due to the great shadow it casts. The pillar in front of the Puri temple had been brought from Konark.

Madura.—Known as *Kadamba-Vanam* (the Forest of Kadambas) in an earlier period, it was made the capital of the Pandya Kingdom by Muthu Tirumala Nayak (1623-59). Before the fall of Vijayanagar (1565) Madura had been an important centre of architecture. On the fall of Vijayanagar, it became the principal seat of Hindu architecture. The Nayaka rulers in the 16th and especially in the 17th centuries built the magnificent edifices of Madura, and Tirumala Nayak proved the greatest builder. The town was planned after a coiled snake.

The Great Temple in Madura forms a rectangle 847 ft. by 729 ft. It is made up of two temples, one of Meenakshi (*lit.* one with eyes resembling the shape of a fish. Tradition holds that she had been born as a Pandya princess and Sundareshvara took her as his consort) and the other of Sundareshvara (*lit.* The Lord Beautiful—Shiva). The entrance is by Meenakshi's temple. Adjoining the temple are the Nandi Hall, the temple of the Saints (Arunvati Muvar) wherein there are some remarkable statues of saints and gods, the Jewel House (the jewelleries of the deities make one of the finest collections in South India) and the Stable Houses. A "Hall of Thousand Pillars" (*Ayirakkal* or *Sahasra-stambha-mandapam*) stands in the north-east corner. No pillar is a replica of another. In the central row of pillars are statues of 10 Nayak kings together with their queens. In the outer rows are some remarkable sculptural representations of legends connected with Shiva.

Tirumal Nayak's Mahal or Palace in Madura records a landmark in the development of Indian architecture. It makes a great example where Hindu architecture in a masterly way had assimilated the principles of Saracenic and Gothic architectures. The great hall in the Palace is 140 ft. long, 70 ft. wide and 70 ft. high.

Tirumala Nayak's grandson Chokkanadhan went back to the old capital Trichinopoly, and to build a great palace there, the old palace was shorn of all its splendour. As a matter of fact, the greater portion of the palace, the best parts by his choice, were removed.

Mohenjo-Daro.—The ruins of Mohenjo-Daro (the Domain of the Departed) are situated eight miles off Dorki station (B.N.W.R.). Indian archaeological history dates from the 3rd century B.C. The excavated remains in Mohenjo-Daro belong to the last city, which had been built on ancient cities, which are suspected generally

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to be lower than the water-level. All the objects found have not yet been studied in detail and there are reasons to think that the yield of even the upper layer cannot be strictly confined within 2750 B.C.and the subsequent period. Excavations of the lower strata may be expected to yield the remains of an older period. Failure to read the characters of the seals and inextensiveness of excavation continue to fortify the sealed character of its ancient inhabitants and their civilisation.

It is a very remarkably well-planned city. All the streets were laid south to north. Nothing is more welcome to an Indian city than the south wind. The city had necessarily grown most towards the south. Lanes are free from a general deviating or serpentine character. Homes were two-storeyed and the staircases lead not to the lower storey but to outside. This feature is not unknown in the houses in the hills. Covered balconies or open porticoes are conspicuous by their absence. The courtyards are to an extent small. Proximity of the dwellings points to a very crowded city. Mohenjo-Daro is a city of bricks, fire-burnt and sun-burnt. It had probably stressed more on drainage than any other ancient city. Evidence of underground drains are to be found everywhere. They are large and high and provided with manholes. The vastness of the drainage surely reflects the greatness of the upper structures, now very much lost to view. It is not known, however, whether the drains led to any common dumping place away from the city, although soak pits have been noticed, but from their size one cannot be sure that they were used as the main dumping grounds. A flight of steps into one of them would rather suggest that they proved minor temporary repositories, refuse from which has been systematically scraped off. Bathrooms are another feature significant of the cleanliness of the city.

The objects found in the remains mainly consist of seals, jewelleries, potteries, figures, (human and animal) and toys. The seals have on them inscribed characters of a conventionalised form of pictograph writing, which have not yet been deciphered. Most of them are of steatite and of square size. The more common animal is difficult to be identified. It has features both equine and bovine, with one horn only.

Puri (Jagannatham).—A popular Hindu pilgrimage centre on the eastern seaboard of India, specially sacred to the Vaishnavites. The White Pagoda of Jagannath or the Lord of the Universe is at Puri. The presiding deities are Jagannath (Krishna seen with his disc, Sudarshana), his brother Balaram and his sister Subhadra.

The strict commensal rules of the Hindu caste system have no application in Puri, especially in the matter of taking together the *Mahaprasada*, cooked or uncooked eatables ceremoniously offered to the deity. This is unknown anywhere else in Hindu India. It has been asserted that this peculiar feature marks Buddhist influence.

The altar in the temple, which is held very sacred, is supposed to contain one hundred thousand Shalagrama-Shilas (a particular type of round black stones, of the size of eggs, which serve as emblem of Narayana or Vishnu).

The court of the White Pagoda is 665 ft. east to west and 644 ft. north to south. A 24 ft. high stone wall was built around it by King Purushottamadeva. There are four entrances. The Lion-Door in the east is decorated with sculptures. It has a pyramidal roof. Before the door stands a beautiful pillar of the Sun (Arunstamba), 44 ft. high. The temple had originally a pillar surmounted with the figure of Garuda, the legendary bird, the carrier of Vishnu.

The temple of Jagannatha is a combination of four temples, which adjoin one other.

All the gods and goddesses in the temple and yard are strict vegetarians, except Vimala, in whose honour goats are sacrificed on the second day of *Durgapuja* at midnight, when Jagannatha and other gods are supposed to be asleep.

There is a very large number of monastic establishments (Maths) at Puri, the most important of which are Shankara, Nimai-Chaitanya, Kavir, Nanaka-Shahi and Vidura Math, Chakratirtha, Svarga-dvar, and Lokanath.

The most important event in Puri is the Car Festival, when an image of Jagannatha is taken in procession in a huge *Rath* or wooden vehicle.

Rameshvaram—An island in the Palk Straits, adjoining Ceylon, and an important Hindu place of pilgrimage, connected with the mainland by railway. It forms the interlude to the closing act of the great performance of South Indian architecture and sculpture.

The Great Temple in Rameshvaram grew up in 350 years. The principle shrines were built by Udayin Sethupati with the assistance of Pararaja Sekhara (1414) of Ceylon or they had been built by the Ceylonese prince himself. They are of a dark, hard limestone never more met again in the temple. It is said that they were hewn at Trinconamalai. The incomplete north and south *gopurams* are ascribed to a Deccanese, Kirana Nayar (1420). There are in the temple a number of finished minor *gopurams* and porches and the outer surrounding walls are credited to Udayin Sethupati and Komattl of Nagur, near Negapatam, statues of whom and of whose wife surmount the eastern wall. Some minor edifices were constructed in 1450.

The principal lingams in the shrine are supposed to have been installed by Ramachandra. The principal deity is known as Ramanatha or Ramlinga-Svami. The temple stands near a lake with a circumference of about three miles.

Sanchi.—A small village in Bhopal State in which is the largest and best preserved Buddhist stupa (or tope) or pagoda in India. A Buddhist stupa is a mound built on a relic of Buddha or Buddhist saints, or the mound is erected to commemorate an incident in the life of Buddha or Buddhist saints. The Great stupa in Sanchi in red stone is about 103 ft. in diameter and 42 ft. high. An encircling pathway of flagged stone goes round it, as is common with most Indian shrines.

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The sculpture of Sanchi has two very remarkable features: "absence of any anthropomorphic figure of Buddha" (everything is "Buddhist, but it is Buddhism without Buddha") and the spirit of naturalism that infuses the art. From the Sanchi art, almost a new school born of it developed in the cave-temples, of which Ellora is the best example.

Shatrunjaya Hills.—Shatrunjaya, near Palitana in Kathiawar, is also known to the Jains as Siddhagiri or Siddhacala or the Hill of the Perfected Ones. It is the most sacred place (*tirtha*) of Shvetambara Jains. There are a great number of temples in groups on tonks or summits. The most important one is the tonk of Adishvara Bhagavan. The ancient image, consecrated by the prophet's son, Batubal, has been replaced. This is perhaps the most holy site within the most sacred precincts of the Shatrunjaya Hills. At this place a large number of saints attained *Nirvana* or absolution. A number of inscriptions have been found here, which have been utilised towards writing the history of Western India and the history of the different schools of Jainism.

Shatrunjaya has 108 names. The principal name Shatrunjaya (the conqueror of enemies) is one of the names of Shiva. It is held that the founder of the shrine had conquered his enemies and regained his kingdom by the grace of Shiva. By way of thanksgiving he built a temple of Shatrunjaya-Shiva and dedicated the hill to the deity.

Sravana-Belgola.—A great holy seat of the Jains, especially of the Digambara sect. Bhadrabahu, a Jain apostle, passed away at this place. Jain records claim that as his disciple, Chandragupta Maurya (4th cen. B.C.), on renouncing his imperial glories came to live and die here as a Jain monk. Asoka's visit (3rd cen. B.C.) to this place is also recorded in Jain accounts. It is a picturesque spot between two hills. On the larger hill the Dodabetta or Vindhyagiri stands the figure of Gomateshvara, the largest statue in Asia carved on the spot by the sculptor Avittonemi (Arishtanemi) from a monolith of grey stone. It is 56½ ft. in height and the diameter at the broadest point is 13 ft. Five groups of Jain figures in relief are seen on a rock, near Gwalior. The largest one is 57 ft. high. The reliefs have little claim to artistic recognition.

At intervals of 12 years or more a ceremony called *Mastakabhisheka* (the anointing of the head) or *Maha-mastakabhisheka* is held, which lasts for 15 days.

The Jinanatha-pura-Basti temple, near Sravana-Belgola, built between the 10th and 12th centuries presents a good example of the finest sculptures of Jain temples in South India.

Srirangam.—Between the two-forked Kaveri river, an islet, Srirangam contains the largest temple of India, known as Koyil or the temple of the Vaishnavas. It is consecrated to Ranganatha (a representation of Vishnu). Inscriptions have been found on the temple of Chola, Pandya, Hoyasala and Vijayanagar Kings dating from the 9th to the 16th centuries. The temple had grown through all this period, if not over a little wider period. The north *gopuram* is 152 ft. high. Generally the *gopurams* are painted with representations of incarnations and mythological legends. In the Hall of thousand pillars (it may be half a hundred or a few more) the pillars have plantain-brackets. In one of the front rows of pillars are monoliths of prancing equestrian figures, spearing tigers. The great temple has grown combining seven *prakaras* of successively dwindling sizes.

Two miles south of Srirangam is Trichinopoly, known as the *Kailash* (a peak in the Himalayas and abode of Shiva) of the South. Trichinopoly is held to be a corruption of Tri-Shira-Palli or the quarters of the three-headed demon. It was the strategic capital of the Cholas. In the Fort (there is no fort now) part of the town is the Rock. The temple is consecrated to Tayumanavar (Shiva) and the Rock is also known (Tarjumanavara-malaya) by the name of the deity.

Jambukeshvaram, popularly known as Tiruvanakkawal, two miles north of Trichinopoly, has an important temple. The deity is popularly known as Appulinga or the water-phallus, because the deity in the adytum is always in water. The temple is of five prakaras (courtyards). The *mandapam* in front of Akhilandeshvari represents in carving early legends relating to the deity.

Tanjore.—Vishnu, of the Hindu Trinity, appeared as Nilamega-Perumal at Tanjore to slaughter Tanjan, a great demon. The temple of Vishnu as Nilamega is situated 1½ miles north of Tanjore. The place (Tanjai in Tamil) got its name from the demon. Tanjore had long been the capital of the Cholas and under them it grew in name and fame as a great seat of culture. Towards the close of the 10th century, Raja-Raja the Great built the Great Temple of Brihadishvara (*lit.* Great God; Shiva). The Naiks and probably the Mahrattas may have made only some quite minor contributions. The temple belongs to the earlier Dravidian style, but it is almost unique in its plan in reversing the established Dravidian order of the ascending size of the towers from the adytum to the gateway.

In the 2nd *gopuram* of the temple a Tamil inscription is said to belong to the 4th century, A.D. The shrine of Subrahmanya, a much later construction, has, for its superb ornamentations received very high appreciations. Between the 1st and 2nd *gopurams* there is a passage 170 ft. long and the 2nd *gopuram* gives entrance to the yard of the temple. There is a black granite monolith bull about 13 ft. high and 16 ft. long. This block of stone is supposed to have been transported over a distance of 400 miles.

The palace in Tanjore has an area of 30 acres. The most noticeable feature about it is an eight-storeyed *gopuram*, 190 ft. high in the 3rd quadrangle. From a distance it has all the prominence of the main tower of the Great Temple. There are two Durbar-Halls, one known as the Naik's court and the other the Mahratta's court. The Naik-Hall was built before 1614. There is a remarkable sculptural representation of a battle of the gods and the demons on the lateral parts. There is also a large number of pictures of the kings and a library of Sanskrit manuscripts.

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The Tanjore Bronze Nataraja in the Madras museum is an able representation of one of the greatest conceptions of Indian art.

Taxila.—The name is a Graeko-Roman rendering of the Indian forms Taksasila and Takkasila. The Indian names literally mean a stone-cut city and the city of the Takka clan respectively. The epics record that Rama's brother Bharata conquered the country and the capital took its name from his son, Taksha. The *Mahabharata* states that the great snake-sacrifice was held at Takshasila. Buddhist records point to the highly flourishing condition of Taxila in 700-800 B.C. and in the light of the epics, the date may not be unreasonably pushed to 800-900 B.C. The oldest dateable remains discovered belong to the 4th or 5th century B.C. Surely in the 7th century B.C. Taxila had a far-famed university.

The remains of Taxila lie about the east and the north-east of Saraikela, 20 miles north-west of Rawalpindi. The remains are of three cities, "within three and a half miles of each other." Those from south-west to north-east are contained in Bhir or Vir, Hatiyal, Shiv-kap-ka-kot, Kachkot, Barkhana and Shir-Sukh-Ka-Kot. The Pir or Vir mound represents the oldest city.

Taxila presents historical records extending over a period of about 1,000 years, from the 4th or 5th century B.C. to the 5th century A.D. Seven different peoples rule a Taxila. Achaemenian and Alexandrian suzerainty have left almost no records. The Mauryan records consist mainly of almost primitive punch coins (they may be of an earlier date), jewelleries and lapidaries, which surely indicate that Indians were in that age the greatest masters in the treatment of the most refractory stones and gold and silverworks of refined workmanship.

The most imposing pile at Taxila is the Dharmarajika or the Great Tope (Stupa). It is also known as Chir (split) tope, because of the cleft driven through its centre by former explorers. Around it there are a number of Stupas, Chaityas, Vihanas, etc. The construction of the group extended over four centuries (2nd-5th). The original stupa was built in the Scytho-Parthian period and enlargements were made in the Kusha period. The most important architectural features are trefoil arches and Erothian pillars.

Indian Festivals and Observances.

Bara Wafat.—(Death on the 12th) is called in Bengal Fatiha-i-Duwazdahum (Prayers of the 12th). In Turkey and Egypt the day is known as Mauludu-'n-Nabi (Birth of the Prophet). The date is 12, Rabi I.

It is a joint celebration of the birth and the death of the Muslim Prophet. In some parts of India it is celebrated only as the birthday of the Prophet. (Jashn-i-Milad-Sharif). It is believed that his birth and death took place on the same date, although there are differences of opinion on this. It is a great day of feasting for Muslims (the Wahhabis, however, do not observe it; they regard it to be an innovation or *Bidat*). On this occasion the life story of the Prophet is recited and its points of excellence stressed. Prayers are offered for the benefit of his soul. Prayers are also read over cooked food which is then given to the poor. Some observe it on the second day of the month. As the date is disputed, the more devout read the prayers on all the days from the 1st to the 12th day of the month.

Dasara (DASHAHA=TEN DAYS).—This festival is held on the 10th of Ashwin Shuddh (Oct.). It is called *Durga Puja* or *Durgotsava*, and is supposed to relate to the autumnal equinox. The festival commemorates the victory of Devi, wife of Shiva, over the buffalo-headed demon Mahishasura. Her image is worshipped for nine days and afterwards consigned to the river. This is also the day on which Rama marched against Rawana, the demon king of Lanka (modern Ceylon). Early in the morning Hindus perform *puja* to their household gods or religious books. Marathas and Kshatriyas, or those who consider themselves of the martial race, worship their weapons and ask protection for them throughout the year in the faith that to the propitiousness of the sword, they owe every prosperity. In the afternoon they go to the temple in procession.

The day is also considered most auspicious by the Hindus to begin education of their children. The nine preceding days of Dasara are called *navaratra*, a compound word for 'nine nights'. During this period devotees of *Durga* engage a Brahman to read hymns before her image, extolling her exploits and describing her rewards to her votaries. On the ninth day, at every temple of *Durga*, the sacred fire is made and fed with rice and ghee to the chanting of *mantras*. It is customary among Bania women to keep up a dance called *garba* during these nine nights.

The celebration of Dasara is also said to owe its origin to the Pandavas (the five sons of Pandu) who selected this day as an auspicious one for making preparations for their war with their paternal cousins, the Kauravas, which is narrated in detail in the *Mahabharata*.

In modern times Dasara is observed with great pomp in Mysore State.

Dipavali (Corrupted to Divali or Dewali).—Dipa means a lamp and Dipavali means a row or collection of lamps. It is a festival of rejoicing at Lord Krishna's triumph over Narakasura, a demon. Rows of lamps at all places, sacred and secular, make a most beautiful feature on the occasion. Exhibitions of fire-works, crackers, etc., add to its festive nature.

On the 14th day of the waning moon of Kartika (Sept.-Oct.), known as Naraka or Bhuta Chaturdashi (Chaturdashi means 14th lunar day), Krishna destroyed Narakasura. The demon was, however, a great devotee of Krishna and had done severe penance to propitiate the Lord, but he had abducted 16,000 women for his harem and had to be destroyed for his sins. In view of his piety, however, the death anniversary was enjoined to be observed as a sacred day. In the morning a bath is taken and certain rites with a lamp made of rice-dust, etc., are observed. New dresses are worn and sweets are served.

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Gahambars—These are traditional festivals of Iran (Persia) adopted by the Parsis, and mark the six festivals of the six seasons of the year. The first one commences on the 11th day of Ardibenesht (Oct. 15), the second on the 11th day of Tir (Dec. 14), the third on the 26th day of Shehnever (Feb. 27), the fourth on the 26th of Meher (March 29), the fifth on the 16th day of Dai (June 17) and the 6th on the 1st day of Gatha at the end of the Parsi year (Aug. 31). They were mainly agricultural festivals and necessarily formed formal seasonal celebrations. The Parsis hold public feasts on the days of the Gahambars.

Ganesh Chaturthi.—On this day was born Ganpati, or Ganesh, who is regarded as the god of wisdom and one to be propitiated for the removal of obstacles. As such he is invoked at the commencement of all ceremonies and undertakings. There are varying versions of the circumstances attending his birth. One relates that as the god Kartikavirya was created by Shiva without connubial assistance, in like manner Ganpati was formed by his consort Parvati from the turmeric and oil scraped from her body while bathing. The loss of his human head and the substitution of that of a female elephant with one tusk are also variously explained. By some his head is said to have been cut off by Shiva when he endeavoured to prevent the god from entering the chamber of Parvati when she was performing her ablutions. According to others, it was reduced to ashes by a glance from Shani (Saturn) who, with all the gods went to look at the new-born child, and it was replaced by that of the animal first found, which happened to be an elephant.

The fourth of Bhadrapad Shuddh (Aug.) is the period appointed for the celebration of this festival in honour of Ganpati's birth. His image is installed in Hindu households and offered *puja*. Some people keep the image for a day and a half; some for five or ten days, according to the wealth and wish of the householder. On the final day, the image is taken in procession and eventually committed to the river, sea or tank.

There is a legend that one day Ganpati while riding his favourite mouse had a fall, at which the moon laughed. Enraged at the insult, Ganpati cursed the moon and all who should look at her, but afterwards restricted it to one day, *viz.*, his birthday. Thus, on the day of Ganesh Chaturthi, Hindus avoid the moon lest they should incur any calamity during the year. If by any chance they happen to see the moon, they try to provoke their neighbours into reviling them in the belief that its ill-effects will stop at such abuse.

Gokulashtami.—(Also known as Janmashtami and Krishnashtami). The occasion marks the celebration of Krishna's birth on the 8th day of the dark moon in the month of *Shravana* (July-August) or *Bhadra* (Aug.-Sept.). In each case (*i.e.* either in *Shravana* or *Bhadra*) different sects observe it on either of the two consecutive days of Ashtami. At the temple of Puri a Brahmin and a dancing girl play the roles of Vasudeva and Devaki, the parents of Krishna.

To the Vaishnavites, the devotees of Vishnu, (and therefore also of Krishna who was one of Vishnu's incarnations), the occasion is a great festival. It is also observed by non-Vaishnavites, and thus sets an example of the spirit of toleration. Janmashtami is a day of fasting. A large part of the day is spent in worshipping Krishna, Shri (the consort of Vishnu) and Devaki the mother of Krishna. *Kirtans* or religious songs (relating to Krishna) make a notable feature. Dacca (Bengal) brings out a great procession on this occasion.

Grahana.—Grahana means an eclipse. Hindu astronomers were the first to declare that the earth is round and Hindu astronomy was the first to discover the scientific facts relating to eclipses. The popular tradition of other days, however, stuck in the popular mind. And the sight of an eclipse continues to suggest to the ignorant person that *rahu* (the ascending node), the trunkless demon, is devouring the sun or the moon as the case may be. Rahu in the guise of a god had attempted to share the nectar along with the gods. As soon as his tongue had tasted the nectar (a drink having the power of making those drinking it immortal), Vishnu detected the false god and struck off his head. Trunkless, up to the throat, as the nectar had passed, Rahu became immortal. Necessarily when he gulps the divine orbs they emerge out down his throat. Acceptance of the version therefore makes it an unholy sight and the defilement of the gods entails a defilement of the earth. Defilement requires a bath and a bath in holy water is held to be particularly efficacious on this occasion. As a matter of fact, two baths are required, one at the first contact of the eclipse and another when it terminates. People flock to the Ganges and other holy sites for baths are resorted to. The occasion, naturally, reminds one of death and oblations are offered to the dead. To ensure full merit of the bath, gifts must be offered after the bath. As a matter of fact gifts make an essential condition of all Hindu fasts and festivals. It would be normal to surmise that the same were to an extent ordained to ensure a spirit of charity. The period of the eclipse is a period of fasting. No food should be prepared during this period. Food prepared earlier cannot be used later.

Haj.—It means "setting out" or "tending towards," and is the term used for the pilgrimage to Mecca. The performance of the *Haj* is to all good Muslims a most cherished ambition. It is one of the five pillars of the practices of Islam (Arkan), and there are the highest Quranic injunctions for its observance. The rites of the *Haj* may be divided into three groups; *Farz* or compulsory; *Wajib* or obligatory (in a lower degree than *farz*); and optional. *Farz* compulsions are three in number; wearing of Ihram (two seamless garments, one worn round the waist and another thrown loosely over the shoulder; standing in *Arafat* and doing the *Tawaf* (circumambulation of the Ka'bah). The Wajib rites are five in number in the case of those who do not belong to Mecca; to run between Mount As-safa and Mount Al-Marwah, to remain in Al-Muzdali-fah, to cast stones to the three pillars of Mina (Ramyu'r-rijam), to perform a second *tawaf* and shave the head as the final ceremony. The month of Zu'l-Hijjah (the 12th Muslim month) is the month of the Haj.

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Idul-Azha (erroneously called Iduz-Zuha).—It is the Muslim counterpart of the Passover. It is enjoined in the *Quran* (xxii 33-38) and falls on the 10th Zul-Hijjah. The words of the prophet are: Man cannot (by any act) on this day propitiate God better than by shedding blood.

Idul-Azha means the (great) sacrificial ceremony or festival. The festival commemorates Abraham's offer to sacrifice the object dearest to him, his son Ishmael (not Issac), on Mount Mina close to Mecca (the Bible gives the name of the land as Moriah). Its observance is one of the necessary acts in the performance of the Haj. All adult Muslims who can afford it are required to make a sacrifice of an animal. If the animal is a big one (*e.g.*, a camel or a cow), it is allowed to be the joint offering of seven, (according to some authorities as many as seventy). It is meritorious to sacrifice one animal for each member of the family, but on economic grounds the sacrifice of one animal for a whole family is allowed. A fully grown-up and sound camel, cow, goat or sheep is considered best. The sacrifice is offered with a short prayer absolutely surrendering the soul to Allah and acknowledging His greatness as the accepted creed. The meat is distributed equally among the poor, the relatives and friends and members of the household.

In India the cow is the usual beast of sacrifice. In other Muslim countries the camel takes its place. The cow being held most sacred by Hindus, the more popular Muslim monarchs of India (possibly a few of Afghanistan as well) had stopped its slaughter out of consideration for Hindu sentiment.

'Id-ul-Fitr.—"The festival of *breaking fast*," called also *Ramazan-ki-'Id*, and "the feast of alms," is celebrated on the 1st of Shavval. On this day Muslims bathe, put on new clothes, apply antimony to the eyes, and perfume themselves; then distribute the *fitr* or *sadkah*, which is $2\frac{1}{4}$ seers of wheat, dates, or any grain used for food, to the poor or religious mendicants. All then proceed to the *Idgah*, repeating "God is great. There is no God but God." The Mulla ascends the *mimbar* or pulpit, and after a short thanksgiving reads the *Khutbah* or sermon. He then descends to the lowest step (which with the Shiahs is the third, but the fourth with the Sunnis) and recounts the virtues of the king, and prays for him. Then a general prayer is offered, and the congregation rise with a shout of *Din!*—"Faith!" and fire of muskets. The evening is spent in rejoicing and merriment.

Khordadsal.—The birthday (the 6th day of the 1st Parsi month, Farvardin, 10th Sept.) of Zarathustra, the Prophet of the Parsis. He is the earliest known founder of a great religion of faith, courage and hope. The exact date and place of his birth have not yet been fully ascertained. Probably he was born in the province of Media, Iran (Persia) about 3,000 years ago. His great sermons are preserved in the Gathas (Parsi Scriptures). He was held in great respect by the court of Gushtasp. He professed the doctrine of monotheism and held that Ahura Mazda is the Creator of the Universe. He preached the doctrine of *Asha* or piety, which would infuse in man the spirit to fight the force of evil and attain the beatific region of Ahura Mazda.

Muharram (Ar. Muharram, 'most sacred').—The mourning held annualy in remembrance of the first martyrs of Musalmans, Hasan and Husain, from whom the whole race of Sayads are descended. Abu Muhammad al Hasan and Husain were the two sons of 'Ali bin Abi Taleb, the cousin, and Fatimah, the daughter of Muhammad. The Muslims are divided into two distinct sects, called the Shiahs and the Sunnis; the former regard Ali and his descendants. Hasan Husain, Zain-ul-Abidin, Muhammad Bauqar, Jafar Sadik, and Ismail bin Jafar Sadik, as the lawful leaders after Muhammad; and the latter, the Caliphas, as Abubakar, Omar, Oosman and 'Ali—hence quarrels, animosities, and dislikes are hoarded up to be avenged during Muharram. Taziyas (a term signifying grief, applied to a representation of the mausoleum erected over the remains of Imam Husain at Karbala) made of ivory, ebony, sandalwood, cedar, and sometimes wrought in silver filigree—and indeed of every variety of material, from pure silver to bamboo and paper, according to the rank and wealth of the party—are exhibited and conveyed in procession through the streets.

Navroz, Nauroz.—Jamshed of "the seven-ringed cup," who fixed the Parsi calendar, marked the day on which the Sun enters Aries (20th or 21st March) to be the New Year's Day. It is held that he chose to make the state entry on this day to the newly founded capital of Persepolis. The festival was given the name of Id of Jamshed and it has been celebrated with the greatest eclat in both Parsi and Muslim Iran (Persia). Shah Jalaluddin commenced his administrative year from this day. The Shiahs celebrate the day as Id-i-Khilafat or the festival in commemoration of 'Ali's formal succession on this day to the Caliphate. At Hyderabad (Deccan) and Murshidabad (Bengal) the New Year's Day is observed with great pomp and splendour. For the Parsis it is only next to Pateti as a festival of social merriment and they begin the Fasli (agricultural) year on this day. Navroz is one of the three celebrated Jashans of ancient Iran. Modern Iran celebrates the festival as a national event.

Pajjusana.—A great Svetambara Jain festival. Literally it means serving with a whole-hearted devotion. Formerly it was only observed by the ascetic order, but now the laity also do so. The festival, as is common to all Jain festivals, is marked with rigorous fasting and penance.

Two schools, both of the Svetambara sect, observe the festival on slightly different dates, either from the 12th or the 13th day of the dark fortnight to the 9th or the 5th day of the bright fortnight of Bhadra (Aug.-Sept.). In either case it lasts for eight days. The more devout observe complete fasting during the whole period, while others fast on the last day only.

Pateti.—The Parsi New Year, being the first day Hormazd of the first month Farvardin (Sept. 5). Firdausi associates many historical events of Zoroastrian Iran (Persia) with this day. It is the greatest social festival of the Parsis. In the great gatherings in their Fire Temples the cause of purity and chastity is preached.

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Ram-Navami.—It celebrates the birth of Rama, one of the incarnations of *Vishnu* of the Hindu Trinity, on the 9th lunar day (*navami*) of *Chaitra* (March-April). Besides Rama, his consort Sita, and brothers Lakshmana, Bharata and Shatrughna are also worshipped. Prayers are offered to them at intervals of three hours. The day is one of strict fasting. The night is spent in worshipping. The learned give discourses upon Rama's life, stressing its excellent points as examples for man to follow. A legend (the *vrata-katha*) relating to the origin of this ceremony with pointers to the merits of observing it is recited. At Puri (*Jagannath*), an incarnation of Rama (*Vishnu*), in his representative figure *Madanamohana* is dressed as Rama and worshipped with great eclat. On this day oblations are offered to the departed ones.

In some cases, preparatory ceremonies commence from the first day of the waning moon. In the evenings sermons or discourses (kathas) are delivered in the temples of Rama. The birth is celebrated at 12 noon of the ninth day. This day is observed by a great many people as the New Year's day.

Ram-Lila.—An open-air amateur dramatic representation of selected episodes from Rama's life. The performance continues all through the Navaratra (the first nine days of the bright fortnight of Asvin (Sept.-Oct.) and the Vijaya-Dashami (the tenth lunar day). Every day in the afternoon one act is played, the battle between Rama and Ravana being the most popular theme.

Ram-Lila is an important festival observed in the Hindi-speaking provinces.

Ramzan.—This Muslim fast commences from the morning after the new moon of Ramzan is first observed, and is kept each day throughout the month of this name from 4 a.m., or when the first streak of light borders the eastern horizon, till the stars are clearly discerned in the heavens. During the whole period not the slightest particle of food, or a single drop of water or any other liquid should pass the lips. The day is spent in occasional prayers, besides the usual *namaz*, and in reading the *Quran* or the life stories of the prophets. The fast is generally broken by a cooling draught, called *Dandhi*. On the 21st and 22nd the Shiahs celebrate the night of Ali, the nephew and adopted son of Muhammad, who is said to have died on one of these two nights. They perambulate the streets, carrying a *tabut* and beating their breasts. The odd ones of the last ten nights are called, *Lailat-ul-Kadr*, or 'night of power,' because it is said the *Quran* descended from heaven during one of those nights. It should be observed as a vigil.

Shiva-Ratri.—The 14th night of the dark fortnight in Megha (Janu.-Feb.) is known as the night specially consecrated to Shiva. The 13th night of the waning moon of each month is held as the night of Shiva (Shiva-Ratri). The month of Shravana (July-August) is very sacred to Shiva. Hence, Shivaratri of Magha is generally called Mahashivaratri (maha meaning great).

In the *Mahabharata*, Bhishma, the great celibate, most scholarly and valorous prince, relates that King Chitrabhanu of the Ikshvaku dynasty popularised the festival. On this day when the King was fasting, a sage suggested to him that the human soul being one with God, indulgence in pleasure to the self and not infliction of pain to it by fasting would please God best. The King explained that the self of flesh and blood was not the real self and narrated the legend of a fast. In a previous life, the King was born a hunter. One dark night he lost his way in the forest and took shelter for the night on a *bilva* or bel (Indian wood apple) tree. The hunter had no food for the whole day and was ruminating on how his family must be keenly feeling the double misery of starving and missing him. He wept bitter tears. To make himself comfortable and also to have a better view of the lie of the land and approaching game, he tore away and threw down the boughs and leaves obstructing his vision. It so happened that that night Shiva was under that *bilva* tree, and the tears and leaves fell on him. Shiva was propitiated by this act of the hunter, although unknowingly done, and declared that if anybody fasted on that day and worshipped him with offerings of water and *bilva* petals he would, on death, be accepted in Shiva's heaven.

Another account in later Puranic stories (*e.g. Linga-Purana*) narrates that a hunter spending the day imprisoned in a Shaiva monastery or temple for having failed to pay his debt, was let out on parole. His way home lay through a forest and as night grew too dark to continue the journey, he took shelter on a *bilva* tree with his store of water. Hunger, anxiety and expectation of game kept him awake all through the night. Throughout the day in the monastery he had nothing to do but listen to the incessant recitation of Shiva's name, which had made an almost indelible impression upon his weakened brain. He filled his time mumbling the term in mock fashion, plucking the *bilva* leaves and throwing them down. Often his water pot was knocked about either by his movements or the wind and its contents trickled down. Shiva happened to be resting under the tree and was propitiated. The moral is that acts of devotion, even if not meant to be so, are accepted by the Lord.

Zarthost-No-Diso.—The anniversary day of Zoroaster's death. The Parsi Prophet died a martyr's death, at the age of 77, while at prayer in a fire temple, at the hand of Turbratur. On this solemn occasion of mourning, discourses on the life and teachings of the Prophet form the most important feature.

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Eastern Group Conference.

In order to co-ordinate the industrial war effort of the eastern countries belonging to the British Commonwealth of nations, a Conference known as the Eastern Group Conference was held in New Delhi in October, 1940, and was attended by delegates from Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, North and South Rhodesia, Kenya, Tanganyika, Newfoundland, Zanzibar, Burma, Ceylon, Malaya, Hong Kong and Palestine. The Indian delegation to the Conference was an official one, while the United Kingdom was represented by a Supply Mission headed by Sir Alexander Roger.

The object of the Conference was to bring all the eastern industrial countries together as a single block for the production of war materials and to make them, as far as possible, self-supporting for all supply purposes. One of the functions of the Conference was to devise means to avoid duplication. Although the work of the Conference was limited to war supply problems, conversations not concerned with war supply were conducted outside the Conference proper under the aegis of the Commerce Department of the Government of India.

Eastern Group Supply Council.—The deliberations of the Conference led to the formation of a permanent body called the Eastern Group Supply Council, under the Chairmanship of Sir Archibald Carter, with headquarters at Delhi or Simla according as the Government of India determine their headquarters. The principal function of the Council is to pool the industrial resources of the eastern countries of the British Commonwealth and regulate distribution to the various theatres of war.

Training of Indian Technicians.—The problems of war supplies have naturally stimulated industrial expansion of the country, and here India had the expert advice of the Roger Mission which made a tour of Indian industrial centres to study possibilities of expansion first-hand and offer advice. One result of this has been that many Government workshops and ordnance factories have, under expert supervision, started to manufacture new items of defence equipment. Plans have been formulated for the technical training of some 15,000 men. This has been supplemented by the Bevin Scheme, by which Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Minister for Labour, proposed to accept several hundred men from Indian workshops for advanced training in English factories. Already a number of men have proceeded to England for training under the scheme. The highly skilled personnel that these schemes would give India should materially help in her industrial development both now as well as after the war.

India's War Supplies.—India's achievements in the field of war supplies already constitute an impressive record. According to Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, steel output will soon be increased by one-third; gun production has risen five-fold and ultimately will rise forty-fold; railway works and engineering shops have achieved miracles of adaptability to intricate work for which they were never originally intended; marine propelling machinery is to be made here for the first time; India's first aircraft has been assembled; her shipyards are working all out on naval craft; production of armoured fighting vehicles is limited only by the number of imported chassis and the output of armour plate. The woollen industry, handloom and power-loom, is working to capacity and this year the cotton and woollen textile industries will produce over 300 million yards of garment cloth to a value of almost the whole pre-war defence budget.

Although this industrial expansion is primarily designed to meet war requirements, the machinery in the new factories established for the purpose will be so designed that it can be switched over to ordinary industrial purposes after the war. Unequivocal promises have been given by Government spokesmen that these new industries will be given sufficient protection to withstand unfair competition after the war.

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"WHO'S WHO IN INDIA"

PRINCES, CHIEFS, NOBLES,
ZEMINDARS, POLITICIANS,
ADMINISTRATORS,
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS,
BUSINESS MEN, BANKERS,
DOCTORS, LAWYERS,
FINANCIERS, ENGINEERS,
ETC., ETC.

1941-42

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Who's Who in India.

ABDUL HAMID, M., CAPTAIN, Principal, Government Muhammadan College, Madras. *b.* November 1896. *Educ.:* Balliol College, Oxford and London, School of Economics. Government of Madras scholar, Oxford University. Sometime Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, Special Officer for the Quinquennial Report on Education for 1927-1932. Secretary of the Madras Rotary Club since 1936. Secretary of the Madras University Students' Information Bureau. Awarded M.B.E. in the Coronation Honours of 1937. On military duty since the outbreak of the War. *Address:* "Harbour View," Clifton, Karachi.



ABDUL HAMID, SIR, KHAN BAHADUR DIWAN, Bar-at-Law, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., late Chief Minister, Kapurthala State. *b.* 15 October 1881. *m.* a daughter of Khan Sahib Sheikh Amir-ud-Din, retired Extra Asstt. Commissioner in the Punjab. *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore, and Lincolns Inn, London. Judge, 1909; Superintendent of the Census Operations, 1911; Head of the Executive and Revenue Depts. as Mashir Mal; Fellow of the Punjab University; Lately Member, Punjab Legislative Council; Chief Secretary, March 1915; Chief Minister, 1920. Khan Bahadur (1915); O.B.E. (1918); C.I.E. (1923); Knighted 3rd June 1933. Appointed by the Government of India, Chairman of the Banking Enquiry Committee for the Centrally Administered Areas, 1929-30. Delegate at the Assembly of League of Nations in 1931. Now a Nominated Member of the Central Legislative Assembly. *Address:* New Delhi.

ABDUL KARIM, MAULAVI, B.A., Government pensioner; Ex-Member, Council of State; Ex-Member, Bengal Legislative Council; Ex-President, Bengal Presidency Muslim League; Hon. Fellow of the Calcutta University; President, Muhammadan Educational Conference, Bengal; *b.* 20th August 1863. *m.* Ayesha Khatum of Calcutta. *Educ.:* Sylhet and Calcutta. Started as a teacher in the Calcutta Madrasah; Assistant Inspector of Schools for Mahomedan Education for about 15 years; Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, for about five years. *Publications:* History of India for Beginners in English, Bengali, Hindi and Urdu; Students' History of India. The Mahomedan Empire in India in Bengali; Hints on Class Management and Method of Teaching in English; Mahomedan Education in Bengal (English), Islam's Contribution to Science and Civilisation (English); "Prophet of Islam and His Teachings" and "Islam, a Religion of Peace and Progress" (English). *Address:* 13-1, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.

ABDULLA HIRJI, B.A., Member, Bombay Stock Exchange. *b.* December 14, 1890. Matriculated from Anjuman-I-Islam High School. Had a brilliant Scholastic career, was awarded prizes in all subjects including Persian, and Rao Sir Pragmalji Cutchi Scholarship. Graduated from Elphinstone College in 1911. Studied Law, but later joined the well-known firm of Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd., in July 1912. Made Assistant Manager of the Indore Malwa Mills Ltd., was appointed Chief Assistant of the firm of Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney, Shanghai, in 1917 and Manager of Currimbhoy & Co., Ltd., Shanghai, 1921. He returned to India in 1926 after having travelled throughout China and Japan; and left this firm in July 1926. Became member, Bombay Stock Exchange, 1933. He is a well-known Mason, his Mother Lodge being The Royal Sussex Lodge No. 501, E.C. of Shanghai. He is a Member of the C. C. I. and Presidency Radio Club. *Address:* 5A, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. *Residence:* Tulsi Mahal, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.



ABDUR-RAHMAN, SIR MUHAMMAD, Kt. (1934), Doctor in Laws (1934); Khan Bahadur, 1928. *b.* 5 Oct. 1888. *Educ.:* St. Stephen's College, Delhi; graduated in Arts 1907; in Law 1910. Advocate of the High Court of Lahore; Senior Vice-President, Delhi Municipal Committee, 1925-28; Dean of the Faculty of Law, Delhi University, 1927-34; Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi, 1930-34; Judge, Madras High Court (1937). *Address:* Madras.

ABERCROMBIE, SIR JOHN ROBERTSON, Kt. (1935), Managing Director, Canteen Contractors Syndicate, Ltd., Karachi, and Director, Latham Abercrombie & Co., Ltd., Bombay. *b.* June 11, 1888. *m.* Elsie Maude, *d.* of E. W. Collin late I.C.S. *Educ.:* Cheltenham Coll. Came to India as Assistant in 1910; joined I. A. R. O. Feb. 1915. Joined 18th K.G.O. Lancers in France, May 1916; active service in France, May 1916—March 1918 and in Palestine March 1918—Feb. 1919. Military Cross and mentioned in despatches. Vice-President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1925; President, 1930-1935; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1925-26, 1930-31 and 1935-36; Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937. *Address:* 53-D, Warden Road, Bombay.

ABUL KALAM AZAD, MAULANA, eminent Muslim Divine and Thinker. President, Indian National Congress. *b.* in Mecca and passed childhood in Arabia, took early education in Theology in the Al Azhar University, Cairo. After coming to India, he settled in Calcutta and started his famous Urdu Weekly *Al-Hilal*, enlightening the Muslim community on the problems facing it in Turkey and in

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other Muslim lands; Government suppressed it and he started another immediately, *viz. Al-Balaqh*, which led to his internment, along with the Ali Brothers; Just on the brink of the Great War, took active interest in National Movement and joined the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, and took leading part in the Khilafat Movement and suffered imprisonment in the Non-Co-operation Movement (1921-22) along with Deshbandhu Das and the Ali Brothers; Since then a staunch Nationalist Muslim in the Congress Working Committee, took active part in the C. D. Movement, 1930-32 and was imprisoned several times; President, Indian National Congress, 1923 (Special Delhi session); again Actg. President, Congress, 1930; member, All-India Congress Committee. Author, impressive speaker, powerful writer. *Publications:* Several books on all kinds of subjects mostly Theology; latest, Commentary on Quoran. *Address:* Uttarpara, Calcutta.

ACHESON, JAMES GLASGOW, B.A. (Sen. Mod. T.C.D.), C.I.E. (1928), I.C.S., Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan. *b.* 24th January 1889. *m.* Violet Catharine French Field *d.* of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. C. W. Field. *Educ.:* Trinity College, Dublin (Dublin University). Entered Indian Civil Service, 1913; posted to United Provinces, whence in 1917 transferred to Political Service in Baluchistan; Member of British Mission to Kabul, 1921; Political Agent, North Waziristan, 1924-26; Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India in the Foreign Dept., 1927-29; officiated as Foreign Secretary, Nov. and Dec. 1928 and Jan. to March 1931; on deputation to Imperial Defence College, 1929-30; Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar, 1932-33; Resident in Waziristan, 1935-37; Political Resident on the N.-W. Frontier, 1937-39; Revenue & Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, 1939. *Address:* Commissioner's House, Quetta, Baluchistan.

ACLAND, RICHARD DYKE, The Right Rev. M.A., Bishop of Bombay (1929). *b.* 1881. *Educ.:* Bedford and Oxford. Deacon, 1905. Priest, 1906; Curate, St. Mary's Slough, 1905-10; S. P. G. Missions, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Dapoli, Bombay, 1911-1929. *Address:* Bishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

ADAM HAJEE MOHOMED SAIT, KHAN BAHADUR (1934). Merchant and Landlord. *b.* 1892, Cochin. T. D. High School, Cochin. Philanthropist and a benevolent supporter of various charitable Institutions. A prominent figure in Madras. Started business in 1909. Chief Distributor of Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., Madras (for Sweets) for Passing Show cigarettes and The Nestle's products. Agent:—The Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, Messrs. Lipton, Ltd. Sole Importer, for State Express Cigarettes and Tobacco for Madras Presidency and Native States including Nizam's dominions. President, The S. I. Chamber of Commerce, and Sundry Merchants' Association, Madras. Was awarded Silver Jubilee Medal. Non-Official Member of the Revising Authority New Provincial Legislature. Committee Member of the Automobile Association of S. I.; Life Member of the Guzaratti Club; Member, Muslim Orphanage, Madras, The Anjuman Muslim Association, The Muhammadan Educational Association, The Government Ophthalmic Hospital, The Rotary Club of Madras, Overseas League, The Cosmopolitan Club, S. I. Athletic Association, Y. M. C. A., Madras and Free Mason. Member, Provincial War Committee and the Madras Dist. War Committee and also The Provincial Finance Sub-Committee; The Madras Board of Industries; The Madras Port Committee Customs; Vice-President, All-India Muslim Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bombay, and United Educational Association, Madras; Sheriff of Madras in 1933, the first Sheriff of Cutchee Memon Muslim community in the Madras Presidency. Nominated Director of the Reserve Bank of India Central Board, 1935. Again nominated 1940. Nominated member of the Territorial Force in 1938; Director, The Cochin Textile, Ltd., The Cochin State Power and Light Corporation Ltd., Ranee (Madras) Ltd., and many other companies. Speaks 9 languages. One son and a daughter. *Address:* Mohomed Buildings', 7, Bunder Street, Madras



ADENWALLA, NARIMAN DADABHOY, B.A., G.D.A., F.C.I. (Lond.), *b.* in June 1900. *e.* in Sir B. J. P. C. Institute. Passed Matriculation and various commercial examinations with 1st class. Having obtained the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy in 1923, started Practice in 1928 as a Registered Accountant and Auditor. His publication of "Guide to Income-tax Refund" at the time, when the income-tax limit was raised from 18 pies to 32½ pies in the rupee (including the surcharge), brought him popularity as a practising Accountant and Auditor. His subsequent publications in both vernacular and English of "Income-tax Guide" and "Guide to Income-tax Refund" met with public approval. His various articles in English and vernacular papers on Income-tax matters are well known for their lucidity and as such has proved himself to be a clear-headed writer. He is considered as an authority on Income-tax matters. He is the President of The Byramji Jijibhoy Institution Old Boys' Union. He is on the Central Committee of Released Prisoners' Aid Society, as also on the Working Committee of Dadabhai Nowroji Memorial Association. Is a member of the Income-tax Committee and Commercial Examination Board of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, and is appointed Examiner in Book-keeping and Accountancy. Being of liberal view, served on the Reception Committee of the National Liberal Federation of India during its session in Bombay. He is also on the Committee of one hundred of the Parsi Panchayat. He is a mason and past



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Master of Masonic Lodge, and a past "Z" of a Chapter and Grand Lodge office-bearer. He is known among masonic circles as a very able and intelligent brother and has proved his merits as a good speaker. *Address:* 418, Chotalal Bhuwan, Bombay, 2.

AGA KHAN. AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, P.C. (1931); G.C.I.E. (1902); G.C.S.I. (1911); G.C.V.O. (1923); K.C.I.E (1898); LL.D., Hon. Camb. *b.* 1875; Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1900, 1st Class; has many religious followers in East Africa, Central Asia and India; head of Ismail Mahomedans; granted rank and status of first class chief with salute of 11 guns in recognition of loyal services during European War. Presided over the League of Nations Session, Sept. 1937. *Publication: India in Transition. Address:* Aga Hall, Bombay.

AGA, BURJOR SORABSHAW JAMSHEDJI, F.R.I.B.A. (Lon.), M.I. Struct. E. (Lon.), F.I.I.A., L.C.E., M.I.E. (India), J.P., was the first Indian President of the Indian Institute of Architects which is affiliated to the Royal Institute of British Architects (Lon.), and the first Indian to serve on the Council of the latter in 1931-32. *b.* in Bombay on 29th November 1879. Joined the firm of his maternal uncle, Mr. Shapoorjee N. Chandabhoy, F.R.I.B.A., as a partner in 1907, after whose death in 1920, the business has been continued by him. Appointed Justice of the Peace (Bombay) 1928, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects (London) 1925, Member of the Institution of Structural Engineers (Lon.), 1922, Licentiate of Civil Engineers of Bombay University 1902, Member of the Institution of Engineers (India), 1924, Fellow of the Indian Institute of Architects, 1928, Member of the Bombay Engineering Congress since 1928. He was the Chairman of the Institution of Engineers (India), Bombay Centre, in 1935 (being the first practising architect to receive this honour). Trustee: Zoroastrian Building Society and Fund, Indian Institute of Architects, Association of Bombay Civil Engineers, Architects and Surveyors, and Bai Navajbai Mulla School since 1932. Member Managing Committee of the Parsi Central Association Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Bai Avabai Framji Petit Parsi Girls' Orphanage, Dr. Bahadurji Sanitorium at Devlali, Iran League, Iranian Women's Educational Fund (Bombay), King George V Silver Jubilee Fund Committee. Board of Management of Jehangir Barjorji Vachha School, and Vice-President of the Irani Zarthosti Anjuman. He has designed and carried out the work of several buildings in Bombay and Mofussil, and as architect his services were sought by Indian States like Gwalior, Rajpipla, Rewa, Bhopal, Devgadh-Baria, etc., the Royal Western India Turf Club, Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Sir Dinshaw Petit (2nd Bart.) Trust Settlement, Sir Ratan Tata Charities, etc. Mr. Aga is a Freemason and founder of several Lodges and had the honour in 1932 of being granted audience by His Imperial Majesty Rezashaha Pahelvi of Iran. *Address:* Advani Chambers, Sir Pherozshaw Mehta Road, Bombay.



AGA, JAMSHED BURJOR, A.I.A.A. & S. (Lond.), A.I.I.A., G.D. Arch. Incorporated Architect and Surveyor. *b.* 27th October 1916. *m.* Shirin D. Cooper *d.* of Sir Dhanjishaw Cooper on 5th December 1938. After passing the Matriculation, obtained Govt. Diploma in Architecture. Was elected Associate of the Indian Institute of Architects and also of the Association of Incorporated Architects and Surveyors of London, being the youngest Indian to acquire this distinction. Partner, Shapoorjee N. Chandabhoy & Co., Architects, Engineers and Surveyors. Member: Entertainment Committee, first Ideal Home Exhibition held at the Town Hall in 1937 under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Architects. He is the youngest practising Architect in Bombay. Member, Iranian Zoroastrian Anjuman, Parsi Central Association and Political League, Jt. Hon. Secretary, Iranian Kanoon. Is a Freemason and member of Lodge Sir Lawrence Jenkins. Visited Iran 1932. *Address:* Advani Chambers, Sir Pherozshaw Mehta Road, Bombay.



AHMAD, DR. SIR ZIA-UDDIN, Kt. (1938), C.I.E. M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D., D.Sc., M.L.A., Pro. Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh, 1920-28, Vice-Chancellor, 1935-38; *b.* 1878. *Educ.:* Aligarh; Trin. Coll., Cambridge. (Sir Isaac Newton Scholar). Paris, Bologna, El. Azher (Cairo), Gottingen (Ph. D.) and Allahabad (D.Sc.); Member of Calcutta University Commn. *Address:* Legislative Assembly, New Delhi, Simla.

AHMADI, DAUD IBRAHIM, B.Ag., Superintendent, Municipal Gardens, Bombay, comes of a branch of the Tyabji family well-known in Bombay and elsewhere. Eldest son of Ibrahim Ahmadi, who was a distinguished officer in the Bombay P. W. D. *b.* 28th of August 1900. *Educ.* at St. Xavier's School and College and then joined the College of Agriculture, Poona, from where he passed the Degree Examination in 1923 of the University of Bombay. *m.* Miss Hafiza Faiz Tyabji in 1930, one daughter, Farhat. Served in H. E. H. the Nizam's Agricultural Department till 1936, when he joined the Bombay Municipality as Superintendent of Gardens. A keen sport, he is a good tennis player and cricketer. He was General Secretary of the Agricultural College Gymkhana and an N. C. O. in the University Training Corps. *Address:* Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Bombay.



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AHMED, THE HON. SIR SULTAN, Kt., *cr.* 1927; Doctor of Law, 1930; Law Member to the Government of India since July, 1941. *b.* 24th December 1880. *s.* of Khan Bahadur S. Khairat Ahmed of Gaya. *m.* 1900. Called to the Bar in 1905. Deputy Legal Remembrancer of the Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1913; Government Advocate, 1916-37; acted as Judge, Patna High Court, 1919-20; Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, 1923-30; Member, Hartog Education Committee, 1928-29; Delegate, Indian Round Table Conferences, 1930-31; Acting Member of Executive Council of Governor of Bihar and Orissa, 1932; Acting Member of Executive Council of Governor-General in charge of Railways and Commerce, 1937; Degree of Doctor of Laws conferred by the Patna University, 1931. *Clubs*: Athenæum; Calcutta; New Patna. *Address:* New Delhi/Simla.

AINSCOUGH, SIR THOMAS MARTLAND, Kt. (1932), C.B.E. (1925), M. Com., F.R.G.S., His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon. *b.* 1886. *m.* Mabel, *d.* of the late W. Lincolne of Ely, Cambs. two *s.* one *d. Educ.*: Manchester Gr. School, Switzerland and Manchester University. In business in China, 1907-12; Spl. Commissioner to the Board of Trade in China, 1914; Sec., Board of Trade Textile Committee, 1916; Sec., Empire Cotton Growing Committee, 1917; Expert Assist. to Persian Tariff Revision Commission, 1920. Member of the U. K. Delegation to the Ottawa Imperial Conference, 1932. *Address:* Bengal Club, Calcutta.

AIYAR, N. N., J.P., Hony. Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Dy. Asstt. Controller, Mily. Accts. *b.* 1889. Field Service Mes. Exp. Force. N.W.F.F. and W.F.F., 1917-20. Awarded British War Medal, Victory Medal, Indian General Service Medal, Afghanistan, Two Clasps N. W. F. and Waziristan and King's Silver Jubilee Medal. President, Ward Welfare Committee, Simla-New Delhi, 1933-34, S. I. Welfare society, Bombay, 1937-39, S. I. Volunteer Corps, Bombay, 1938-39; Vice-President, S. I. Educ. Assn., Simla-New Delhi, 1933, S. I. Assn., Bombay, 1937-38; Member, Managing Committee, Mental Hospital, Calcutta, 1935, Prisoner's Aid Society and General Committee, King George V Memorial Fund, Calcutta, 1936, S. I. Assn. and Asthika Samaj, Bombay. Vice-Chairman, King Emperor's Anti Tuberculosis Fund, North Bombay, 1938; Chairman, Bombay School Children's Sports Committee, 1938; Voluntary Probation Officer, Children's Aid Society, and Bombay Province Probation and After-Care Association. Did relief work in Delhi during Jumma Floods, 1933 and Bihar Earthquake. Made a gift to Simla Municipality of load resting pillars for the benefit of coolies of Simla, 1933-34. *Address:* Bombay 19.



AJIT SINGHJI SAHIB MAHARAJ SHRI, the third son of His Late Highness Maharaja Shri, Sardar Singhji Saheb Bahadur of Jodpur, and the younger brother of His Highness the present Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Jodhpur. *b.* on 1st May 1907. *e.* at the Rajkumar College, Rajot, and Mayo College, Ajmer, received executive and judical training under Mr. L. G. L. Evans, I.C.S., C.I.E., and Sir Sukhdeo Prasadji Saheb in the Mahkma Khas, Jodhpur. Appointed Director, Veterinary Department and Shikar Khana, 1927. President, Consultative Committee of the State, May 1936. President, Advisory Board, 1938 and Councillor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur, September 1940. The portfolio of the Home Minister was put under his direct control on January 20, 1941. Visited England thrice in 1925, 1929 and in 1937 in attendance on His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Jodhpur. Was awarded Coronation Medal in the Coronation Durbar of His Majesty King George VI. Went twice to Africa in attendance on His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur in 1933 and 1935 on shooting excursions. *Address:* Jodhpur.



AKMAL, MIRZA ZIADIN, great grandson of Shahzada Mubarik of the Mughal dynasty. *b.* Abbotabad, N.W.F.P. in 1875. From the age of 17 to 39 a globe trotter with a love for adventure. Lived in London during the Sin Fein outrages, visited Turkey during the Turco-Greek war of 1897, Hungary during students' riots, Cuba during the rebellion of 1899, South Africa during the Boer war and the Zulu rebellion. For many years a cigarette manufacturer, abroad and in India. At present General Manager and expert of the Hyderabad Deccan Cigarette Factory. A believer in the militarisation of the British Empire as the only safeguard of world peace, and a writer of pamphlets and books on the subject. *Address:* Mashirabad, Hyderabad, Dn.



ALAGAPPA CHETTIAR, K. V. AL. RM., M.A., Bar-at-Law, Banker, son of late Mr. K. V. Al. Rm. Ramanathan Chettiar, *b.* 6th April 1909. Hindu, Nattukottai Chettiar. *e.* Presidency College, Madras, M.A., (Lit. Hons.) 1930; Middle Temple, London. Bar-at-Law, 1933. Enrolled as an Advocate of the Madras High Court, 1934; Deputy Chairman, The Indian Overseas Bank, Ltd., Director, The Indian Bank Ltd., The Aaron Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., The Indo Commercial Bank Ltd., The Madras Safe Deposit Co., Ltd., The Mid-



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land Rubber & Produce Co., Ltd., The Cochin Textiles Ltd., The Ayer Manis Rubber Estate Ltd., Managing Director, Ramal & Co., Ltd., Proprietor, The Paragon Talkies, Trustee, Sir Muthiah Chettiar High School. Interested in flying. Is the first Indian to be entertained at the Head Office of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, as an apprentice and served the Bank for more than two years. The first Member of the community to qualify for M.A., and Barrister-at-Law. Has extensive business interests in F. M. S. and Straits Settlements. *Address:* "Krishna Vilas," Vepery, Madras. *Telegram:* Umayal.' *Telephone:* 3066.

ALI, A. F. M. ABDUL, F.R.S.L., M.A. *b.* 1884. Commissioner of Wakfs, Bengal; Ex-Keeper of the Records of the Govt. of India and Ex-Secretary to the Indian Historical Records Commission; Trustee and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Museum; Member, Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund; Past President, Rotary Club of Calcutta; Governor of the Calcutta Blind School; Secretary, Calcutta Historical Society; Secretary, Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta; Vice-President, Calcutta Mahomedan Orphanage; Ex-President of the Refuge for the Homeless and Helpless; Governor of the Calcutta Juvenile House of Detention; Member of the Hon. Committee of Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta; Chairman, Committee of the Academy of Fine Arts, Calcutta; Vice-President of the Calcutta Geographical Society. *Address:* 3, Nawab Abdur Rahman Street, Calcutta.

ALIKHAN, KUNWAR HAJEE ISMAIEL, O.B.E. (1933), M.L.A. (Central), Rais of Asrauli Estate, Dt. Bulandshahr. U.P. Zamindar; hereditary Darbari. *b.* December 18, 1897; *m.* Shafi-un-Nisa Begam. *Educ.:* Privately and St. Peter's College, Agra. Toured all Western countries and Asia; served in different capacities, City Board, Mussoorie (1919-32); President of several public Institutions and Societies; elected member, U.P. Leg. Council under Montford Reforms (1926); Elected Member of Central Leg. Assembly (1930-34); Chief Whip and Founder of the United India Party in the Central Assembly (1931-34); nominated Member of the Council of State (1936-40); member of several Standing Committees of the Indian Legislature; in public life since 1916. *Publications:* Female Education of Muslim Rajputs. *Address:* Asrauli Estate, District Bulandshahr, U.P.

ALLEN, CHARLES TURNER, C.I.E. (1922) Companies Director. *b.* April 9th 1877. *m.* to Miss Gladys Gore, *d.* of Col. St. G. Gore, C.S.I., C.I.E., Surveyor General in India. *Educ.:* Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. *Address:* Lake House, Cawnpore.

AMARJIT SINGH, MAJOR, MAHARAJKUMAR of Kapurthala, C.I.E., I.A., M.A. (Oxon.); Household Minister, Commandant, State Forces, Vice-President, State Council, second son of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala. *b.* 5th August 1893. *Educ.:* Vienna, France, Christ Church, Oxford; Served in France with the Indian Army during the Great War. Honorary Major, Indian Army (1930); served as Honorary A.D.C. to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India (1926-30); Staff Officer to General Gouraud, Military Governor, Paris, during his tour in India winter (1928-29); C.I.E., June 1935. Attended Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty in 1935, and the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London in 1937. Commander of Legion d' Honneur, awarded by the French Government, 1938. *Address:* Marlborough Club, London.



AMBEDKAR, DR. BHIMRAO RAMJI, M.A., P.H. D., D.Sc., Bar-at-law; Member, National Defence Council; Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly, (Leader of Independent Labour Party). *b.* 1893. *Educ.:* Satara and Bombay; Gaekwar's Scholar at Columbia University tostudy Economics and Sociology: did Research in India Office Library and kept terms for the Bar at Gray's Inn. Professor of Political Economy, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, 1917; went to Germany and joined Bonn University and then London University and took D.Sc. in Economics and Commerce; called to the Bar, 1923; gave evidence before Southborough Committee for Franchise, 1918; and Royal Commission on Indian Currency 1926; Member of the Round Table Conference, London, 1930-32 and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932. *Publications:* The Problem of the Rupee, Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India; Caste in India, Small Holdings and their Remedies, The Annihilation of Caste and Federation is Freedom, Thoughts on Pakistan, etc. *Address:* Raj Graha, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

AMINUDDIN, SYED, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Collector of Ratnagiri from June 1940. *b.* 21st April, 1895. *Educ.:* M. A. O. Collegiate School, Aligarh, till 1914; Downing College, Cambridge, 1916-1918; Gray's Inn, London. Assistant Collector at Sukkur (Sind), Ahmednagar and Thana. Collector, Satara, 1930-31; Kanara, 1931; Kolaba, 1932-1934. Member of Bombay Legislative Council, 1932-34; Collector of Nasik, 1935; Nominated member, Indian Legislative Assembly, for the budget session at Delhi in 1936; Collector of East Khandesh, 1936-37; Deputy Secretary, Revenue Department, 1937-38; Director of Land Records and Inspector General of Registration for the Province of Bombay, 1938-39. Holds Jagirs (Inam Villages) in the Province of Bombay, Nizam's Dominion, Baroda, Junagadh and Sachin States, acquired by his ancestors for meritorious services rendered to the Government and States. *Address:* Nawab Manzil, Baroda.

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AMRITLAL POPATBHAI, Share, Stock and Finance Broker. *b.* on 15 Kartiki Shudh, Samvat 1952 at Dhoraji, Kathiawar. Third son of the late Sheth Popatbhai Joothabhai. *e.* at Alfred High School, Rajkot and Ferguson College, Poona. *m.* in 1913 Bai Mankunverbai, daughter of Zaverchand Ranchhod Bakhai. One son and three daughters. After passing the first year Arts Examination, joined the Share Bazar in Bombay in 1916. In 1920 joined Tulsidas Mohanji Vora, a prominent share broker as his partner. In 1926 became a member of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association and is at present carrying on business under the name and style of Amritlal Popatbhai & Co. Partners: Amritlal Popatbhai and Dhansuklal Amritlal. He is a member of the Managing Committee of the Ghatkopar Jivadaya Khata. *Address:* Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.



ANANDJI HARIDAS, B.A., LL.B., Managing Director, Anandji Haridas & Co., Ltd., Iron and Steel Merchants at Calcutta and Bombay, Selling Agents for The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., The Steel Corporation of Bengal, The Indian Steel & Wire Products Ltd. (Jamshedpur). *b.* at Bombay in 1896. *e.* at Esplanade High School, St. Xaviers, Wilson and Law Colleges, Bombay. Passed B.A. in 1917; LL.B. in 1919. Was a member of Committee of Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1922-1924. In 1924, was a founder and senior Vice-President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, President of the Calcutta Iron Merchants' Association, 1926-1931. Also a member of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Advisory Committee, 1926-1932, and Commercial Member of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee, was elected member of the Calcutta Corporation, 1929-1932. Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. Vice-President, The Bombay Steel Traders' Association, Member, Governing Council, The Bombay Homœpathic Medical Association, Member, Committee of the Bhatia General Hospital, Trustee of Khimji Jiwa and other charities. *Address:* 29, D. Doongersey Road, Bombay.



ANANTA KRISHNA AYYAR, RAO BAHADUR SIR C. V., B.A., B.L., Retired Judge of the Madras High Court. *b.* 1874. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College and the Madras Law College; Carmichael and Innes Prizeman in Law, Apprenticed to the late Justice P. R. Sundara Ayyar. Enrolled as a Vakil of the Madras High Court, in 1898; Election Commissioner, 1921-23. Government Pleader, Madras, 1923-27. Acted as a Judge of the Madras High Court in 1927. Appointed Advocate-General, Madras, in March 1928; nominated member of the Madras Legislative Council, March-December 1928; Elevated to the Bench as a permanent Judge in December 1928; Member of the Law College Council from 1921-1931; First Chairman of the Madras Bar Council. Knighted 1934. *Address:* Chittur, Cochin, S. Malabar.

ANEY, THE HON'BLE MR. MADHAO SHRIHARI, B.A., B.L. (Cal.), M.L.A., Member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Indians Overseas). *b.* 29 August 1880. *m.* Yamuna (died 1925). *Educ.:* Morris College, Nagpur. Teacher, Kashibai Private High School, Amraoti, 1904-07; joined bar 1908 at Yeotmal; Vice-President, Indian Home Rule League; President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-1930; Joined Civil Disobedience Movement; Ag. President, Indian National Congress, 1933; Member, Legislative Assembly for Berar, 1924-1926, 1927-1930 and 1935; Member, Congress Working Committee, 1924-25 and 1931-34; founded Yeotmal District Association, 1916; Member, Nehru Committee; Vice-President, Responsivist Party; General Secretary, Congress Nationalist Party, 1934; Leader, Congress Nationalist Assembly Group, 1935; General Secretary, Anti-Communal Award Conference Working Committee, 1935. Elected Member of Nagpur University Court since 1935 and of Hindu University Court Benares, since 1938. *Publications:* Collection of writings and speeches (in Marathi.) *Address:* New Delhi/Simla.

ANGRE: MAJOR SHRIMANT SARDAR DHARMVEER CHANDROJI SAMBHAJI RAO, WAZARAT MOAB, SAWAI SARKHEL, BAHADUR, A. D. C. to His Highness Maharaja Scindia. *Born* 1896. *Educated:* Wilson High School, Bombay; Sardars' School, Gwalior; Agricultural Institute, Allahabad; was Vice-President, Executive Council, & Foreign and Political Minister Gwalior Government. Keeper of His Highness's Privy Purse, Suba Shivpuri, Master of Ceremonies; Private Secretary to His Highness Maharaja Scindia; Huzoor Secretary, Gwalior Darbar. *Publications:* *Adesh* or Letters to my son, *Rajkumaranche Sangopan Ani Shikshan*, various articles in periodicals and newspapers, etc. *Honours:* Conferment of Scindia Medal, the highest honour by Gwalior Government. *Address:* Sambhaji Vilas, Gwalior.



ANKLESARIA, NASSERVANJI N., C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, (Paris). *b.* D.E.S.P. February 1881. *m.* Dossibai, *d.* of J. N. Ginwalla. Graduated with First Class Honours from Elphinstone College, Bombay, 1900. Studied at Cambridge, London and Paris, 1901-06. Passed examination in Paris for Diplome de l'école des Sciences Politiques 1905. Called to the English Bar from Gray's Inn, London, 1906. Appointed professor of History and Political Economy at D. J. College, Sind, 1907. Elected Mem-



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ber and President of Ankleshvar Municipality and member of Taluka and District Local Boards, Broach, 1913-1930. Vice-President, Gujarat Cotton Traders and Factory Owners' Association, 1925-1931. Granted Honorary King's Commission and Viceroy's Commission in 12/2 Bombay Pioneers (I.T.F.), 1927. Elected member of Indian Legislative Assembly for Bombay N.D. (Gujarat), 1931-34. Made C.I.E., 1933. Sat in London on Indian Federal Railway Board and Reserve Bank Committees, 1933. Appointed member of the Tariff Board, 1938. Appointed Dewan, and Huzur Court Judge, Rajkot, 1940. *Address:* Rajkot and Anklesvar.

ANSORGE, ERIC CECIL, B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1937), I.C.S., Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Orissa. *b.* March 6, 1887. *m.* Wenonah Hardwick Ansorge, (nee Leather); *Educ.:* St. Paul's School and St. John's College, Oxford. Passed I.C.S. examination in 1910; posted to Chapra (Bengal), December 1911; S.D.O., Hajipur, 1913; on special duty under Government of India (Rev. and Agric. Dept.), 1916; S. D. O., Khurda (Orissa), 1916; Offg. Collector of Puri, 1917; Offg. Dy. Commissioner of Sambalpur, 1918; Served under Government of India, 1918-24, in Commerce and Industry and Finance Departments; (Deputy Secretary C. & O. Depts., and additional Deputy Secretary F. D.). Collector of Shahabad, 1925: Secretary to Govt. of B. & O. in Educ. and Dev. Depts., 1926; Registrar of Co-operative Society, 1930; Commissioner of Firhut, 1935; Rev. Commissioner of Orissa, 1938. Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Orissa since 1939. *Publications:* Silk in India (with the late Prof. Maxwell Lefroy) 1916. *Address:* Cuttack, Orissa.

ARBUTHNOT, CLIFFORD WILLIAM ERNEST, B.E., B.A., C.I.E. (1930), Member, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission. *b.* 13th February, 1885. *Educ.:* Campbell College and Queen's University, Belfast. Entered the Indian Service of Engineers as Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., in 1908; retired as Superintending Engineer in 1940. Served for four years, 1914-1918 in the Indian Army during the Great War. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1921-1937. *Address:* Byculla Club, Bombay.

ARCOT, PRINCE OF, NAWAB AZIMZAH, HIS HIGHNESS SIR GHULAM MAHOMED ALI KHAN BAHADUR, G.C.I.E. (1917), K.C.I.E. (1909). *b.* 22 Feb. 1882. *s.* father, 1903. Premier Mahomedan nobleman of Southern India, being the direct male descendant and representative of the Sovereign Ruler of the Karnatic. *Educ.:* His Highness received his preliminary education under Mr. J. Creighton and was thereafter educated under C. Morrison, M.A.; Member of Madras Legislative Council, 1904-6; Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (Mahomedan Electorate) of the Madras Presidency, 1910-13; Member of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination, 1916; awarded title of Highness in 1935. He possesses three cannons to fire salute on important occasions and is allowed to maintain an Infantry Guard and an Escort of troops. The Collector of Madras, Mr. G. W. Priestlay, I.C.S., is the Ex-Officio, Political Officer attached to His Highness. President, All-India Muslim Association, Lahore; President, South Indian Islamiah League, Madras. Presided All-India Muslim League, 1910. Life Member, Lawley Institute, Ooty; Life Member, South India Athletic Association, Club, Gymkhana, Madras. *Address:* Amir Mahal Palace, Madras.

ARUNDALE, GEORGE SYDNEY, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), D. Litt. (Madras), F. R. Hist. S. (Lond.). President of The Theosophical Society, since June 1934, succeeding Dr. Annie Besant. *b.* Surrey, England, 1 Dec. 1878. *m.* Rukmini, daughter of Pandit Nilakanta Sastri, Madras, 1920. *Educ.:* Cambridge University and Continent of Europe. Came to India 1903, and for 30 years associated with Dr. Besant in education and politics. Became Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares (1909); examiner to Allahabad University; reported on Kashmir educational system; Principal, National University, Madras, which in 1924 conferred honorary degree of D. Litt., Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Chancellor, signing his diploma; Minister of Education, Indore, 1920. For some years Organizing Secretary for the All-India Home Rule League, and in 1917 with Dr. Besant interned under Defence of India Act. Has been General Secretary for The Theosophical Society in England, Australia, India. First visited Australia 1926 and threw himself into various activities for Australia's development; founded Who's for Australia League in 1929. Deeply interested in internationalism, is working for India's freedom within the British Commonwealth and for the triumph of the Allies in the War. Frequently visits Europe and America. Is a Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Church (1925), a Freeman of the City of London, and author of many publications; President of the New India League (1939); Provincial Chief Commissioner for the Hindustan Scout Association in the Madras Presidency (1939). *Address:* Adyar, Madras.

ARUNDALE, RUKMINI (RUKMINI DEVI); President of Kalakshetra (International Arts Centre), Adyar, Madras. *b.* February 29, 1904, at Madura; youngest *d.* of Pandit Nilakanta Sastri. Started dancing under personal guidance of Anna Pavlova and in 1935 Indian press acclaimed her as a genius of the dance; has travelled and done research in art and drama in many countries; is working through Art and Theosophy for India's cultural renaissance, specialising in Bharata Natya; in 1940 presided over the Bharata Natya Section, Tenth Oriental Conference, Tirupati, and made successful tour of North India. President, World Federation of Young Theosophists; South Indian Humanitarian Society; and Besant Theosophical School, Adyar; Editor of *The Young Citizen*, and author of *The Message of Beauty to Civilization* and other lectures. *Married:* in 1920 Dr. George S. Arundale. *Address:* Adyar, Madras.

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ASAVALE, RAO BAHADUR RAMCHANDRA S., J.P., Ex-M.L.C., *b.* in 1880 at Kalyan, Bombay. After completing education in 1898, he joined the Municipality; later became a partner in Messrs. Jaffer Mahommed Mistry & Co., and Bombay Concrete Construction Engineering Co., Building Contractors. In 1910 he worked as Hon. Census Supervisor so meritoriously that the Government was pleased to grant him a first class Sanad. He is the President of the school opened by him for the education of the Mahratta and Backward class students. One of the founders of the All-India Mahratta Educational Conference, was the Secretary of the Reception Committee of its second session in Bombay; a member of its Managing Committee, 1910-1920. He was also one of the members of the committee under the Chairmanship of His late Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior, formed with the aim of sending Mahratta students on scholarships to foreign countries for higher education; is the President of its Scholarship Committee. He is the President of the Mahratta Co-operative Credit Society. One of the Trustees of the King Edward Memorial Fund from 1920; a member of the Managing Committee of the Shri Shivaji Mahratta Education Society; President of the Central Mahratta Association, Bombay; President and Trustee of the Deshastha Mahratta Dnyati Dharma Sanstha and Panchayat sabha; a member of the All-India Shri Shivaji Memorial. An elected member of the Municipal Corporation from 1923 to 1939; during which time he was a member of the Standing Committee, Schools Committee, the Improvement Trust Committee and other Committees of the Corporation; and Chairman of the Market Committee; Works Committee and Tramway Committee. Elected member of the Bombay Legislative Council from 1926 to 1937 and elected member of its Finance & Public Accounts Committees. He worked as Provincial Commissioner of the Whitley Labour Commission. He was a member of the Provincial Franchise Committee and represented Labour on the Fawcet Committee. He was representative of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on the Bombay Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Improvement Committee and was its first President. President of Society of Hony. Presidency Magistrates of Bombay. Has been associated with several Associations, Labour Unions and Social Bodies, too numerous to mention here. *Address:* Asavale Niwas, Nawroji Hill, opp. Umarkhadi Children's Home, Bombay.



ASSAM, BISHOP OF, since 1924; Rt. REV. GEORGE CLAY HUBBACK, B.Sc., D.D., *b.* 7th April 1882; *s.* of Joseph Hubback, J.P., Liverpool; *unmarried. Educ.:* Rossall; University College, Liverpool. Civil Engineer on the Admiralty Harbour, Dover, 1902-5; in Port Trust, Calcutta, 1906-8; Oxford Mission to Calcutta, 1908-24, with two years as Curate of St. Anne's S. Lambeth, 1910-12, and War Hospital Chaplain, Bombay, 1916-17; Deacon, 1910; Priest, 1911. *Address:* Bishop's House, Dibrugarh, Assam.

ASTHANA, DR. NARAYAN PRASAD, M.A., LL.D. (1931 Agra Univ.), Advocate General, U.P. *b.* April 20, 1874. *m.* Munno Devi. *Educ.:* Agra College; Began practice as Vakil at Agra in 1895; elected member, Agra Municipal Board in 1902 and Vice-Chairman, 1913; elected member, Provincial Legislative Council, 1916-23; elected member, Council of State, 1927-30; Vice-Chancellor, Agra University 1929; Advocate General, U.P. since July 1937. Practises in the Allahabad High Court. Twice elected President, Kayestha Conference. Chairman of the Allahabad High Court Bar Council since 1937. *Address:* No. 23, Canning Road, Allahabad.

ATHAVLE RAO BAHADUR BAPURAO NARAYAN, B.A., LL.B., J.P., Retired Presidency Magistrate and Coroner, Bombay. *b.* 4th February 1868 at Belgaum. *E.:* at Ahmednagar Mission High School and Wilson College, Bombay. *m.* on 27th Dec. 1906 Rajasbai, *d.* of Shahurao Kukde, Editor, "Dryonodaya," Passed B.A., 1889; LL.B., 1896; Served as a teacher in Robert Money School, Bombay. Started practice at Bombay and Thana. Presidency Magistrate, 1916 and after 8 years' service, retired in 1923. Appointed Chief Judge, Savantvadi, 1924; Coroner of Bombay, 1925. A well-known Indian Christian, has attracted public attention to the Coroner's Court by securing Legislative sanction for the introduction of several improvements in the proceedings. His services to the city of Bombay as a Coroner are well appreciated. The Marathi knowing public are under a deep debt of obligation to him for translating into Marathi the New Testament and the Pilgrim's Progress. *Address:* Hatibag. Love Lane, Mazagaon, Bombay.



AUGUSTI, K. JOSEPH. *b.* on 1st Dec. 1884, in a family with long commercial traditions. Took to business early in life. Is a pioneer in joint stock enterprise in Travancore. Was one of the first to introduce motor industry in the State. Is a landholder and businessman. Founded the Palai Central Bank Ltd., which is a member of the Reserve Bank of India and is one of the chief banks in South India. Is the Managing Director of the Bank from the beginning. *Address:* Palai, S.I.



AYYANGAR, SIR N. GOPALASWAMI, B.A., B.L., Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur, Prime Minister, Jammu & Kashmir State. *b.* 31st March 1882. *m.* Sri Komalammal. *Educ.:* Wesley, Presidency and Law Colleges, Madras. Asstt. Professor, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, 1904; entered Madras Civil Service

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by a competitive examination in 1905; Deputy Collector, 1905-1919; Collector and District Magistrate, 1920; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1927; Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Local Bodies, 1921-28; Collector and District Magistrate, Anantapur, 1928-31; Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, 1931-32; Secretary to Government, P. W. Department, 1932-34; President, Indian Officers' Association, Madras 1935-37; Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1935-37; Prime Minister of Kashmir since April 1937. *Address:* May-October: Srinagar (Kashmir); Nov. April: Jammu (Tawi); Nanga Parbat, Alwarpet, Madras.

AZIZ, SYED ABDUL, Barrister-at-Law. *b.* 1885. *Educ.:* Patna Collegiate School and the Patna, Bihar National and St. Columba's Colleges. Called to the Bar by the Middle Temple. Enrolled Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, 1913, and Patna High Court, 1916. A Criminal and Civil lawyer of wide reputation. Prosecution Counsel in the famous Delhi Conspiracy Case in which he came into prominence early in life for social and philanthropic activities; made Blind Relief Camp a permanent annual feature at enormous private expense; founder, Patna Club and the Urdu Public Library attached to the Anjuman Islamia, Patna; President and Patron of the local Muslim Orphanage; interested in the development of Urdu and Hindi to promote literary interests and Hindu-Muslim unity; presided over several Urdu literary conferences; returned to the Provincial Legislature thrice successively in 1926, 1930 and 1937; Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa, 1934 to 1937; resigned seat in December 1937; elected President, Bihar Provincial Muslim League, March, 1938; re-elected in 1938-39, 1939-40; member, All-India Muslim League Working Committee; Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League held in Patna December, 1938; accepted Chairmanship of the Corruption Inquiry Committee, appointed during the Congress regime in 1938 and submitted a valuable report which is in the nature of a documented treatise on public administrative and judicial reform; resigned presidentship of the Bihar Provincial Muslim League and membership of the Council of the All-India Muslim League in 1940. Appointed Judicial and Ecclesiastical Member, H. E. H. the Nizam's Govt., Hyderabad, Dn., in Feb. 1940. *Patna Address:* "Dilkusha," Patna, E.I.R., Hyderabad. *Address:* Judicial and Ecclesiastical Member, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government Hyderabad, Dn.

BABER SHUM SHERE, COMDG. Gen., G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Hon. Col. British Army; *b.* 27th January 1888; *s.* of H. H. Hon. General Maharaja Chandra, G.C.B., etc.; D. G. Police, (1903-29); D. G. Med. Dept. (1932); Delhi Durbar, (1903); visited Europe, (1908); in charge of shooting arrangements during visit of King George V, (1911); attached A.H.Q., India (March 1915 to Feb. 1919) as I. Gen. Nepalese Contingents during Great War (Despatches, specially, thanks of Cs-in-C in India; K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. for meritorious Service; 1st Class Nepal Star (1918); thanks of Nepal Govt. and Sword of Honour; Waziristan Field Force, 1917; (Despatches) Special mention by C-in-C in India and Govr.-Gen. in Council; Nepalese Military Decoration for bravery; at A.H.Q. India, as I. Gen. Nepalese Contingent during Afghan War, 1919 (G.B.E., Medal). Represented Nepal at Northern Command Manœuvres at Attock (1925). In memory of son Bala Shum Shere supplied Pokhara with pipe drinking water costing over Rs. 1 lac. *Address:* Khatmandu, Nepal.

BADENOCH, SIR ALEXANDER CAMERON, M.A., Kt. (1941), C.S.I. (1936), C.I.E. (1931); Auditor General of India. *b.* 2nd July 1889. *m.* Jess Greg Mackenna, 1914. *Educ.:* Dunfermline High School; Edinburgh and Oxford Universities. Joined Punjab Commission as Assistant Commissioner 1912; various posts in the Punjab 1912-18; Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1918; Accountant General, Central Provinces 1919; Posts and Telegraphs 1923; Central Revenues 1928; Director of Railway Audit 1930; Deputy Auditor-General of India 1932; Auditor-General of India 1940. *Address:* 5, York Place, New Delhi.

BADLEY, BRENTON THOBURN (BISHOP), M. A., D.D., LL.D., Fellow of the American Geographical Society; Member, Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity; Member, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity; Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Delhi Area. *b.* May 29 1876. *m.* Mary Putnam Stearns of Boston University, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. *Educ.:* Ohio Wesleyan Univ., Delaware Ohio, B.A., D.D.; Columbia Univ. New York City, M.A.; Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa (LL.D.) Professor of English Literature, Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, 1900-1909; Gen. Secretary, Epworth League, India and Burma, 1910-17, Associate Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions, New York, 1918-19; Executive Secretary, Centenary Movement, India and Burma, 1920-24; Consecrated Bishop (American Methodist Episcopal Church) May 1924. *Publications:* "The Making of a Christian College in India" (Calcutta) 1906; "God's Heroes; Our Examples" (Mysore City) 1913; "New Etchings of Old India" (New York) 1917; "India, Beloved of Heaven" (New York) 1918; "Hindustan's Horizons" (Calcutta) 1923; "Indian Church Problems" (Madras) 1930; "The Solitary Throne" (Madras) 1931: "Visions and Victories in Hindustan" (Madras) 1931; "Warne of India" (Madras) 1932. *Address:* 12, Boulevard Road, Delhi.

BAHAWALPUR: SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD ABBAS ABBASI, WALI-AHAD of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur of Bahawalpur. *b.* on the 22nd of March 1924. He joined the Aitchison Chiefs College, Lahore in February 1934, where he is receiving his education. He received the King's Coronation Medal, 1937 and is, like his father, keen on Riding and Shooting. He is also a very enthusiastic philatelist, *Address:* Bahawalpur.



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BAHUGUNA, SURENDRA DATT, M.A., (Economics), LL.B., Dip. Ed., M.R.S.T. Educational Adviser for the Eastern States Agency. *b.* December 14, 1905. *m.* Shrimati Shakambari Devi Uniyal. *Educ.:* Pratap High School, Tehri Garhwal State; D. A. V. College, Dehra Dun; Central Hindu College, Benares; Lucknow University; Leeds University. Teacher, Cambridge School, Dehra Dun; Head-Master of the State High School, Nandgaon State. *Publications:* A thesis on the social, economic and political life of a tribe of the Himalayas and a thesis on the Educational ideals and methods of Sanderson. *Address:* P. O. Sambalpur, B.N.R.; Tehri Garhwal State.

BAIG, MIRZA RASHID ALI, J.P., HON. MAGISTRATE, son of the late Sir Abbas Ali Baig, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. *b.* 25th March, 1905. *m.* Miss Tara Gupta, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. B. C. Gupta and grand-daughter of Sir K. G. Gupta, K.C.S.I. of Bengal. 2 Sons. *e.* Clifton College, England, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned 1924 and joined the 16th Light Cavalry. Resigned after six years' service to enter business. Ex-President, Indian Progressive Group; Hon. Secretary, Rotary Club of Bombay; Jt. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Red Cross & Amenities for Troops Fund; Trustee, Mohamed Hajee Saboo Siddik Trust & other Muslim Trusts. Jt. Hon. Secretary, Mayor of Bombay's Citizens' Conciliation Committee, J. P. & Hon. Presidency Magistrate, 1940. Member: Managing Council of the Federation of Social Welfare Associations. The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association Bombay and Jt. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Branch, The Indian Institute of International Affairs. *Clubs:* Willingdon, C. C. I. *Residence:* Rabia Mansion, Worli Point, Bombay.



BAILEY, ARTHUR CHARLES JOHN, King's Police Medal (1920), C. I. E. (1931). Inspector-General of Police, Bombay. *b.* 2nd October 1886. *m.* to Heather M. H. Hickie. *Educ.:* St. Andrew's College and King's Hospital, Dublin. Joined Indian Police, 1906. *Address:* Poona.

BAJAN, ERVAD JAL ARDESHIR, Head Priest, Karani's Fire Temple, Cusrow Baug, Colaba and Mevawalla's Fire Temple, Byculla. *b.* on 12th December 1905. *Educ.:* at the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, Bombay. Studied Avesta and Pahalvi up to B.A., in the Mullan Phiroze Madressa and obtained certificate, scholarships and prizes for proficiency in the languages. He was initiated as a priest at Navsari in 1922. Was appointed Head Priest of the new Fire Temple at Cusrow Baug on 23rd February 1935. He is a religious and moral instructor in the various Boys' and Girls' High Schools of Bombay appointed by the Bombay Zoroastrian Jashan Committee. Is a deep student of the Zoroastrian religion; a great preacher, a good writer and an enthusiastic social worker. Is a delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay. An elected member of the 'Committee of Hundred'. Member of the Parsi Federal Council. Hon. Secretary of the Athornan Mandal, Athornan Anjuman Committee and the Byculla Jashan Committee. Vice-President of the Parel Parsi Mandal, Cusrow Baug Parsi Association and the Parsi Madadgar Mandal, Trustee of the Byculla Jashan Committee, etc. A cabinet member of the Arbitration Board of the 'Parsi League of Honour.' Hon. Religious Instructor in the Municipal School at Byculla, Bai Motlibai Wadia Parsi Ladies Work Class, Sir Cusrow Wadia School. He is a member of the Research Society of the Zoroastrian Religion and the Parsi Patriotic League. *Address:* Mevawalla Fire Temple, 72, Connaught Road, Byculla, Bombay 12.



BAJPAI, SIR GIRJA SHANKAR, B.A.(Oxon.), B Sc. (Allahabad), K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Agent-General to the Govt. of India in the U.S.A., *b.* 3 April 1891. *Educ.:* Muir Central College, Allahabad and Merton College, Oxford. Appointed to the I.C.S. in November 1915; Under-Secretary to Government, United Provinces, 1920-21; Secretary for India at Imperial Conference, 1921 and at Conference for Limitation of Armaments, Washington, 1921-22; on deputation to the dominions of Canada Australia, and New Zealand 1922; Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, 1923; deputed to South Africa, 1925-26; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, June 1926. Secretary to Government of India, 1927-29; Deputed to Geneva, 1929 and 1930 and to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931; Adviser to Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, 1937; Temporary Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, September 1935 to January 1936; Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands 1932-1940. Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, April 1940-July 1941. *Address:* Washington.

BAJPAI, RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SURAJ DIN, C.B.E. (1939); B.Sc, 1st class 1908, Allahabad University; LL.B., 1st class 1910, Allahabad University; Rai Bahadur 1929. Deputy Secretary, Finance Dept., Govt. of U.P. *b.* August 31, 1887. *m.* Shreemati Yashoda Devi 1906. *Educ.:* Muir Central Coll. and the Univ. School of Law, Allahabad. Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central Coll., Allahabad, March 1909 to April 1910; Appointed as Dy. Coll. in the U. P. Civil Service from Oct. 5, 1910. Secretary, Allahabad Dist. Board, 1914-16; Junior Secy. and Secy. Board of Revenue, U.P. 1919-23; Dy. Secy., Finance Dept., Govt. of U.P., since December 1923. *Address:* Shiva Dham, Mall Avenue, Lucknow.

BAJPEYI, SEETLA PRASAD, B.A. (1885), Rai Bahadur (1919), C.I.E. (1933), Kt. (1939). *b.* 19th April 1865. *m.* Rukmini. *Educ.:* Canning College, Lucknow. Confirmed as Munsif in 1892, in Oudh Judicial Service;

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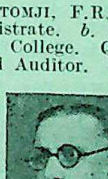
District and Session Judge 1916; came in Jaipur Govt. Service in 1923; appointed Chief Justice, Jaipur in 1924; appointed Judicial Minister, Jaipur in 1931. *Address:* Jaipur.

BALARAMA IYER, T. S., B.A., Managing Director, The Sitaram Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd., Trichur. *b.* July, 1884. *Educ.*: Sirkar High School, Trichur, and Presidency College, Madras, (B.A.). Underwent training in weaving at The Sri Rama Varma Government Technical Institute, Nagercoil. Started the Pushpagiri Weaving Factory in 1908, with 5 handlooms, later converted into a limited liability Company under the name of The Sitaram Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Ltd. Number of spindles, 15,000; employees 1,500, of whom about 400 are women. Managing Director for a few years and now Director of The Sitaram Anglo-Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ltd. Ex-member, Economic Development Committee; twice elected member, Trichur Municipality; Director, Davangere Cotton Mills, Ltd.; nominated Director, Cochin Land Mortgage Bank; member, Board of the Government Industrial & Technical Examinations; member, Cochin Cottage Industries Co-op. Marketing Society. Was for a term member of the Cochin Legislative Council, elected unopposed. Conducts a village school and takes keen interest in Sanskrit education. *Recreation*: Study of Hindu Philosophy. *Address*: Pushpagiri, Trichur.



BALRAMPUR, MAHARAJA PATESHWARI PRASAD SINGH SAHEB. *b.* 2 Jan. 1914. *m.* Nov. 1932, *d.* of H. H. the late Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L. (Oxon), F.R.G.S., Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal. Educated at Mayo College, Ajmer 1930-35. Is the premier Taluqdar in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Vested with powers to administer and manage his estate 1937. *Recreation*: Riding and Tennis. *Address*: Balrampur, Oudh.

BAMJI, MAJOR SOHRAB RUSTOMJI, F.R.S.A., J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate. *b.* April 1887. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College. Qualified Public Accountant and Auditor. Managing Proprietor, Sohrab R. Bamji & Sons, Agents Insurance Firms and American Manufacturers. Served Volunteer Rifle Corps, Indian Defence Force, during War 1914-1918 Auxiliary Force, Indian Territorial Force, Army in India Reserve of Officers. Rose through ranks. Promoted Major 1932. Helped Military Hospital Relief Funds during 1914-18. Holder, Military Decorations. Justice of Peace, 1934, Hon. Presidency Magistrate, 1937. Chairman, Municipal Schools Committee "A" Ward, 1939-40, 1940-1941. One of the Special Hon. Magistrates empowered to try cases under Gambling Act. Takes active part in civic matters. Non-official Visitor of Jails, and member, Executive Committee, Released Prisoners Aid Society. Author of several books and dramas. Student of Religions. Founder and Hon. General Secretary, Bombay Parsi Association. Bombay Parsi Textile League. Active member of several civic bodies. A prominent Freemason. Fellow of The Royal Society of Arts, London, Corporation of Accountants, Glasgow, Institute of Commerce, Birmingham. Helped raising War, and other public Relief Funds. *Address*: Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road, and 658, Parsi Colony, Dadar, Bombay.



BANERA, MAJOR RAJADHIRAJ AMAR SINGHJI of, belongs to Udaipur house; *born*: 2nd August 1886; succeeded his father 22nd December 1908; *married*: the sister of Maharaja Surguja. Three sons: Rajkumar Pratap Singhji (Heir-Apparent), Raj-Kumar Man Singhji, Barrister-at-Law, and Lt. Raj-Kumar Guman Singhji, and grandson Bhanwar Samar Singhji, studying at Mayo College. Rajadhiraj is a member of Mahendraj Sabha and Walter Krit Rajput Hitkarni Sabha and President of Mewar Central Advisory Board, Udaipur. Area of the estate, 250 sq. miles. *Population*: 33,000. *Address*: Banera, Rajputana.

BANERJEA, PRAMATHANATH, PROF., DR., M.A. (Cal.), D.Sc. Econ. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, Fellow and Member of the Syndicate, Calcutta University; President, Indian Political Science Conference, 1940; a renowned economist and one of the most distinguished educationists in India. *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta, and London School of Economics; a prominent member of the Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-30; Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1920-35; President, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, Calcutta University, 1931-33. Delegate to the Congress of Universities, Oxford, 1921; Dean, Faculty of Arts, Calcutta University, 1929-30; President, Bengal Economic Society, since 1927; President, Indian Economic Conference, 1930; Vice-President, Congress Nationalist Party, Bengal; Publications: A study of Indian Economics, Public Administration in Ancient India, Fiscal Policy in India, History of Indian Taxation, Indian Finance in the Days of the Company. Provincial Finance in India, etc. *b.* November 1879. *Address*: 4-A, Vidyasagar Street, Calcutta.



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BANERJI, SIR ALBION RAJKUMAR, Kt.(1925), I.C.S., C.S.I. (1921), C.I.E. (1911), *b.* Bristol, 10 Oct. 1871; *m.* 1898, *d.* of Sir Krishna Gupta. *Educ.:* Calcutta University, Balliol College, Oxford; M.A., 1892. Entered I.C.S., 1895; served as district officer in the Madras Presidency; Diwan to H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin, 1907-14; reverted to British service, 1915; Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah; services placed at the disposal of Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment as Member of the Executive Council of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore, March 1916. Officiated as Dewan of Mysore, 1919. Retired from the I.C.S. Diwan of Mysore. 1922-26. Foreign Minister, Kashmir, 1927-29. Awarded I Class title "Rajamantradhurina" of Gandabherunda Order, with Khillats by H.H. The Maharaja in open Durbar, Oct. 1923. *Publications:* The "Indian Tangle" (Published by Hutchinson & Co.), "An Indian Pathfinder" (Published by Kemp Hall Press, Ltd.), "The Rhythm of Living" (Published by Rider & Co.). *Address:* c/o Coutts & Co., 440, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

BANERJI, AMIYA CHARAN, I.E.S., M.Sc., 1st Class (Cal. 1913), M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.A.S. (Eng.), F.N.I. 1st class Math. Tripos Part I (1916), Wrangler Math. Tripos Part II (Cantab. 1918). Professor and Head of Department of Mathematics, I.E.S., Allahabad University. *b.* 23rd Sept. 1891; *m.* to Prolha Neogy (1921). *Educ.:* Zilla School, Bhagalpur; Presidency College, Calcutta; Clare College, Cambridge; Behar Govt. Scholar to Cambridge, 1915. Foundation Scholar, Clare College, Cambridge. President of Clare College Debating Society for two terms in 1918-19. Appointed Professor of Mathematics, Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1920; became member, Indian Educational Service, 1921; services lent to Allahabad, University, 1922; President Secondary Educational Conference, U.P., 1933; Promoted to Junior Selection of the I.E.S., 1934; Hon. Secretary, Public Library, Allahabad. First Secretary of National Academy of Science, Allahabad, for two years its Vice-President. Fellow of Royal Astronomical Society (Eng.) and of National Institute of Sciences (India). First President of Mathematics section of Indian Science Congress, which was separated from Physics section in Jan. 1940; Associate Editor in Mathematics for Indian Science Abstracts. *Publications:* Several research papers in Hydrodynamics, Nuclear Physics, Wave Mechanics, Relativity and Expanding Universe, Galactic Dynamics and Astronomy. *Address:* Gyan Kutir, Beli Road, Allahabad.

BANERJI, SUKUMAR, RAI BAHADUR, B.A., Retired Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. *b.* 5 October 1880. *m.* to Suhassini, eldest *d.* of late Kumar Satyeswar Ghosal of Bhukailas Raj. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Law class, Government College, Krishnagar; Bengal Police Training School; obtained First prize in Law in the Final examination of the Police Training School. Joined Calcutta Police in 1902; has been on several occasions especially mentioned in the Annual Administration Reports of the Calcutta Police. Title of Rai Sahib conferred by Government, January 1931 and the title of Rai Bahadur conferred in June 1935. Appointed Justice of the Peace; promoted to Ag. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, temporarily in 1935, retired in 1936. *Address:* 1, Parasar Road, Calcutta.

BAPNA, WAZIR-UD-DOWLA, RAI BAHADUR SIR SERAYMAL, Kt., C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., *b.* 24th April 1882. *m.* Shreemati Anand Kumari, *d.* of the late Mehta Bhopal Singh, Dewan of Udaipur. *Educ.:* at Maharana's High School, Udaipur; Govt. College, Ajmer and the Muir Central College, Allahabad. For about a year practised law in Ajmer-Merwara; served in Mewar for about a year and a half as Judicial Officer, appointed District and Sessions Judge in Indore State, 1907; Law Tutor to H. H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao III. 1908, His Highness' Second Secretary, 1911 and First Secretary, 1913; Home Minister, 1915; retired on Special pension, 1921; joined Patiala State as a Minister; rejoined Holkar State Service as Home Minister, 1923; soon after appointed Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Appeal Committee of the Cabinet; Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet, 1926 to 1939; retired in June 1939; Prime Minister, Bikaner, 1939-1941. Rai Bahadur, 1914; and C.I.E., 1931; a substitute Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1931; Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1935. Knighted 1936. *Club:* Victoria Memorial Club, Bikaner. *Address:* Bikaner (Rajputana).



BARIA, Lt.-Col. (HON.) HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAL SHRI SIR RANJITSINHJI, RAJA OF: K.C.S.I. (1922). *b.* 10 July 1889; one *s.* one *d.* *Educ.:* Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, and in England. Served in European War, 1914-15 and in the Afghan War, 1919. Receives a salute of eleven guns. *Address:* Devgad Baria (Baria State Rly.).

BARNE, THE RT. REV. GEORGE DUNSFORD, D.D., M.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1923), O.B.E. (1919), V.D. (1923); Consecrated Bishop of Lahore, November 1st 1932. *b.* May 6, 1879. *m.* Dorothy Kate Akerman. *Educ.:* Clifton College and Oriel Coll., Oxford. Asstt. Master, Summerfields, Oxford, 1902-08; Curate of Christ Church, Simla, 1908-10; Chaplain of Sialkot, 1910; Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, 1911; and Asstt. Chaplain of Karachi, 1911-12. Principal, Lawrence R. Military School, Sanawar, 1912-1932. *Address:* Bishopsbourne, The Close, Lahore.

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BARODA : HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI SHANTA DEVI GAEKWAR, daughter of Sardar Mansingrao Ghorpade and Mrs. Yashoda Bai Ghorpade of Kolhapur. *b.* October 1914. *m.* January 1929, His Highness Maharaja Pratapsinha Gaekwar of Baroda—two sons and five daughters. *Educ.:* privately—has travelled extensively in India, England and the Continent of Europe—is a member of Suvretta Skating Club, St. Moritz. *Recreation:* Riding, Skating and Badminton. *Address:* Laxmi Vilas Palace, Baroda.



BARODAWALLA, SALEBHOY KARIMJI, *b.* 1884. Landlord and Business man. Partner and Financier of Balkrishna & Currimji, Contractors. Sheriff of Bombay, 1926; member of the Imperial Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923; member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1917-1921; Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, 1907; twice mentioned in despatches and awarded the Certificate of Merit and the Voluntary and General War Services Medal, 1914-1918; recipient of the Silver Jubilee Medal; member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the last 32 years, and has served on its various Committees; Chairman of the Mahommedan Entertainments Committee for entertaining the British and Indian wounded during Great War; Regular player in Lord Sydenham's XI; at one time tennis champion, Islam Gymkhana; winner of several championships for swimming and other indoor and outdoor games. *Address:* Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

BARRY, CHARLES HAROLD, M.A. (Cantab.), Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore. *b.* 17 Feb. 1905. *m.* Miss Maclachlan of Lanark. *Educ.* at R. N. C. Osborne, Bradfield College, Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Assistant Master, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1926-31; Inspector of Schools, Rawalpindi Division, Punjab, 1932-33; appointed Principal, Aitchison College, 1933. *Publications:* "Gleaming Arches", 1929; "White Sails," 1930; "Bridges of Song", 1935 (For the University of the Punjab). *Address:* Aitchison College, Lahore.

BARTLEY, JOHN, C.S.I. (1941), C.I.E. (1936), M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Additional Secretary and Draughtsman, Government of India, Legislative Department. *b.* 2nd March, 1886. *m.* to E. C. Collins, *d.* of A. T. Collins, Dublin. *Educ.:* Campbell College, Belfast and Trinity College, Dublin University. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1909, arrived in India (Bengal), 1910; Political Agent, Tripura, 1915-19; Political Officer, Sikkim, 1920; District Judge, Tippera, 1921-23; Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department and Secretary, Bengal Legislative Council, 1924-1931; Joint Secretary and subsequently Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department and Draughtsman, since 1932. *Address:* Simla/New Delhi.

BASU, JATINDRA NATH, M.A., M.L.A., Solicitor. *b.* 7 Feb. 1872. *m.* Sarala Ghosh. *Educ.:* Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Has been a member of the Bengal Legislative Council and Assembly for seventeen years. Formerly President of the National Liberal Federation of India and the Indian Association, Calcutta; leader of Nationalist Party, Bengal Legislative Assembly; a Delegate from Bengal to the Round Table Conferences in England; formerly President, Incorporated Law Society, Calcutta; is connected with several Educational and Social service organizations. *Address:* 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

BATHGATE, GORDON MURRAY, C.A., R.A., J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Partner: A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, Bombay and Branches. *b.* 3rd May 1888. *m.* Jane MacWhirter. *Educ.:* Glasgow High School, Glasgow University. Served in 1914-18 War with Cameronians, Royal Flying Corps and R.A.F. Represented the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the Karachi Municipality 1927-28. President, Caledonian Society of Bombay 1940. *Clubs:* East India and Sports, London; Byculla Club, Bombay. *Address:* Kamal Mahal, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.



BATLEY, CLAUDE, A.R.I.B.A., Professor of Architecture, Bombay School of Art, also Partner of Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Architects. *b.* Oct. 1879. *Educ.:* at Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich. Articled in Ipswich. Practised in Kettering, Northants and in London up to 1913 and in Bombay thereafter. *Publications:* The "Design Development of Indian Architecture" (in three volumes 1934, second edition, 1940, in one volume) and sundry articles and papers both in England and India on architectural subjects. *Address:* School of Art, or Chartered Bank Building, Bombay.

BATLIWALA, SORABJI HORMUSJI, (B.A. English Literature and Latin) *b.* 21 March, 1878. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's School and College. Connected with the Cotton industry; Representative of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Vice-President, Nagpur Parsi Anjuman and General Manager of Empress Mills at Nagpur. Member of the Court of Nagpur University; Member, Provincial Cotton Committee, C.P.; Member, Governing Body of the Society of Agriculture and Industries, C. P.; Associate Member, C. P. Labour Enquiry Committees, 1938 and 1940. Has travelled extensively and studied the economic systems of various countries. *Publications:* Contributions on financial and economic subjects. *Address:* C. P. Club, Nagpur.

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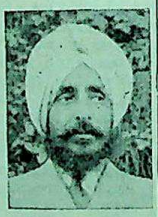
BAXI, SETH JAMNADAS MATHURADAS, Director, The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay. *b.* 14th July 1889. *Educ.:* Bhavsinghji High School, Porbandar. *m.* first in 1905. Married again after the death of his first wife, 1924, Miss Manjula *d.* of Seth Pranjivandas Motilal. After education he joined the Share Business in 1906. In 1913 he joined the firm of Haridas Bhimji as a partner. In 1916 he bought his own card and started independent business after the death of his partner in 1919. He has been elected a Director of the Bombay Stock Exchange for the last 19 years—a fact which testifies to his popularity, eminence and integrity in the commercial world. Freight Broker for Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., since 1908. Member, Bombay Bullion Exchange, was Founder President of the Congress Free Hospital for two years, now Vice-President. He is very charitable. *Address:* Ratan House, 35/37 Bazargate St., Bombay.



BEAUMONT, THE HON. SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, M.A. (Cambridge); King's Counsel, 1930; Chief Justice of Bombay. *b.* 4th September 1877. *m.* Mabel Edith. *d.* of William Wallace (deceased). *Educ.:* Winchester and Pembroke College, Cambridge, First Class Historical Tripos, 1899. Called to Bar by Lincoln's Inn, 1901. Practised Chancery Division. Lieut., R.G.A., 1916-1918. *Address:* "Coleherne Court," Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BEDI RAJA, SIR BABA GURBUKSH SINGH, Kt. *cr.* 1916; K.B.E. (1921), C.I.E., 1911; received title of Raja in 1921. Hon. Extra Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab. *b.* 1862. A lineal descendant and of Guru Nanak, founder of Sikh religion, now head of Snatan Sikhs of N. W. F. Province, Punjab and Afghanistan. A Fellow of the Punjab and Hindu Universities; was a delegate to the Indo-Afghan Peace Conference in 1919. *Address:* Kallar, Punjab.

BEDI, CAPTAIN TIKKA, SURRINDAR SINGH. Hony. Magistrate and Hony. Civil Judge of Kallar in Rawalpindi District of the Punjab, Got Hony. King's Commission in 1923. He is Captain in A.I.R.O., Recruiting Staff. At present working as Asst. Recruiting Officer. Rawalpindi. He is the eldest son of Raja Sir Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, K.B.E., Knight, C.I.E., Hony. E. A.C., and Grand son of the late Hon'ble Baba Sir Khem Singh Bedi, K.C.I.E., C.I.E., Rais-I-Azam of Kallar. He is the direct descendant of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikh religion. *b.* 22nd February, 1897. His son Awnindar Singh Bedi got his commission from the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, in 1938 and belongs to 7th Cavalry as Lieut. His second son Dewindar Singh Bedi is now serving in the mountain artillery as Lieut. He is a great sportsman, is fond of public service and an advocate of temperance movement. His third son Cadet Man Mohan Singh Bedi is in Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. *Address:* Pila Vila, Murree Road, Rawalpindi.



BELVALKAR, SHRIPAD KRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D. (Harvard Univ.), I.E.S. (Retd.), *b.* 11 Dec. 1881. *Education:* Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Deccan College, Poona and at Harvard, U. S. A. Joined Bombay Educational Department, 1907. Prof. of Sanskrit, Deccan College, 1914-1934; one of the principal founders of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and for several years its Hon. Secretary. Recipient of Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal and Silver Jubilee Medal and the title Rao Bahadur. *Publications:* "Systems of Sanskrit Grammar"; Edition and translation of Bhavabhuti's "Later History of Rama" in the Harvard Oriental Series; English translation of Kavyadarsa; Critical editions of the Bhagavadgita, and Brahmasutrabhashya with Notes and translation; Basu Mallik Lectures on Vedanta Philosophy, Calcutta University, 1925, and (in Collaboration with Prof. Ranade) History of Indian Philosophy, Vols. 2 and 7 (out of the 8 projected); over 60 papers contributed to Oriental Journals or presented to learned Societies. *Address:* "Bilvakunja," Poona, No. 4.

BENJAMIN, VEN. T. KURUVILLA, B.A., Archdeacon of Kottayam, since July 1922; Formerly Incumbent of Pro-Cathedral, Kottayam, 1895-1922; Acting Principal, C.N.I., Kottayam, 1912-13, Archdeacon and Surrogate, 1922, Bishop's Commissary, 1923. Retired, May 1939. *Publications:* (in Malayalam) Notes on the Epistles to the Hebrews; Notes on the Epistles to the Thessalonians: Devotional Study of the Bible. Editor of "Treasury of Knowledge and Family Friend." *Address:* Kottayam.

BENNETT, GEORGE ERNEST, M.Sc., M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech.E., M.I.E., J.P., Director of Supply, Bombay. *b.* 1884. *m.* Frances Sophia Bennett. *Educ.:* Stockport Grammar School, Manchester University, Assistant Engineer (Bridges), G.I.P., 1910-1916; Port Engineer, Chittagong, 1916-1919; Ex. Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1919-24; Senior Executive Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1924-26; Deputy Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, 1926-30; Chief Engineer, 1930-1940; Ag. Chairman, 1938; Member of Council Institution of Civil Engineers; Controller of Supplies, Bombay, since 1940. *Address:* Bombay.

BENNETT, JOHN THORNE MASEY, C.I.E. (1939), C.B.E. (1933), M.C. (1918), King's Police Medal for Gallantry (1930), Indian Police Medal for Gallantry (1940), Indian Police. *b.* 7th October 1894. *m.* to Janet Smith Hodge. *Educ.:* Foyle College, Londonderry, Ireland. Entered Indian Police 1914; Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, 1915-20; Superintendent of Police, Attock, (1922-25); Ambala (1925-26); Rawalpindi (1926-29); Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Punjab,

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(1929-34); Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., Punjab (1934-40); Officiating Inspector-General of Police, Punjab (Aug.-Sept. 1939, Jan.-Feb. 1940). *Address:* 117, Upper Mall, Lahore.

BENTHALL, SIR EDWARD CHARLES, KT., (1933). Senior Partner, Bird & Co., Calcutta, and F.W. Heilgers & Co., Calcutta since 1929; *s.* of Revd. Benthall and Mrs. Benthall, *b.* 26th November 1893. *m.* 1918 Hon'ble Ruth Mc Carthy Cable, daughter of first Baron Cable of Ideford; one son. *Educ.:* Eton (King's Scholar), King's College, Cambridge. Served European War, 1914-19, India, 1914-15, Mesopotamia, 1916-18 (wounded), Staff War Office, 1918-19. Director of numerous Companies; Director, Imperial Bank of India, 1926-34; Governor, 1928-30; President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 1932 and 1936; Vice-President, 1931, 1934 and 1938; President, Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1932 and 1936; Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1931-32; Director Reserve Bank of India, 1935-36; Indian Army Retrenchment Committee, 1931; Council of State, 1932-33; Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1934-5; Bengal Legislative Council, 1937-38. *Address:* 37, Ballygunge Park, Calcutta.

BERKELEY-HILL, LT.-COL. OWEN ALFRED ROWLAND, M.A., M.D., Ch.B. (Oxon.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lon.), F.R.A.S.B., I.M.S. (Retd.). *b.* 22nd Dec. 1879. *m.* Kunhimanny, *d.* of Nellary Ramotti. *Educ.:* at Rugby School, Universities of Oxford and Göttingen and University College Hospital, London. Entered Indian Medical Service in 1907. Served throughout Great War (East Africa Campaign); Mentioned in Despatches. Late President, Indian Psychological Association; Member of Indian Branch of the International Association of Psycho-Analysis. *Publications:* Numerous articles in scientific journals, All-Too-Human-An Unconventional Autobiography. *Address:* Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa.

BEVEN, THE REV. FRANCIS LORENZ, Master of Arts, Cambridge. Archdeacon of Colombo and Vicar of S. Mary's Church Veyangoda, with S. John the Baptist, Gampaha and S. Peter's, Mirigama, Ceylon. *b.* 30th Oct. 1872; *Educ.:* The Royal College, Colombo and Christ's College, Cambridge. Asstt. Curate, S. Paul's, Kandy, 1895-1901; Incumbent, Christ Church, Kurunegola, 1901-1911; Incumbent, S. Paul's Colombo, 1911-1926; Archdeacon of Jaffna, 1926-35; Archdeacon of Colombo since 1935. *Address:* Franklands, Veyangoda, Ceylon.

BEWOOR, SIR GURUNATH VENKATESH, B.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab.), KT., C.I.E., I.C.S., Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India, Defence Dept. since July 1941. *b.* 20 Nov. 1888. *m.* Miss Tungatai Mudholkar. *Educ.:* Deccan College, Poona, and Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge. Under-Secretary to Govt., C. P.; Dy. Commissioner, Chanda and Nagpur; Post-master-General, Bihar and Orissa, Central and Bombay Circles; Dir. Genl. of Posts & Telegraphs; Indian Delegate to the Air Mail Congress at the Hague, 1927, to the Universal Postal Congress, London, 1929 and the Imperial Telegraph Conference, London, 1937. *Address:* Delhi and Simla; "Shri Krishna Niwas," Poona 4.

BHABHA, HORMASJI JEHANGIR, M.A., D. Litt., J.P., C.I.E., Hon. Pres. Magte., Fellow of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, deputed as a delegate to the Congress of Imperial Universities 1926 by the Universities of Bombay and Mysore. *b.* 27 June 1852. *m.* Miss Jerbai Edaljee Batiwala. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College and in England. Asst. Professor, Elphinstone College, 1874-76; Vice-Principal and Professor of Logic and Ethics, Central College, Bangalore, 1876; Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, 1884; Education Secretary to Government, Mysore, 1890; Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, 1895-1909; Munir-ul-Talim (Mysore) 1909. *Pub.:* Special Report on Manual Training in Schools of General Education; Report on the Education of Parsi Boys, 1920; a Visit to Australian Universities, 1923; a Visit to British Universities, 1926; Modern Cremation and Parsees, 1922; resigned the directorship of Tata H. E. P. S. Co. *Address:* 8-10, Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

BHAGWANDAS, GOVERDHANDAS PARMANDDAS, J.P., Landlord and Cotton Merchant and Export-Import Agent. *b.* on 28th Feb. 1894. *Educ.* at New High School. Has 4 sons. Secretary and Trustee, Shri Kathiawar Bhatia Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Rajkot. Trustee: The Bombay Bhatia Mahajan Stri Kelavani Fund; The Bombay Bhatia Mahajan Lying-in-Fund; Rao Bahadur Visanji Khimji Samarak Fund; Paramanand Jivandas Charity Trust. Member, Shri Bombay Bhatia Mahajan; The East India Cotton Association; The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; The Committee formed on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Majesty King George V; The Committee formed on the occasion of the Coronation, 1937. He has contributed big sums to various Charities and Funds. *Address:* 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.



BHAGWAT, DR. VINAYAK KESHAV, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Manch.), A.I.C. (England), A.M.C.T., Principal and Professor of Chemistry, Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, Bombay. *b.* November 8, 1896. *m.* Banubai. *Educ.:* Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya and Fergusson College, Poona; Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; College of Technology, Manchester; Moos Gold Medalist; Springer Research Scholar. Life-Member, Shikshana Prasaraka Mandali, Poona; Secretary, Shikshana Prasaraka Mandali, 1936-37; Senior Grade Commission in U. T. C., promoted Captain, 1940; Dist. Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Assen. *Publications:* Several research papers and popular articles in Marathi on scientific subjects and a few text-books in Chemistry. *Address:* Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay 19.

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BHAIDAS MAGANLAL, MR., Director, Bombay Stock Exchange and a leading Stock and Share Broker. *b.* 13th September 1891. Came to Bombay, 1907. Joined the Stock Exchange, 1913 and served honestly and diligently in the well-known firm of Purshotam Pranvalabh. He then joined J. S. Guzder & Co., which he left in 1920, and started his own business. Has been a member of the defaulters Committee of the Stock Exchange for the last 12 years. He is a self-made man who rose to eminence by dint of his abilities, perseverance, honesty and integrity. Laid the foundation stone of the Kalol Kalavni Pracharak Mandal Building and of Gokli Bai High School Building at Vile Parle in 1938. He takes a keen interest in the welfare of the Lad Community. He helped greatly in organising and running the Free Emergency Hospital that was started at Lad Wadi. He has given liberally to charity and many a poor student has received help from him for education. His latest substantial contribution being to a Girls' School at Surat in memory of his aunt. In all the Associations he served he has left behind him a happy impression of goodwill. *Address:* Giri Kunj, Hughes Road, Bombay.



BHAIRUN SINGHJI BAHADUR, COLONEL MAHARAJA SRI SIR, K.C.S.I. *b.* 15th September 1879. *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer. Appointment: Companion to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1895, and accompanied him in his Indian Tour in 1896. Appointed Member of State Council, 1898 and was from time to time Personal Secretary to His Highness. Senior Member of Council and Secretary for Foreign and Political Department, Mahkma Khas; Foreign Member of Council, Political Member; Vice-President of State Council and the last Cabinet and Prime Minister, Bikaner. Also acted as President of Council during H. H.'s visits to Europe. Now in charge of the portfolio consisting of Government General Records and copying and Zenana Depts., Bikaner State, and President, Walterkril Local Sabha, Bikaner. Is Hon. Col. of the Sadul Light Infantry and Personal A. D. C. to the Maharaja. *Publications:* Bhairavilas. Bhairubbinod and Rasikbinod. Son and heir: Rajkumar Sri Ajit Sinhji Sahib. *Address:* *Bikaner.*

BHANDARI JAGAN NATH, RAI BAHADUR, RAJ RATAN, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Idar State. *b.* Jan. 1882. *m.* Shrimati Ved Kunwarji. *Educ.*: Government College, Lahore, and Law College, Lahore. Practised at Ferozepur till 1914; joined Idar State as Private Secretary, 1914; served there till 1922 as Political Secretary and Officiating Dewan; left Service and resumed practice at High Court, Lahore; appointed Dewan, Idar State, 1931. The title of Rai Bahadur was bestowed by Government in 1933 and of Raj Rattan by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib in appreciation of long and meritorious services to the State. *Address:* Himmatnagar, Idar State.

BHANDARKAR, DEVADATTA RAMKRISHNA, M.A., Ph.D. (Hony. Calcutta Univ.), F.R.A.S. B.; Bhugwandass Purshotamdas Sanskrit Scholar, 1900, Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji Lecturer, Bombay University, 1903 and 1917; Manindra Chandra Nandy Lecturer, Benares Hindu University, 1925; Sir William Meyer Lecturer, 1938-39, Madras University; Hon. Correspondent, Archaeol. Department, Government of India; Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records' Commission; Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist (Bombay Asiatic Society) 1911; Vice-Chairman (1925-27) and Member of Board of Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta, since 1917; Fellow since 1918 and Philological Secretary (1920-25) of Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Hon. Member, Calcutta Historical Society; Hon. Fellow, Indian Research Institute, Calcutta, 1936; President, Indian Cultural Conference, Calcutta, 1936; President, Indian History Congress, Allahabad, 1938. *Present occupation:* Occupied with Second Edition of Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum Vol. III (Gupta Inscriptions). *b.* 19th November, 1875. *m.* to Muktabai Narayan Dalvi. *Educ.*: at High School and Deccan College, Poona. Superintendent, Archaeol. Survey, West. Circle, 1911-17; Office-in-charge, Archaeol. Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta, 1917-20; Carmichael Professor, Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University, from 1917-35; Joint-Editor, "Indian Antiquary," 1911-20 and from 1928-33; Founder Editor, "Indian Culture." *Publications:* Reports of Archaeol. Survey, West. Circle; Carmichael Lectures, 1918 and 1921; Asoka; Some Aspects of Ancient Hindu Polity; Some Aspects of Ancient Indian Culture; Origin of the Saka Era, Gurjaras, Lakulisa, Guhilots, Foreign Elements in the Hindu Population, and numerous other contributions to Indian History and Archæology; edited Pt. II of Vol. CXLV. on India, of the Annals of the American Acad., Pol. Science, Philadelphia, 1929. *Address:* 2-1, Lovelcok Street, Calcutta, India.

BHARGAVA, BISHESHWARNATH MAKHANLAL, B.A., LL.B., J.P. (1934), Hony. Presidency Magistrate (1935), Secretary, Union Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay. *b.* 24th June 1892, Jaipur (Rajputana). Son of late Pandit Makhanlal Hiralal Bhargava, Principal, Maharaja's College and Director of Public Instruction, Jaipur State. Has 3 sons. *e.* B.A. from Jaipur College, LL.B. from Law College, Allahabad in 1919. Helped the promoters of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., was appointed Secretary since its inception in October 1919. A trustee of Santa Cruz Educational Society and Joint Hon. Secretary thereof. Joint Hon. Secretary of Santa Cruz Residents' Association. Member, Managing Committee, Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Association, since 1936. In August 1940 appointed a member of Bombay Suburban Defence Loans Committee. As its active member to a great extent responsible



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for collection of Defence Loans to the extent of Rs. 1,01,00,000. Vice-President, A.R.P. Sub-Committee, Santa Cruz. Member, Managing Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber (1941). *Address:* Gopal Bhuvan, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz.

BHARUCHA, Col. P. B., D.S.O., O.B.E., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab. *b.* 1886. *Educ.:* Bombay; England. *Address:* Lahore.

BHARUCHA, Sorab Manekshaw, J.P. (1915), F.B.U. (1916). O.B.E. (1941). *b.* 1875. Graduated with first class honours in 1895, passed first Competitive Examination, Bombay Civil Service 1897. Was Deputy Collector, Panchmahals, Satara, Sind and Ahmedabad for 15 years. Was Collector, Political Agent and District Magistrate 1914-1928. Retired as acting Commissioner and Secretary, Development Department, 1930. Was Excise Commissioner, Hyderabad State, 1930-35, and Additional Revenue Secretary in H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, 1936-1940. Has six daughters and one son. *Official Publication :*—"Agricultural Indebtedness in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions, Hyderabad." *Address* : 136, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.



BHATE, Govind Chimnaji, M.A. (Bom.). *b.* 19 Sept. 1870. Widower. *Educ*: Deccan College. Professor in Fergusson College, Poona from 1895 to 1918 and from 1931 to 1933. Principal and Professor, Willingdon College, Sangli, from 1919 to 1928; retired in 1933. *Publications* : Principles of Economics, Travel Series in 10 Volumes; Lectures on Sociology, Carlyle, Three Philosophers, Philosophy of the Fine Arts (All in Marathi). Speeches and Essays (in English); Kant and Shankaracharya, Sir Walter Scott (in Marathi), History of Modern Marathi Literature (in English). *Address:* Mahad, Dist. Kolaba, Bombay Presidency.

BHATIA, Lieut.-Colonel Sohan Lal, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (London), F.R.S.E. (1932), F.C.P.S. (Bombay), M.C. (1918), I.M.S., Addl. Dy. Director-General, Indian Medical Service, since Aug. 1941. *b.* 5 Aug. 1891. *m.* Raj Kishorie. *Educ.:* Cambridge Univ. (Peterhouse) and St. Thomas's Hospital, London. Casualty Officer and Resident Anaesthetist, Clinical Assist., Children's Department; House Surgeon, Ophthalmic House Surgeon, St. Thomas's Hospital, London. Joined I.M.S, 1917; saw active service with Egyptian Expeditionary Force (105th Mahratta Light Infantry), 1918; appointed Professor of Physiology, in 1929, Dean in 1925, and Principal, Grant Medical College, and Superintendent, J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay, 1937-41. *Publications:* A number of scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Medical Research and Indian Medical Gazette. *Address:* New Delhi.

BHATKHERA: Maharaj Jag Narayan Sinhji, Jagirdar of. *b.* 24th April 1911, the eldest son of the late Maharaj Shri Ram Sinhji, uncle of His present Highness The Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Narsingarh State. *Educ.:* at the Narsingarh High School, and the Daly College, Indore; then was placed under the Tahsildar of Pachore, to undergo revenue and administrative training. One of the premier jagirdars of the Narsingarh State. His younger brother, Maharaj Zalim Sinhji has passed his Diploma Examination from the Mayo Chiefs' College, Ajmer; and is now working as the First Class Magistrate and Munsif at Narsingarh. *Address:* Bhatkhera.



BHATNAGAR, Sir Shanti Swarupa, Kt. (1941), O.B.E.D., Sc., F. Inst. P., F.I.C., Chairman, Industrial and Scientific Research Board. *b.* March, 1895. *Educ.:* Lahore, London and Berlin. *m.* Shrimati Lajwanti (May 1915). University Professor of Chemistry, Benares, 1921-24; University Professor of Chemistry and Director, University Chemical Laboratories, Lahore since 1924; Research Scholar of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research of Great Britain; Fellow and Syndic of the Punjab University. Fellow, Syndic and Member of the Council and Court of the Benares Hindu University. Fellow of the Chemical Society, London; Fellow of the Institute of Physics and Member of its Advisory Board for India; Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry. President, Indian Chemical Society, Lahore Branch; President, Punjab Chemical Research Fund. President, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1928 and 1938. Delegate to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Liverpool, 1923. Centenary Celebrations of the British Association, London, 1931, Faraday Centenary Celebrations, 1931, Empire Universities Congress, Edinburgh, 1931, Cambridge, 1936. Member, Quinquinneal Reviewing Committee for the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Advisory Board of the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Joint Power Alcohol Committee, U.P. and Bihar, Court and Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Member, Industrial Board, Punjab Government and Chairman of the Chemical Sub-Committee of the Industrial Board. Founder of various Research Schemes at the Punjab University. *Publications:* 'Principles and Applications of Magneto-chemistry' (first book on the subject in Chemistry, Macmillan, 1935), 'Ilum-ul-Bard,' a Treatise on Electricity in Urdu and a number of scientific papers in various scientific journals. *Address:* Calcutta.

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BHATT, Mr. Madhavlal Makanji, Managing Director, Madhavlal & Co., Ltd., Coal Merchants, Commission Agents and Railway Contractors. *b.* in 1886; Passed matriculation at the age of 17; joined service.



After three years started independent business as a coal merchant. Was made Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate in 1926. Doing social work and connected with educational and co-operative activities. Was Chairman of the Fort and Divisional Co-operative Institutes for about 12 years. One of the Founders of the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society. Has made charities to the extent of about a lac of Rupees by way of scholarships, maternity help, medical help, famine help and to Hostel for students. Founder of the Khar Gymkhana and the Khar Education Society. Has made a donation for a public Park in Khar. Has travelled widely and specially studied questions regarding coal in foreign countries like Germany, England and America. Has been a member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for several years. Visited Berlin in 1937 and attended the International Chamber of Commerce Congress held there as a delegate of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Elected President of the Indian Industries Association in 1939. Mason, Rotarian and a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. *Address:* Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay; and Linking Road, Khar, Bombay.

BHATT, Prabhashanker Ramchandra, J.P., belongs to the Gujarati Brahmin Community, the only son of the late Mr. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhatt, C.B.E., J.P., M.L.C. *b.* 10th February 1909. *e.*



New High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Entered his father's business in 1929, was appointed Managing Director, after the death of his father, of the Crescent Insurance Co., Ltd., a progressive Life Insurance Office. Managing Trustee: Bhaidas Sakhidas Charitable Trust. Managing Director, Indian Publications Ltd., Ramchandra Ltd. A member of J. J. Group Hospital Committee; G. M. C. Hostel Trust Committee; G. T. Hospital Committee; N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana; Hon. Treasurer:—Children's Aid Society, David Sassoon Industrial School, All-India Penal Reform League, All-India Manufacturers' Conference, Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, Congress Storm Relief Fund, Bombay Presidency Olympic Association and the IXth Indian Olympic Games. Member of the Managing Committee of: Association of Indian Industries, Social Service League, W. I. A. A., Bombay, School of Indian Music, Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association and Prohibition Board, Bombay. Director in three Electric Cos., The Oriental Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd. and is on various other Medical, Social and Educational Institutions. Vice-President: Young Men's Hindu Association, and Gurjar Brahmin Education Society, Bombay. Donated 2¼ lacs of Rupees for the construction of a Hostel for the Students of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, in memory of his father. Joint Editor, the "Social Welfare," weekly. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India, Willingdon Club, and Bombay Presidency Radio Club. *Address:* Ramchandra Mansion, 487, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

BHAVNAGAR, Lieut. H.H. Maharaja Sir Krishna Kumar Sinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of; *b.* 19th May 1912, *s.* father Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji Takhtasinhji, K.C.S.I., July 1919. *Educ.:* Harrow, England. Installed with full powers, 1931; married 1931. *Address:* Bhavnagar, Kathiawar.

BHIDE, Vithal Shivaram, B.A. (Bom.), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department. *b.* 23rd September, 1890. *m.* to Yamutai, *d.* of the late Mr. M. V. Damle, Retired Judge, Kolhapur State. *Educ.:* Fergusson College, Poona and Fitz William House, Cambridge. (In Burma) Assistant Commissioner and Additional Judge, 1915-18; (In Bombay) Assistant Collector and Magistrate, and Collector and District Magistrate, 1919-1937; Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1927-29; Nominated Member of the Central Legislative Assembly, 1937; Offg. Commissioner, S.D. and N.D.; Offg. Secretary to Government, General and Educational Departments, 1938; Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, since 12th May 1939. *Address:* 4, Land's End House, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

BHOPAL, His Highness Sikander-Saulat Iftikhar-ul-mulk Nawab Mohammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, Nawab of, G.C.S.I. (1922), G.C.I.E. (1929), C.S.I. (1921), C. V.O. (1922). *b.* September 9, 1894. is the Ruler of the second most important Mahommedan State of India. *m.* in 1905 Her Highness Maimoona Sultan Shah Bano Begum Sahiba; succeeded in 1926; mother, Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum Sahiba, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., C.I.; 3 *ds.* the eldest of whom Colonel Suraiya-Jah Nawab Gohar-e-Taj princess Abida Sultan Begum Sahiba, is the heir-apparent. *Address:* Bhopal, Central India.

BHORE, Sir Joseph William, K.C.I.E., C.B.E. (1920), C.I.E. (1923), K.C.S.I., I.C.S. *b.* 6th April 1878, *m.* to Margaret Wilkie Stott, M.B., Ch. B. (St. Andrews), M.B.E. *Educ.* Deccan College, Poona, and University College, London. Under Secy., Govt. of Madras, 1910; Dewan of Cochin State, 1914-1919; Dy. Director of Civil Supplies, 1919; Secretary to the High Commsr. for India, London, 1920; Ag. High Commsr. for India in the United Kingdom, 1922-1923; Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924; and Ag. Member,

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Viceroy's Executive Council, November 1926 to July 1927; Secretary to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Land Records, on deputation with the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928-30. Ex-Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, in charge of Department of Commerce and Railways. *Address:* National Bank of India, Madras.

BHOSLE, DATTAJIRAO MADHAVRAO, Home Member and Deputy Prime Minister, Kolhapur State. *b.* 15th June 1903. *m.* Annusuyabai, 1920. *Educ.:* Panchgani, St. Mary's High School, Bombay and Baldwin's, Bangalore. Financial Secretary to His Highness 1925-1929. Huzur Chitnis, 1929. Acting Dewan, 1930-1931. Chief Secretary, 1931. Acting Prime Minister, 1932-1933. Chief Secretary, 1933-1940. Was Chairman of the Kolhapur Agricultural Exhibitions held in 1927 and 1929 and also of the Reception Committee of 17th Session of Marathi Literary Conference at which H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Baroda presided. Director of Kolhapur Sugar Factory and the Bank of Kolhapur Ltd. President of the New Education Society and Prince Shivaji Maratha Free Boarding House, Kolhapur. Chairman of Mahomedan Education Society, Kolhapur. Chairman of the Kolhapur City War Committee. Recipient of King George V Silver Jubilee Medal in 1936 and Coronation Medal in 1937. *Address:* Sukha Niwas, Kolhapur Residency.



BHUTTO, SIR SHAH NAWAZ, Kt., BACH. (1930), C.I.E. (1925), O.B.E. (1919); Chief of Zemindars in Sind. *Educ.:* At Karachi-Sind Madrasah and St. Patrick's High School; one of the largest landholders in the Province and is Proprietor of a colony of houses known as Bhutto Colony at Larkana; Leader of the Mohamadan Community in Sind; Elected Chairman of the Provincial Committee to assist Sir John Simon's Statutory Commission, 1928; Delegate to Indian Round Table Conference at London, 1930 and 1934; Minister to Government of Bombay, 1934-36; Adviser to Governor of Sind, 1936-37; Member, Public Service Commission for the Provinces of Bombay and Sind. *b.* 3rd March 1888. *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay.

BIKANER, MAHARAJA OF, *See Indian Princes Section.*

BILGRAMI, SYED AKEEL, SIR AKEEL JUNG BAHADUR, Kt. cr. 1938; Member and Vice-President, Executive Council, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, India, in charge of Commerce and Industries Departments. *b.* Bilgram (Oudh), 2 Oct. 1874, *s.* of late Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Syed Hosain Bilgrami, once Member, India Council; *m.* 1902; three *s.* and three *d. Educ.:* Nizam's College, Hyderabad, Dn. Served H. E. H. the Nizam's Government for 43 years as District Collector, Army Secretary, Minister of Paigahs, Minister for Commerce, Industries and Co-operative Departments, Minister for Public Works Department; Minister for Army, Medical, Aviation and Wireless Depts. *Recreations:* Tennis and other light out-door games. *Address:* Khairatabad, Hyderabad, Dn.

BILIMORIA, KHAN BAHADUR ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI, J.P. *b.* on 5th August 1882 at Bilimora. *m.* Bachubai *d.* of Dossabhoy L. Megusi (1901). *Educ.:* at Sir C. J. Navsari Zarthosti Madressa, New High School, Bombay, and Wilson College, Bombay. Honorary Presidency Magistrate: Secretary of the City of Bombay Buildings Co., Ltd. (1905-1919); and Excelsior Cinema and Theatres Syndicate (1908-1919); Director, Madan Theatres Ltd. (1919-1932); Director, Humayan Properties Ltd. (1935-1938); Managing Director of Excelsior Theatres, Bombay (1921-1938). Has also acted as Theatrical impressario for following artists in India: Pavlova, Heifetz, Sir Harry Lauder, Miss Ruth, St. Denis, Dame Clara Butt, Galli Curci, Zimbalist, Kubelik, etc., etc. *Address:* Pallonji House, New Charni Road, Bombay 4.

BILIMORIA, MANCHERSHAH BURJORJEE, B.Com. (1921). Cinefilm Distributor, Exhibitor, Producer and cinefinancier. *b.* 24th February 1899. *m.* (1921) Gulbai *d.* of Merwanji P. Mengusi, L.C.E. Has one son Noshir (18). Started career as clerk in the firm of M. C. Patel and Co. film distributors in 1922. Started own business 1923. Has donated more than Rs.75,000 in cosmopolitan Charities. Has film distribution offices in Bombay, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Bezwada, Delhi, Lahore, Baghdad. Owns and controls about 20 cinema theatres in the cities of Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, etc. Senior partner Wadia Movietone. President, Indian Motion Picture Distributors Association, Bombay. Chairman All India Theatres Syndicate Ltd. Chairman, India Overseas Film Distributors, Ltd. Trustee, Bilimoria Parsi Panchayat Funds. Mukhi, Bilimora Vepari Mahajan. Member, Film Advisory Board of Government of India. *Address:* Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, Bombay.



BILLIMORIA, (MRS.) GULESTAN RUSTOM (nee Gulestan Bahadurji), M.A., Licentiate, Trinity College of Music, London. Obtained various University and College Scholarships. Is a Fellow and Syndic of the Bombay University and has been member of the Academic Council. Her paintings have won prizes at Art Exhibitions all over India and one has been bought by and hangs in the Prince of Wales Museum. Connected with many Associations either as President or Treasurer or Secretary or member of the Executive. Gave evidence before government commissions on education. The University Commission and the Franchise Committee. Takes keen interest



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in her husband's Bel-Air Sanatorium at Panchgani for consumptives. Contributes articles to various papers. *Publications*: Joint Author of "Governance of India" and also of "Constitution, Functions and Finance of Indian Municipalities," a book favourably reviewed by the Press, including the *London Times Literary Supplement*. *Address*: Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

BILLIMORIA, HORMUSJI RUSTOMJI, Share and Stock Broker. Brother of Khan Bahadur A. R. Billimoria, Bombay. *b.* 14th Dec. 1884 at Billimora, *e.* at New High School, Bombay. Joined the South British Insurance Co., Ltd., in 1904. In 1906 joined Blackie & Son Ltd., Publishers, Bombay, as Assistant Accountant. In 1909 was transferred to Madras and in 1911 to Calcutta to reorganize both these branches. Joined Batlivalla and Karani, Share Brokers, in 1912. Rejoined Blackie & Son Ltd., as Manager of their Calcutta Branch. In 1917 took up work as Assistant Accountant in the Central Bank of India Ltd., Bombay. In 1919 bought his card and became a Member of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association and began doing only cash business. From 1933 started Forward business also. *m.* Miss Shirin daughter of Mr. Merwanji Pestonji Megushi, late of Public Works Department, Bombay. Member, Share Bazar Arbitration Board for the last twelve years. *Address*: 11A, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.



BILLIMORIA, DR. RUSTOMJI BOMONJI, B.A. (1902), M.D. (1909), J.P. Was awarded Gold Medal in Surgery in 1907 and a Prize in Midwifery; awarded Grey's Medal for Anatomy. Appointed Tutor in Bacteriology at Grant Medical College, 1907; resigned, 1910; Lord Reay Lecturer at Grant Medical College, 1910-1913; has been Hon. Bacteriologist to the Parsee General Hospital from its beginning and has for years been Hon. Physician of the Hospital; acted as Hon. Consulting Visiting Physician to Dr. Bahadurji's Sanatorium at Deolali from 1910 till he resigned; and as Hon. Physician, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital; has been Examiner, Bombay University, in Bacteriology and in Medicine; founded 29 years ago at Poona a Sanatorium for consumptives whence it was subsequently removed to Panchgani. The "Bel Air" Sanatorium celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1938. Was awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal in June 1936. *Address*: Wassiamal Building, Grant Road, Bombay.

BILLIMORIA, SIR SHAPOORJEE BOMONJEE, Kt. (1928), M.B.E., J.P., Partner in the firm of S. B. Billimoria & Co., Accountants and Auditors and Sheriff for 1935. *b.* 27 July 1877. *m.* Jerbai, *d.* of Bhicaji N. Dalal (1906). *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College. Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Member, Auditors' Council, Bombay; Member of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Committee, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1926-27; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1927-28; Member, Government of India Back Bay Inquiry Committee, 1927-28. President, Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, 1928-29. Member, Indian Accountancy Board; Trustee, N. M. Wadia Charities, The Parsi Panchayat Fund and Properties, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Charity Funds and a number of other charity trusts and institutions. Nominated by Govt. of Bombay to be a member of the Board of the Bombay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Member of the Advisory Board of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay; co-opted in 1934 by the Government of Bombay to represent the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Delhi; Is substitute Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India; is the Grand Superintendent of the Dist. Grand Royal Chapter in India and founder and First Master of Lodge Justice and Peace (E.C.); Is Rotary Governor of the 89th District (India) and Member Extensions Committee for Asia. *Address*: 13, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

BIRLA, GHANSHYAMDAS, Mill-owner, Merchant and Zemindar. *b.* 1891. Son of Dr. Raja Baldevdas Birla, D. Litt. Managing Director of Birla Brothers, Ltd., owns one Jute Mill and five cotton Mills in Calcutta, Delhi, Gwalior, Okara and Bhiwani, five sugar mills, insurance companies, etc. Export and Import business at Bombay and Calcutta; Member, 2nd Indian Legislative Assembly; resigned in 1930 as a protest against legislation for Imperial Preference; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1924; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1929; Has been responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational and other public institutions in various parts of the country. Member, Indian Fiscal Commission; Member, Bengal Legislative Council; Member, Royal Commission on Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927; Member, 2nd Round Table Conference, 1930; Unofficial Adviser to Government of India for Indo-British Trade Negotiations, 1936-37; President, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh. *Address*: 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.



BIRLA, RAMESHWARDAS, Merchant and Zemindar. *b.* 1892. Son of Dr. Raja Baldevdas, D.Litt. Managing Director of Birla Brothers, Ltd., and managing agent of one Jute Mill and five Cotton Mills in Calcutta, Delhi, Gwalior, Okara and Bhiwani, five Sugar Mills, Paper Mill, Insurance companies, etc. Export and Import business at Bombay and Calcutta. Has been responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational and other public institutions in various parts of the country. Director of various companies. *Address*: 45-47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

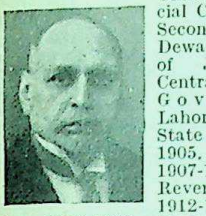


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BIRLEY, SIR FRANK, D.C.M. (1915), M.L.C., Managing Director, Best & Co., Ltd., Madras, *b.* 6th July 1883. *m.* Evelyn Clifton of Perth, W. A. Knighted, 1937. *Address:* C/o Best & Co., Ltd., Madras.

BISARYA OUDH NARAIN, ALIMARTABAT (HON'BLE) MOTAMIDUS SULTAN (1935) RAJA (1926), RAI BAHADUR (1920), B.A. (Punjab), President and Revenue Member, Executive Council, also President, Judicial Council, Bhopal State. Second son of the late Dewan Raghubar Charan of Jind State. *Educ.:* Central Model School and Government College, Lahore. Joined Bhopal State service in November 1905. Accountant General, 1907-1912; Chief and Revenue Secretary to Ruler 1912-1922; Education Member, 1922-1926; Finance, Law and Justice and Public Works Member, 1926-1938; Represented Bhopal State at the Third Round Table Conference in London in 1932. Has 3 villages in Jagir, conferred by His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal. Two sons: Kunwars Rajendra Narain, B.A., LL.B., specially trained in Constitutional Law in London, Advocate High Court, Allahabad, and Girijesh Narain, Police Superintendent, Bhopal State; and 3 daughters who are married. *Address:* Bhopal, C. I.



BLACKER, HAROLD ALFRED CECIL, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Hons. B.A. (Cantab.); Jubilee Medal, Coronation Medal. Puisne Judge, Lahore High Court. *b.* August 15, 1889. *m.* Barbara *d.* of Dr. J. Leask. *Educ.:* Charter House, Bedford Grammar School, Queen's College, Cambridge; Indian Civil Service, October, 1914; Served in Army in India with rank of Captain in 1917-18; President of the Punjab Conspiracy Case, 1930-33; Additional Judge, Lahore High Court, October, 1934; Puisne Judge, December, 1937. *Address:* 2, Zafar Ali Road, Lahore and c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Ltd., 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.

BLACKWELL, JOHN HUMPHREY, C.B.E. (1937), M.C. and bar, 1918, Mentioned in Despatches, 1917. Appointed Justice of the Peace, Karachi and Tatta Districts, December, 1940. Manager, Burmah-Shell Ltd., Karachi. *b.* 25th April 1895. *m.* to Jessie Pauline Luard Pears. *Educ.:* Bedford School. Served European War (France), Bedfordshire Regiment, 1914-18; Bedf. and Herts Regiment, India, 1919-20; Joined Asiatic Petroleum Co. (India) Ltd., 1920; M.L.A. (Central), 1935; Vice-Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce 1940-41; Trustee, Karachi Port Trust, 1941-43; Chairman, European Association (Sind Branch), 1941-42. *Address:* No. 6, Ghizri Road, Karachi.

BLACKWELL, SIR (CECIL) PATRICK, Kt. (1938), The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell, M.B.E., (Mil. Div. 1919); High Court Judge, Bombay. Acted as Chief Justice in 1935, 1937, 1938 and 1941. *b.* 8 November 1881. *m.* to Marguerite Frances (Kaiser-i-hind Gold Medal), eldest *d.* of the late J. A. Tilleard, M. V. O. *Educ.:* Blackheath Proprietary School and City of London School; Hollier Greek Scholar, Univ. College, London, 1901; Classical Exhibition, Wadham College, Oxford, 1901; 1st class Classical Honour Moderations, 1903; 2nd Class Litt. Hum., 1905; B. A., 1905; Secretary of Oxford Union Society, 1904; President, Wadham College Athletic Club, 1903. Called to Bar at Inner Temple, 1907, and went the Northern Circuit; Lieut., T. F. Reserve and on Recruiting Staff and in Ministry of National Service during European War. Was Liberal candidate for Hastings in 1914, but resigned on the outbreak of war, contested Kingswinford Division of Staffordshire (Lib.), December 1923; appointed a Puisne Judge of High Court of Bombay, 1926. *Address:* "Rylstone", Pedder Road, Bombay, *Clubs:* Devonshire, London; Yacht Club, Byculla, Willingdon, Bombay Presidency Golf Club.

BLANDY, EDMOND NICOLAS, B.A. (Oxon.) Boden Scholar of Sanskrit, C.S.I. (1939), I.C.S. Chief Secretary to Govt. of Bengal and Secretary, Home Dept. *b.* 31st July, 1886. *m.* Dorothy Kathleen (nee Marshall). *Educ.:* Clifton and Balliol. Asstt. Magte. and Collr., Dacca, 1910; Sub-Div. Officer, Munshiganj, Dacca, 1912; Secretary to Bengal District Administration Committee, 1913; Under-Secretary, Finance Dept., Govt. of Bengal, 1914, in addition Controller of Hostile Firms and Custodian of Enemy Property, 1916; Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge, Khulna, 1917; Secretary, Provincial Recruiting Board, 1917, and later in addition Controller of Hostile Firms, etc., and Jt. Secretary, Publicity Board; Under-Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, 1919; Collector of Income-Tax, Calcutta, 1921; Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bengal, 1922; Magte. and Collr., Bakarganj, 1924 to 1927; Magte. and Collr., 24 Pargaras, 1928; Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, 1928; Secretary to Government of Bengal, Finance Department, 1930. Commissioner, Chittagong Division, 1933; C.I.E., 1933; Offg. Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1934-35, 7 months, ditto, 1936, 4 months, 1937-38; Special duty Finance Dept., Govt. of Bengal, 1938-39, in addition President, Chaukidari Enquiry Committee; 1939 March to October. *Address:* Bengal Club, Calcutta.

BOAG, SIR GEORGE TOWNSEND, M.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E. (1928) C.S.I. (1936), K.C.I.E. (1941), I.C.S., Adviser to the Governor of Madras. *b.* November 12, 1884. *Educ.:* Westminster (1897 to 1903), and Trinity College, Cambridge (1903 to 1907). Passed into the I.C.S. in 1907 and joined the Service in Madras in 1908. *Address:* Madras Club, Madras.

BOBILI, RAJAH SIR SWETHACHELAPATHI RAMAKRISHNA RANGA ROW BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., Sri Ravu, Rajah of Bobbili. *b.* 20 Feb. 1901. *Educ.:* Bobbili, privately. Ascended *Gadi* in 1920. Member, Council of State, 1925-27. Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1930. Hon. A. D. C. to H. E. the Governor of Madras from Jan. 1930; Pro-Chancellor, Andhra University, from 1931;

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Chief Minister to Government of Madras, 1932-37. *Address:* Bobbili, Vizagapatam Dist.

BOMBAY, R. C. ARCHBISHOP OF, since 1937; Most Rev. Thomas d'Esterre Roberts, S.J.; *b.* Le Havre, France, 1893. *Address:* Archbishop's House, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BISHOP OF. See Acland, Rt. Rev. Richard Dyke.

BOMON-BEHRAM, SIR JEHANGIR BOMONJI, KT., *Cr.* 1934, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay Univ.), J.P., Honorary Presidency Single Sitting Magistrate; Chairman, Advisory Committee of J. J. Group of Hospitals, Bombay; Member, Executive Committee of Society for the Protection of Children in Western India and of Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society. *s.* of Bomanji Rastamji and Maneckbai Bomonji Bomon-Behram. *Educ.:* Fort High School, and St. Xavier's and Elphinstone Colleges, Bombay. Fellow, Elphinstone College, Bombay, Jurisprudence Prizeman and Narayan Vasudeo Scholar. Attorney, Bombay High Court, 1896-1919. Entered public life, 1919. Elected first Mayor of Bombay, 1931; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, since last 20 years, and past Chairman of its Standing, Schools and Law Committees; won great distinction by inaugurating, and serving as President of the Permanent Conciliation Committee to prevent Communal trouble and to preserve the peace of Bombay, and also by inaugurating the Welfare of India League to promote co-operation between Indians and the British people and spread the Good-will movement of India; Director of Several Joint Stock Companies; past President, Society of Hony. Presidency Magistrates. *Clubs:* Orient, Ripon (Bombay). *Address:* Merwan Mansion, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay. Phone 42806.

BOSE, SUBHAS CHANDRA, *b.* 1897; *Educ.:* in Calcutta and Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., but resigned in 1921 to join non-co-operation movement; was Manager of the *Forward*, Calcutta, 1922-24; served as Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, 1924; was arrested under Regulation III of 1818; elected member of the Bengal Legislative Council while under detention; took prominent part during *satyagraha* movement; was interned as State prisoner but was released in order to enable him to proceed to Europe for medical treatment; was for several years President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee; President, Indian National Congress, Feb. 1938. Re-elected President, Indian National Congress, Feb. 1939; resigned April 1939; inaugurated the Forward Bloc Movement, 1939. Mysteriously disappeared from his house in 1940, present whereabouts not known.

BOSE, SUDHANSU MOHAN, B.A. (Cal.), M.A., LL.B. (Cantab). History Tripos and Law Tripos; Barrister-at-Law, 1902, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta; Member, Public Service Commission, Bengal from 1937; *e.s.* of Ananda Mohan Bose, first Indian Wrangler and eminent religious and political leader; *b.* 2 June 1878; *m.* Romola *d.* of Mr. G. C. Bannerji, Dist. & Sess. Judge; three daughters. *Educ.* St. Xavier's, City and Presidency Colleges, Christ's Col., Cambridge; foundation Professor, University Law College, 1909-37; Member, Bengal Legislative Council; 1920-23 and 1929-36; Member of important Select Committees, including those leading to the passing of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923, and the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932; Provincial Member, the Indian Franchise and the Delimitation Committees; two years General Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India; Member, managing Committee, Sadharan Brahmo Samaj, Brahmo Samaj Education Society, Brahmo Girls' School and Nari Siksha Samiti. *Publications*—Bengal Municipal Act, 1932, and The Working Constitution in India. *Address:* 3, Federation Road, Calcutta.

BOSE, VIVIAN, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Judge, Nagpur High Court. *b.* 9th June, 1891. *m.* to Irene Mott. *Educ.:* Dulwich College and Pembroke College, Cambridge. *Address:* Nagpur, C.P.

BOTTOMLEY, JOHN MELLOR, M.A. (Oxon.); C.I.E. (1937). Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. *b.* March 21, 1888. *m.* Maude Millicent Row. *Educ.:* Merchant Taylor's School; Christ Church, Oxford. Joined Indian Educational Service, 1911. *Address:* 5, Mayfair, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

BOZMAN, GEOFFREY STEPHEN, B.A. (Oxford), C.I.E. (1938), I.C.S., Jt. Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Govt. of India. *b.* 26th November, 1896. *m.* Hilary Rothera *d.* of Sir Percy Rothera, 1927. one *s.* *Educ.:* Whitgift Grammar School and Brasenose College, Oxford. Joined 4th Royal West Surrey Regt., 1915; transferred to R. F. C. (later R.A.F.), 1916; came to India, 1922; posted to Madras Presidency. Secretary, Indian Tariff Board, 1930-32; Secretary to Agent General of Govt. of India in South Africa, 1932-34. *Address:* New Delhi/Simla.

BRADBY, EDWARD LAWRENCE, M.A. (Oxon.), 1931. Principal, Royal College, Colombo. *b.* 15th March 1907; *m.* Bertha, youngest daughter of Henry Woodall, Yotes Court, Mereworth, Maidstone. *Educ.:* Rugby School and New College, Oxford. Asst. Master, Merchant Taylors' School, 1930-34; Secretary in England, International Student Service, 1934-36; Asst. General Secretary, International Student Service, Geneva, 1936-37 and General Secretary, 1937-39: *Publications:* Editor, The University Outside Europe; Essays on the development of University Institutions in fourteen countries, Oxford University Press, 1939. *Address:* Royal College, Colombo.

BRAHMACHARI, SIR UPENDRA NATH, Kt. *Cr.* 1934; Kaisar-i-Hind (Gold), 1924; M.A., M.D., Ph.D., F.R.A., S.B., Professor of Tropical Medicine, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta; Consulting

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Physician; Research Worker; President, Indian Science Congress, 1936; President, Indian Chemical Society, Calcutta, 1936; Founder, Brahmachari Research Institute, Calcutta; Fellow, Royal Society of Medicine, and Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London; Hony. Fellow, State Medical Faculty of Bengal; Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India; Fellow, Indian Chemical Society. *b.* 7th June 1875. *m.* 1898, Nani Bala Devi. *Educ.:* Hughli College, Bengal; Presidency College and Medical College, Calcutta. Coates Medalist and Winner of Griffith Memorial Prize, Calcutta University; Minto Medalist, Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene; Sir William Jones Medalist, Asiatic Society of Bengal; Research Worker under Indian Research Fund Association (1920-26), etc. *Address:* 82/3, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

BRAMBLE, COURTENAY PARKER, M.A., LL.B. (3rd son of late Frank Bramble and Violet Tottendell), Cotton Broker. *b.* June 10th 1900. *m.* Margaret Louise *d.* of Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. (retd.) have two *s.* Roger (8), Adam (3) and 1 *d.* Jenepher (11). *Educ.:* Cranleigh School, King's Coll., Cambridge; Middle Temple. Joined The Bombay Company Ltd., in Bombay, 1923; resigned and joined Drennan & Co., as partner 1933; Chairman, Children's Aid Society, 1931-1939; Nominated Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1935-37; Elected Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937 onwards wherein Leader of Progress Party since 1938; J.P. and Hon. Pres. Magistrate, Bombay; Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce, 1939; President, 1940; Chairman, National Service Advisory Committee, Bombay Area, 1940; Vice-Chairman, Bombay Branch European Association, 1940. *Clubs:* United University Club, London; Byculla Club, Bombay. *Address:* Somerset Cottage, Warden Road, Bombay.

BRAYNE, FRANK LUGARD, M.C., C.S.I. (1941), C.I.E. (1937), Financial Commissioner Development, Punjab, *b.* Jan. 6, 1882. *m.* Iris Goodeve Goble, 1920. *Educ.:* Monkton Combe School and Pembroke Coll., Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1905; Military Service, France, Palestine, etc., 1915-19. M.C., 1918. *Publications:* Village Uplift in India (1928); Socrates in an Indian Village (Oxford Univ. Press); The Remaking of Village India (being the second edition of Village Uplift), 1929, (Oxford Univ. Press); The Boy Scout in the Village; A scheme of Rural Reconstruction (Uttar Chand Kapur, Lahore, 1931); Socrates persists in India and The Indian and the English Village (Oxford University Press), 1932. The Village Dynamo (R. S. M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore) 1934; Socrates at School (Oxford Press), 1935. "Lecture Notes," 1936. "Village Readers." "Better Villages" (Oxford Press), 1937. Second Edition, 1938. *Address:* Lahore, Punjab; and The Glebe, Ashill, Norfolk.

BRISTOW, CHARLES HOLDITCH, C.I.E. (1937), B.A. (Cantab), I.C.S., Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. *b.* 28th December, 1887. *m.* to Alix Mildred. *Educ.:* Bedford School, Christ's College, Cambridge. *Address:* Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay.

BROAD, LIEUT.-GENERAL CHARLES NOEL FRANK, C.B. 1938; D. S. O. 1917; G. O. C.-in-C., Eastern Command, India, from 2nd April 1940. *b.* 29 December 1882; *s.* of Major C. H. Broad, 5th Fusiliers, and Ann Paul. *m.* 1915, Lillian Mary, *d.* of Edwin Mackintosh; one *d. Educ.:* Wellington College; Pembroke College, Cambridge. Entered R. A. 1905; Staff College, 1914; Captain, 1914; Major, 1916; Bt. Lieut.-Colonel, 1919; Colonel, 1923; Maj.-Gen., 1936; served S. African War, 1902; European War, 1914-18 (1914 Star, Legion of Honour, Belgian Croix du Guerre). Col. Comdt. Royal Tank Corps, since 1939; Major-General in charge of Administration, Aldershot Command, 1937-40. *Address:* Naini Tal.

BROOMFIELD, The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT STONEHOUSE, Kt. (1941), B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law; Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* 1 Dec. 1882. *m.* Mabel Louisa *nee* Linton. *Educ.:* City of London School and Christ's College, Cambridge. Appointed to Indian Civil Service, 1905; Judge, High Court, November 1929. *Address:* Murrayfield, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BROWN, PERCY, Associate, Royal College of Art, London; Fellow, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, India. Secretary to the Trustees, and Curator, Victoria Memorial, Calcutta. *b.* 1871; *m.* to Muriel Agnes Eleonora Talbot, *d.* of late Sir Adelbert Talbot, K.C.I.E.; *Educ.:* King Edward VI Grammar School, Birmingham and Royal College of Art, London. First Royal Exhibitioner, S. Kensington, 1892; National Silver Medalist, 1894; Excavating in Upper Egypt for Egypt Exploration Fund, 1894-96; Indian Educational Service, 1899; Principal, Mayo School of Art & Curator, Museum, Lahore, 1899-1909; Principal, Government School of Art, Calcutta, and Curator, Art Section, Indian Museum, 1909-1927; Designed and executed Indian Coinage reverse, 1911. *Publications: Picturesque Nepal* (1912); *Tours in Sikkim* (1917); *Indian Painting* (1918); *Indian Painting under the Mughals* (1924); *Indian Architecture* (in the press); numerous articles, papers, etc., on Indian Art and allied subjects. *Address:* Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.

BUCK, SIR EDWARD JOHN, O.B.E. (1918), C.B.E. (1918), Kt. (June 1929), late Reuter's Agent with the Government of India; now Adviser to Associated Press of India; Chairman, Associated Hotels of India and of the Kalka-Simla Electric Coy. *b.* 1862; *m.* Annie Margaret, *d.* of late General Sir R. M. Jennings, K.C.B. *Educ.:* St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint. Assistant and Joint Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund for 28 years. Hon. Sec., Executive Committee "Our Day" in India, 1917-28. *Publication:* "Simla, Past and Present" (two Editions). *Address:* Simla and Delhi.

BUNDI, H. H. MAHARAO RAJA OF. *See Princes section.*

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BUELL, T. V. *b.* 1866, *m.* 1891, *e.* Jaffna College. Graduated 1886 first in his class. Forefathers —Direct descendents of the old Jaffna Chola Kings. Vice-Principal, H. H. School, Sir J. S. H. School, 1910-1923. Manager and Principal, H. H. School, 1923-1937. First national to work out the Devolution Scheme of the American Board making Bombay H. School a self-directing and self-supporting one in 1932 by surrendering an yearly grant of Rs. 20,640 and endowing it with Rs. 32,000 when retired. President, Vice-President & Treasurer, Local I.C.A. for many years. Vice-President, Member of the All-India Council of Indian Christians & Treasurer for 20 years. A representative of the I.C.A. for interview with Lord Chelmsford and Montague about India Act of 1917. An All-India Christian figure serving in all Conferences and Associations for many years in all questions pertaining to the welfare of Indian Christians. President and Treasurer, American M. Mission Centenary celebrations and Treasurer Cent. Fund for 24 years for which he raised Rs. 16,000. Member Trustee, Board Member, Bombay Y.M.C.A. for 40 years. Member of the Bible Soct. Comm. for many years. Raised large sums of money in America and Bombay to support hundreds of orphans and poor Christians for 13 years in the three hostels of the Bombay H. School. Life Elder, Hume Church Bombay, J.P., Bombay, since 1925. Hon. Pres. Magistrate with single sitting power since 1926. Served many times on riot duties. Received Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal, 1933. Trustee, Byculla H. School since 1936. Director, Jaffna College. Member of the General Councils of the Marathi & Ceylon Missions.



BURDWAN, SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB MAHARAJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF, G.C.I.E., *cr.* 1924, K.C.S.I., *cr.* 1911, K.C.I.E., *cr.* 1909, I.O.M., *cr.* 1909; F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., F.R.C.I., F.N.B.A., M.R.A.S.; Hon. LL.D., Camb. and Edin., 1926. *b.* 19 Oct. 1881; a Member of 3rd Class in Civil Division of Indian Order of Merit for conspicuous courage displayed by him in the Overtoun Hall, Calcutta, 7 Nov. 1908; adopted by late Maharajadhiraja and succeeded, 1887, assuming charge of Zemindari, 1903; Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1909-12; Bengal Legislative Council, 1907-18; temp. Member of the Bengal Executive Council, 1918; Member of the Bengal Executive Council, 1919-24; Vice-President, Bengal Executive Council, from March 1922 to April 1924; Member of the Indian Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; Delegate from India to the Imperial Conference, London, 1926, when he was received by King George V; Received the Freedom of the Cities of Manchester, Edinburgh and Stoke-on-Trent, 1926. *Address:* The Palace, Burdwan.

BURLEY, DR. GEORGE WILLIAM, D.Sc. (London), M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E., M.A.S. Mech.E., M. R. S. T., ex-Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay. *b.* 1885. *m.* Ella Elizabeth, *e.d.*, Harry Turton. *Educ.:* Sheffield University. Asst. Engineer, Yorkshire Electric Power Co., Engineering Research Student, Sheffield University; Lecturer in Engineering, Sheffield University; Technical Manager, Guy Motors, Wolverhampton; and Lecturer in Electric Engineering, Wolverhampton Technical College. *Publications:* (*Books*) Lathes: their Construction & Operation; The Testing of Machine Tools; Machine and Fitting Shop Practice; Principles and Practice of Toothed Gear Wheel Cutting (*Papers*): On Cutting Tools before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; and on Automatic Machine Tools and Mass Production before the Institution of Engineers (India), *Technical Articles:* Upwards of 200 on various Engineering subjects in the Technical Press of England, America and India. *Address:* The Cliff, New Worli, Bombay.

BURN, SIR SIDNEY, Kt. (1939), B.A., I.C.S., The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Burn, Puisne Judge, High Court, Madras, since 1934. *b.* 19th June 1881; *m.* Clara Blanche *d.* of Dr. D. M. Williams, late of Liverpool: *Educ.:* Queen Elizabeth's School, Wakefield and the Queen's College, Oxford. Asst. Resident, Travancore and Cochin, 1907-1909; Sub-Collector, 1911; Superintendent, Pudukkottai State, 1915-22; District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, 1924; Madura, 1925; Coimbatore, 1928; Salem, 1931; Offg. Judge, High Court, 1932. Permanent, 1934. *Address:* Ripley, Adyar, Madras.

BURNS, WILLIAM, D.Sc. (Edin.), C.I.E. (1939), I.A.S. Agricultural Commissioner with the Government of India. *b.* July 6th, 1884, *m.* Margaret Forrest Aitchison, 1912. *Educ.:* Edinburgh University. Was Assistant Lecturer in Botany, Reading University College, 1907-08. Entered Indian Agricultural Service as Economic Botanist to Bombay Government, 1908. Principal, Poona College of Agriculture, in addition, 1922-1923. Joint Director of Agriculture, Bombay, 1926-27. Director of Agriculture, Bombay, 1932-1936. *Publications:* Botanical, Agricultural, Horticultural, and Nature Study papers. *Address:* Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

BYRAMJEE, HORMUSJEE General Manager, Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, since May 1924. *b.* at Lahore 10th January 1884. *e.* St. Anthony's High School, Lahore. Passed First Class with Double Honours. Won School Medal for General Proficiency. Forman College, Lahore. Founder Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay, 1905-06. Jt. Hon. Secy., Zoroastrian Conference, 1909-13, and Iranian Association, 1910-14. Treasurer, Rahnumai Sabha since 1930. Hon. Secy., Indian Life Assurance Offices' Association, 1935-37. Took active part in Insurance Legislation, 1912-13 and 1935-37. Contributes on Indian Insurance in press and journals. Elected President, Indian Life Assurance Offices' Association, 1941. *Address:* Guzder House, Warden Road, Bombay.



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BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, SIR, Kt. (1928), eldest son of Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Landlord and Merchant, large landed proprietor owning 9,000 acres in Salsette. *b.* 28th Feb. 1881. *m.* Jerbai Jamsetjee Cursetjee, grand-daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 2nd Baronet. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's School and College, Bombay, J.P. (1908), Hon. Pres. Magte., 1908-1915; Delegate, Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court (1909-1925), Chairman, Standing Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation (1924); Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1914; Member, Bombay Board of Film Censors from 1924; Member, Govt. of India Committee for Conditional Release of Prisoners, 1924; Chairman, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution; President, 32nd Bombay Parsi Pioneers Boy Scouts and Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners Aid Society. Donated a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 for the foundation of an Hospital for children it being the first of its kind in India. Chairman of the Governor's Hospital Fund, Bombay, Sheriff of Bombay for 1927. President, Landlords' Association, Bombay and Vice-President, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India. President, Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association, Provincial Commissioner, Boy Scouts Association, Bombay Presidency; President, Imperial Bank of India. *Address:* The Cliff, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CALCUTTA, BISHOP OF, MOST REV. FOSS WESTCOTT, D.D. *b.* 23 October 1863. *s.* of the Rt. Rev. B. F. Westcott (late Bishop of Durham). *Educ.:* Cheltenham and Peterhouse, Cambridge. Joined the S. P. G. Mission, Cawnpore, 1889. Bishop of Chota-Nagpore, 1905. Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, Burma and Ceylon, 1919. *Address:* Bishop's House, Calcutta.

CAMBATA, SHIAVAX CAWASJEE, J.P., F.C.C.S., Justice of the Peace and Hon. Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay. Chairman of the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee; Chairman, Children's Aid Society, Bombay Suburban District; Ex-President of the Society of the Honorary Magistrates of the Bombay Suburban District; Delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court, Bombay; Ex-member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Standing Committee; Member of several other public bodies and commercial associations; Managing Director of Shiavax C. Cambata & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Director of the Hirdagarh Collieries Ltd.; and several other well-known commercial firms, etc. Prop.: The Rakhikol, Bhakra and Jamai Collieries. Merchant, Government and Railway Contractor. A pioneer in the Central Provinces Coal Industry. Fellow of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries. Prop.: Eros Theatre and Restaurant. *Address:* Cambata Building, 42, Queen's Road, Bombay. *Tel. Address:* "Coalpits," Bombay.



CAMERON, REV. ALLAN, M.A. (Aberdeen), B.D. (Edinburgh). Principal, Scottish Church College, Calcutta. *b.* 23rd May, 1887; *m.* to Margaret Knowles Scott; *Educ.:* Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen; Aberdeen University; and Edinburgh University. Glover Scholarship. Taught at Golspie Higher Grade School, Sutherlandshire, Sept. 1908 to Feb. 1909 and at Fordyce Academy, Banffshire, March 1909 to Sept. 1909. Joined the staff of the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta in Nov. 1909 as a Professor of English; Head of the Department of English, from Aug. 1925; Officiated as Principal of the Scottish Church College, April 1932 to April 1933; Principal of the Scottish Church College since July, 1937. Fellow of the University of Calcutta and member of its Syndicate; Post-Graduate Lecturer in English. *Publications:* Text-books in English and numerous articles. *Address:* Scottish Church College, 4, Cornwallis Square, Calcutta.

CANDY, MAJOR-GENERAL RONALD HERBERT, M.B.B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., C.I.E. (1937), K.H.S. (1940). Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay. *b.* 13th June, 1886. *m.* Lilian Amy Sutherland. *Educ.:* City of London School and London Hospital. Joined I.M.S., 1912; Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, 1923; Ag. Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Bombay, 1936; Chief Medical Officer, Delhi Province, 1938; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Rangoon, 1939. *Address:* "Belmont," 4th Floor, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

CANTOL, NARANDAS RANCHHORDAS, Merchant. *b.* 1895. An L. E. E. of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. *m.* 1924, Jayavati, daughter of the late Seth Kallianji Chaturbhuj. She is on the Managing Committee of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal and a Member of various other women's Associations doing social welfare work. Has two sons Vijaychandra (18) and Dileep (8). Joined the reputed firm of Devkaran Nanjee & Sons in 1925 and is now Joint Managing Partner of one of their firms, Chugondas & Co., Dealers in Government Securities since 1879. *Director:* Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd. *Trustee:* Kallianji Chaturbhuj Hindu Arogya Bhavan, Kandivli. *Member:* Indian Merchants' Chamber. *Club:* Circket Club of India. *Residential Address:* Lily Court, Churchgate Reclamation, Fort, Bombay, and *Office Address:* Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.



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CAPTAIN, HORMASJI CURSETJI, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, High Court, Bombay, J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, General Manager, The Central Bank of India, Ltd. *Educ.*: at New High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Stood first in the Solicitors' examination. Worked with Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, for 3 years after passing Solicitors' examination. *m.* Queenie Captain. Has two sons. Joined the Central Bank of India Ltd. as Secretary in 1921 and was appointed as Manager in August 1937 after the death of Sir S. N. Pochkhanawalla. President: Elphinstone Cricket Club. *Hobbies:* Photography. Takes active part in social work. *Office Address:* Central Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Bombay 1. *Residential Address:* Captain Villa, 4, Bandra Hill, Bombay 20.



CAPTAIN, MRS. QUEENIE. Hon. Magistrate, First Class, Bandra. Appointed Hon. Magistrate, first class, in January, 1930; she is the first lady to be made Hon. Magistrate in the Bombay Suburban District, invested with First Class Powers (single sitting) in December 1940. District Commissioner of Girl Guides. Awarded the Guide Medal of Merit in January 1928, the Coronation Medal in 1937 and the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal in January 1938. A prominent social worker in the City and Suburbs. *m.* Mr. H. C. Captain, J.P., General Manager of the Central Bank of India Ltd. Has 2 sons. Deputy Divisional A.R.P. Warden for Bandra, and Hon. Secretary, Bombay Suburban District Air Raid Precautions Committee. A member of the Bombay War Gifts Fund Ladies' Committee, and the Bombay Women's Auxiliary Corps. *Address:* Captain Villa, 4, Bandra Hill, Bombay 20.



CAROE, CECIL NIELS, B.A. (Oxon.), Solicitor. *b.* 23 Aug. 1878. *Educ.*: Private and Univ. College, Oxford. *Address:* C/o Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CAROE, OLAF KIRKPATRICK, C.I.E., 1932; C.S.I., 1941; I.C.S. Secretary in the External Affairs Department of the Government of India, *e. s.* of late William Douglas Caroe; *m.* 1920, Frances Marion, *d.* of late Rt. Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, Bishop of Whalley; two *s. Educ.*: Winchester; Magdalen College, Oxford. Captain, 4th Bn. The Queen's Regt. (T.F.), 1914-1919; entered Indian Civil Service, 1919; served in Punjab till 1923, when posted to N. W. Frontier Province as Officer of Political Department; served as Deputy Commissioner, various Frontier Districts, including Peshawar, up to 1932; Chief Secretary to the Government of the N. W. F. P., 1933-34; Deputy Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, 1934; officiated as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and as Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, 1937-38; Resident in Waziristan, 1938-39. *Address:* Delhi/Simla.

CARSON, SIR CHARLES WILLIAM CHARTERIS, C.I.E. 1927; O.B.E. 1919; late Finance Department, Government of India. *b.* 21 July 1874. *m.* 1906, Emily Olive (*d.* 1935), *d.* of late Lt.-Col. Charles Mountstuart Erskine; one *s.* one *d.* Remarried, 1937, Edith Mary, widow of the late G. T. Hutton. Joined service, 1893; Accountant-General, Kashmir, 1905-1912; Deputy-Auditor General, 1913-1918; Accountant-General, Bombay, 1918-1929; Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, 1919; Accountant-General, United Provinces, 1922; Accountant-General, Punjab, 1923. Officiating Controller of Civil Accounts, 1927; retired, 1929; re-employed in the service of the Gwalior State, 1930; Finance Minister, Gwalior Government, 1935. Director, Associated Cement Cos., Ltd., Chairman and Director, Gwalior and Northern India Transport Co., Ltd., Gwalior State Trust and Gwalior Potteries. *Clubs:* Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay Club, Punjab Club, Elgin Club, Gwalior and Alijat Club, Morar. *Address:* Kalpi Road, Morar, Central India.

CHAINANI, SATRAMDAS KHUBCHAND, M.B. B.S., B.Hy., Manager, The People's Insurance Co., Ltd., for Bombay Presidency, Central India and Hyderabad (Deccan). Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Manmad Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Director of the Yeola Electric Supply Co., Ltd. *b.* at Hyderabad, Sind on 12th February 1899. *e.*: in D. J. Sind College, Karachi, and Grant Medical College, Bombay. Worked as Fellow in Masina Hospital and J. J. Hospital and as tutor, Grant Medical College. Was medical Officer in Charge, Fatehchand Rawaldas Charitable Dispensary, Bombay for three years. Manager of the People's Insurance Co., Ltd., for the Bombay Branch for 10 years and for some time as chief medical officer, for this Company. *Residential Address:* Ebrahim Manor, 42, Marine Drive, Bombay. *Business Address:* People's Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.



CHAMAN LALL, DIWAN, M.L.A.(Punjab). *b.* 1892 Joined the Middle Temple in 1910; finished his Bar Finals in 1914; took Honours Degree in Jurisprudence from Jesus College, Oxford, 1917; General Editor, "Coterie", London, 1919; quarterly devoted to Art and Literature; Asstt. Editor, *Bombay Chronicle*, 1920; founded the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1920. Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1923-1931. Adviser, Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1925; Delegate, British Labour Commonwealth Conference, London, 1925; Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1928; Parliamentary Delegate, Indian Dele-

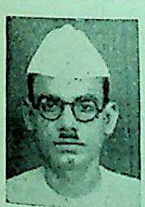
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gation to Canada, 1928; Delegate, British Labour Commonwealth Conference, London, 1928; Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-1931; Member, First Round Table Conference, but did not attend; resigned from the Legis. Assembly, 1931, on Tariff issue; President, various Unions of railwaymen, postmen and telegraphmen; Labour Delegate, International Labour Conference Bureau, 1932. Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937. *Publications:* "Coolie" or the Story of Capital and Labour in India. *Address:* Lahore (Punjab).

CHANDAVARKAR, SIR VITHAL NARAYAN, B.A. (Cantab.); Maths. Trip. Pt. I. (1909); Nat. Sc. Trip. Pt. I. (1911); Hist. Trip. Pt. II. (1912); Kt.(1941), Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, 1913; Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay; eldest *s.* of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar; Mg. Director, N. Sirur & Co., Ltd., Cotton Mill Agents. *b.* 26 Nov. 1887. *m.* Vatsalabai, 3rd *d.* of Rao Saheb M. V. Kaikini of Karwar (N. Kanara). *Educ.:* Aryan E. S. High School and Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay; and King's College, Cambridge; Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913-20; Acting Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, July to October, 1915; joined the firm of N. Sirur & Co., 1920; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926-1939; Chairman, Law Committee, 1928-29; Chairman, Standing (Finance) Committee, 1929-30; Chairman, Revenue Committee, 1930-31; Mayor of Bombay, 1932-33. Elected Deputy Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay, March 1935; Chairman in 1936, 1940 and 1941; Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1933-39; Chairman, Bombay City Branch, Indian Red Cross Society; Member, Export Advisory Council; Member, Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, since 1935. *Address:* 41, Pedder Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CHANDRA, HARENDRA BAHADUR, M.L.A. *b.* at Patna 17th January 1899. *m.* 6th February 1934, Sudha Rani, has one daughter and one son. *Educ.:* Matric, stood first in Tirhut Division and secured Scholarship of Rs. 15. Intermediate, from Patna College securing Sir Andrew Frazer Scholarship of Rs. 50 for study at Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay; non-co-operated in 1921, but later graduated standing first. As student, he was associated with welfare work of Servants of India Society at Jamshedpur under Baba A. V. Thakkar; was for several years Honorary Secretary of Bihar Chamber of Commerce. Is founder and Director of Hindustan Bicycle Manufacturing and Industrial Corporation Ltd. Is Congress Party Member of Bihar Assembly representing Labour. Was member of the Bihar Labour Enquiry Committee, 1938-40. *Address:* Patna.



CHANDULAL SHIVLAL SETH, a well-known Share Broker of Bombay, is a man of wide knowledge and sound judgment. *b.* 18th June 1888 in an aristocratic family, his father was a Dewan in Mahikantha Agency. *e.* at the Gujerat College, Ahmedabad. Started the Chandra Weaving Works, Ahmedabad, 1920. Joined the Bombay Stock Exchange and bought his Card in 1932. Donated Rs.13,000 for building a Pilgrims' Shelter at Satrunja Hills, Palitana, gave a substantial amount to the Ahmedabad Panjrapole. Lady Northcote Orphanage, Bombay, and deaf & mute School, Ahmedabad. He paid a large sum of money for erecting wells in villages and has spent over a lakh of rupees in charity. *Address:* Chandra Nivas, Pedder Road, Bombay.



CHARANJIT SINGH, THE HON. RAJA, Chief of the Punjab; Member, Council of State; Fellow, R. G. S.; member, Royal Society of Arts; member of Kapurthala royal family; Hon. Magistrate; *b.* 1883; *s.* of Kanwar Sochet Singh; three *s.* one *d.* *Educ.:* Jullunder, Chief's College; Government College, Lahore. Attended Coronation of King George V. by special invitation; Guest of Govt. at the Coronation Durbars of 1903 and 1911. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Address:* Charanjit Castle, Jullunder City, Punjab; Chadwick, Simla. *Clubs:* Marlborough, Royal Automobile; Jullunder, Punjab; Chelmsford Reform; Annandale Golf, Simla.

CHARKHARI, H. H. MAHARAJA-DHIRAJ, SIPAHDAR-UL-MULK MAHARAJA ARIMARDAN SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR, *b.* Dec. 1903, *s.* 1920. *Educ.:* Mayo Coll., Ajmer; invested with full Ruling Powers on December 6th, 1924. *Address:* Charkhari State, Bundelkhand.

CHATTERJEE, SIR ATUL CHANDRA, G.C.I.E. (1933), K.C.S.I. (1930), K.C.I.E. (1925), Member of the India Council, 1931-1936. *b.* 24 Nov. 1874. *m.* (1) Vina Mookerjee (deceased) (2) Gladys M. Broughton, O.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., Bar-at-Law. *Educ.:* Hare School and Presidency College, Calcutta and King's College, Cambridge; First in list Calcutta B.A., B.A. with Honours (Cambridge); Hon. LL.D. (Edinburgh); First in list I.C.S. Open Competition. Entered I.C.S., 1897; Revenue Sec. and Chief Sec., U.P. Govt., 1917-19; Govt. of India Delegate to International Labour Conference, Washington, 1919 and Geneva, 1921, 1924-1933; (President, International Labour Conference, 1927), President, Governing Body, International Labour Office, 1933; has served on several League of Nations Committees. Member, Imperial Economic Committee, 1925-1931; Indian Government Delegate to London Naval Conference, 1930; Member, Munitions and Industries Board, 1920; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries, 1921; Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge

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of Industries and Labour; High Commissioner for India in London, 1925-31. Leader of Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, Ottawa, 1932; Chairman of Council of the Royal Society of Arts, London; President, Permanent Central Opium Board. *Publications:* Note on the Industries of the United Provinces (1909); Joint author of "Short History of India." *Address:* The Athenaeum, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1, C/o Allahabad Bank, Calcutta.

CHATTERJEE, SISIR CHANDRA, M.D. (Edin.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Univ. Edin.), Chief Medical and Health Officer, N. W. Railway. *b.* 4 Dec. 1886. *m.* Nance MacDonald. *Educ.:* Calcutta and Edinburgh. Temp. Commission in the I.M.S. during Great War; District Surgeon, G.I.P. Railway, 1918-28; Dy. Chief Medical and Health Officer, N.-W. Rly., 1929-31; Principal, Medical and Health Officer, G. I. P. Railway, 1931, 1933-34; Chief Medical Officer, E. B. Railway, 1932-38; Chief Medical Officer, E. I. Railway, 1939. *Address:* 6, Mayo Gardens, Lahore.

CHATTOPADHYAYA, HARINDRANATH. *b.* 2nd April 1898. *m.* to Abbia Soans. *Educ.* at Hyderabad, Dn., Poet and Playwright, Radio Artist. Did dramatic work for several years, took to yoga and went through a course for two years at the Aurobindo Ashram in Pondicherry. At present engaged in working out the Little Theatre Movement in India. Travelled a great deal, lecturing in England, America and other countries, also giving poetry recitals. Enacted his play "Tukaram" in London at the Little Theatre, Acelphi Terrace in 1928. Studied stagecraft and theatre work in Russia, England, Germany and Italy. *Poetry:* The Feast of Youth, The Magic Tree, Perfume of Earth, Wizard's Mask, Out of the Deep Dark Mould, Ancient Wings, Grey Clouds and White Showers, Strange Journey. *Under publication:* forty volumes of new verse, the first of which will be "The Dark Well" and "Red Flower" (revolutionary verse). *Drama:* The Sleepers Awakened, Abu Hassan Returned from Abroad, The Coffin. Five Verse Plays, Five Prose Plays. Poems and Plays. *Address:* "The Poet's Corner," Khar, Bombay.

CHAUDHARI, JOGES CHANDRA, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Cal.), Bar.-at-Law. *b.* 28 June 1862. *m.* Sarasibala Devi. 3rd *d.* of Sir Surendranath Banerjea. *Educ.*: Krishnaghar Collegiate School, Presidency College, Calcutta, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta and New College, Oxford. For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vidyasagar College, Calcutta; Editor, Calcutta Weekly Notes since 1896; Organising Secry., Indian Industrial Exhibitions in Calcutta in 1901-1902 and 1906-7; Member, Bengal Council, 1904-7; Promoted *swadeshi* movement; opposed Partition of Bengal; Member, Legislative Assembly India, 1921, 1923; Member, Repressive Laws Committee; resigned in protest at the doubling of the Salt Tax by Certification; Fellow of the Calcutta University, 1927-1931; Chairman, National Insurance Co., Ltd., Hon. Treasurer, National Council of Education, Bengal; President, Ripon College Council; President, Jagahbandhu Institute, Calcutta. President, Indian Association, Calcutta. *Publications:* Calcutta—Weekly Notes. *Address:* 3, Hastings Street, and "Devadwar," 34, Baligunge, Circular Road, Calcutta.

CHAUDHRANI SAROLA DEVI, B.A., *b.* 9th Sept. 1872, Calcutta. Father, Mr. J. Ghosal, the first General Secretary of the Indian National Congress. Mother, Swarnakumari Devi, the pioneer woman novelist. Brother Sir Josna Ghosal, C.I.E., maternal grandfather Maharshi Devendranath Tagore Uncle of poet Rabindranath Tagore. *m.* Pandit Rambhaj Datta Choudhri, the Arya Samaj and Congress leader of Punjab; only son Dipak Choudhri, barrister-at-law. She graduated with honours at the age of 17 from Bethune College, Calcutta. The first Padmavati Gold Medalist of Calcutta University. Poet, patriot, musician, composer and social and political worker of all India fame. Founder of 'Virashtami Festival' and 'Heroes of Bengal Series' in literature. Organiser youth movement in Bengal; specially responsible for the physical regeneration and volunteer organisations in Bengal generally known as the 'Mother of Volunteers'; organised the first batch of the Bengal Red Cross Corps for the Russo-Japanese War. Took active part in the recruiting campaign in Bengal during 1914 War. Opened the Lukshmi Bhandar the first swadeshi stores for women in 1902. Edited 'Bharati' the Premier Bengali Magazine with brilliance and originality for more than a decade. Also edited the largest urdu weekly 'Hindusthan' in the Punjab. Founder of the Indian Women's Association usually known as the Bharatstri Mahamandal. Joined the Non-co-operation movement, toured with Mahatma Gandhi organising the country. Member of the A.I.C.C. for long. President, All-India Social Reform Conference, Calcutta Session, Bengal Literary Conferences, Lucknow, Beerbhum and other places. President, All-India Hindu Mahasaba Rangoon, and Berar Hindu Conference, etc. Fellow, Karve's Indian Women University. *Publications:* Verses, Songs, Short Stories, addresses and speeches, specialising on Indian culture and philosophy. *Address:* 20, Old Ballygunge Road, Calcutta.



CHAUDHRI LAL CHAND, HON. CAPTAIN, RAO BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., O.B.E. *b.* 1882. *m.* Shrimati Sushila Devi, belonging to a Sikh Jat Family of Ferozepur District. *Educ.:* St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Practised as lawyer at Rohtak; elected Vice-Chairman, District Board, 1914 to 23; elected Punjab Council, 1916; nominated Council of State, 1922; President, All-India Jat Maha Sabha, 1918 (elected); Manager of High School for Sons of Soldiers; Hon. recruiting officer during War. Minister, Punjab Government, 1924; Co-Founder of the Unionist Party in Punjab; Revenue Member, Bharatpur State, 1924 and President, State Council, 1926-1927; practised as an Advocate of the Lahore High Court at Rohtak. President, All-India *Jat* Maha Sabha,

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1928. Granted a jagir by Government for two generations, and 5½ squares of land in Punjab Colonies. Elected Non-Official Chairman of the District Board of Rohtak in 1936. Appointed member, Public Service Commission, Punjab and N.W.F.P. in 1937; member, Provincial Soldiers' Board, Punjab, 1918-1940. One son P.C.S., the other I. P. *Address:* Lahore.

CHAUDHURY: ABDUL MATIN, Minister, Public Works Department and Labour, Assam. *b.* 11th February, 1895. *Educ.:* M. C. College, Sylhet, M. A. O. College, Aligarh, University Law College, Calcutta. *m.* two sons, one daughter. Joined Non-Co-operation and Khilafat Movements, was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment in 1921 and was externed from Shillong under Chin Hill Regulations. Was Member All-India Congress Committee and one of the foundation members of the Indian Civil Liberty's Union. In 1925 acted as Editor of the Calcutta Weekly News paper "Mohammadi"; also served on the staff of the English Daily Newspaper "Forward," when founded by late Mr. C. R. Das. Founder-President Indian Quarter Masters Union, Calcutta. Elected unopposed to the Indian Legislative Assembly in 1926 from Assam Muhammadan Constituency and continued to represent the constituency uninterruptedly till 1937. For several years acted as the Chief Whip and Secretary to the Independent Party in the Indian Legislative Assembly under leadership of Mr. Jinnah. Appointed by Government of India as a member of the Drug Enquiry Committee in 1929. Served as Member, Indian Tea Cess Committee. Attended International Labour Conference, Geneva, as Technical Adviser to the Indian Labour Delegation in 1929. Founded the Bengalee Weekly Newspaper the "Jugaveri" Sylhet in 1931. Elected Deputy President of the Indian Legislative Assembly in succession to Sir Sanmukham Chetty. Served as one of the Asst. Secretaries to Muslim Delegation Second Round Table Conference, London. Attended Melbourne Centenary as representative, Indian Parliamentary Association in 1934. Elected Member Muslim University Court from Registered Graduates. Secretary, All-India Muslim League Central Parliamentary Committee in 1936-37. Elected to Assam Legislative Assembly in 1937. Appointed Minister in charge of Agriculture, Co-operative Industries and Judicial Departments in February 1938 and resigned along with the Ministry in September 1938. Founded and Edited the English Weekly "Assam Herald" from Sylhet in February 1939. Re-appointed Minister in charge of P. W. D., and Labour, December, 1939. General Secretary, Assam Provincial Muslim League 1940 and Assam United Party in the Assam Legislative Assembly. Member, Working Committee All-India Muslim League. *Address:* Bhadeswar Villa, Shillong, Assam.



CHETTIAR, KUMARARAJA SIR MUTHIAH ANNAMALAI MUTHIA CHETTIAR of Chettinad, B.A., Kt. (1941), son of the Hon'ble Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Kt., LL.D.; Member, National Defence Council. *b.* 1905; *Educ.:* Graduated from the Presidency College, Madras, 1924; a Trustee of the Pachaiyappa's Charities (Madras from 1928); Member, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee (Madras, 1929); Member, Madras Legislative Council, elected unanimously by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce Constituency (1930-37); Member, Economic Depression Enquiry Committee (1931); President, Corporation of Madras, elected unanimously in Nov. 1932; first Mayor of Madras, Feb. 1933; again Mayor of Madras, elected unanimously in Nov. 1934 for 1934-35; was Vice-President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce in 1934 and 1935; was a Director of the Indian Bank Ltd., the Madras Telephone Co., Ltd., the Deccan Sugar and Abkari Co., Ltd., and the Imperial Bank of India, Madras; was Minister for Education and Public Health and Pro-Chancellor of the Madras University, in 1936-37; elected as Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly 1937; was Minister for Local Self-Government in the new constitution; Leader of the Opposition in the Madras Legislative Assembly from 1937. *Club:* Cosmopolitan. *Address:* Chettinad House, Adyar, Madras.

CHETTY, SIR SHANMUKHAM, K.C.I.E., (1933), B.A., B.L., Head of the Govt. of India Purchasing Mission in America. *b.* 17 Oct. 1892. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College. Member, Madras Legis. Council, 1920; Council Secretary to the Development Minister in 1922; Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1923; Visited England in May 1924 as one of the members of the Deputation sent by the National Convention of India; visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in September 1926; was re-elected uncontested to Legis. Assembly in the General Election of 1926; Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Legislative Assembly; Member, Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Re-elected to the Assembly in 1930 without contest; Dy. President, Legislative Assembly, January 1931. Attended International Labour Conference at Geneva in April 1932 as Chief Delegate of Indian employers; was nominated by Government of India as one of its representatives at Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in July-August 1932. Elected unanimously as President of the Legislative Assembly in March 1933. One of the Government of India delegates at the Assembly of the League of Nations, at Geneva in Sept. 1938. Dewan of Cochin, 1938-41. *Permanent Address:* "Hawarden" Race Course, Coimbatore.

CHHATARI, CAPTAIN NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD AHMAD SAID KHAN, K.C.S.I. (1933), K.C.I.E. (1928), M.B.E. (1918); *b.* 12th December 1888. *m.* to *d.* of his uncle Nawab Bahadur Abdus Samad Khan of Talibnagar (Aligarh), U.P. *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh. President, All-India Muslim Rajput Conference, 1923; Member, U.P. Legislative

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Council, 1920-25; First elected non-official Chairman, District Board, Bulandshahr, 1922-23; Minister of Industries, U.P., 1923-25; Home Member, U.P., 1926-1933; Ag. Governor, U.P., June 1928-August 1928; Member, 1st and 2nd London Round Table Conferences, 1930 and 1931; appointed Ag. Governor of United Provinces, 6th April 1933; Ex-Chief Minister, United Provinces. Apptd. President, H. E. H. The Nizam's Executive Council, August 1941. *Address:* Hyderabad, Dn.

CHHOTU RAM, RAO BAHADUR SIR CHAUDHURI, Kt., *cr.* 1937; Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly; Minister for Development to Government of Punjab. *Address:* Lahore, Punjab.

CHINIWALLA, DR. FRAMROZ, B.A., L.M. & S., Ophthalmic Surgeon. *b.* in 1880. *Educ.:* at Surat Mission High School and Wilson and Grant Medical Colleges. Passed Matric in 1899; B.A., 1903; L. M. & S., 1908; was a Fellow of Grant Medical College and Registrar and Tutor, Ophthalmic Hospital for some time. In 1910, he started practice at Bhuleshwar and conducted a Free Hospital till 1920. Closed the Free Hospital in 1920 and started practice. He is devoted to the study of the Avastan and Pehelvi literature, history and Zoroastrian (Kshnoomic) Philosophy. *Publications:* Nikiz Volumes containing Zoroastrian occult Philosophy, Translations and Philosophy and deep Esoteric meanings of (1) Ejathas with their old native Pehelvi explanations. (2) Other Avastan Prayers called 'Yashts,' Niyayishns. (3) Yazeshna and other sundry tracts; considerable literature in 'Farshogard' Journal of the history of the old Persia and about Visperad and Vandidad. *Address:* Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.



CHINOY, NURMAHOMED MEHERALLY, J.P., *b.* 15th July 1888. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College. *m.* Shirin, *d.* of Ahmed C. Mulji, 3 *s.* 1 *d.* President, Federation of Motor Transport Associations; President, Western India Automobile Association, 1939-40; Chairman, Motor Manufacturers & Importers Association; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926-1929; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1935; Chairman, Bombay Branch, Indian Roads & Transport Development Association, Ltd., 1934-1938; Member, Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee, 1937; Led Deputation of Motor Trade interests to the Government of India in 1936; Member of Committee, Cricket Club of India and Western India Football Association; Bombay Presidency Radio Club; Director, F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd.; The Central Bank of India Ltd.; The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.; The Delhi Safe Deposit Co., Ltd.; The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.; The Cawnpore Tannery Ltd.; The Bombay Tyre & Rubber Co., Ltd.; The Bombay Garage (Ahmedabad), Ltd.; The Deccan Motor Service Ltd.; and other concerns. Divisonal Commander Motorised Civic Guards, Bombay City. Divisional Warden for A. R. P. Bombay District No 4 Is greatly interested in Roads and Transport problems and took a prominent part in the Road Rail Conference, 1933. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports, Cricket Club of India, Orient, Royal Western India Turf, Islam Gymkhana and Calcutta Club. *Recreation:* Golf. *Address:* Meher Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay.



CHINOY, SIR RAHIMTOOLA MEHERALLY, Kt. *cr.* 1936; Member, Council of State; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for 1937-1938; Chairman of F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd., Bombay; *b.* Bombay, 11th February 1882. *Educ.:* Bharda New High School, Bombay. Served on several important Committees formed by Government War Purposes Board during European War, 1914-18; Member, Municipal Corporation, 1915-1929, Chairman of its Standing Finance Committee, 1923-24 and Mayor, 1926-27; Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1931; Non-official visitor to Prisons since 1922; Member, Advisory Board, Indian Jails Committee, since 1924; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1936; Life Member Indian Red Cross Society, 1921; Member of Committee, Bombay Branch, since 1921 and its President in 1931, Non-Official Adviser to the Government of India in connection with the Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations; Member, Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, 1936-37; Director of several Joint Stock Companies; connected with several benevolent and philanthropic institutions in the City. *Address:* Meher Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay 7. *T. A.* Friendship, Bombay. *T.* (Residence) 41740, (Office) 35024/5.

CHINOY, SIR SULTAN MEHERALLY, Kt. (1939), Justice of the Peace for the Town and the Island of Bombay; was Chairman, Standing Committee, Municipal Corporation, Bombay; Managing Director, F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd.; *b.* 16th February 1885; *m.* Sherbanoo, one *s.*, four *d.* *Educ.:* Bharda New High School and Elphinstone College; among the pioneers in India in the Motor Car and petroleum trade; mainly responsible for the introduction of Wireless Telegraphy in India on a commercial scale and founded the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd.; Mayor of Bombay, 1938-39, raised large funds for the Bombay Hospitals as a member of Hospital Maintenance Committee and as Chairman of the Silver Jubilee Motor Parade Committee and the Motor Trade Sub-Committee of the King George V Memorial Fund; organised Pageant in 1937 in aid of funds for Red Cross and again in 1940 in Aid of the Amenities for Troops Fund, Bombay Presidency; Director Reserve Bank

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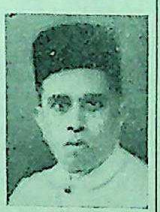
of India (Local Board), Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd., and other Companies. Chairman, The Manjri Stud Farm Limited. *Recreation:* Horse flesh. *Address:* Dilabhar, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

CHITRE, ATMARAM ANANT, (Diwan Bahadur) Advocate (O.S.); J.P., Retired Chief Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay. *b.* 17 May 1877. *Educ.:* Wilson College and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court from 1907 to 1916: acted as Chief Judge, 1916-17 confirmed as Chief Judge, Dec. 1928. Ag. Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1935. Member of the Arbitration Board appointed by the Crown Representative, as nominee of Morvi, in Cutch-Morvi boundary disputes, 1940-41. *Address:* 22, Perry Cross Road, Bandra.

CHOKSEY, NATWARLAL SWARUPCHAND, Merchant. *b.* 1904. *Educ.:* at Patan. *m.* in 1929. Joined the well-known firm of Devkaran Nanjee & Sons in 1921 as an Assistant, became a Partner in 1927 and is now the Managing Partner of one of their firms, Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee Cotton Brokers. *Director:* Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. Ltd. Member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India, Dharampur Boat Club, P. M. Hindu Swimming Pools & Boat Club Bombay. *Residential Address:* 'Gocul Nivas,' Chowpatty, Bombay. *Office Address:* Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.



CHOONILAL GIRDARLAL, Coal Merchant. *b* August 18, 1885, *s.* of Girdharlal Mathuradas of Cambay. *m.* Vidyagouri, *d.* of Girdharlal Ishwarlal of Cambay in 1928. 2 sons. *e.* at Cambay High School. Began life as an assistant in Choonilal Harilal & Co., Coal Merchants, Bombay, in 1908. Became partner in this firm in 1915. Started in 1926 independent business under the name and style of Choonilal Girdharlal & Co. Amalgamated the above two firms into Choonilal Manilal Ltd., in 1934, and later founded Shree Shakti Mills, Ltd., jointly with Seth Ramdev Podar, Dhanji Devsey and N.V. Khandwalla. Started and is now the Chairman of the Kolhia Hirdagarh Co., Ltd., and Estrella Batteries Ltd. Managing Director and Chairman of Choonilal Manilal Ltd., and Chairman: Cambay Education Society and President: Cambay Hindu Merchants' Co-operative Bank, Director—Shree Shakti Mills, Ltd. *Clubs:* C. C. I., Hindu Gymkhana and P. M. Swimming Pools and Boat-Club. Is a recipient of King George V. Silver Jubilee Medal. *Address:* Shanti Sadan, Malad.



CHOPRA, Bt. COL. SIR RAM NATH, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., M.D., Sc.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (London), I.M.S. (Retd.); Kt., 1941. Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta. *b.* August 17, 1882. *m.* Miss Permeshwari. *Educ.:* Punjab Univ., Downing College, Cambridge, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Joined the I.M.S. in 1908 and remained in military service till 1921; appointed Prof. of Pharmacology, School of Tropical Medicine and Medical College, Calcutta, in 1921; Director, School of Trop. Med. in 1935; Chairman, Drugs Enquiry Committee, Government of India, 1930-31. Is Office in charge of Indigenous Drugs Enquiry, Drug Addiction Inquiry, and the Medicinal Plants and Food Poisons Inquiry; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal and National Institute of Sciences of India; served in the Great War, 1914-1919. *Publications: Anthelmintics and Their Uses in Medical and Veterinary Practice: Indigenous Drugs of India; A Hand-book of Tropical Therapeutics. Address:* School of Tropical Medicine, Central Avenue Calcutta.

CHOTA NAGPUR, Bishop of, since 1936; Rt. Rev. George Noel Lankester Hall; *b.* 25 Dec. 1891; *s.* of George Hall, Baldock, Herts; unmarried. *Educ.:* Bedford School; St. John's College, Cambridge, Bishop's College, Cheshnut. 1st Cl. Class. Tripos pt. I, 1913, pt. II, 1914; 1st Cl. Theol. Tripos pt. II, 1915; B.A. 1913; Lightfoot Scholar, 1916; M.A. 1918; deacon, 1917; Vice-Principal, Ely Theological College, 1919-25; S. P. G. Missionary, Chota Nagpur, 1925-36. *Publication:* The Seven Root Sind, 1936. *Recreation:* Idle conversation. *Address:* Bishop's Lodge, Ranchi, B.N.R.

CHOTANI, OSMAN HAJI MOHAMED. *b.* 1st January 1899. *Educ.:* privately. Joined his father's business at an early age. Keenly interested in the promotion of national industries; a prominent figure on the turf. Simple in his life, very sympathetic in nature, friend of the poor and needy, non-communal in outlook of cheerful disposition at all times, ready to encourage new industrial undertakings. He is the Managing Director of the Chotani Electric & Engineering Co., Ltd. Chairman: Malleable Iron Steel Castings Co., Ltd. Senior Partner of Osman Chotani & Co. Chairman and Managing Director of The Steel Marketing Co., Ltd. President: Chotani Jamat Trustee of Pir Bawa Abdul Rehman Durga. Is also a leading Contractor to the Government. *Office Address:* 57, Apollo Street, Fort. *Residence:* Noor House, Club Back Road, Byculla, Bombay.



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CHOTIA; SHAPURJI MANCHERSHAW, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Middle Temple, 1913. *e.* New High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Practised for seven years in Bombay and later joined Messrs. H. M. Mehta Co. Director, Gaekwar Mills, Ltd., Kemp & Co., Ltd., Navsari Mills, Ltd., Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Lonavla—Khandala Elec. Supply Co., Ltd., The Nadiad Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Managing Trustee of Bai Avabai High School, Bulsar, founded by his grand-father, Bomanji Shapurji Chotia. *b.* 6th March 1885. *m.* 1921 Miss Meherbai Maneckshaw Pochkhanawala, *d.* of M. N. Pochkhanawala, Senior Partner of Wadia Gandhi Co., Solicitors. One son and one daughter. Is a well-known Cricketer and played for the Parsis in the Triangular and Quadrangular Matches for a number of years, a good hand at Tennis and holds several Cups for Outdoor Sports. *Clubs:* Wellingdon Sports, Bar Gymkhana, Ripon, C. C. of I. *Address:* 137, Queen's Road, Bombay.



CHOWDHRY, SIR CHHAJURAM, Kt. (1931); C.I.E. (1927). Landowner and Jute Merchant. *b.* 1865. *m.* Laxmi Debi. *Educ.:* Rewari High School. Started career as clerk in Hoare Miller & Co., became a hessian broker in the Gunny Market; later went into business as an independent dealer and exporter of jute goods; Director of several Companies; purchased Zemindary of Shaikpura, Mout, Jamni and Kagsar in the Punjab; ex-member, Punjab Leg. Council. *Address:* 21, Belvedere Road, Calcutta.

CHOWDHURY, RAI DHIRENDRANATH, is the only son and heir of Raya Yatindra Nath Chowdhury, M.A., B.L., the well-known Zemindar and distinguished scion of the illustrious Munshi family of Taki and Barnagore, in the district of 24 Pergannas. The "Munshis" of Taki are styled "Munshis" from their ancestor, late Babu Ramkanta Rai Chowdhury who was the "Munshi", (a post akin to Foreign Secretary) of Mr. Warren Hastings, Governor-General of Bengal. The history of this family is marked by the deeds and acts of distinguished sons. He is simple and straightforward and everybody who comes in contact with him is impressed by his simplicity and goodness. His manners are polite and gentlemanly. His culture and his pursuit of living are commendable. Though not adorned with a University degree, as his studies were interrupted by the sudden assumption of the management of his vast zemindary owing to the sudden death of his father yet his accomplishments by way of culture and learning are none the less. Has one son, Rai Bissendra who is in his early boyhood. *Address:* Munshi House, Barnagore.



CHOWDHURY, HAMIDUL HUQ, B.Sc., B.L., Advocate, Calcutta High Court; Deputy President, Bengal Legislative Council. Deputy Legal Remembrancer, High Court; Fellow, Calcutta University. *b.* April 1903.; *m.* Mrs. Halima Banu; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Dacca Collegiate School and Scottish Church Collegiate School, Calcutta. *Address:* 34, Baniapuker Road, Calcutta.

CHURI, P. D. *b.* in 1883. Started career as a clerk in the Political Department of the Secretariat. Joined State service as Judge and Private Secretary to the Raja of Jawhar. Took to Insurance line and worked for the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd. at Head Office, Ahmedabad, Simla and other places. Joined the National Insurance Co., Ltd. at its Head Office in Calcutta in 1922. Retired as Branch Secretary of the Company in 1935. Did Secretarial work for the Life Offices' Association, Bombay, in 1938. Started the New Swastik Life Assurance Co., Ltd. in the same year. Appointed Honorary Magistrate in the Thana District. Much interested in Social service and village uplift. *Address:* Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.



CLARKE, WALTER DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY, J.P., H. M. Trade Commissioner, Bombay. *b.* 3rd March, 1890, *m.* Jocelyn, *d.* of late J. E. Baker, Esq., Christ Church, N. Z., three daughters. *Educ.:* High School, Kelso and Trinity College, Glenalmond. In business in Burma and India, 1911-1921; joined Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915; served with 38th Dogras, Mohmand campaign, 1915-16; appointed Asstt. Cable Censor, Madras, 1916; and Deputy Controller (Hides), Indian Munitions Board, Bombay, 1918-19; Hon. Secretary, Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Member, Cochin Harbour 'ad hoc' Committee 1921. *Address:* Marine Villa, Colaba, Bombay.

CLAYTON, SIR HUGH BVARD, C.I.E. (1924), Kt., 1938, I.C.S., Chairman, Bombay-Sind Public Services Commission, *b.* 24 Dec. 1877. *m.* Annie Blanch Nepean. *Educ.:* St. Paul's School, Wadham College, Oxford, 1st Class Hon. Mods. 1st Class Lit. Hum. Came to India, 1901; served Bombay Presidency; employed in Military Intelligence Branch of War Office, 1914-19. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1913-14 and 1919-1928. Chairman, Haj Enquiry Committee, 1929-30. Member, Council of State, 1929-30. *Address:* P.W.D., Secretariat, Bombay.

CLOW, SIR ANDREW GOURLAY, M.A., J.P., F.S.S., K.C.S.I. (1941), Kt., (1939), C.S.I. (1935), C.I.E. (1928); Indian Civil Service, Communications Member, Government of India, 1939. *b.* 29th April 1890, *m.* Ariadne Mavis Dunderdale, 1925. *Educ.:* Merchiston; St. John's College, Cambridge. Served in U.P. as Asstt. Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, 1914-20; Controller, Labour Bureau, Government of India, 1920-23; Adviser and delegate, International Labour

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Conferences, Geneva, 1921, 1923, 1929, 1931 and 1934; Dy. Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1924-27; Joint Secretary (ditto), 1931-35; Secretary (ditto); 1936-38; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923, 1925-27, 1932-35; Member, Council of State, 1928-29, 1932-33 and 1936-38; Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-31. *Publications:* The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act, (1924); Indian Factory Legislation, a Historical Survey (1927), The State and Industry, (1928), etc. *Address:* Inverarm, Simla.

COATES, ERIC THOMAS, C.I.E. (1938), I.C.S. Financial Adviser, Military Finance. *b.* Oct. 1, 1897. *m.* Edith Vandyke. *Educ.:* Heath Grammar School, and Queen's College, Oxford. Served in the Great War 1916-1920; Joined I.C.S. 1921; Served in Bengal 1921-1928; In various posts under Finance Dept., Govt. of India from 1928 to date. *Address:* 4, York Road, New Delhi.

COLLINS, GODFREY FERDINANDO STRATFORD, M.A., O.B.E. (1919); C.I.E. (1931); C.S.I. (1941); I.C.S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay. *b.* 3rd November 1888. *m.* Joyce, *d.* of G. Turville Brown, Esq. *Educ.:* Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Asstt. Collector, 1912; on Military Duty, 1916-18; Dy. Director of Civil Supplies, 1919; Forest Settlement Officer, 1920-22; Revenue Settlement Officer, 1924-26; Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, 1925-1926; Registrar, Co-operative Societies, 1926-27; Collector and District Magistrate, 1923-1926, 1928-1929 and 1932, 1934. Home Secretary, 1929-31. Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1934-35. Officiating Commissioner in Sind, 1935; Commissioner, Northern Division, 1936-37; Revenue Commissioner, Sind, 1937. Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, 1940. *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay.

CONRAN-SMITH, ERIC CONRAN, C.I.E. (1924); I.C.S.; Home Secretary, Government of India. *b.* 3 Dec. 1890; *s.* of late Herbert Blomfield Smith, M.I.C.E.; *m.* 1922, Gladys, *d.* of H. R. Dunk; one *s.* one *d. Educ.:* Dulwich College; Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. 1915; served with T. F. Batt. Devonshire Regt. in India and Palestine; Private Secretary to Governor of Madras, 1921; Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, 1928; Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, Madras, 1931; Additional Joint Secretary, Reforms Office, Government of India, 1934. Jt. Secretary, Home Dept., Government of India 1938. Jt. Secretary, Governor-General's Secretariat (Public), 1938. *Address:* New Delhi and Simla. *Club:* United University.

CONTRACTOR, MISS NAVAJBAI DORABJI, B.A., J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate; recipient of Coronation Silver Medal 1937; Lady Superintendent, Chanda Ramji Girls' High School, Bombay. *Educ:* Wilson College, Bombay. First Indian Lady Fellow in Arts to the Bombay University (1922); an extensive traveller throughout India, Burma and Ceylon; and in China, Japan, Australia and United States of America; and Educational tours in 1921, 1933 and 1937 throughout principal Cities of England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria and Norway. *Publications:* Contributions on topical, educational and social subjects in English and Gujarati in periodicals and newspapers published in Bombay. *Address:* Seagreen, Marine Drive, Bombay.

COOPER, SIR DHANJISHAH BOMANJI, KT. Bach. (1937). *b.* January 2, 1878. Member, Legislative Council representing Satara Dist., Bombay Presidency, since the Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919-1937. Held the offices of the Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, November 1933-June 1934. Member, Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, June 1934-March 1937. Re-elected Member of the Legislative Assembly under the Government of India Act 1935 and held office as the first Prime Minister, Bombay Province from 1st April to 19th July, 1937 on which date the Congress Party accepted Office. He was president of the Satara District Local Board and Municipality for a number of years and worked for the welfare of the rural masses. He took a prominent part in the Scout Movement and is District Scout Commissioner, Satara District. Was Chairman of the King George V Silver Jubilee Fund. *Address:* Huntworth, Satara.



COOPER: JAL MANEKJI, F.R.G.S., Associate British Philatelic Association Ltd., Member: Glasgow Philatelic Society, Philatelic Traders' Society, The Air Mail Society, Philatelic Society of India, etc., Editor and Publisher of the "India's Stamp Journal" (a monthly Philatelic Magazine), Auctioneer and Philatelic Valuer, Dealer in Rare Stamps and all kinds of Philatelic accessories, etc., *Publication:* "Indian Rocket Mails." *b.* 29th March 1905; *m.* Tehmi *d.* of Hormusji Cawasji. One daughter. *Address:* Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Tel: 31971.



COOPER, RATANJI HORMUSJEE, Managing Partner for the last 37 years, of Messrs. Rogers & Co., Aerated Water Manufacturers, Bombay. *b.* 1873; *e.* at Fort High School, Bombay. In 1897, his father late Hormusjee Nowrojee Cooper died, leaving a big estate in Bombay of which Ratanji is a trustee. He has visited England 15 times and America once. He is a great student of spiritualism. Late Sir Conon Doyle was his friend and he met Sir Oliver Lodge on his way to Norway. He had four sittings with Mrs. Osborne Leonard and several other best



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media in the World. He possesses a fine library on spiritualism and has published over 60 articles on spiritualism in the "Kaiser-i-Hind," Bombay. *Address:* "Windy Hall," Middle Colaba, Bombay.

COSSIMBAZAR, THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SRISCHANDRA NANDY, M.A., M.L.A. (Bengal). Zemindar. Minister, Government of Bengal (Communication, Irrigation and Works), Ex-President of the British Indian Association and the Bengal Mahajan Sabha; Vice-President of the British Indian Association and President of the Board of Management of the Krishnath College, Berhampore; a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bengal, the Bengal Historical Society, and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. He is also the President of the Murshidabad Association and Life-member of Viswa-Bharati, Member of the Bengal Legislative Council (now Assembly) since 1924. *b.* 1897. *Educ.*: Calcutta University, M.A. 1920. *m.* second Rajkumari of Dighapatia (Bengal) in 1917. *Address:* Cossimbazar House, 302, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

COUSINS, EDMUND RICHARD JOHN RATCLIFFE. B.A. (Oxon), C.I.E. (1938), J.P. Adviser to H. E. The Governor, Bihar. *b.* April 22, 1888; *m.* Henrietta Mary Colebrooke Yewdall (*nee* Marshall); *Educ.*: Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford; Joined the I.C.S., 1911; Mgte. and Coll. 1925; Commissioner of a Division 1937. *Address:* Patna.

COUSINS, JAMES HENRY, *b.* Belfast, Ireland, July 22, 1873. Doctor of Literature of Keiogijuku University, Japan (1922); *m.* Margaret E. Cousins, B. Mus. (1903). *Educ.*: various schools in Ireland and partly in Trinity College, Dublin (Education). Private Sec., Lord Mayor of Belfast; Demonstrator in Geography and Geology, Royal College of Science, Dublin; Literary Editor, "New India," Madras; Principal, Theosophical College, Madanapalle, 1916-21 and 1933-37; Principal, Brahmavidya Ashrama, Adyar, Madras, 1922-28. Professor of English Poetry, Keiogijuku University, Tokyo, 1919-20, and College of the City of New York, 1931-32. Organizer of Indian Art Gallery (Mysore) 1924, and of the Sri Chitralayam (Asian art gallery) Trivandrum, and Ranga Vilasom Palace Museum, Trivandrum, 1935; Art Adviser to the Government of Travancore. Lecturer on Indian art and culture in India, Japan, Europe and America; a Co-founder of the Irish Literary and Dramatic Revival, 1900, etc. *Publications:* Twenty-two books of poetry and drama, collected in an American two-volume edition, and in an Indian edition (Kalakshetra, Madras, 1940); Twenty-two books of prose on art, education, philosophy, etc.; summarised in "A Study in Synthesis" 1934. *Address:* "Essendene," Trivandrum, Travancore, and "Ghat View," Katagiri, Nilgiris, South India.

COWASJI JEHANGIR, SIR, *see Jehangir.*

COYAJEE, SIR JEHANGIR COOVERJEE, Kt., (1928). *b.* 11 Sept. 1875; *s.* of late Cooverjee Coyajee, Rajkot. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Caius College, Cambridge. Lately Member, Royal Commissions on the Indian Tariff and Indian Currency; Member of Council of State, 1930; Delegate to the Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1930-1932; Principal, Presidency College, 1930-31; Professor of Political Economy and Philosophy, Andhra University; Correspondent, Royal Economic Society. *Publications:* The Indian Fiscal Problem; Indian Currency and Exchange; The Indian Currency System. "India and the League of Nations." "The Economic Depression." "Studies in the Shahnameh." *Address:* Ridge Road, Bombay 6.

CROFTON, RICHARD MARSH, C.I.E. (1941), B.A., Senior Moderator, History and Classics T.C.D., 1913, I.C.S. Director-General of Revenue, Hyderabad, Dn. Son of Capt. D. Crofton, R.N., D.L. *b.* 6th April, 1891; *m.* O. A. Stewart Cox; *Educ.*; Kelly College and Trinity College, Dublin. Entered I.C.S. 1914; served in Central Provinces on Military Duty, 1917-1919; Deputy Commissioner, 1922; Settlement Officer, 1925-27; Offg. Finance and Revenue Secretary, 1927-28; Excise Commissioner, Central India, 1931-1934; D.G.R., Hyderabad from 1935; Officiating Revenue and Police Member, 1937 and again in 1938-39. *Address:* Begumpet, Dn.

CROSTHWAITE, SIR HUGH STUART, Kt., (1941), B.A. (Oxon), C.I.E. (1926), I.C.S. (retd.). *b.* 20th October, 1879; *m.* Miss Dorothy Joubert de la Ferte.; *Educ.*: Rugby and New College, Oxford. District Magistrate, Secretary to Local Government and Commissioner in the U. P. Acting Chief Commissioner of Delhi. Member, Federal Public Service Commission. *Address:* I. D. G. Club, New Delhi.

CUNNINGHAM, H. E. Sir GEORGE, B.A., (Oxon.), K.C.S.I. (1937), K.C.I.E. (1935), O.B.E., I.C.S., Governor, N. W. F. P. *b.* 23 March 1888. *m.* K. M. Adair. *Educ.*: Fettes Coll., Edinburgh, Magdalen College, Oxford. I.C.S., 1911; Political Department, since 1914. Served on N. W. Frontier, 1914-25; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1925-26. Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, 1926-31. Hon'ble Member, N.W.F.P., 1932-36; Governor, N.W.F.P. February 28, 1937. *Address:* Government House, Peshawar.



DABHOLKAR, LIEUT.-COLONEL, ANANT YASHWANT, M.C., M.B.B.S., B.Sc. (Bom.), D.P.H., D.T.M.&H. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.). Indian Medical Service. *b.* 30th June, 1888, *m.* to Tara Sambare, B.A. *Educ.*: Vengurla and Sawantwadi English Schools, Baroda and Elphinstone Colleges, Grant Medical College, University College, London, and the School of Tropical Medicine, London. I.M.S. Military Service, 1915-1929; Public Health Department of Bombay Government, 1930-33; Director of Public Health since 1934. *Address:* 9, Queen's Garden, Poona.

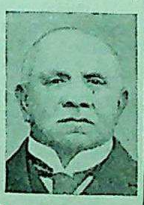
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DABOO, RAJ RATNA DINSHAW RUTTANJI, B.A., Zemindar, a veteran public worker, and a big landed proprietor. b. 25th September 1885. Daboo family, well-known for public spirit and philanthrophy, have founded the Daboo Parsee General Hospital, the Daboo Students' Hostels, and several other charitable and religious Institutions. Took his Degree from Elphinstone College in 1906, and joined his father's business of Forest and Public Works Contracts. Toured Europe in 1912. Married on 1st November 1923 to Miss Jerbai, daughter of Dr. Muncherji Jamasji Mistri, Retired Civil Surgeon, Bombay Presidency. Elected Member, Baroda Legislative Council, 1918-1925, and nominated by Government since 1940. Has been an elected Sitting Member of the Navsari Municipality since 1914. Was the first elected President from 1923 to 1925. Again elected President, 1934-1936. Has been an elected Sitting Member of the Navsari District Local Board since 1917. Was Vice-President for 7 years, was elected first non-official President in 1939. Has been a Director of the District Co-operative Bank since 1922 for 19 years, and its first non-official elected President for 17 years since 1924 onwards. Founded the District Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank and has been its President since. Worked as Member on the Baroda Banking Inquiry Committee, Baroda Education Board, Agricultural Improvement Committee, Baroda Economic Board, Central Communication Board, and several other Committees appointed by the Baroda Government to advise the State in its administration. Was given a Civic Address by the public of Navsari for his sellless services for the people, in 1925. Was awarded the titles of " Rajya Bhushan " and a Silver Medal in 1927, and " Rajya Ratna " with a Gold Medal and " Poshak " by the Baroda Government in 1936 for meritorious service. Was awarded Gold Medal on the occasion of His Highness the Maharaja's Diamond Jubilee. *Address:* Loonsi-Kui, Navsari, (Baroda State).



DADABHOY, SIR MANECKJI BYRAMJEE, C.I.E. (1911); Kt. (1921); K.C.I.E, (1925); K. C. S. I. (1936); LL.D. (Nagpur University) 1940. President, Council of State since 1933; *b.* Bombay, 30th July 1865. 2nd son of Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy, J.P.; *m.* 1884, Bai Jerbanoo, O. B. E., has two daughters; Joined Middle Temple, 1884; called to Bar, 1887; Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1889-90; Government Advocate, Central Provinces, 1891; President, All-India Industrial Conference, Calcutta, 1911; Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1908-12 and 1914-17; a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India, (1920-32). Elected to the Council of State, 1921; Nominated to the Council of State, 1926, 1931 and 1937. Member, Fiscal Commission, appointed by Government of India, Sept. 1921; Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-26; Member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee, 1931; Member, Municipal Board, Nagpur, for 39 years. *Publications:* Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, and Commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. *Clubs:* Royal Societies Club, London; Royal Automobile Club, London; Calcutta Club, Calcutta; Willingdon Club, Bombay; Asian Club, Bombay; Chelmsford Club, Delhi; Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, Delhi; Rotary Club of Delhi; Central Provinces Club, Nagpur. *Address:* Nagpur, C.P.



DADARKAR, GANPAT SHRIKRISHNA, A.R.I.B.A., A.I.I.A., G.D. Arch., Chartered Architect. Born 15th August 1903. Educated at Bombay. Joined Sir J. J. School of Arts, Architectural Section in 1924. After completing the Diploma Course entered into his professional practice as a partner of Messrs. Patki, Jadhav & Dadarkar. Visited England in 1931 for higher studies in Architecture and returned to India in 1934. Has been a member on the council of the Indian Institute of Architects since 1935. *Address:* 6, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.



DADIBARJOR, DINSHAW BAPUJI, Member: Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association Bombay. *b.* on July 25, 1872. *Educ.:* at Proprietory High School, Bombay. *m.* Miss Meherbai *d.* of Dadabhoy Jamshedji Mistri. 2 daughters. Began career as Assistant in Killick, Nixon & Co., Bombay. Became partner of Ardeshir Shapurji Guzder in the brokerage business of Stocks and Shares in 1906. Member of Stock Exchange in 1909. Started independent business in 1911, on the death of his partner. He was a Director of the Native Stock & Share Brokers' Association, from 1919 to 1920. Since the very inception of the Arbitration Committee of the Bombay Stock Exchange he has been its Chairman, for the last 20 years. He was also the Chairman of the Defaulters' Committee for over 17 years. Resigned from this Committee on account of failing sight. Made Trustee of the Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association. Ltd., in 1927. *Address:* Dalal Street, Fort. *Residence:* 5, Kohinoor Road, Dadar, Bombay.



DAGA, RAJA SIR BISESERDAS, KT. (1921); K.C.I.E. (1934); Rai Bahadur (1901); Raja (1938); Senior Proprietor of the firm of Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abeerchand; Banker,

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Government Treasurer, Landlord, Merchant, Millowner and Mineowner; Director of Model Mills, Nagpur and of Berar Manufacturing Company, Badnera; Chairman, Nagpur Electric Light & Power Company; Life Member of the Countess of Dufferin Fund and Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Bikaner State. *b.* (1877). *m.* Krishna Bai. *Educ.:* privately, First Class Tazim, Bikaner State. *s.* Khushalchand Daga, *b.* (1922). *Publications:* Sir Kasturchand Memorial Dufferin Hospital at Nagpur and frequent contributions on public charity. *Address:* Nagpur (C.P.) and Bikaner (Rajputana).

DALAL, SIR ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI, KT., I.C.S., (Retd.), Director and Partner, Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited; Director, Messrs. The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., The Associated Cement Cos., Ltd., The Andra-Valley Power Supply Company, Ltd., etc. *b.* 24th April, 1884. *m.* to Manackbai Jamshetji Ardeshir Wadia. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay, St. John's College, Cambridge. Assistant Collector, Dharwar, Colaba, Bijapur; Superintendent, Land Records, Belgaum; Collector, Ratnagiri and Panch Mahals; Deputy Secretary, Government of Bombay, Revenue Department; Ag. Secretary, Govt. of Bombay, Finance Department; Acting Secretary, Government of India, Education, Health and Land Departments and Municipal Commissioner, Bombay. *Address:* C/o Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay.

DALAL: ARDESHIR SORABJI. Member, Bombay Stock Exchange. *b.* 20th July 1877. *Educ.:* at the Fort High School, Bombay. *m.* April 22nd 1926, Miss Shirinbai Nasservanji Hiramanek. Joined the Bombay Stock Exchange at the early age of 18. Became partner of Seth Morarji Mulji who gave him a thorough training in the Share Business. His uncle the late Merwanji Rustomji Dalal of the well-known firm of Merwanji & Byramji, arranged the partnership with Mr. Morarji. He and the late Mr. Ghelabhai Haridas, an officer in the Bank of Bombay, introduced him to many of the leading concerns, thus giving him a push in business which Mr. Ardeshir remembers with gratitude. On the retirement of Mr. Morarji the partnership was dissolved on 20th March 1926. Since then he is conducting his business in his own name. Was a director of the Bombay Stock Exchange 1920-21. *Address:* 16, 17, Stock Exchange New Building, Fort, Bombay.



DALAL, SETH CHIMANLAL JESINGHBHAI, a leading Share & Stock Broker of Bombay. *b.* 2nd September 1882. *e.* at Ahmedabad. *m.* second time in 1912, Miss Mahalukshmi, *d.* of Keshavlal Lalji Javeri of Ahmedabad. 4 sons and 3 daughters. After education first entered Jewellery trade. As this did not fulfil his ambition he turned his attention to Stock and Share business and joined the Stock Exchange in 1916. After four years he joined the Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association in 1924, bought his own Card. He is very popular in business & social circles. Has travelled extensively in Japan and China. Member, Bombay Native Stock & Share Brokers' Association. Life Member, Cricket Club of India and Osval Club, Ahmedabad. *Address:* 107, New stock exchange Building, Fort. *Residence:* 73, Marine Drive, Bombay.



DALAL, SETH CHINUBHAI CHIMANLAL, eldest son of Seth Chimanlal J. Dalal, has already revealed some of his father's noble qualities and manages along with him their vast business. Prior to joining his father he had vast and varied experience in the Cotton and Share Market at Ahmedabad for 13 years. Though only 39, Seth Chinubhai is very ambitious, but his ambition is tempered by shrewd judgment and honesty of purpose. *b.* 1902. *m.* Mahalukshmi, *d.* of Seth Kalidas Umabhai of the famous Hatheesing family of Ahmedabad, 2 sons and 3 daughters. Member, Bombay Shareholders' Association, Bombay Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association, Ahmedabad Share & Stock Brokers' Association, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Cricket Club of India. *Address:* 107, New Stock Exchange Building, Fort. *Residence:* Ishwar Nivas, 73, Marine Drive, Bombay.



DALAL, KSHETRANATH, M.A., B.L., *b.* on 6th December, 1890, son of Mr. Nabakumar Dalal—comes of a family possessing business tradition since the time of the East India Company—*e.* at Dacca College—Managing Director, Nath Bank, Ltd. and National City Insurance, Ltd.—took to law as profession at Noakhali—founded Nath Bank, Ltd., in 1926 at Noakhali with a meagre capital—raised it to the status of a foremost bank of Bengal through his efficient management, having branch offices in the important centres of India—started National City Insurance, Ltd. in August, 1940, having a promising future—a practical thinker and a



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prolific writer on banking, finance and industrial problems—connected with some successful industrial concerns as Director. *Address:* P. 398, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.

DALAL, MERWANJEE BOMANJEEE. *b.* 12th October 1901. B. J. J. School, Bombay. Matriculated Bombay University, 1918. Entered London School of Economics and Political Science, 1919. Son of the late Mr. Bomanjee Merwanjee Dalal and nephew of Sir Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, C.I.E., High Commissioner for India in 1923. After completing his education joined the leading Stock Broking firm of Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons and was one of the two active partners of the firm previous to its dissolution by mutual consent of the partners. He is now running a similar business in his own name. *Address:* "Hatfield", 47, Pali Hill, Bandra, Bombay.



DALAL, SETH MULCHAND D., partner, Messrs. K. A. Patch & Co. *b.* 1892 at Cambay. *Educ.:* Cambay High School. Came to Bombay in 1911 and joined a Commercial firm. Entered the Share Bazar in 1912. Joined Messrs. K. A. Patch & Co., in 1923, became its partner in 1935. Director, Stock Exchange and Member Arbitration Committee, 1940. Worked for five years as Hon. Secretary, Young Men's Jain Society, Member Managing, Committee, Cambay Jain Shala, Patron, Cambay Education Society. Life Member, Mangrol Jain Sabha; Member, Advisory Board, Cambay State Bank. Also member, Nazar Darbar, Cambay State. He is very social and popular among his community. He is charitable and has made liberal donations to a number of public Institutions. *Address:* Stock Exchange New Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.



DALAL, THE HONOURABLE MANOCKJI NADIRSHAW, M.Inst. C.E., F.I.A.A., F.I.A.S. (London); Member, Council of State; Member of the Court University of Delhi 1940, Member, Central Advisory Council, Railway Board, 1939-1940. Secretary, Engineering and Transport Industries Sub-Committee of the National Planning Commission, 1939. Member, Local Advisory Committee, B. B. & C.I. Rly., 1939-1940. Member of Committee, Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay. Justice of the Peace, Bombay. Chartered, Civil Engineer, Architect & Surveyor. *b.* 7th January 1905. *m.* Perinbai, daughter of Khan Bahadur Hormusji Bhiwandiwalla. *Educ.:* Institute of Civil Engineers, London. Honourably mentioned for the Charles Hawksley Prize 1931 (London), Member, Institute of Civil Engineers (London). Fellow Incorporated Association of Architects (London). Fellow Incorporated Association of Surveyors (London). *Publications:* "Whither Minorities." *Clubs:* Willingdon, Ripon, Radio, C.C.I., Turf, Imperial Delhi Gymkhana, Roshanara (Delhi), National Liberal (London). *Address:* 41, Cuffe Parade, Colaba Reclamation, Bombay.



DALAL, NUSSERWANJI RUSTOMJI, sole Proprietor of The Diamond Shoe Co., sole Stockist of Barratt's and Health Boots and Shoes in Bombay. *b.* October 1867. After education he joined the Treasury Office was then engaged in the Tapty Valley and Ratlam-Nagda, Nagda-Muttra and Muttra-Aligarh Railway Surveys. After the completion of these surveys worked as Supervisor on Renewals of Fish-bellied Girders in the B. B. & C. I. Railway and was in sole charge of the work from Damman to Palghar, was P. W. Inspector, Wadhwan Junction, when the Viramgam-Wadhwan line was converted by him into Metre-gauge after completion of which was transferred to Broach where he was also in sole charge of the Narbada Bridge strengthening. Retired in 1926 after serving the Railway for 36 years and went to the continent to recoupe health. *Address:* Sun Beam, Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad.



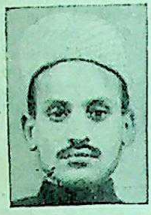
DALAL, RAJENDRA SOMNARAYAN, B.A., J.P. *b.* 12th Jan. 1882. *S.* of the late Somnarayan Narnarayan, the first Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Stock Exchange. *Educ.:* at the Baroda College, Baroda. Graduated 1902. *m.* in 1902 Miss Sukirti Krishnashankar. Has 1 daughter and 4 sons. After education he worked at Sh. Premchand's, then served in the Govt. Secretariat for a short time; but resigned the job, worked as a teacher & joined the Specie Bank. In 1908 he started his own business as a share broker. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Stock Exchange from 1922-24. He was also Vice-President for a period of 15 years till 1939. For nearly 2 years he was Hon. Auditor of the Stock Exchange. He is a Director of the Gujerat Investment Trust Ltd., Gujerat Safe Deposit Co. Ltd., and Sir Purshotamdas Surat City Press Ltd., Bombay. Is the author of many Gujerati publications: "*Punarudhar*", "*Vipin*", "*Mogul Sandhya.*" He also translated his Drama "*Punarudhar*" in English in 1939 styling it as "Victory." *Address:* 24, Dalal Street, Bombay.



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DALMIA, JAIDAYAL, *b.* 1905, *m.* Shreemati Krishna. *Educ.:* privately in Rajputana, Calcutta and Bombay; deeply read in literature, philosophy and Hindu scriptures.



Spent many years of his life in social uplift and other philanthropic work; keenly interested in mass literacy and maternity welfare. Travelled extensively in India and Europe; visited workshops of all important machinery manufacturers in Great Britain and the Continent. Made elaborate study of different processes of manufacture of paper and cement in Norway, Denmark and Germany. Managing Director of the companies of Dalmia Group. Supervises and controls the Technical sections of Sugar, Paper, Cement & Chemical factories of the Group. A keen student of mechanical and electrical engineering. Has two sons, Vishnu Hari and Nar Hari and a daughter, Uma. *Hobbies:* Industrial Chemistry and Numerology; Tennis, Photography. *Address:* Shantinagar, Karachi.

DARBARI DR. RAJENDRA NARAIN, M.B.B.S., Rai Bahadur, Medical Practioner, son of B. Laxmi Narain Darbari and nephew of Rai Bahadur Babu Budhsen Darbari M.B.E. *b.* at Aurayia (Etawah), 21st July 1896. *e.* at the Agra College, Agra and King George's Medical College, Lucknow. *m.* Shrimati Vidyavati *d.* of Babu Harsahai, Founder, Harsahai Jagdambasahai High School, Cawnpore. Two sons, four daughters. Vice President, Life Trustee, Harsahai Jagdambasahai Trust, Cawnpore. Member, Governing and Executive Councils, Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad. Rai Bahadur 1st Jan. 1941 in recognition of valuable public services and among other things, for being one of the leading doctors in Allahabad having 'a reputation of being charitably disposed towards the poor.' *Offices:* Darbari Building, Canning Road, Allahabad and Darbari & Co., Hewett Road, Allahabad. *Residence:* Darbari Bhavan, Allahabad.



DAS, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR DEWAN BISHAN, C.I.E., C.S.I. *b.* **Jan. 1865.** ***Educ.*** **at Punjab Government College, Lahore; Private Secretary to Raja Sir Ramsingh, K.C.B., 1886-1898; Mlly. Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir, 1898-1909; Mlly. Secry. to H. H. the Maharaja, 1909-14; Home Minister to H. H. the Maharaja, 1914-18; Rev. Minister, 1918-1921 and Chief Minister, March 1921-April 1922. Retired from Service, appointed "Tazimi Sardar" by His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, 9th October 1936.** ***Address:*** **Jammu and Kashmir.**

DAS, THE HON. BABU MUKUNDA PRASAD, Mukhtear, Speaker, Orissa Leg. Assembly, *b.* 1883; *m.* Sreemati Jhanabi Debi; *Educ.:* Balasore. *Address:* Orissa Leg. Assembly, Cuttack.

DAS, PANDIT NILKANTHA, M.A., M.L.A. (Central), Author: books for children on new lines; Critical Treatises, essays, etc., on Indian Culture, Anthropology, etc., Poet: Editor. *b.* August, 1884. *m.* Srimati Radhamani Debi (1905). Founded residential open air private High school at Satyabad, on a new line; worked in flood and famine; appointed by Calcutta University for Post Graduate Professorship in 1920. Joined non-Co-operation and started Congress organisation and a National High School at Sambalpur; Imprisoned four times, fined heavily since; became Provincial Congress President, Utkal, and President, Utkal All-Party Conference; Elected Chairman, Reception Committee, I. N. Congress, Puri Session. Member, Delhi University Court for 6 years; Chairman, Orissa University Committee. *Address:* P.O. Sakhigopal, Dist. Puri (Orissa).

DASH, ARTHUR JULES, B.A., C.I.E. (1938), I.C.S., Commissioner, Rajshahi Division, Bengal. *b.* 24th April, 1887; *m.* to Greta Brancepeth Wardale; *Educ.* Worcester Cathedral King's School and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service in 1909; served in I.A.R.O., 1915-1918; Magistrate & Collector of Noakhali, 1919-1921; and of Tipperah, 1923-1927; Secretary, Department of Education, Govt. of Bengal, 1928-31; Commissioner, Chittagong, 1932-33; Commissioner, Presidency Division, 1935-1936; Commissioner, Burdwan Division, 1937. *Address:* Commissioner's House, Jalpaiguri, N. Bengal.

DASS, KARMAVEER ALAMOHAN, Mill-owner, Merchant and Banker. *b.* in 1895. Proprietor of Dass Brothers. Founder and Managing Director of the Bharat Jute Mills, Ltd.; The India Machinery Co., Ltd., (incorporating the Atlas Weighbridge & Engineering Co., B. W. Scales Co., and Pal's Engineering Works, Ltd.); Chairman, Dass Bank, Ltd.; Founder, the Dassnagar Cotton Mills, Ltd., the Howrah Insurance Co., Ltd., etc., Dassnagar, Howrah. Known throughout India as the Wizard of Dassnagar, Alamohan Dass is an industrial genius in a class by himself. Born amidst poverty and deprived of school education he came to Calcutta at the age of fifteen and started life as a street hawker. After several changes in trade and occupation Alamohan took up the manufacture of machinery in India as his life's job and started with Weighbridges and Weighing Machines. Critically observant by nature and ever willing to learn, Alamohan mastered the art and science of Jute industry through the association of a friendly Mill-owner and established the renowned Bharat Jute Mills with most of the machinery manufactured in his own workshops. While his B. W. Scales Co. and Pal's Engineering Works did the spade-work, his master-piece, The India Machinery Co., Ltd., around which the industrial city of Dassnagar is fast growing is practically flooding India with India-made machineries of all kinds and purposes. He is a man of very simple habits and sweet



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disposition. His workers call him 'Father' and he looks upon them as his children. It is always difficult for a stranger to distinguish him from his employees. "Industry is the Life-blood of a Nation"—is the only message Karmaveer Alamohan Dass presents to youthful India.—*Address:* Dassnagar, Howrah, Calcutta.

DASTUR, FRAMROZE ARDESHIR BODE, B.A. (Hons.). High Priest of Fasali Atash Kadeh. (New Marine Lines, Bombay). *b.* 17th May 1900. *e.* at J. N. Petit Orphanage for priestly vocation; worked as a priest in the Anjuman Atash Beheram, Bombay. At the age of 20 started secular education and in one year completed all the seven standards and passed Matriculation. Passed B.A. Hons. in 1925. Holds M.A. Diploma of Sir J. J. Madressa of Iranian languages and a Gold Medallist of the Madressa. Worked as a religious teacher in the M. F. Cama Athornan Institute for 5 years and became the Principal of the Athornan Madressa, Dadar, Bombay. Joined Poet Rabindranath Tagore's Shantiniketan in 1933 and stayed there for a year. Started religious preachings in Bombay and Gujarat. Appointed Secretary of the A. S. F. Patel Charity Fund (Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay) in 1936. Hon. Secretary of the Anjuman Atash Beheram, the Rahnumai Sabha, the Gatha Society, the Zoroastrian Research Society, etc., etc. Chairman, Young Men's Parsee Association and the University Students' Parsee Union. Committee Member of various Parsee associations. Appointed High Priest of the Fasali Parsee Anjuman in November 1939. On the 21st March 1940 he was installed High Priest of the Parsis of Bombay before a huge and distinguished gathering, and was presented with 421 shawls as a mark of high honour.



DASTUR, SIR HORMAZDYAR PHIROZE, KT. (1933); B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay (Retd.) *b.* 20th March 1878. *m.* Bachubai Edalji Dastur. *Educ:* St. Xavier's College. Acted as Taxing Master, Clerk of the Crown, High Court. *Clubs:* R. W. T. C., Bombay; Bar Gymkhana; R.A.C. (Lon.) *Address:* The Manse, 51, New Marine Lines, Bombay.

DATTA, KAMINI KUMAR, Advocate, Comilla. *b.* July 1878. *s.* of late Krishna Kumar Datta, Teacher, Government Collegiate School, Chittagong. *Married.* Five sons and four daughters. *e.* Graduate in Law and Bachelor of Arts (Cal.). Joined Bar in September, 1901. Practising in Tippera and adjoining districts. Enrolled Advocate, Calcutta High Court. Was in Provincial Judicial Service but resigned; was a Commissioner of the local Municipality and also its Chairman for some years; was a member of the District Board. At present a member of Bengal Legislative Council and the Leader of the Congress party in the Council; member of the All-India Congress Committee; was the Chairman of the Reception Committee for All-India Kisan Conference, for All-Bengal Lawyers' Conference, 1938 and for All-Bengal Literary Conference, Comilla, 1939. Is a prominent member of the Bengal Congress and a prominent Lawyer in Bengal and Assam. Presided in All-Bengal and Assam Lawyers' Conference, Khulna, 1940. *Address:* Comilla.



DATTA, N., B.A., G.D.A., Secretary, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd. *b.* 14th July, 1892, in the district of Barisal, Bengal; graduated from the Dacca College in 1912; joined Hindusthan as Chief Accountant in 1917; was appointed Branch Manager, Bombay, in 1923 and held the position till June, 1933, during which period he was responsible for the steady growth of the huge business of his company in the Western Presidency and British East Africa. He was subsequently called upon to join the Head Office of the Society as Agency Manager; officiated for sometime as General Manager in 1936; later on promoted as Secretary in 1937; was formerly a Director of the Hukumchand Insurance Co., Ltd.; Member, Executive Committee, Indian Life Insurance Offices Association. *Address:* 38, Hindusthan Park or Hindusthan Buildings, Calcutta.



DATTA, NARENDRA CHANDRA, B.L., M.L.C., (Bengal) founder—Managing Director: "The Comilla Banking Corporation Ltd." Member: Indian Tea Market Expansion Board; Chairman, Board of Directors, New Standard Bank Ltd.; Chairman: Insurance of India, Ltd.; Managing Agent: Mantala Tea Co., Ltd.; Ex-Secretary: Comilla Central Co-operative Bank Ltd.; Ex.M.L.C., Tripura State; Ex-Chairman, Comilla Municipality; Founder, promoter and Director of many other Joint Stock Companies besides the above. *b.* 1878 of a Baidya family, at Kalikutchha, Tippera. While a student bent to trade and commerce started life as a lawyer, left the bar for trade and commerce. Started The Comilla Banking Corporation Ltd., 1914; raised it by his versatile merit and unwearied energy to the foremost position among the Bengali Banks with a net work of branches and allied concerns all over India. Mr. Butta Kristo Datta, B.Com., his eldest son, is the Managing Director of New Standard Bank Ltd. *Address:* Comilla.



DATTA, SURENDRA KUMAR, B.A., M.B., Ch. B., Principal, Forman Christian College, Lahore. *b.* 11th May, 1878. *m.* to Alexandrena

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McArthur Carswell. *Educ.:* Forman Christian College, Lahore, and Edinburgh University. Lecturer in Biology, Forman Christian College, Lahore; Y.M.C.A. Welfare Worker in France with the Indian Army, 1914-1918 (despatches twice); National General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., India, Burma & Ceylon, 1919-1927; Member, Lytton Committee on the Education of Indian Students in the United Kingdom, 1921-22; President, All-India Conference of Indian Christians, 1923, 1933 and 1934; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924-26; Staff of the World's Committee of Y.M.C.A.'s, Geneva, 1928-32; Member, British Delegation at Institute of Pacific Relations, Tokyo, 1929; Member, Indian Round Table Conference, 1931; Visiting Lecturer, International Institute of Education, U.S.A. (Carnegie Foundation), 1935; Member of the Senate, University of the Punjab. *Publications: Asiatic Asia*, Contributions to political and religious reviews. *Address:* Forman Christian College, Lahore, Punjab.

DAVAR, Prof. Sohrab R., Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., J.P. Principal, Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay. *b.* June 16, 1879; *m.* Shirin Davar, J.P. Called to the Bar in 1910 at the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn, London. Advocate (O.S.) H. M. High Court, Bombay; First Indian Finalist of Chartered Institute of Secretaries, London and Incorporated Society of Accountants & Auditors, London and also a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries; first President of the Bombay Legislative Council under the Act of 1935; President, Bombay Shareholders' Association; Vice-President, Parsi Central Association & Political League; Member, Managing Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation and its Standing Committee; lately a Syndic and Fellow of the University of Bombay; author of standard text books on legal and economic subjects. *Address:* Residence.—Ruby Mansion, Napean Sea Road, Bombay; Chamber & College.—Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

DAVE, P. M., M.I.E.S., F.R.E.S., *b.* 19th August 1898 in Rajkot, Kathiawar. Married to Shrimati Prabhakunver, daughter of Vithalji Naranji, a famous Banker of Upleta. Two sons, three daughters. Joined the service of Lakhtar State immediately after completing education, then joined the service of famous Prince Ranji's Nawanagar State. There he organised a new insurance department which is still a boon to the State people and servants. After the death of Prince Ranji, retired from the State, went to England and opened his business in London (closed on account of war). He has a big vegetable farm at Niara about nine miles away from Rajkot. He is a much travelled man. He has travelled more than a dozen times to Europe and East and South Africa and America for his business purposes. He has covered more than 100,000 miles by air journey. Honorary Secretary of the Overseas League, Rajkot Branch and a Fellow of the Royal Empire Society, London. Is a philosopher and writer too. Is very fond of collecting old books and documents and has a big collection of Italian, Swedish and English books and documents of the 12th and 13th centuries. In 1936 went to Louxor and visited the excavations there. Presented several old manuscripts and coins found there to the Watson Museum, Rajkot. *Recreation:* Reading and Farming. *Clubs:* Rotary Club, Orient Club, Overseas, League, Royal Empire Society, Indian Empire Society, A. A., London and W.I.A.A., Bombay, Sir Lakhaji Raj Club, Rajkot. *Address:* Narayan Niwas, Rajkot; "Kusum Kunj," Matunga, Bombay; 18, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.



DE GLANVILLE, Sir Oscar James Lardner, Kt. (1931); C.I.E. (1925); Barrister at-Law; Ex-Governing Director, *Rangoon Daily News*; Member, Burma Senate; Ex-President, Burma Legislative Council. *Address:* Phayre Street, Rangoon.

DE, Goshto Bihari, Rai Bahadur, Legal Remembrancer and Judge, Chief Court, Jaipur (Rajputana), Formerly Judicial Member, Council of Administration, and Chief Justice, High Court, Dhar State, Central India; Advocate of the Nagpur High Court. Retired District and Sessions Judge, Central Provinces *b.* March 1881, graduated in Arts from the Patna College, 1901, and in Law from the Morris College, Nagpur, 1903. Has one son Binay Kumar, and two daughters, Gouri and Jaya. Joined the C. P. Bar, 1904, entered Government service, 1905. Was examined as a witness by the Civil Justice Committee. Deputed to the Law Department, Government of India, 1928. Was Registrar of the C. P. High Court, 1929-31; appointed District and Sessions Judge, 1931; Nominated to the C. P. Legislative Council, 1935. Has written a Commentary on the C. P. Land Alienation Act. Retired in 1936. Made Rai Bahadur, 1934. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935.



DEHLAVI, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan, J.P., Kt. (1931), Bar-at-Law (1896). *b.* 1875. *Educ.:* Bombay and London. Practised in Gujarat (1896-1900) and Sind (1900-1908). Editor, *Al Haq*, for three years. Organizer, first Muslim Educational Conference in Hyderabad, Sind, in 1902, and local Secretary, All-India Muslim Educational Conference, held at Karachi, 1907; Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Muslim League, 1907

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President, The Provincial Muslim Educational Conference, held at Poona; President, First Educational Conference, Konkan, held at Ratnagiri. Diwan of Mangrol State in Kathiawar (1908-12); Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay (1913) and Wazir of Palanpur State in Guzarat (1914-21). Minister for Agriculture, Bombay (1924-27). President, Bombay Legislative Council, 1927-36; Minister of Local Self-Government, Bombay, 1936. Leader of the Opposition during the period of Congress Government, 1937-1939. *Publications:* . History and Origin of Polo (Article), Mendicancy in India (Brochure) *Address:* Surat.

DELHI AND SIMLA, ARCHBISHOP OF, MOST REV. SYLVESTER PATRICK MULLIGAN, Archbishop of Delhi and Simla, since 1937. *b.* 1875. *Educ.:* At the Capuchin College, Rochestown, Cork, and entered the Franciscan Capuchin Order in 1892. Ordained priest in Dublin in 1901, he studied in Louvain University from 1902 to 1906 where he took the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He taught theology in the Irish Province of his Order up to 1913 when he became President of the Father Mathew Hall, Dublin, and editor of the *Father Mathew Record*. He was elected Provincial of the Irish Capuchin Province in 1925 and at the General Chapter held in Rome in 1926 he became Assistant General of the Order; he was re-elected at the Chapter of 1932 and held the position until May 1937, when he was appointed to the Archdiocese of Delhi and Simla; he succeeded the Most Rev. Anselm Kenealy who recently retired. At the appointment of the present Archbishop, the boundaries of the Archdiocese were changed so as to embrace both Delhi and Simla, the two seats of the Government of India. *Address:* The Cathedral House, New Delhi.

DENNEHY, HAROLD GEORGE, M.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1937). Chief Secretary, Government of Assam. *b.* December 18, 1890; *m.* Constance Isolda Alexander *d.* of late Col. Harvey Alexander, D.S.O. and Mrs. Alexander Dorset. *Educ.:* Clifton and Emmanuel; Served in Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-1919; Indian Civil Service, Assam; On special duty with the Government of India, September 1926 to March 1927; Secretary, Transferred Depts., Govt. of Assam, June 1929 to March 1937. *Address:* Lumpyngad, Shillong, Assam.

DERBYSHIRE, SIR HAROLD, M.C., K.C., Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, since 1934. *b.* 1886. *m.* 1915 Dorothea Alice, *d.* of John Taylor, Crosshill, Blackburn. *Educ.:* Blackburn Grammar School, Sidney; Sussex College, Cambridge; 1st Class Natural Science Tripos, M.A., LL.B., Barrister, Gray's Inn, 1911 (Cert. of Honour); K. C. 1928; Judge of Appeal, Isle of Man, 1933-34; served European War, 1914-1919 (M. C.); Commanded Battery and Brigade of Artillery in France; Liaison Officer between R.A. and R.A.F.; Hon. Major, R.A.; Bencher, Gray's Inn, 1931; Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, 1934. Trustee, Victoria Memorial; Chairman, Board of Governors, Mayo Hospital, Calcutta; Member of the Governing Body of La Martiniere, Calcutta; Chairman, Calcutta Blind School; Ex-officio Fellow, Calcutta University. *Address:* High Court, Calcutta.

DESAI, BHULABHAI JIVANJI, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Advocate (Original Side), Bombay High Court. Member, Congress Working Committee; Congress Party Leader and Leader of Opposition in Central Assembly; President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee; *b.* 13 October 1877. *m.* Ichhaben. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College and Govt. Law College, Bombay. Some time Professor of History and Economics, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; Ag. Advocate-General of Bombay; Appeared on behalf of the peasants before the Broomfield Committee appointed by the Govt. during the Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928 and again in 1931 before the Bardoli Enquiry; joined the civil disobedience movement started by the Indian National Congress in 1932; was arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and was subsequently tried and sentenced for a period of one year and Rs. 10,000 fine; re-arrested in 1st December 1940 and detained in Yeravda Central Prison under the Defence of India Rules for taking part in Congress Satyagraha movement. *Address:* 89, Warden Road, Bombay.

DESAI, MORARJI RANCHHODJI, B.A., *b.* 29th February 1896; *m.* Gajraben, *d.* of Joagibhai Bhimbhai Desai. *Educ.:* Bai Avabai High School at Bulsar and Wilson College, Bombay. After graduation in 1917 was appointed Dakshina Fellow in the Wilson College and also received the Viceroy's Commission in the Indian Defence Force, in 1917-18; was appointed as a direct recruit in the Provincial Civil Service, Bombay; resigned in 1930 during the C. D. Movement; suffered imprisonment thrice between 1930-1934. (1) Three months, 1930; (2) Two years, 1932; (3) Two years, 1933-34; worked as Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Guzarat, from 1931 to 1937; a member of the All-India Congress Committee since 1931; was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937. Minister for Revenue and Forests, Government of Bombay, 1937-39. *Address:* Congress House, Bhadra Ahmedabad.

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DESAI, RUSTOM RATTONJI, a Parsi philanthropist and a retired businessman, had started his career as a Clerk at Rs. 20 p.m. with an Indian Firm for a few months, when he got a job in a well-known British Banking Firm (still thriving), where he served for four years. He was then offered a position as the head of its Shipping Department in another British Firm (still in existence) of Engineers and Government Contractors, and was soon promoted as an Assistant Manager. In 1906 he was called to England to join his father-in-law's business there. After a couple of years, due to some disagreement he left his firm and started on his own, and established the well-known Firm of Desai Bros. Ltd. of London. In London he formulated a Scheme for the protection of both the Merchants and Manufacturers before the last War. This evoked great appreciation in English Papers such as the "British Trade Journal and Export World," and but for the Great War it would have been a great success. During the last War he improvised a novel dug-out to shelter 30 to 40 persons at a time, against Air Raids in his compound, an achievement declared by many English Papers including the *London Times*, as the work of a pioneer, and for which the "Graphic" declared him as the "One Londoner at least who has had the nous to do so." He was awarded a big silver vaze by those families who had taken protection in the above shelter. About this time Mr. Desai came out successful in a litigation of a secret verbal Charity Trust of a friend, as a result of which, a sum of Rs.60,000 was given to Parsi Charities in Bombay. On 30th January, 1915, he got his daughter's "Navjote" Ceremony performed in London in spite of orthodox opposition, setting up a precedent thereby. He was the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Parsi Association of Europe for a number of years, and did very useful work in the interest of the community in London. In 1923 he created a Charity Trust of Rs.1,00,000, and devoted it to the erection of two spacious buildings for middle-class Parsis in Bombay. In 1925, when the very existence of the Parsi Colony at Dadar, Bombay, was in danger, Mr. Desai as the President of the Landlords' Association, negotiated with the Bombay Improvement Trust and the Zoroastrian Building Society, Ltd., and secured not only favourable terms for the Landlords but saved the compact entity of the Parsi Colony and earned the praise of the community, and in appreciation of which he was presented with a special address in a Silver Casket by the Association. Known amongst his friends both in India and England as an unassuming person, he resides in Bombay devoting all his time and energy to the promotion of the good of his community in every form. He is on the Parsi Panchayet Advisory Committee of "Employment Bureau", and the Committee of the Dhundha Fund. He is one of the Trustees and Hon. Secretary of the Zoroastrian Association, and a Member of the Managing Committee of the Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank, and a Trustee of the Rising Star Benevolent Society and several of the Parsi Charitable Trusts. *Address:* "Dil-khush", 40, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



DESAI, UMAKANT SHRIRANG, Chairman, Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., and a leading Stock and Share Broker. *b.* 2nd May 1886; *e.* Wilson College, Bombay, B.A. (English Literature and Sanskrit) 1906; M.A. (Chemistry) 1908. *m.* Jerbanoo B. Engineer, M.A., B.Sc., 1917. Professor of Chemistry, Government College, Jubbulpore (1909-10). Manager, Bank of Morvi Ltd., 1924-25. Member and Director, Bombay Stock Exchange. Chemist, Carew & Co., Calcutta and Asansol, 1917. Member, Committee of the Santa Cruz Residents Association, Bombay Suburban District Defence Loans Committee. Sometime Director, Bank of Hindustan Ltd., Madras. President, Bombay Suburban Education Society, Khar. *Clubs:* C. C. I. *Address:* Al-Kahira, Juhu Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, GOPAL VINAYAK, L.M.&S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.D. (Lond.), M.L.A., Consulting Surgeon and Physician. *b.* 4th Jan. 1884. *m.* Annapurnabai, *d.* of Deshmukh of Wun. *Educ.:* Morris Coll., Nagpur; Grant Medical College, Bombay; King's College and the London Hospital Medical College, London. House Surgeon to Jordan Lloyd, Professor of Surgery in Univ. of Birmingham at Queen's Hospital; Hon. Major at Lady Hardinge Hospital during war and Surgeon at J. J. Hospital and Professor of Operative Surgery at Grant Medical College (1920); Professor of Surgery at Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College and Hon. Surgeon at King Edward Hospital; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1922 and President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1928; Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly from Bombay City. *Publications:* Some papers on Abdominal Surgery; publications on Social Reform, Improving the Position and Status of Hindu Women. *Address:* Pedder Road, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, CAPTAIN GULABRAO BAPUSAHEB, Dewan Akalkot State. *b.* 28th September 1900. Comes from a renowned Maratha family in C. P. *Educ.:* Nagpur College, went to England for further studies. President and Member, District Local Board and Council, Akola, from 1926-33. Appointed Magistrate by C. P. Government. From 1933 to 1938 served Sandur Darbar as Home Member, Huzur Secretary, Commissioner of Police, Additional District and Sessions Judge, Commandant of State Forces and Member, Execu-



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tive Council. President, Maratha Samaj, Sandur State. Toured Europe with Their Highnesses, Sandur 1935. Home Minister, Akalkot State, 1938-39 and Dewan, District Magistrate and President, State Rayat Assembly from October 1939. Is a linguist knowing Hindi, French, Urdu besides English and Marathi. *Recreations:* Tennis and Riding. *m.* first in 1926 Kusumavatibai, second daughter of late Colonel K. N. Savant of Baroda and after her demise, Indumatibai, daughter of Sardar Mohite of Tanjore. Four daughters. *Address:* Anand Bag, Akalkot.

DESHMUKH, DR. P. S., M.A. (Edin.) Phil. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, *b.* December 1898. *Educ.:* Fergusson College, Poona. M.A. (Hons.) Edinburgh. Vans Dunlop Research Scholar, 1923-26. Called to Bar 1925. President, Shivaji Education Society since 1937; Chairman of District Council, Amraoti, in 1928; increased taxation by 50 per cent. for compulsory education and threw open public wells to untouchables. Elected to C. P. Council in 1930; Minister (Education and Agriculture), 1930-33. Reduced School fees for agriculturists; introduced Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, Cattle Disease Prevention Bill, etc. Chairman, Co-operative Central Bank, Amraoti, 1934-40. Member, Nagpur University Court, 1935-37. *Publication:* "Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature." *Address:* Amraoti, Berar.

DESHMUKH, MR. RAMRAO MADHAVRAO, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.) Bar-at-Law, M.L.A. (C.P.), Member, National Defence Council. Prominent Maratha public man of Berar.



1916, Graduated at Cambridge and called to the Bar. 1917, President, Belgaum Maratha Conference, 1920 to 1930, M.L.C., Nagpur Council except for 1926; 1926, M.L.A., 1925, First elected Chairman, Amraoti District Council. Resigned his Seat in Council consequent on resignation of Swarajist party; 1920 to 1925, member of A.I.C.C. 1925, President, Maharastra Conference, Satara. 1927-28, appointed Minister. 1st Maratha to achieve honour in C.P., also member, A.I.C.C. 1929, Formed Second Nationalist Ministry in C.P.; 1930, Resigned Ministry because ordered by Responsivist party to do so. 1933, President, Democratic Swaraj Party Meeting, Bombay; 1933, member, Hindu Sabha Deputation to England and Deputation for separation of Berar; 1935-36, Adviser to Raja of Sandur; 1937, M.L.A. (C.P.) and Minister, Dr. Khare's Ministry; 1938, Resigned with Dr. Khare; 1939-41, Political Minister, Dewas (J.B.) State and Secretary C. I. and other States group. 1941, Elected to Chamber of Princes Minister's Committee. *Address:* Morsi Road, Amraoti (Berar) & Dewas J.B.

DESHPANDE, D. D., B.A., Managing Director, New Citizen Bank of India, Ltd. *b.* 23rd October 1898 at Rahuri. Took his B.A. degree from Fergusson College, Poona, in 1919, and worked for some time as teacher. Appeared for the Accountancy Examination of the Corporation of Accounts Ltd., Glasgow. Passed and was later elected a Fellow of that body in 1929. Promoted the commonwealth Assurance Co. Ltd., Poona. Was for 8 years its Managing Agent. Retired from that Company in 1936; organised the promotion of the New Citizen Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, in 1937, of which he is the Managing Director and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A. (Central), is Chairman. This bank has been making steady progress under his able management. In addition to his business activities he is interested in literary pursuits as well and periodically contributes articles to a few English and Vernacular Journals. *Address:* The New Citizen Bank of India Ltd., Apollo Street, Bombay 1.



DE SILVA, WILMOT ARTHUR, J.P., Member of State Council, Minister for Health, Govt. of Ceylon. *b.* 15th March 1869; *m.* Catherine Sri Chandrasekera. *Educ.:* Ceylon and Bombay. General Manager of Buddhist Schools, Ceylon; President, Colombo Buddhist Theosophical Society; Member, Ceylon State Council. *Publications:* Catalogue of Palm Leaf MSS. in the Colombo Museum Library, Contribution to Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society and other publications. *Address:* Sravasti, Colombo, Ceylon and Minister of Health, Ceylon.

DEVADOSS, THE HON. SIR DAVID MUTHIAH, B.A., B.L. (Madras), Bar-at-Law, Inner Temple, Kt. (1932). Retd. Judge, Madras High Court. *b.* 18 Dec. 1868. *m.* Lady Mosellamoney Chellammal Devadoss. *Educ.:* C. M. S. High School, Palamcottah; Hindu College, Tinnevelly, and Presidency College, Madras. Practised as High Court Vakil in Tinnevelly District from 1892 to 1908; called to the Bar in 1909 and settled in Madras and practised before High Court till appointed as one of His Majesty's Judges. Member, Council of State, since 1930. *Address:* Sylvan Lodge, Mylapore, Madras.

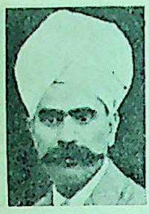
DEVARAO SHIVARAM, Selling Agent of the Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Bangalore, Minerva Mills, Ltd., Bangalore Modern Mills, Ltd., Bombay. *b.* 10-7-1890. *Educ.:* London Mission High School, Bangalore. Director, Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd.; Director, Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd.; President, Mysore Chamber of Commerce in 1926 and in 1938-39; President, Ramakrishna Students' Home; President, Deena Seva Sangh. *Address:* "Abshot," 4, Bellary Road, Bangalore.



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DHANPAT RAI, DEWAN, JAGIRDAR, Chief of Eminabad, Dist. Gujranwala, *b.* 1888, *e.*: at the Government College, Lahore. Descendant of Dewan Bahadur Dewan Jowala Sahai, C.S.I., Prime Minister of Jammu & Kashmir State whose services to the State and to the British Government constituted a proud record in the history of the family. Dewan Dhanpat Rai was deputed by the Kashmir State for training under the Punjab Government, 1908-1911. Appointed an Hon. Extra Asst. Commissioner at Firozepur, 1909-1910; Wazir Wazarat, Kashmir State, 1908-1930; Governor, Jammu Province, 1930-31. Rendered notable services during the last War by subscribing liberally to War Funds and the Red Cross Society, and supplying recruits. A leading Jagirdar of the State, H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Jammu and Kashmir conferred the title of "Tazimi Sardar" on him. "Hereditary Tazim", conferred by His Highness, 1938. He has six sons named Iqbal Nath, Suraj Parkash, Prithvi Raj, Jaswant Rai, Balwant Rai and Izzat Rai. The eldest is a graduate and Barrister-at-Law, the second is managing the Estate, the third now a Subaltern in the Maharatta Light Infantry, stood first in All-India Competitive Army Entrance Examination in 1937, the fourth passed with distinction the Chiefs College Diploma Examination in 1935, and is now B.Sc., M.A., LL.B., The fifth is at the Prince of Wales, R.I.M. College and the youngest is at the Doon School, Dehra Dun. *Address:* Jammu, Srinagar (Kashmir).



DHARAMDAS SAMALDAS PURBHOODAS, Share, Stock, Exchange and Finance Broker. *b.* 22nd October 1895. *Educ.:* at the New High School, Bombay, Under-Graduate. *m.* Kamalavati, daughter of late Seth Jivandas Pitamber, J.P., on 15th December 1916. Joined the firm of his grandfather Seth Purbhoodas Jivandas Kothari in 1916 and brought it to its present high position through his own efforts. Member of the Board of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, to which body he has rendered valuable services. He is a man of immensely wide interests and varied activities. Member: Advisory Board of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, Managing Council of Hurkisondas Narrotamdas Hospital, the Advisory Committee of the Yamunabai Nair Hospital, and National Medical College. Is a Trustee and Secretary of Purbhoodas Jeevandas Kothari and Moolchand Vassonji Modh Vanik Boarding School, Dadar. Is on the Managing Committee of Waghji Laxmidas and Govindji Jetha Modh Boarding School, Rajkot. Is the Trustee of Lilavati Hindu Sanatorium, Devlali, Jekore Nivas, Bombay, and Kalidas Pragji Sanatorium, Borivli. He is rendering great public services by associating himself with the activities of these public bodies. Is a man of resolute optimism with high principles and noble ideals. Very polite and courteous as he is, he wins the regard and respect of all whom he comes in contact with, and is very well known in the business circle. His activities are a signal proof of his disinterested passion for the common good. As a patron of the poor he never turns out a needy man with empty hands. His love for truth and justice makes him a man of strong moral character. *Hobby:* Reading religious literature. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India and Hindu Gymkhana. *Address:* Stock Exchange New Premises, Room No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. *Residence:* "Sea View," 57, Worli Estate, Bombay.



DHARAM NARAIN KAK, Dewan Bahadur, Pandit, C.I.E., Thakur of Jasnagar, Marwar and Soniana, Mewar. Holds in Jagir 6 villages, Jasnagar, Sardargarh and Gole with 1st class Judicial powers in Marwar, and Soniana, Umand and Rolia in Mewar. Rao Saheb (1920), Dewan Bahadur (1931), C.I.E. (1938). *b.* in 1887. *Educ.* in Jodhpur and the Downing College, Cambridge. Bar-at-Law, Middle Temple, London. *m.* 1903; has 3 sons, 6 daughters. Supdt., Court of Wards, Jodhpur, 1911-13; Judge, Fozdari Court, Jodhpur, 1914-22; Member, Mahendraj Sabha, Udaipur (Mewar), 1922; Senior Member, Mehkmakhas, Udaipur, 1922-31; Senior Minister, 1931-35; Musahib Ala, Mewar State, 1935 to 1940. Delegate to the Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1937. Deputy chief minister, Jodhpur, 1940. *Heir:* Kanwar Krishna Prasad. *Address:* Umaid Bhavan, Paota, Jodhpur.

DHARAMPUR: MAHARAJ KUMAR NARHARDEVJI, the Heir-apparent of. *b.* in December, 1906, the only son of H. H. Maharana Vijaydevji of Dharampur. *m.* in 1928 to Princess Indira Devi, the third daughter of the Heir-apparent of Gondal, has two sons and two daughters. *Educ.:* After attending the Chief's Colleges at Ajmer and Rajkot and the Universities of Allahabad and Aligarh, graduated from the Deccan College at Poona. Then proceeded to England in 1929 and joined King's College, Cambridge, from which he graduated in 1932 and subsequently received his M.A. degree in 1935. Also a member of the Inner Temple. A keen student of art and architecture and a collector of works of art. *Address:* Dharampur (Gujarat), at present residing at 3, Queen's Gardens, Poona.

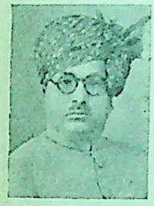


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DHAWAN, Rai Bahadur Purshottam Lal, B.A., 1901, M.A., 1902, Maclagan Gold Medal for standing first in Science in M.A. (Punjab Univ.). Rai Bahadur, 1929, C.I.E., Jan. 1939. Member, Pacific Locomotives Enquiry Committee. *b.* 1st October 1883. *Educ.:* at Government College, Lahore and Thomason Engineering College, Roorkee. *m.* to Shrimati Dayavati, *d.* of late Dewan Bahadur K. B. Thapur, O.B.E. of Lahore. S. D. O. Construction, E. B. Ry., Gauhati, 1906-1909; O. & R. Ry., 1909-1916; N. W. Ry., 1916-1922; C. E. Prof. Roorkee, 1922-23; N. W. Ry., 1923-24; Dy. C. E. N., N. W. Ry., 1924-1931; Divisional Supdt., N. W. Ry., 1931-1934; Senior Govt. Inspector, Bombay, 1934; Chief Engineer, N. W. Ry., 1935; Member, Federal Public Services Commission, 1935-40; Member, Pacific Locomotive Committee, 1938-39. *Club:* "Cosmopolitan", Lahore. *Address:* 1A, Golf Road, Lahore.

DHUANKHERI: Maharaj Sajjan Sinhji, Jagirdar of. *b.* 5th Nov., 1899, uncle of the present Ruler of Narsingarh State. His father, Maharaj Moti Sinhji died in 1929 when he succeeded him. *Educ.:* Privately. Appointed Shikar-Officer to His Highness The Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Narsinhgarh. Recently, he has been appointed an Assistant Forest Officer of the State. Has two sons, Kunwar Jitendra Sinhji and Kunwar Raghubir Sinhji. The, elder Kunwar, after his education, is being sent for E. A. C.'s training in the Central Provinces; while the younger one is undergoing Military Training at Indore. Maharaj Saheb is the leading Jagirdar of the State. Interested in the Vedantic philosophy. *Address:* Narsingarh.



DIAS, Antonio Rosario, Sartorial Artist and Landlord, having buildings in Bombay City and Thana District. *b.* 20th February, 1881, in Loutolim, Goa; naturalised British subject. *m.* Miss Petornilla Alves; 5 sons and 1 daughter. Founder of the firm of A. R. Dias & Bros., Bombay. President, Tailors' Association for 10 years; member, Communal and Charitable Institutions. For his philanthropy was honoured with an Address by Lazarus Opera Co. at a special performance (1928); Creator of Seamless Suit which won Gold-Medal at Catholic Exhibition in 1932 for which he was complimented by Sir Fredrick Sykes, Governor of Bombay; toured Europe 1934 where he was interviewed by leading newspapers regarding the Seamless Suit; returning modernised his establishment which was inaugurated by the then Mayor of Bombay; during last war was R.I.N. contractor and helped Government in executing urgent contracts. Celebrated Diamond Jubilee 1941, in commemoration of which the *Goan World*, Bombay, published a Special Number. *Residence:* A. R. Dias Estate, Grant Road, Bombay. *Office:* Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.



DIKSHIT, R. D., B.A., Partner, A. B. Pandit & Co., Stock and Share Brokers. *B.* 1898 in the Dist. of Ratnagiri. *e.* Government High School, Ratnagiri and Wilson College, Bombay, graduated 1919. *m.* Sitabai, *d.* of the late Mr. G. M. Gokhale of Bombay, 3 sons, 4 daughters. He commenced his life as a school teacher, and later entered Govt. service, working in the Secretariat Departments for some time before he took to business. In partnership with Mr. A. B. Pandit he entered the Share Market. Is a popular and respected member of the Bombay Stock Exchange and an invaluable asset to his firm. He has done much to build up the firm. Charitably minded he has contributed liberally to deserving causes. Director, Water Supply Specialists, Ltd., Bombay, Member, Dadar Hindu Gymkhana. *Recreations:* Badminton. *Address:* Dikshit Nivas, 54, Shivaji Park, Cadell Rd. *Office:* 32, Apollo Street, Bombay.



DINAJPUR, The Hon'ble Captain Maharaja Jagadish Nath Ray, F.R.S.A. *b.* Dec. 28, 1894, *s.* of late Maharaja Sir Giraji Nath Ray Bahadur, K.C.I.E. *m.* 1916. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta. Received Viceroy's Commission in Jan. 1924. President, All-India Kayestha Conference representing five million Kayesthas; late Chairman, District Board and Municipality, Dinajpur; late Member, Bengal Leg. Council and Council of State; Vice-President, British Indian Association; Secretary, Bengal Landholders' Association; Member, Asiatic Society of Bengal, East India Association, London, Bombay Natural History Society, Calcutta Literary Society, Bangiya Sahitya Parishat, Bengal Flying Club, Road and Transport Development Association. *Publications:* "Maharaja's Speeches in Council". *Address:* Dinajpur Rajbati, Dinajpur; 95, Russa Road Calcutta.

DINA NATH, Wazir-ud-Dowlah, Rai Bahadur, Colonel, Dewan, Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, Indore. *b.* 13th March, 1885. *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore and Exeter College, Oxford, Bar-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn. Asst. Private Secretary and Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, (1914-20); Judge, High Court, Patiala State, (1920-23); Foreign Minister, Patiala Govt., (1923-24); Superintendent, Mandi State, (1924-25); Chief Secretary and Chief Minister, Mandi State, (1925-30); His Highness Maharaja Holkar's First Representative at the Court of His Excellency the Viceroy, (1930-33); Member of the Court of



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Arbitration appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy, as a Representative of Holkar Government, April (1933); Minister of Public Health and Education, Patiala Government, Sept. (1933-36); Fellow of the Punjab University, (1934-35); Retired from Patiala State, 1st January 1937. Minister-in-waiting, Holkar State, February 1937, Finance Minister and then Prime Minister, 1939. *Address*: Indore C. I.

DIVATIA, HARSIDHBHAI VAJUBHAI, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, M.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay and President, Industrial Court, Bombay. *m.* Jolly Behn, J.P. *d.* of Principal A.B. Dhruva. Pro-Vice-Chancellor. Benares University. *Educ.*: Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Professor of Philosophy, Bareilly College, 1910-12; Practised on the Appellate Side of the High Court, 1912-1933; Professor, Government Law College, 1928-1931; Hon. Secretary, Bar Council, Bombay, 1932-33; Chairman, Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee, 1938-40. *Publication*: "Psychology" (in Gujarati language). *Address*: "*Sans Souci*," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DOCTOR, BHICAJI EDULJI, A.R.I.B.A. (Lon.), A.I.I.A., M.R. San. I. (Lon.), Chartered Architect. *b.* December 1901. *Educ.*: Architectural course completed in Bombay.



Awarded Bombay Art Society's Silver Medal for Architectural merit. Proceeded to England in 1929 for higher studies. Returned qualified and specialized in 1934. Did research work in various subjects; intricate and ambitious schemes handled. Practised as Doctor Mhatre & Desai; Doctor & Mhatre, and now on his own since 1941. Honorary Architect—Parsi Uran Colony; executed six Indian Industries Fairs at Bombay and Ahmedabad organized by the Indian Industries Fair Ltd., son of late Dr. Edulji Pestonji Damanwala, well-known "UNION" brand patent medicines manufacturers. *m.* in 1933 Miss Juliette Degaillez of Lausanne—Switzerland. One daughter Patricia six years old. *Address*: "Dhan-Nur," Sir Phirozshaw Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

DONALDSON, JOHN COOTE, B.A., C.I.E. (1939), M.C. (1919), I.C.S. Offg. Jt. Secy., to the Governor-General (Public). *b.* May 24, 1895; *m.* Barbara Maud Kendull. *Educ.*: Felsted School, Dublin University. Military Service 1915-18; (Lt., Machine Gun Corps); I.C.S. 1920; Secy. to the Governor, U.P., 1937-40. *Address*: New Delhi; Simla.

DORMAN-SMITH, H. E. SIR REGINALD HUGH, P.C. 1939; Kt. *cr.* 1937; Governor of Burma since 1941. *b.* 1899; *s.* of Major E. P. Dorman-Smith, Bellamont Forest, Co. Cavan; *m.* 1921, Doreen Agnes Edith, *d.* of Sir John Watson, 2nd Bt. of Earnock; two *d. Educ.*: Harrow; R. M. C. Sandhurst, 15th Sikhs (I.A.) and 5th Batt. Queen's Royal Regt. (T.A.); County Alderman, 1931-35 and J.P. for Surrey; President, National Farmers Union, 1936-37; M.P. (U.)Petersfield Division of Hants 1935-40; H. M. Minister of Agriculture & Fisheries 1939-40. Clubs; White's, Carlton. *Address*: Government House, Rangoon.

DORNAKAL, BISHOP OF, since 1912; RT. REV. VEDANAYAKAM SAMUEL AZARIAH, 1st Indian bishop, Hon. LL.D. (Cantab.); *b.* 17 Aug. 1874. *Educ.*: C. M. S. High School, Mengnanapuram; C. M. S. College, Tinnevelly; Madras Christian College. One of the founders of Indian Missionary Society of Tinnevelly, 1903; Hon. Secretary, 1903-9; Hon. Gen. Secretary of National Missionary Society of India, 1906-9; visited Japan as Delegate of World Student Christian Federation, 1907, and its Vice-President, 1909-11; visited England as Delegate to World's Missionary Conference, 1910; Head of Dornakal Mission, 1909-12. *Publications*: India and the Christian Movement, Christ in the Indian Villages, 'Christian Giving' and 'Holy Matrimony'. *Address*: Dornakal Singareni Collieries, Deccan.

DOSSANI, KHAN BAHADUR (GULAMHOOSEIN ALLIDINA DOSSANI). *b.* in Bombay 1898. Came to Calcutta 1916. *m.* in Bombay 1920. Has one son and two daughters. Agent, H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar, Sabé Palace, Calcutta. Senior Partner, Dossani Film Corporation, Partner, Dossani & Co. (Government and Military Contractors). Partner, Dossani Bros. (Chief Agents: Messrs. Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.). Director, Adamji Jute Mills Ltd. Calcutta Rotary Club. Vice-President, Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Executive Committee Member, Mohomedan Sporting Club, Lake Club. Member, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta Club, Royal Calcutta Turf Club (Stand), Royal Western India Turf Club (Stand), Cricket Club of India. Three Hundred Club. *Address*: 60, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.



DOST MOHAMMED, NAWAB KHAN BAHADUR. *b.* 1900, son of Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan, comes from a very ancient and ruling family of Kurnool. *Educ.*: under the direct supervision of Mr. Wakefield the then D.G.R. of the Nizam's Government. *m.* in the year 1921, the grand daughter of Nawab Mansoor Yar Jung of Aurangabad, and has children. He has a Jagir yielding an income of over a lakh, consisting of 52 villages, including the Fortress of Jafferabad, and having the power of judicial and police administration. He is personally interested in his estate affairs, as well as in the welfare of his subjects. He is a M.L.C. and a member of the War Relief Committee and several other Institutions. He takes much pain for the betterment of the Jagirdars and other social and public Reforms. *Address*: "Muslim Lodge", King Kotl Road, Hyderabad, Dn.



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DOW, H.E. Sir Hugh, K.C.S.I. (1940), C.S.I. (1937), C.I.E. (1932), Governor of Sind. *b.* 8th May 1886. *m.* Ann, *d.* of J. Sheffield. One *s.* one *d.* *Educ.:* Aske's Hatcham School. University College, London. Entered Indian Civil Service 1909 and served as Assistant Collector in Sind. Municipal Commissioner for Surat, 1916-18. Asst. Commr. in Sind for Civil Supplies and Recruiting 1918-20 and Deputy Controller of Prices. Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Bombay 1921. Acting Secretary, Finance Dept., 1923; Financial Adviser to P.W.D. 1926; Revenue Officer, Lloyd (Sukkur) Barrage, 1927-33. Chairman, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34. Jt. Secretary, Commerce Dept., Government of India 1934-36; Secretary, Commerce Dept., 1936-39; Director General of Supplies and Vice-President, War Supply Board, 1939-40. *Address:* Government House, Karachi.



DRAKE-BROCKMAN, Sir Digby Livingstone, Kt. *cr.* 1937; C.S.I. (1933); C.I.E. (1927); late I.C.S.; Chairman, U. P. Public Services Commission, since 1937; 8th *s.* of late W. Drake-Brockman, Supdt. Engr. P. W. D. (U.P.); *m.* Gladys Kate, *d.* of late Major-General S. M. Renny, C.S.I., C.I.E.; R.A.; one *s.* one *d.* *Educ.:* Dulwich College, Christ Church, Oxford (Senior Scholar); Litt. Hum. 1st Class, 1900; I.C.S. 1900; arrived India, 1901; Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Muttra, Gorakhpur, Etawah, Agra; Assistant Settlement Officer, Banda, 1905-08; Settlement Officer, Allahabad, 1912-15; Saharanpur, 1917-20; Revenue Member, Regency and State Council, Jodhpur State, 1920-29; Commr., Fyzabad Divn., 1929-32; Bareilly, 1932-33; Member, Board of Revenue, U.P., 1933-36; retired 1936. *Publications:* District Gazetteers of Muttra, Etawah, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Jhansi, Banda, Hamirpur, Jalaun; Final Settlement Reports, Allahabad and Saharanpur. *Recreations:* Tennis, golf, etc. *Address:* c/o Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., Berkeley Street, W. 1; Allahabad U.P.

DUBASH, Framjee Edaljee, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.E., (India), F.S.Sc., (London), Chartered Engineer. Retired Land Valuer and acting Deputy Land Manager, Bombay Port Trust. Consulting Civil Engineer and Architect. *b.* 25th November 1882. *m.* Khorshed, daughter of Mr. Ardeshir Cowasjee Vakil, late Chief Engineer, Bikaner State. One son who is an officer in the Indian Army, and six daughters. Jt. Hon. Secretary Malcom Baug, Parsi Gymkhana, Parsi Architects and Engineers' Union and member of the Institute of Engineers, (India). *Office Address:* Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. *Residential Address:* Prince Court Building, Garden Road, Apollo Reclamation.



DUDHORIA, Nabakumar Sing, *g. s.* of Rai Budh Sing Dudhoria Bahadur of Azimganj. Zemindar and Banker. *b.* 1904. *m.* sister of Fateh Chand, present Jagat Sett of Murshidabad. *Educ.* privately. Honorary Magistrate, Special Director, Aryastan Insurance Co., Calcutta; Member, Legislative Assembly—Central—1930-34; Member, British Indian Association; Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Bengal Landholders' Association; Marwari Association; Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha; Indian Chamber of Commerce; Academy of Fine Arts; Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Calcutta Club; Royal Calcutta Turf Club; Bengal Flying Club; Muhammadan Sporting Club; Kalighat Sports Association and Rotary Club, Calcutta; Patron—Bengal Music Association; Life Member, Automobile Association of Bengal and Mohan Bagan Club, Calcutta; President, Friends' Union Club, Berhampore, Bengal; Vice-President and Life Member, Calcutta North Club; Member, Chelmsford Club, Delhi and Simla. *Addresses:* Azimganj, E. I. R., Bengal and 74-1, Clive Street, Calcutta.



DUGGAN, Sir Jamshedji Nusserwanji, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., D.O. (Oxon), F.C.P.S., Lt.-Col., A.I.R.O., L.M. & S., J.P., Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge, Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Bombay. *b.* 8 April 1884. *m.* Miss Parakh. *Educ.:* Bombay, Oxford, Vienna and London. Was Tutor in Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parsi General Hospital, Bombay; is Private Ophthalmic Practitioner. Hon. Member, Ophthalmological Society of Egypt. Superintendent, Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay; Fellow of the Bombay University and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; was awarded Silver Jubilee & Coronation Medals. *Publications:* A number of papers embodying research and of great scientific value, contributions to various periodicals. *Address:* The Lawnside, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DUNDAS, Ambrose Dundas Flux, B.A., C.I.E. (1936). Chief Secy. to Govt. N.-W. F. P (1937). *b.* April 14, 1899; *m.* Mary Forrest, *d.* of Rev. Canon Bracewell of Sheffield. *Educ.:* Harrow, R.M.A. Woolwich and Christ Church, Oxford. 2nd Lieut. Royal Artillery, September 1918; Entered I.C.S. 1922; Political Agent, North Waziristan 1928-31; D. C. Peshawar, 1934-36. *Address:* Peshawar.

DUNNICLIFF, Horace Barratt, C.I.E., M.A. (Cantab.), M.A., Sc.D. (Dublin); F.I.C., F.N.I., I.E.S. (retd.); Chief Chemist, Central Revenues, Chemical Service; Principal, Government College, Lahore. 1936-1939; Prof. Inorganic Chemistry, Punjab University since 1924; (also Dean of the Science Faculty and Syndic). *b.* 23 Sept. 1885. *m.* Freda Gladys

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Burgoyne, elder *d.* of F. W. Burgoyne-Wallace (1926). M.A.O. College, Aligarh, U.P., 1908-1914; Khalsa College, Amritsar, 1914-17; Government College, Lahore, 1917-1939; Indian Munitions Board, 1917; Cordite Factory, Aruvankadu, 1918-1921; Vice-president, Indian Chemical Society, President, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1934. Chairman, Naturally Occurring Salts Committee; Board of Scientific and Industrial Research; Member, Drugs Act Advisory Board and Drugs Supply Committee. *Publications*: papers in Chemical journals *Address*: Central Revenues Control Laboratory, Agricultural Research Institute, P. O. New Delhi.

DURAISWAMY, THE HON'BLE SIR WAITIALINGAM, B.A. (Hons.) Calcutta and Knight-Bachelor. Speaker of the Ceylon State Council. *b.* 8th June 1874; *m.* Rasammah, *d.* of Mr. and Mrs. Sathasivam. *Educ.*: Jaffna Central College, Jaffna College (Ceylon) and Presidency College (Calcutta). Admitted to the Supreme Court as Advocate in 1902. 1921-1930, member of the Ceylon Legislative Council. Crown Advocate 1923 and Speaker, State Council. *Address*: "Mahendra," Jaffna, Ceylon State Council Chamber, Colombo, Ceylon.

DUTT, AMAR NATH, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., *s.* of late Mr. Durga Dass Dutt and Srimati Jugal Mohini Dutt, Advocate, Calcutta High Court, *b.* 19 May 1875. *m.* Srimati Tincari Ghosh, 1897, daughter, Sandhyatara, born 1902; son, Asok Nath Dutt, M.A. *b.* 1906. *Educ.*: Salkia A. S. School, Howrah Ripon Collegiate School and Municipal School, Calcutta Metropolitan Institution and Presidency Coll., was Chairman, Local Board; Member, District Board; Secretary, People's Association, District Association, Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Burdwan; elected Member, Court of the University of Delhi from 1925-1934 and Elected Member, Indian Legislative Assembly from 1923-1934, was President, Bengal Postal Conference 1926 and All-India Telegraph Union 1928-34 and of the Shuddhi Conference 1928 and President, Burdwan Arya Samaj 1928-30 and was editor of monthly magazine, 'Alo,' Member, Retrenchment Committee, 1931. *Address*: "Rurki Aloy," Keshabpur, P. O. and "Purbachal" Burdwan.

EASTLEY, CHARLES MORTIMER, J.P., Solicitor and Notary Public. Late Solicitor to the Government of Bombay and Public Prosecutor. *b.* 2 September 1890. *m.* Esme Beryl Chester Wintle, M.B.E. Served in the Great War from 1914-1919 as Lieut. R.F.A. (T.F.) as an Observer and Pilot in R.F.C. and Pilot in the R. A.F. *Address*: C/o Charles Eastley & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, Jehangir Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EBRAHIM, SIR CURRIMBHOY (3rd) Baronet J.P.; *b.* 13th April 1903; succeeded his father Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim (2nd) Baronet, 1928; *m.* 1926 Aminakhanum, Honorary Presidency Magistrate; President of the Board of Trustees of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage, Matunga, Bombay, Member Executive Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber 1932; President of the Muslim Committee, Bombay; Elected President of the Muslim Peace and Relief Committee during the Hindu Muslim disturbances in Bombay in 1936; presided over the Gujerat and Kathiawar Muslim Provincial Educational Conference held at Ahmedabad in 1934; was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim League Sessions held in Bombay in March 1936; a Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation 1928-29 and again from 1935; Member, Bombay Legislative Council 1937. *Address*: "Belvedere," Warden Road, Bombay.

EDWARDS, THE REV. JAMES FAIRBROTHER, Principal, United Theological College of Western India and English Editor of the *Dnyanodaya* (or *Rise of Knowledge*) for six Missions. *b.* March 25th 1875. *m.* Miss Mary Louise Wheeler, Principal, Kindergarten Training School. *Educ.*: (Wesleyan) Methodist Theological College, Handsworth, Birmingham, England. Eight years in charge of English Churches in England; arrived in India, Sept. 1908; until 1914 (Wesleyan) Methodist Superintendent in Bombay; since 1914 loaned by (Wesleyan) Methodist Church to American Marathi Mission for literary and theological work; went to Poona, July 1930, to take charge of United Theological College; *Publications: The Life and Teaching of Tukaram*, article on *Tukaram* in Vol. XII of Hastings' *Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics*; several other English and Marathi books. Editor of the "Poet Saints of Maharashtra" Series. *Address*: United Theological College, 7, Sholapur Road, Poona.

ENGINEER: MAJOR (DR.) SORAB KAIKHOSHRU, F.R.C.P.E., L. M. & S., F.C.P.S., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.F.P. & S.G., M.R.C.P., O.B.E. (Military), Associated Officer 1940, Associated Serving Brother 1930 and Long Service Medal of the Order of St. John (1929), with Bar 1934, J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate. Consulting Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, since 1936, Divisional Surgeon, Parsee Ambulance Brigade since 1919. *b.* 28th April 1882. *e.* at Elphinstone High School; the Universities of Bombay and Edinburgh, Trinity College, Dublin; The Royal Colleges and Infirmary, Edinburgh. The first Indian Dr. to have an Hon. Commission in the I.M.S. and the first medical graduate of an Indian University to be elected to the fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh. First Tutor and then Professor of Pharmacology in the Grant Medical College, 1910-36, Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital for over 23 years. Hon. Major I.M.S. since 1919. Physician, the War Hospital for Indian troops, Bombay, 1914-21. President, Bombay Medical Union; the Grant College Medical Society, 1939-40 and the British Medical Association, Bombay Branch 1934-40. Committee Member, St. John



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Ambulance Association, Bombay. Is associated with many Charitable Public Institutions. *Publications:* Some factors necessary for the Prophylaxiz of Tuberculosis in Bombay; Treatment of Tetanus in Civil and Military Practice; treatment of Diarrhœas; Dysenteries and Pneumonias, etc. *Address:* 39, Marine Lines, Bombay.

FARIDKOT, H. H. FARZAND-I-SAADAT NISHAN HAZRAT-I-KAISAR-I-HIND, BRAR BANS, RAJA HAR INDAR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I. of *b.* 1915, *s.* in 1918 rules one of the Sikh States of the Punjab. *Address:* Faridkot, Punjab.

FARRAN, ARTHUR COURTNEY, B.A. (1911), F. R. Hist. Society, Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar. *b.* June 15, 1890. *Educ.:* Trinity Coll., Dublin. *Address:* Dharwar.

FATEHSINHJI, RAJKUMAR OF LIMBDI. *b.* 7th October 1900. *Educ.:* at Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Peterhouse, Cambridge, Inner Temple, London. Took two honours degree B.A., LL.B., at Cambridge in 1922 and called to the Bar 1924. *m.* Rajkumari Nirmalkumari, *d.* of Col. Rajkumar Prithirajsinhji of Rajpipla. Two sons. Appointed Dewan Limbdi State, September 1924. Accompanied H.H. of Palanpur as Special Secretary to League of Nations in 1928. Since becoming Dewan has introduced many reforms both administrative and social within the State. Has revised and codified all State laws, has abolished child-marriages and wasteful caste customs. Has introduced wholly elected Municipality in the town of Limbdi and wholly elected Panchayats in all unalienated villages of the State. Has also taken prominent part in converting the Rajkumar College at Rajkot into a Public School on English Public School lines. Elected member of all India State Ministers Committee from Western India States Group in 1940. *Address:* Limbdi.



FAZALBHOY, SULTAN ABDULLA, youngest son of the late Mr. Abdulla Fazalbhoy, J.P.; *b.* 1908; *e.* at St. Xavier's College, Bombay; early entered his father's firm, Bombay Radio Co., Ltd. (now Fazalbhoy Ltd.), pioneers of Radio and Sound Equipment in India, founders of the Abdulla Fazalbhoy Technical Institute and of the well-known Film City; took an active part in the development of the business which now has branches all over India and affiliations with many other firms; Director, Fazalbhoy, Ltd.; Mercantile Finance Co., Ltd.; keenly interested in Radio, Cinema, social and educational development. *Address:*—215, Marine Drive, Bombay.



FAZALBHOY, YOUSUFALI ABDULLA, Managing Director, National Studios Ltd., Bombay. *b.* 19th November 1906. Third son of late Abdulla Fazalbhoy. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *m.* 1936, Shirinbai. In 1927 joined his father's firm Messrs. A. Fazalbhoy & Sons. (now Fazalbhoy Ltd.), In 1933 floated Messrs. Sound Studios (India) Ltd., which established the well-known "*Film City*" Studio which contributed 52 Talkie Pictures to the film industry. In 1936 undertook world tour for special study of film production and floated General Films Ltd. Director: Fazalbhoy Limited, Mercantile Finance Co., Ltd., AMA Ltd., Photophone Equipments Ltd., The India Overseas Film Distributors Ltd. Member: British Film Institute; Society of Motion Picture Engineers; British Kinematograph Society; National Geographic Society. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club, Calcutta Club, Rotary Club, Cricket Club of India, Royal Western India Turf Club, The Overseas League, Bombay Presidency Radio Club and Western India Automobile Association. *Publications:* Bombay Radio News, "The Indian Film." *Address:* Grosvenor House, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill P. O., Bombay.



FEARFIELD, JOSEPH, B.A. (Cantab.) (1904), M.I.C.E. (1928), C.I.E. (1935), Manager, Bikaner State Railway; *b.* 18th Dec. 1883. *m.* to Cicely Helen Follett, 1910. *Educ.:* Dean Close School, Cheltenham and Caius College, Cambridge. Joined Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway as Assistant Engineer, 1904. *Address:* Bikaner, Rajputana.

FIELD, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR DONALD MOYLE, Kt. C.I.E. (1935); Chief Minister, Jodhpur State, Rajputana, since 1935. *b.* 19 November 1881. *m.* 1st 1910 Muriel Hay, *d.* of the late Surgeon-General G. W. R. Hay. 2ndly 1938 Muriel Wilhelmina (Carmen) de Parodi, *d.* of Lady Forster and the late Horace de Parodi. *Educ.:* Tonbridge School, R.M.C., Sandhurst. Indian Army, 1900—1907; Political Department, Government of India, 1907—1935. *Address:* Jodhpur, Rajputana.

FISHER, LT.-COL. GERALD THOMAS, C.I.E. (1938), Resident for Central India. *b.* 27th August, 1887. *m.* to Ruth Alice *e. d.* of Brig.-General Sir Edward Le Marchant, Bart., C.B., C.B.E. *Educ.:* Bradfield and Lincoln College, Oxford. 1/3rd Q.A.O. Gurkha Rifles, 1909; Indian Political Service 1915; served North-West Frontier, Central India, Baluchistan, Persia, Aden, Kathiawar, Hyderabad; Chief Minister, Kapurthala State, 1935-1937; Resident at Gwalior and for the States of Rampur and Benares, 1937-1940; Resident for Central India 1940. *Address:* Indore Residency, C. I.

FITZE, SIR KENNETH, K.C.I.E. (1941), B.A. Oxon., C.I.E. (1932). Political Secretary to H.E. The Crown Representative. *b.* Jan. 6, 1887; *m.* Helena *d.* of F. J. Bairsto. *Educ.:* Marlborough and Corpus Christi College,

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Oxford. Entered I.C.S. 1911; employed in Political Dept. since 1915; held the post of Resident for Central India, 1935-40. *Address:* Political Dept., Delhi/Simla; and Meadvale House, Redhill, Surrey.

FITZHERBERT, Vice-Admiral Sir Herbert, K.C.I.E. (1941), C.B. (1937); C.M.G. (1919); Royal Navy. *b.* 10 August 1885; son of late Samuel Wyndham Fitzherbert of Kingswear, Devon; *m.* Rachel, 2nd daughter of Col. L. H. Hanbury. Joined H. M. S. Britannia, 1900; Lieutenant, 1907; Commander, 1917; Captain, 1924; Rear-Admiral, 1936; served Battle of Jutland (despatches); Flag-Lieutenant to Commander-in-Chief, Grand Fleet, 1914-16; commanded Signal School, Portsmouth, 1932-34; H. M. S. Devonshire, 1934-36; Flag Officer Commanding Royal Indian Navy, 1937. Promoted Vice-Admiral, 1939; Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; Russian Order of St. Anne. *Address:* Admiral's House, Bombay.

FITZMAURICE, Desmond Fitzjohn, Lt.-Col., Royal Engineers (retired, 1930); B.A., (Hons.), Cantab. C.I.E. (1941), J. P. Master, Security Printing, India and Controller of Stamps. *b.* 17 August 1893. *m.* 1926, Nancy, *d.* of Rev. John Sherlock and Mrs. Leake, of Grayswood, Surrey, 1 *s.* 3 *d. Educ:* Bradfield College and Royal Military Academy Woolwich, 1912-14: Cambridge University, 1920-22; Served with Royal Engineers in France, Belgium and Italy during Great War, 1914-1918; Wounded, 1915; mentioned in Despatches, 1918; Instructor, R. M. A., Woolwich, 1918-1920; Instructor, Sch. of Military Engineering, Chatham, 1923-1925; Engineer, Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., 1927-29; Deputy Mint Master, Bombay and Calcutta, 1929-1931; Dy. Master, Security Printing, India, Nasik, 1932-33. Master, Security Printing, India, and Controller of Stamps, since 1934. *Publications:* Papers on Hydro-Electric Developments in France; Work of Military Engineers in the Indian Mints. *Address:* Caxton House, Nasik Road, G. I. P. Railway.

FORBES, Vernon Siegfried, M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.G.S., Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur, C.P. *b.* 9th December 1905. *m.* Miss Eleanor Lois Arnold (Dec. 1937). *Educ.*: Capetown, S. Africa; Christ's College, Cambridge; Commonwealth Fund Fellowship at University of California. *Address:* Raipur, C. P.

FORRESTER, Charles, A. H.-W.C.; F.I.C., Ph.D. (Edin.), F.R.S.E.; Principal, Government of India School of Mines, Dhanbad, India, since 1936; *b.* 6th March 1895; *y.s.* of late William Fordie Forrester, H.M. Sasine Office, Edinburgh; *m.* 1933, Joyce Annie, *o.d.* of H. P. Gripton, Harlow; one *s.* one *d. Educ.:* Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh; Assistant Lecturer, Department of Chemistry, Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, 1919-26; Professor of Chemistry and Assaying, Indian School of Mines, 1926; Fellow of the Institute of Fuel; Associate Member of Institute of Chemical Engineers; Director of Research, Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee; specially interested in mineral chemistry and fuel technology. *Publications:* contributions to Trans. of Mining and Geological Institute of India., & Proc. of Nat. Inst. of Sciences of India, and to The Journal of the Inst. of Fuel (Bronze Medal, Gold Medal & Govt. of India Prize.) *Recreations:* tennis, motoring, music. *Address:* Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, E.I. Rly. *Club:* Bengal United Service, Calcutta.

FORSTER, Sir Martin Onslow, Kt., 1933; Ph.D. (Wurzburg), D.Sc. (London), F.I.C., F.R.S. (1905); *b.* 1872. *m.* 1925, Elena, *d.* of the late William Hall Haynes, Cadiz Spain and widow of Horace Parodi, Gibraltar. *Educ.:* Private schools; Finsbury Technical College, Wurzburg Univ.; Central Technical College, South Kensington. Asstt. Prof. of Chemistry, Royal College of Science, 1902-13; A Director of British Dyes, Ltd., 1915-18; Director, Salters' Institute of Industrial Chemistry, 1918-22; Director, Indian Institute of Science Bangalore, 1922-33; Hon. Secretary, Chemical Society, 1904-10; Treasurer, 1915-22; Longstaff Medalist, 1915; President of Chemistry Section, British Association, 1921; President, Indian Science Congress, 1925. *Publications:* Contributions to Transactions of the Chemical Society. *Address:* Mysore City.

FOWLER, Gilbert John, D.Sc., F.I.C., F. R. San I., F.N.I. *b.* 1868, *m.* Amy Hindmarsh, *d.* of George S. and Eleanor Scott. *Educ:* Sidcot School, Somerset; Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester; Heidelberg University. For 20 years in service of Rivers Committee of Manchester Corporation. Responsible for treatment of the sewage and trade-effluents of Manchester. Pioneer of "*Activated Sludge*" process of sewage purification. Consulted by cities of New York, Cairo, Shanghai and Hankow. First visited India in 1906 on special duty for Government of Bengal. From 1916 to 1924, Professor of Applied Chemistry and later of Bio-chemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Principal, Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, 1927-29; has been President of the Indian Chemical Society, is Honorary Corresponding Secretary for India of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland. Has published many scientific papers and discourses. *Address:* MacKay's Gardens Annexe, Cathedral P.O., Madras.

FYZEE Rahamin, S., Artist, Dramatist and Novelist. *b.* 19 Dec. 1880. *m.* Atiya Begum H. Fyzee, sister of Her Highness Nazli Rafiya Begum of Janjira. *Educ.:* School of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, and privately with John Sargent, R.A., and Sir Solomon J. Solomon, R.A., London. Exhibitor at the Royal Academy Annual Exhibitions; privately at the Gallery George Petit in Paris, Goupils' Arthur Tooth's and the New Burlington Galleries in London, Knoedlers' Andersons' New York and at the Palace of Fine Arts in San-Francisco. Painted 1st dome in the Imperial Secretariat in New Delhi in 1926-27 and in 1928-29 the 2nd dome of the Committee Room 'B.' For several years Art Adviser to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. Exhibited his

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entire works by invitation, at the Manchester City Art Gallery, 1930. Painted many portraits of the Princes and Nobles of India. Leader of the Indian School of painting and opposed to the methods both of the Bombay and the Bengal Schools. Has written several dramas. Two were produced in London, "Daughter of Ind," at the Arts theatre during Coronation week, and again in July and August 1937. The "Invented Gods" was produced at the Embassy Theatre, London, in 1938. *Publications:* "Gilded India," "Invented Gods," and History of the Bene-Israelites of India. *Address:* Villa Atiya, Warden Road, Bombay.

GAJENDRAGADKAR, ASHVATTHAMA BALACHARYA, M.A., M.R.A.S., Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, Bombay. *b.* 1 Oct. 1892. *m.* Miss Kamalabai Shaligram of Satara. *Educ.:* Satara High School, Satara and the Deccan College, Poona. Appointed Assistant to Professor of Sanskrit at Elphinstone Coll., Sept. 1915; Lecturer, 1917; apptd. Prof. of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, in 1920. Holds the rank of Captain and is Second-in-Command, 1st (Bombay) Bn. U.T.C. (I.T.F.). Is one of the founders of the Swastik League (1929) and the G.O.C. of its Volunteer Corps. *Publications:* Critical editions of many Sanskrit classics for the use of University students, which include Kalidasa's Ritusamhara; Kalidasa's Sakuntala; Bana's Harsacarita; Dandin's Dasakumara Carita; Bhatta Narayana's Venisamhara, Annambhatta's Tarka Samgraha, Bhasa's Svapnavasavadatta; Mammata's Kavyaprakasa, etc. *Address:* Elphinstone College, Bombay.

GANAPATHY, CODANDA MADIAH, M.B., Ch. B. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Cambridge), Military Cross, Great War Palestine (1918). Director of Public Health, Madras. Lieut.-Col. Indian Medical Service; Mentioned in despatches (*a*) Great War, 1914-18; (*b*) Razack Field Operations, 1923-24. *b.* Sept. 1, 1886; *m.* Dorothy *d.* of Sir Hari Singh Gour; *Educ.:* Edinburgh, London and Cambridge for Professional Examinations; Bangalore and Madras for School Education. Great War, 1914-18; Iraq Rebellion, 1920-21; Razack Field Operations; 1923-24; A.D.G., I.M.S., June 1924-1927; Health Officer, Simla, 1927-1928; D.P.H. Central Provinces, 1929-1932; Health Officer, New Delhi; L.D.D.G., I.M.S., 1933-34; D.P.H. Madras from October, 1934. *Address:* Director of Public Health, Madras.

GANDHI, BHANJU RAM, B.A., LL.B., Ex.-Finance Minister, N. W. F. Province. *b.* October 1888; *m.* Shrimati Baldevi, *d.* of L. Sukhu Ram Jawa of Dera Ismail Khan, *Educ.:* C. M. High School, Dera Ismail Khan, D. A. V. College, Lahore, Dayal Singh College Lahore and Law College, Lahore. Edited for some time "Frontier Advocate", Dera Ismail Khan, "Punjab Advocate," Mianwali, and "Bharat Mata", Lahore. Started practice as a lawyer in 1917, non-co-operated in 1922, Convicted in 1930, for taking part in the Civil Disobedience Movement, was President, Bar Association, Mianwali, for a long time; Resigned from the cabinet in Nov. 1939, in obedience to the orders of the Congress High Command. *Address:* Dera Ismail Khan.

GANDHI, MANMOHAN PURUSHOTTAM, M.A., F.R. Econ. S., F.S.S., Asstt. Controller of Purchases, Govt. of India, Calcutta. *b.* 5th November, 1901. *Educ.:* Bombay and Benares Hindu University. *m.* 1926. Rambhagauri, G. A. Joined Bombay Labour Office as Statistical Assistant, 1926; Secretary Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1926-36; Secretary, Indian Sugar Mills Association; Secretary, Indian Colliery Owners' Association, 1932-36; Secretary, Indian National Committee & Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1929-30; Head, Credit Department, National City Bank of New York, Calcutta, 1936-37; Chief Commercial Manager, Dalmia Cement, Ltd., and Rohtas Industries Ltd.; Director, Indian Sugar Syndicate, 1937-40; Manager, Kalyanji Mavji & Co., Colliery Proprietors, 1940-41; Member, U.P. and Bihar Power Alcohol Committee, 1938 and Bihar Government Labour Enquiry Committee, 1940. *Publications:* Various papers to Economic Conferences; An Annual each year in October on the Indian Sugar Industry, and the Indian Cotton Textile Industry. *Address:* 30, Puddupukur Road, Calcutta.

GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND, Bar-at-Law (Inner Temple). *b.* 2nd October 1869. *Educ.:* at Rajkot, Bhavnagar, and London. Practised law in Bombay, Kathiawar, and South Africa. Was in charge of an Indian Ambulance Corps during the Boer War and the Zulu revolt in Natal. During the great war raised an ambulance corps and conducted a recruiting campaign in Kaira district. Started and led the Satyagraha movement, (1918-19) and the non-co-operation campaign (1920) in addition to associating himself with the Khilafat agitation (1919-21). Has championed the cause of Indians abroad, notably those in South and East Africa. Sentenced to six years' simple imprisonment in March, 1922; released, Feb. 4th, 1924. President of the Indian National Congress, 1924. Inaugurated campaign of Civil Disobedience, especially of the breach of the Salt Laws, April, 1930. Interned, 5th May, 1930 and released 26th January 1931. Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1931. Signed the Truce with Lord Irwin as representative of British Government, 6th March 1931. Imprisoned, January 1932; released on May 8th, 1933. Undertook a "Fast unto death" at Rajkot in 1939 to induce the Thakore Saheb to implement his promise of reforms but broke it on the Viceroy's intervention, agreeing to adjudication by the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, whose judgment went in his favour. Inaugurated in Oct. 1940 a campaign of Individual Civil Disobedience. *Publications:* "Indian Home Rule." "Universal-Dawn." "Young India." "Nava Jivan" (Hindi and Gujarati). "Autobiography" 2 Vols., "Self-Indulgence *vs.* Self-control", "Guide to Health." *Address:* Sevagram, near Wardha.

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GANDHI, NAGARDAS PURUSHOTTAM, M.A., B.Sc., A. R. S. M., D. I. C., F. G. S., M. Inst. M.M., M. Inst. M., M.I.S.I., University Professor of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University, Benares; *s.* of late Purushottam Kahanji Gandhi of Limbdi (Kathiawar); *b.* 22nd December 1886. *m.* 1906, Shivkumvar *d.* of Sheth Bhudar Lalchand, Ranpur. *Educ.:* Bahauddin College, Junagad, Wilson College, Bombay, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Joined Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co., 1915; General Manager, Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., in Tavoy (Lower Burma) where wolfram and tin mining was carried on during the Great War (1916-1919); University Professor and Head of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University since 1919; President, Geology Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1933. President, Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Society of India, 1935-36. *Address:* Hindu University, Benares.

GANDHI, VARJIVAN KHOOSHAL, Share and Stock Broker. Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay. *b.* 28th March 1898 in Bombay. *Educ.:* at the Esplanade High School, Bombay. *m.* Gunvati, second daughter of the late Seth Devkaran Nanjee, J.P. She is the Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal and Member of various other women's Associations doing social welfare work. Has three sons, Himatlal (20), Pravinchandra (18) and Kundanlal (17) and one daughter Madhuri (3).



Joined the well-known firm of Devkaran Nanjee & Sons in 1916 as an Assistant, by dint of hard work and ability became a Partner in 1925, and is now the Managing Partner of one of their firms, Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee (Share Department). Director: Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd. Honorary Secretary: Desai Chugondas Nanjee Modh Svagnati Udyog Uttejak Fund and Shah Pitamber Laljee Modh Svagnati Anath Ashraya Fund, Bombay. Member: Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Indian Merchants' Chamber. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India and Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay. *Residential Address:* Meher-Abad, Marine Drive, Bombay, and *Office Address:* Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

GANGARAMA KAULA, B.A., C.I.E. (June 1930); I.A. & A.S., Retired; *b.* 9 May 1877. *m.* to Bhagyabharee Wanchoo of Lahore and Delhi. *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore. Assistant Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 1896; rose to Accountant-General, Central Revenues, 1925-1928; Director, Railway Audit, 1929-30; Controller, Civil Accounts, 1930-32; appointed acting Auditor-General, September 1930 to January 1931; Member, Posts and Telegraphs Accounts Enquiry Committee, 1931; Member, Bombay Reorganisation Committee, 1932; Member, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34; Acting Honorary Treasurer, Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association (1930, 1933, 1935 and 1936); Hon. Treasurer, Indian Public Schools Society upto 1936; Hon. Treasurer, All-India Women's Education Fund Association, Hon. Treasurer, Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund (India), 1934-35; Chief Minister, Jind State (Punjab); Fellow, Punjab University. *Address:* New Delhi, Simla, Sangrur (Jind State).

GANGULEE, NAGENDRA NATH, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., C.I.E. (1929). Author and lecturer. *b.* November 2, 1889; *m.* to *y.d.* of Rabindranath Tagore. *Educ.:* at University of Calcutta, of Illinois (U.S.A.), and of London. Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economics in the University of Calcutta (1921-1931); member, Royal Commission on Agriculture in India (1926-1928); Imperial Advisory Council of Agricultural Research (1929-1931); Governing Body of the International Institute of Educational Cinematography, League of Nations (1934-1939). *Publications:* Problems of Indian Agriculture (vernacular), 1917; War and Agriculture (1919); Researches on Leguminous plants (1926); Problems of Rural life (1928); Notes on Constitutional Reform (1930); India: What Now? (1933); Christ Triumphant (1934); The Indian Peasant and his environment (1935); The making of Federal India (1936); Health and Nutrition in India (1939); What to eat and Why (1940). Several vernacular books for juvenile readers. *Add:* The Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W. C. 2.

GARBETT, SIR COLIN CAMPBELL, B.A., LL.B., F.R.G.S., K.C.I.E. (1941), C.S.I. (1935), C.M.G. (1922), C.I.E. (1917); Officer, St. John of Jerusalem (1938). *b.* 22 May 1881. *m.* Marjorie Josephine. *Educ.:* King Williams College, Isle of Man. Cricket and Football Colours (Captain). Victor Ludorum, Jesus College, Cambridge Senior Scholar. Football, Athletic and Rowing Colours Victor Ludorum, B.A. (1st Class Hons.); Classics, 1903; LL.B. (2nd Class), 1904; I.C.S., 1904; Asst. Censor, 1915; Revenue Commissioner, Mesopotamia, and also Administrator, Agricultural Development Scheme (Military), 1917 (despatches twice); Asst. Secy., India Office; Member, Foreign Office Delegation, Turkish Peace Treaty, 1919-1920. Secretary, High Commissioner, Iraq, 1920-22; Senior Secretary, Revenue Road, 1922-25; Deputy Commissioner, Attock, 1925-29; Rawalpindi, 1929; Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, 1931; Commissioner, Multan, 1935. Chairman, Punjab Govt., Forest Commission, 1937; Financial Commissioner, Punjab, 1937. Chairman, Provincial Transport Authority (in addition to other duties), 1940. *Address:* Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore, Simla.

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GARWARE, B.D., Governing Director of Garware Motors Ltd., and Garware Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay. Is also Director of Garware Motors (London) Ltd., London, Bombay Neon Sign Company Ltd., and the New Citizen Bank of India Ltd., Bombay. *b.* at Tasgaon, District Satara on 21st December 1905. After completing education at Sangli, started an automobile business styled as the Deccan Motor Agency in 1921 which is now incorporated into Garware Motors Limited. Garware Motors Limited are purchasing agents for motor cars, accessories, etc., for Baroda State by special appointment to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb. Mr. Garware has visited Europe several times, and during one of his trips, surveyed the possibility of starting an automobile factory in India along with Sir M. Visvesvaraya. Mrs. Vimalabai Bhalchandra Garware is also a Director of Garware Motors and Garware Finance Corporation and between the two of them they own the companies completely. His younger brother Mr. R. D. Garware is now in active service in Europe as a pilot in the R. A. F. *Address:* Swadeshi Mills Estate, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.



GAUBA, KHALID LATIF, formerly KANHAYA LAL, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1920, Member, Punjab Leg. Assembly; Barrister-at-Law. *b.* 28th August 1899. *m.* Husnara Aziz Ahmed. Converted to Islam in 1933. *Educ.:* Privately and at Downing Coll., Cambridge. Member, Committee, Cambridge Union Society, (1920). Associated with many Joint Stock enterprises as Director (1923-35). President, Punjab Flying Club, 1932-33; President, Punjab Journalists' Association, (1922); Member, N. W. R. and Railway Rates Advisory Committees, 1930-33; Member, Managing Committee of the Irwin Flying Fund, (1931). Member of the Councils of the All-India Muslim League and All-India Muslim Conference, the Ex. Committee of the Ahrar Party, 1934; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1934-37; Member and Secretary of Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference, 1935; Secretary, Muslim Group of the Central Legislature, 1935. Fellow, Royal Society of Arts (1939). *Publications:* Leone (1921); Uncle Sham, 29th Ed. (1929); H. H. or the Pathology of Princes, 4th Ed. (1930); The Prophet of the Desert, (1934). This England (1937); Rebel Minister, 1938. *Address:* Lahore.

GEDDIS, ANDREW, J.P., James Finlay & Co., Limited. *b.* 11th July 1886. *m.* Jean Baikie Gunn, *d.* of Dr. Gunn, George Square, Edinburgh. *Educ.:* George Watson's College, Edinburgh. Joined James Finlay & Co., Ltd. Bombay, 1907; Chairman, The Finlay Mills, Ltd., Swan Mills, Ltd., Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd., Director, Bank of India, Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1926; Director, The Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd., The Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Ptg. Co., Ltd.; The Ahmedabad Jubilee Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.; The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.; The Bombay Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd.; The Western India Match Co., Ltd. *Address:* Sethna House, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

GENTLE, HON. MR. JUSTICE FREDERICK WILLIAM, M.A. (Cantab.), Judge, High Court, Madras, since 1936. *b.* 12th July 1892, elder son of Sir William Gentle of Thetford, Norfolk. *Educ.:* at Queen's College, Cambridge. *m.* 1927, Ursula Willmer *d.* of the late C. Percival White, M.V.O. and has one son. Called to the Bar in 1919; South Eastern Circuit, Recorder of Margate, 1935-36; Member of General Council of the Bar, 1921-27 and 1935-36. Served European War, 1914-19, in Sussex Yeomanry, Lt. transferred to First Life Guard and served with that regiment in France and Flanders, and also attached to Guards Machine Gun Regiments. Retired in 1919, Captain. *Recreations:* Shooting and Fishing. *Clubs:* Carlton; Madras Club, Madras. *Address:* Eastwich Cottage, Great Brobham, Surrey; High Court of Judicature, Madras.

GERRARD, CHARLES ROBERT, J.P., A.R.C.A., R.B.A., R.O.I., F.R.S.A.; painter; Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay; Member of Board of Trustees, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay; *s.* of John Thomas Gerrard, Lancaster; *m.* Doris Warne. *Educ:* Antwerp. Early training Lancaster School of Art; Royal College of Art, London, 1915-20; A.R.C.A.; studied art in France, Belgium and Italy. Exhibitor R.A.; one-man exhibition, London, 1927, 1929 and 1931; work exhibited in New York, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver; painting purchased for the Birmingham City Art Gallery; two works purchased for the private collection of Lord Ivor Spencer Churchill; one man show, French Gallery, London, 1933; Portrait of Mrs. Mollison (Amy Johnson) purchased by Lord Wakefield and presented to Hull Art Gallery; painting purchased by the Contemporary Art Society. *Publications:* paintings reproduced in colour for the Studio and Colour Magazine. *Recreation:* Travel. *Address;* School of Art Bungalow, Bombay, India.

GHIA, MAGANLAL CHUNILAL, M.L.A., Bombay. *b.* November 6, 1885. Started business in 1908 in machinery, stores, dyes and piecegoods. To gain knowledge in business and industries he has been to Europe several times and to Japan also. He is interested in Shri Ambica Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad, Shri Jagdish Mills Ltd., Baroda; started in 1932 Healds and Reeds Mfg. Co. of India Ltd., a new industry in India; is a member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber since 1923 and is on its Committee since 1931, was the Chamber's Vice-President in 1940



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and represents it on the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Provincial War Supply Advisory Committee. He has been elected President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the current year. *Address:* Raja Bahadur Motilal Mansion, 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GHOSAL, Sir Josna, Kt. (1936), C.S.I. (1929), C.I.E. (1918), K-i-H Gold Medal (1912). *b.* June 13, 1871; *Educ.:* Metropolitan & St. Xavier's Colleges, Calcutta, University College, Oxford. Passed into the I.C.S., Bombay Presidency, 1895; Retired as Ag. Executive Member of Council, 1930; Since then Member, Council of State, and Government Whip. *Address:* 3, Sunny Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

GHOSE, Sri Aurobindo, *b.* Bengal, 15 Aug. 1872. *Educ:* Cambridge. *Publications:* Essays on the Gita, 2nd edition; Ideal of Human Unity: Speeches; National Education; War and Self-Determination, 2nd edition; Ideal and Progress, 2nd edition; Superman, 2nd edition; Evolution; Thoughts and Glimpses; Kathopanishad, text and translation; Ishopanishad, text translation and commentary, 2nd edition; Renaissance in India; The Ideal of the Karmayogin; Yoga and its Objects; Uttarpara Speech; Brain of India; Yogic Sadhan, 5th edition; The Age of Kalidasa; The Mother; The Riddle of this World, Lights on Yoga; Bases of Yoga; eraclitus; Views and Reviews. Ahana (Poems), 2nd edition; Baji Prabhu (Poem); Love and Death (Poem); Songs to Myrtilla (Poems), 2nd edition; The Century of Life (a free translation in verse of Bhartrihari's Niti-Sataka); Six Poems; Arabinder Patra, 5th edition; Dharma O Jatiyata, 2nd edition, Gitar Bhumika; Kara Kahini; Pondicherir Patra. *Address:* Pondicherry.

GHOSE, Hemendra Prasad, Author and Journalist. Editor Basumati, Calcutta; *s.* of Girindra Prasad Ghose; *b.* 24 Sept. 1876, *m.* Monorama. *Educ:* Calcutta Presidency College; B.A., 1899. Member, Institute of Journalists, London; was a member of the Press Deputation to Mesopotamia, 1917; representative of the Indian Press of Bengal in the Press Delegation to the Western Front, 1918. *Publications:* "Press and Press Laws in India," etc. *Address:* 166, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

GHOSE, Sir Sarat Kumar, I.C.S., M.A. (Cantab.), Kt.; Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Calcutta. *b.* 3rd July 1879. *m.* Belle, *d.* of Mr. De, M.A., I.C.S. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta; Trinity College, Cambridge; Inner Temple, London. Magistrate, Bengal; District and Sessions Judge, Acting Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1928; Confirmed 1929, Knighted, 1938. Retd. 1939. *Address:* 226/2, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

GHOUSE Yar Jung, Nawab, (Ghulam Ghouse Khan), Revenue Commr., Gulburga Division. *b.* 3rd July 1888. *e.* at Hyderabad. Passed Pleadership, Judicial, Revenue and Vernacular examinations, with honours. Joined service in the peshi of the late Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, the then Prime Minister and President of the State Council, on 6-9-1909. By sheer intellectual merit and dint of perseverance and labour, rose to the present position —Deputy Collector, 1916; Divnl. Officer with first class Magisterial powers, 1918; Special Officer, Famine, 1919; Director of Court of Wards, 1922; Dist. Collector, 1926; Revenue Commr., 1936. Is] member of many Committees and Commissions. Is popular both in official and public circles. In recognition of his services in various capacities, the title of Nawab Ghouse Yar Jung Bahadur was conferred on him on 16-9-36. *m.* Zainabunnisa Begum, who as President of the local branch of the A.I.W.C. is keenly interested in the cause of women and children. She is also the originator of the Home and Domestic Training Scheme and has started many centres for the training of girls. Has 5 daughters and one son. *Address:* "Khiaban", Jubilee Hill, Hyderabad, Dn.



GHUZNAVI, Sir Abul Halim Abdul Hossein Khan, Kt. (1936), Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly since 1926, Landlord and Merchant. *b.* Nov. 11, 1876. *s.* of late Abdul Hakim Khan Ghuznavi. *m.* in 1896 Mariam Khatoon (decd.); no children. *educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. Delegate to all the three Round Table Conferences in London; member of the Consultative Committee in India (1933); member, Railway Standing Finance Committee; Advisory Committee of Railways; Public Accounts Committee, 1933; delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933; member of the Advisory Board to the Indian Delegation to the World Economic Conference, 1933; member, Court, University of Dacca and Aligarh; member, Governing Body, Islamia College, Calcutta; President, Central National Muhammadan Association, Calcutta; Member Royal Asiatic Society; Trustee, Indian Museum, Calcutta; Chairman, Bengal Port Haj Committee; member, Governing Body, I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin", President, Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1939-40); Sheriff of Calcutta, 1934-35; member, Agri-Horticultural Society, Calcutta; member, Export Advisory Council, Supply Advisory Committee, and Industrial Research Utilization Committee. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club, Royal Calcutta Turf, New Delhi Gymkhana, and New Delhi Aero Club; Proprietor, Messrs. A. H. Ghuznavi & Co., 19, Strand Road, Calcutta; Chairman, Messrs. H. J. Borton & Co., Ltd., 59, Mark Lane, London. *Address:* 18, Canal Street, Intally P. O., Calcutta; Country House, Santikunja, Tangail (Dt. Mymensingh, Bengal).

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GIBSON, Sir Edmund Currey, M.A. (Oxon.), K.C.I.E. (1941), C.I.E. (1933), Resident, Western India States. *b.* 6th July, 1886. *Educ.:* Merchant Taylors' School; St. John's College, Oxford; University College, London. Indian Civil Service (Central Provinces), 1910; Indian Political Service from 1917. *Address:* The Residency, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

GIDNEY, Claude Henry, C.I.E. (1932), C.S.I. (1937), Resident at Hyderabad since October 1938. *b.* 23rd November, 1887. *m.: d.* of Lt.-Colonel H. F. Shairp, O.B.E., I.A. (retd.). *Educ.:* Haileybury College, Oxford, and London University. Appointed to Indian Civil Service, 1911; and Political service of the Government of India, 1914; Secretary to Chief Commissioner, N.-W. F. Province, 1928-32; Member, Executive Council of the Governor of N.-W. F. Province, 1932-33 and 1936-1937. *Address:* Hyderabad, Dn.; C/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

GIDNEY, Sir Henry Albert John, Kt. (1931), Lt.-Col., I. M. S. (Retd.), F.R.S. & F.R.C.S.(E), D.O. (Oxon.), D.P.H. (Cantab.), M.L.A., J.P., Ophthalmic Surgeon, Member, National Defence Council. *b.* 9th June 1873. *Educ.:* Baldwin's, Bangalore, St. Peter's, Bombay, and at Calcutta, Edinburgh, London, Cambridge and Oxford. Post-Graduate Lecturer in Ophthalmology, Oxford University (1911); Entered I.M.S. (1898), Served in China Expedition, 1900-01, N.-E. Frontier, 1913, N.-W. Frontier, 1914-15 (wounded) and Great War, 1914-18; President, Anglo-Indian & Domiciled European Association, All-India; Leader of Anglo-Indian Deputation to England, 1925; Accredited leader of Domiciled Community; Assistant Commissioner, Royal Commission on Labour in India; Anglo-Indian Delegate to the three Indian Round Table Conferences, London; Member Indian Military College Committee, 1931; Member, Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933. Chairman, Legislative Assembly till the election of President (1935). President, All-India Society of Fine Arts and Crafts; Leader. Independent Party, Central Assembly. *Address:* 22, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.

GILDER, Dr. Manchersha Dhanjibhai Dorabji, B.A., L. M. & S. (Bombay), M.D. (London), F.R.C.S. (Eng.)., Ex-Minister of Health, Govt. of Bombay. *b.* November, 1882. *m.* to Miss Hirabai Ardeshir Contractor, L. M. & S. *Educ.:* at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, Grant Medical College, Bombay, University College, London. Formerly Hon. Physician, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and Physician in Charge, Parsi Fever Hospital; Hony. Physician, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Bombay, and Lecturer in Medicine, Seth G. S. Medical College. *Publications:* The Human Electrocardiogram (with Sir Thomas Lewis). The Pulse in Aortic Disease. *Address:* Warden Road, Bombay.

GINWALA, Sir Padamji Pestonji, Kt. (1927), B.A. (Hist. Tripos, Cambridge), Barrister-at-Law; Adviser to Steel Corporation of Bengal; Director, Steel Corporation of Bengal; Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.; British Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd. (London); Member, London Board, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. *b.* Nov. 1875, *m.* Frenny Bezonji. *Educ.:* Govt. High School and Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Called to the Bar, 1899; Advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma, 1905; Asstt. Govt. Advocate, 1915; Secretary, Legislative Council, Burma, 1916; resigned, 1920: President, Rangoon Municipal Corporation, 1922-23; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923; President, 1926-1930. Resigned July 1930: Delegate, Imperial Conference, 1930; Member, Round Table Conference, 1931; Ottawa Conferance, 1932; World Economic Conference, 1933. *Address:* 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

GLANCY, H. E. Sir Bertrand James, K.C.S.I., cr. 1940.; K.C.I.E., cr. 1935; C.S.I., 1933; C.I.E., 1924; Governor of the Punjab. *b.* 31st December 1882; *s.* of Col. T. Glancy, R.E., *m.* 1914, Grace Steele; one son. *Educ.:* Clifton, Monmouth; Exeter College, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1905; served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner and Political Assistant; temporary Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, March to November 1913; Assistant Resident, Mewar, May, 1914; 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, March, 1915; 1st Assistant to Resident in Kashmir, December 1918; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Political Department, October 1921 and again April 1927, employed under Kashmir Durbar from November 1921: Officiating Political Secretary to Government of India, June 1928; Officiating Agent to Governor-General, Punjab States, April 1929: in foreign service as President Council of State, Jaipur, October 1929; Officiating Resident and A.G. G., Punjab States, April 1932, Officiating Political Secretary to Government of India, Foreign and Political Department July 1932 and again July 1933; confirmed November 1933; Resident and A. G. G. in Central India, June 1933. Member, Council of State, variously from July 1933; Secretary, Chamber of Princes, October 1934; Political Adviser to H. E. the Crown Representative, 1938. *Club:* East India and Sports. *Address:* Punjab Governor's Camp, India.



GLANVILLE, Sir Oscar James Lardner, De (*See* under De Glanville.)

GNANADICKAM, The Rt. Rev. Mgr. A. Vicar-General, Honorary Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Recipient of a gold medal from His Majesty's Government. Director of Religious Communities, Manager of St. Joseph's Girls' High School, and of Elementary Schools. Member, Kumbakonam Municipality and Advisory Committee of the Excise Dept. *b.* 1883. *Educ.:* Petite Seminaire College, Pondicherry. Parish Priest of Mayavaram, Mandai, Michaelpatty, in succession. The Manager of St. Mary's Industrial School and Orphanage: Censor

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deputatus of Catholic Publications. As Honorary Registrar of Co-operative Societies, procured for Adi Dravidas house sites and cultivable lands in Tanjore Taluk; had a few of them trained as teachers and organised many Co-operative Societies among them. As a member of Tanjore Taluk Board, Tanjore District Board and Kumbakonam Municipality he rendered great service to the poor. An educationist, he built two high schools and several Elementary schools, and was member of the Selection Committee, Kumbakonam. First Grade College. He built several churches and convents. On the death of Rt. Rev. Mgr. M. A. Xavier, the Bishop made him Vicar-General. *Address:* Bishop's House, Kumbakonam, S.I.

GODBOLE, KESHAV VINAYAK, RAO SAHEB (1934), B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Phaltan State. *b.* 21st September (1889). *m.* 18th March (1910) to Miss Thakutal, *d.* of the late Rao Bahadur G. V. Joglekar. *Educ.:* at the



New English School and Fergusson College, Poona. Entered Phaltan State Service on 27th Oct. 1921, as First Class Sub-Judge, then Settlement Officer, Huzur Chitnis, Registrar, Co-operative Societies and High Court Judge. Appointed Dewan, 6th Feb. (1929); Attended the 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conferences and, represented the States of Akalkot, Aundh Bhor, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurundwad (Senior), Miraj Senior and Junior, Phaltan and Ramdurg, before a committee presided over by Mr. R. A Butler, the then Under-Secretary of State for India, and also gave evidence on their behalf before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1933; was awarded King George V Silver Jubilee Medal and King George VI Coronation Medal. Is regarded as possessing very intimate knowledge of matters concerning smaller States especially in the Deccan. *Publication:* Maharashtra Shakuntal. *Address:* Phaltan (Dist. Satara).

GOENKA, RAI BAHADUR SIR BADRIDAS, Kt., C.I.E., B.A., Merchant, Banker, Millowner and Zemindar. Hindu Marwari, son of Ramchander Goenka deceased. *b.* 1883. Graduated from the Presidency College, Calcutta, in the year 1905. Partner Ramdutt Ramkissendass, Ramchander Goenka & Sons, sole piece-goods brokers to Messrs. Ralli Brothers Ltd., and Kettlewell Bullen & Co., Ltd., One of the proprietors Khaira Raj Estate. Chairman Board of Directors: Hukumchand Jute Mills, Ltd.; Hercules Insurance Co., Ltd.; New India Investment Corporation, Ltd.; Kamala Mills Ltd.; Calcutta Safe Deposit Co., Ltd. Director: Reserve Bank of India (Central Board); Triton Insurance Co., Ltd.; Indian



Trans-Continental Airways Ltd.; Titaghur Paper Mills Co., Ltd.; Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.; Braithwaite & Co. (India) Ltd.; Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Ltd.; President, Board of Directors: Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta Circle (1933); Vice-President: Imperial Bank, 1932 and 1934; Fellow Calcutta University; President and Trustee, Calcutta Pinjrapole Society; Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1928-40; Trustee, Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta; Trustee, Calcutta Deaf & Dumb School and Vidyasagar Institute, Shree Vishudhanand Hospital and Shree Vishudhanand School and Bazla Marwari Hindu Hospital; Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta; President, Marwari Association, 1928-30; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-35; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1932-33; Municipal Councillor, 1923-26; Made Rai Bahadur, 1925, C.I.E., 1928 and Knight Bachelor, 1934. *Address:* "Goenka House", 145, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta.

GOLWALLA, ERUCH RUSTOMJI, Principal and Proprietor, Golwalla's Fort Tuition Classes. *b.* October 1893. *Educ.:* Elphinstone and St. Xavier's Colleges. Fellow of the Indian Educational Society. *m.* Miss Goolcher Dhondy of Lahore. 2 daughters and 1 son. Started the Golwalla Classes in 1910, at present one of the leading private educational institutions of Bombay. Has published several educational, historical and religious works and has been the recipient of many high encomiums. Mr. Golwalla is a prominent figure in the Parsi community as he has been doing very useful social work as the Hon. Secretary of the Mazdayasni Mandal. As a public speaker and writer and a Gujarati poet also he is well known. He takes keen interest in social work pertaining to every community in general and the Parsi community in particular. His work entitled "The Perfect English Teacher" has been approved by various Government Educational Departments and by some native States. *Other publications are:* "Zoroaster's Gathas in Gujarati Verse," "Typical Errors in English Corrected," "The Greatness of Ancient Iran," "The Excellence of Zoroastrianism". He is also the Joint Hon. Secretary, Vice-President, Treasurer, etc., of several Parsi Societies. *Address:* Bombay Mutual Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

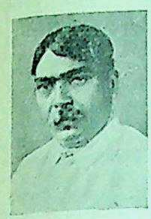


GONETILLEKE, OLIVER ERNEST, C.M.G., Auditor General, Ceylon. *b.* 20th October, 1892; *m.* Esther Beatrice Jayawardana. *Educ.:* Wesley College, Colombo. Asstt. Auditor for Railways, August 22, 1921; Asstt. Colonial Auditor, February 27, 1925; Chairman, Compensation Committee, Katukurunda Railway Accident, 1928; Colonial Auditor, June 25, 1931; Auditor General, July 7, 1931; Ceylon Government Delegate to the International Railway Congress, January 1933; Chairman, 'Retrenchment Commission, 1938. *Address:* 'Evaldon,' Castle Street, Colombo.

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GOR, NANDVADAN JHAVERILAL, Chairman and Managing Director, Presidency Life Insurance Co., Ltd.; Chairman, Presidency Provident and General Insurance Co.,Ltd. and Provincial Investment Co., Ltd.; Director, Kokan Industries, Ltd.; Samsta Nagar Co-operative Bank, Ltd.; Ex-Director, Property and Loans, Ltd.; Proprietor, Gor & Co.; Selling Agents: Crystal Glass Works; Indian Paper Clips Works; Pin Manufacturing Works; The Screw Manufacturing Works; Chairman, Indian Industries Fair, Ltd.; Member, Indian Merchants Chamber; Founder Member, Association of Indian Industries; Member, Passenger and Traffic Relief Association. Pioneer in establishing Bangles, Pins and Screws Industries in India. The Indian Industries Fair, Ltd., has held five Exhibitions of Indian Industries and manufactures which have been most popular and instructive and have done much to bring together the manufacturer, the merchant and the consumer. Has extensive experience of pipe fittings, hardwares and iron and oil trades having been connected with these lines in the early period of his business life. *Address:* Mherwan Building, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.



GORDON, SIR EYRE, B.A. (Oxon.), Knight Bachelor (1939), C.S.I. (1935), C.I.E. (1931). Chairman, Federal Public Service Commission. *b.* 28 Feb. 1884, *m.* Lilias Edith Napier (1912); *d.* 1933. *Educ.:* Rossall and Queen's College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1908, Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the C.P., 1933-36. *Address:* Government of India, Delhi and Simla.

GOSALIA, SIR HARILAL NIMCHAND, Kt. (1938); Diwan Bahadur (1933); M.A., LL.B. Dewan and President, State Council, Barwani (Central India). *b.* September 5, 1877; *m.* Jadavbehen. *Educ.:* Alfred High School, Rajkot, Elphinstone College and Law College, Bombay. Started life as a Vakil in Ahmedabad; was Honorary Asst. Public Prosecutor, Ahmedabad, Sub-Judge in Ratnagiri and Thana Districts and transferred to Political Service under the Bombay Government in 1907; served as Deputy Political Agent, Kathiawar, Accounts and Finance Officer, Kathiawar Political Agency, Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, Civil Judge, and District and Sessions Judge, Kathiawar; services lent by the Government of India to Barwani State in 1930; as President of the Council of Administration on account of the minority of His Highness the Rana; prominent social reformer and pioneer of female education in Kathiawar. Member of the Board of Governors of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore. Represented the States of Central India at the All-India Conference on Medical School Education in India held in Delhi in November, 1938. *Address:* Barwani, Central India) and Rajkot (Kathiawar).

GOSWAMI, KUMAR TULSI CHANDRA, M.A. (Oxon.), Zemindar. Indian Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-30. Son of Raja Kisorilal Goswami of Serampore, member of first Bengal Executive Council. *b.* 1898. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta, Oxford and Paris. Delegate elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly to represent India at the August Session (1928) of the Empire Parliamentary Association, Canada, and was Chairman of the Indian Section. Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly since 1937 and Deputy Leader of the Congress Party. *Address:* The Raj Baree, Serampore; Rainey Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta; Kamachha, Benares; Puri.

GOULD, Sir BASIL JOHN, Kt., C.M.G. (1929), C.I.E. (1921), I.C.S., Political Officer in Sikkim. *b.* 1883. *m.* (late) Lorraine Macdonald (Kebbell). *Educ.:* Winchester; New College, Oxford. *Address:* The Residency, Gangtok, Sikkim.

GOUR, SIR HARI SINGH, KT. (1925), M.A., D. Litt., D.C.L., LL.D., Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1921-34: Barrister-at-Law. *b.* 26 Nov. 1872. *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Saugor; Hislop Coll., Nagpur; Downing Coll., Cambridge. Presdt., Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1918-22; First Vice-Chancellor, and Hon. D. Litt., Delhi University; re-appointed, 1st May 1924-1926; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University (1936-8); President of the High Court Bar Association; Member of Indian Central Committee, Leader of the National Party in the Assembly and Leader of the Opposition, 1927-1934. Delegate to the Joint Committee of Parliament, 1933; Hon. Member of the Anthenæum Club, National Liberal Club and British Empire Society. *Publications:* Law of transfer in British India, 3 vols. (6th Edition); Penal Law of British India, 2 vols. (5th Edition); Hindu Code (4th Edition). The Spirit of Buddhism (4th reprint); His only Love; Lost Souls; Story of the Indian Revolution; Random Rhymes and other poems. *Address:* Nagpur, C. P.

GOVINDJEE: VITHALDAS DAMODAR, Proprietor, Vithaldas D. Govindji & Co., Bombay. *b.* 23rd November 1882. *m.* on 25th November 1897. Director, the Indian Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., the Western India Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., the Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., the Sardar Carbonic Gas Co., Ltd., the Kaiser-i-Hind Insurance Co., Ltd., etc. Trustee, Khambhalia Water Works, Tulsidas Gopalji Charitable Trust, Karabhai Mulji Bhatia Nivas, Ramavadi Free Eye Hospital, Bombay Gorakshak Mandal, etc. Member, Board of Management, Sir Harkisondas Narottamdas Hospital, The Yamunabai Nair Hospital, The National Medical College, Bombay. Member, Bombay Municipality, Standing Committee, Improvement Trust and Port Trust; Ex-Secretary and Ex-Vice-Chairman, Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association. Member of the Manag-



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ing Committee of the Indian Merchant's Chamber and the Mill Owners' Association for settling disputes relating to piece-goods. Awarded Gold medal First Class order of Merit by H. H. the Maharaja of Navanagar. Member of the Senate, S. N. D. Thackersey University. A philanthropist and prominent citizen of Bombay, he has donated large sums to various charities and institutions. *Address:* Worli Sea Face, Bombay 18 or Sir Vithaldas Chambers, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOVINDOSS CHATHOORBHOOJADOSS, DIWAN BAHADUR, Ex-M.L.C. *b.* 20th February 1878; Leading Indian Merchant and Banker in Madras Senior Partner of Messrs. Chathoorbhoojadoss Khoosaldoss and Sons; Sheriff of Madras, 1914; Presented a statue of late H. M. King George V to Madras city; a founder of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce; Vice-President of the S. P. C. A.; one of the founders of and for a long time Director of the Indian Bank Ltd.; Director, Madras Telephone Company; was a Trustee of the Madras Port for 15 years; was Director of the Central Bank of India, Madras, and the Bank of Hindusthan Ltd., Madras; Director and Vice-President, Madras City Co-operative Bank; President, Hindu Central Committee, and Vice-President, Servants of Dharma Society, Madras; Member, Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India; Member, Board of Studies, University of Madras. *Address:* 459, Mint Street, Park Town, Madras. *Telephone No.* 2151; *Telegraphic Address:* C/o Diamond.



GRAHAM, VERY REV. JOHN ANDERSON, C.I.E., 1911; V.D., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A.; Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medallist (Delhi Durbar, 1903, Bar, 1935); Silver Jubilee Medal; M.A. (Edin.), D.D. (Edin.) and LL.D. (Aberdeen); Moderator of Church of Scotland, 1931-32; Missonary of the Church of Scotland, at Kalimpong, Bengal, since 1889; Hon. Superintendent of the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes for Poorer Anglo-Indian Children; *b.* 8th Sept. 1861; *s.* of David Graham, formerly of H. M. Customs, London, latterly of Cardross, N. B.; *m.* 1889, Kate M'Conachie (*d.* 1919), Edinburgh, (Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medallist, 1916); two *s.* four *d.* *Educ.*: Cardross Parish School; Glasgow High School: Edinburgh University. Was in the Home Civil Service in Edinburgh, 1877-82; graduated, 1885; ordained, 1889. *Publications:* On the Threshold of Three Closed Lands; Missionary Expansion of the Reformed Churches; The Education of the Anglo-Indian Child; Stray Thoughts on a Universal Religion. *Address:* Kalimpong, Bengal.

GRANT, LIEUT.-COLONEL (Hony. Colonel) LEONARD BISHOP, C.I.E. (1936), T.D. (1922), Bt. Major (1919), Secretary, United Service Club, Simla; Commanding the Simla Rifles, (A.F.I.); *m.* to Eileen Staveley Shackleton, *Educ.:* Felsted School, 1894-1900. Architect, 1900-14; Territorial Army, 1909-1922; Army Service, 1914-1922; Auxiliary Force, India, since 1923; Secretary, United Service Club, Simla, since 1922; Agent to Council of Regency, Nabha State, since 1924. *Address:* United Service Club, Simla.

GRAVELY, FREDERIC HENRY, D.Sc., F.A.S.B., F.N.I., (Retd.) Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras. *b.* 7th Dec. 1885, *m.* Laura Balling. *Educ.:* Ackworth and Bootham Schools and Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Demonstrator in Zoology, Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Asstt. Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta; Asst. Superintendent, Zoological Survey of India. Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras. *Publications:* Various papers mostly in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum and in the Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum. *Address:* Association Hill, Kodaikanal.

GRAY, SIR ALEXANDER GEORGE, Kt., (1940), J.P. (1918); Manager, Bank of India, Ltd. Vice-President, Indian Institute of Bankers. *b.* 1884, *m.* Dulce Muriel Fanny Wild, 1922. *Educ.:* Macclesfield Grammar School. Parrs Bank, Ltd., Manchester and District; arrived India, 1905; entered service of the Bank of India, Ltd., 1908; Sheriff of Bombay, 1937. *Address:* 88, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

GREGORY, DR. THEODORE EMANUEL, D.Sc. (Econ.), London. Economic Advisor to the Govt. of India, *b.* Sept. 10, 1890; *Educ.:* London School of Economics. Prof. of Social Economics, Manchester, 1930-32, Prof. of Economics, London University, 1926-37. *Publications:* Various Works on Tariffs, Monetary Policy and Banking and Currency History. *Address:* Cecil Hotel, Delhi.

GULAMJILANI, BIJLIKHAN, SARDAR, NAWAB OF WAI. First Class Sardar of the Deccan and a Treaty Chief. *b.* 28 July 1888. *m.* sister of H. H. The Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Jaora, who died in 1930. Eldest daughter by the present Begum Saheba married to Prince Abdul Hamid Khan, Manavadar State and the younger to H. H. The Nawabsaheb of Kurwai State. *Educ.:* Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, 1906-08; was Additional Member, Bombay Legislative Council; and Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923; was elected Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Muslim League and is permanent President of Satara District Anjuman Islam; appointed Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in 1929. Was President of the State Council, Jaora State. *Address:* The Palace, Wai, District Satara.

GULLILAND, MAJOR COLIN CAMPBELL, Secretary and Clerk of the Course, Royal Western India Turf Club., Ltd., and Commandant, H. E. The Governor's Body Guard, Bombay. *b.* 2nd December 1892. *m.* Margaret Patricia Gulliland (nee Denehy). *Educ.:* Oundle School. Joined F. W. Heilgers & Co., London,

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1912; Calcutta, 1914-15; served with Indian Cavalry, 1915-1919; saw active service with 32nd Lancers, Iraq, 1916 and 1918-19; with Croft and Forbes, 1919-29; Partner, Croft and Forbes Exchange Brokers, Bombay; served as member of Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1929; joined W. I. T. C. as Asst. Secretary, Nov. 1929. *Address:* 5, Burnett Road, Poona.

GUPTA, THE HON. MR. GHANSHYAMSING, B.Sc., LL.B., Speaker, the Central Provinces Leg. Assembly. *b.* 1886; *m.* Mrs. Jai Devi Gupta. *Educ.:* Raipur, Jubbulpore, Allahabad. President, M. C. Drug; Chairman, Dt. Cl., Drug; Chairman, Co-operative Bank, Drug; Member, C. P. Legislative Council (1923-29); Leader of the Congress Party and of Opposition in C. P. Legislative Council (1926-29); Member, A.I.C.C. (1921-36); M.L.A. (Central), 1934-37; President of the Arya Samajas of C. P. and Berar, 1920-37; President, International Aryan League, 1937; *Publication:* Bharat Shiksha Adarsh (Ideal-of-national education). *Address:* Drug, C.P.

GUPTA, SATYENDRA NATH, I.C.S., B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1935), Magistrate and Collector, Faridpur, Bengal. *b.* 29th July 1895. *m.* to Frieda (*nee* Rogge). *Educ.:* St. Paul's School, London (foundation scholar) and Trinity Hall, Cambridge (classical scholar). Passed I.C.S. Examination, 1917; joined service, 1918; Asstt. Magistrate and Collector, Bengal; Magistrate and Collector, 1925; Deputy Trade Commissioner, London, 1928; Indian Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, 1931-37; Collector of Customs, 1937; Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1938; Collector of Customs, Bombay, 1939; Collector of Customs, Karachi, 1940. *Publications: Annual Reports of the Indian Trade Commissioner, Hamburg. Annual Reports of the Collector of Customs, Karachi. Address:* C/o Grindlay & Co., Calcutta. National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

GUZDAR, FRAMROZ J., partner, J. S. Guzdar & Sons, Share and Stock brokers. *b.* 18th June 1894. *e.* at the Elphinstone High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Graduated, 1917 and took up business by joining his father's firm. He was elected a Director of the Bombay Stock Exchange in 1937 and is a member of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association. *m.* 1930 Miss Bacha Pestonji Batliwala, has two sons. *Address:* Share Bazaar, Dalal Street, Bombay.



GUZDER, NUSSERWANJI SORABJI, J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Parsee Zoroastrian. *b.* 6th May 1871. *m.* Goolbanu a niece of Sir J. Kothare Kurrachi has 6 daughters; 2 sons. Sole Proprietor: Nusserwanji S. Guzder & Co., Landing and Shipping contractors handling thousands of tons yearly for some of the leading firms in Bombay. Also maintain agencies for purchasing cotton in Nizam and Compta Districts. Has widely travelled several times to China, Japan, America and Europe. Freemason of 36 years standing, a Past Master in 1930, appointed Hon. Sub. Grand Master, A.S.F.I. A keen Rotarian. He was the only person from whole of India to fly by Graf Zappelin from Germany to Buenos Ayres *Via* Rio-de-Janeiro in South America and back distance of 16,000 miles in 13 days. First 5,000 miles non stop in 66 hours. *Office Address:* Canada Building, also Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.



GWALIOR, HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF. *See Indian Princes' Section.*

GWYER, THE HON. SIR MAURICE LINFORD, M.A., D.C.L. (Oxon.), K.C.B. (1927), K.C.S.I. (1935), Chief Justice of India and President of Federal Court, since Oct. 1, 1937; Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, since 1938. *b.* 25th April 1878; *m.* Alsina Helen Marion Burdett, elder daughter of Sir Henry Burdett, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. *Educ.:* Westminster; Christ Church, Oxford (hon. Student, 1937); Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, 1902-1916. Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, 1902 (hon. Bencher, 1937); K. C., 1930; Legal Adviser, Ministry of Shipping, 1916-19; Legal Adviser, Ministry of Health, 1919-26; H. M. Procurator-General and Solicitor to Treasury, 1926-33; First Parliamentary Counsel to Treasury, 1934-37. *Address:* Chief Justice's Lodgings, New Delhi.

HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR, KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD, KT. (1922), K.C.S.I. (1927), K.C.I.E. (1924), LL.D. *b.* Sept. 22, 1869. *m.* Sadathun Nisa Begum. *Educ.:* Zilla High School, Saidapet. Joined the Bar in 1888; in 1897 was presented Certificate of Honour on the occasion of Golden Jubilee of the late Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria; from 1901 devoted whole time to local self-government and held the position of Chairman of Municipal Council, Pres., Taluk Board and Pres., Dist. Board; Khan Bahadur, 1905; Member, Legislative Council, 1909-12, appointed Temporary Member, Madras Executive Council, 1919; was Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1920. Gave evidence before Royal Commn. on Decentralisation and also before Public Services Commn., served as a co-opted member on Reforms Committee, Member, Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India, Nov. 1923, March 1924, Member of Council of the Governor of Madras 1920-1924

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Member of the Viceroy's Council, 1925-1930, Leader of the Indian Delegation to South Africa, 1926-27. Leader of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations (1929). Dewan of Travancore, 1934-36. *Address:* Malabar Hill, Bombay.

HAJI WAJIHUDDIN, KHAN BAHADUR (1926), M.B.E. (1936), Director of Pioneer Arms Co., Delhi. Treasurer, Red Crescent Fund, 1910-12. During Great War (1918) worked as Hon. Secretary, Meerut Cantonment War Loan Committee. Elected to Municipal Board, 1916 to 1922. Elected Cantonment Committee, 1926 to 1930. Elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1920, 1923 and 1930 and remained in office for 10 years. Appointed in 1922 to bench of Hon. Magistrates; in 1930 Special First class powers conferred and in 1935 same powers for life awarded. Hon. Secretary to the Central Haj Committee of India, 1922; President, U. P. Punjabi Sowdagar Conference, 1930. Chairman, All-India Muslim, Conference, 1936; President, Ayurvedic & Unani Tibbi Anjuman, United Provinces, Meerut since 1930. *Address:* Kashmiri Gate, Delhi. Phone: 5341.

HAKSAR, COL. SIR KAILAS NARAIN, Kt., 1923; C.I.E., LL.D., Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur. Guardian to the Heir-Apparent of Jammu and Kashmir. *b.* 20th February 1878; *s.* of Ps. Har Narain Haksar; *g.s.* of Rai Bahadur Dharam Narain Haksar, C.I.E., one *s.* three *d. Educ.:* Victoria College, Gwalior; Allahabad University, B.A., Hon. Professor of History and Philosophy, 1899-1903; Private Secretary to the Maharaja Scindia, 1903-12; Under-Secretary, Political Department, on deputation, 1905-1907; Capt., 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, 1903; Major, 1904; Lt.-Col., 1907; Col., 1924; Senior Member, Board of Revenue, 1909-14; Delegate to both Round Table Conferences and served on the Federal Structure Committee and its Sub-Committees, the Federal Finance Committee, Secretary-General of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference; Political Member, Gwalior Durbar, 1912-1937; Prime Minister, Bikaner State, 1938-39. *Publications:* (with H. M. Bull) Madho Rao Scindia, 1925; (with K. M. Panikkar) Federal India, 1930. *Address:* Jammu Tawi, Srinagar.

HALDAR, HIRALAL, M.A. (1887), Ph.D. (1910). *b.* 30th April, 1865. *m.* Subala Datta. *Educ.:* General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta. Teacher, City Collegiate School, Sova Bazar, 1888-90; Professor of Philosophy and English, Raj Chundra College, Barisal, 1890-92; Professor, Philosophy and English Literature, Berhampur College, Bengal, 1892-1911; Professor of Philosophy, City College, and University Lecturer in Philosophy, 1911-14; University Lecturer in Philosophy, 1914-21; Professor of Philosophy in the University of Calcutta, 1921-31; GeorgeV Professor of Philosophy, 1931-33; President, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, 1933-34; Ordinary Fellow, Calcutta University, 1913-23, 1926-38. *Publications: Neo-Higelianism; Two Essays on General Philosophy and Ethics; Psychical Research and Man's Survival of Bodily Death;* various articles on philosophical subjects. *Address:* P. 49, Manicktalla, Calcutta.

HALL, GEOFFREY FOWLER, A.C.G.I., M.C. (1916), C.I.E. (1935), Chief Engineer, P.W.D. and Secretary to Government of Bihar, P.W.D. *b.* 9th March 1888; *m.* Nellie Kate Pidduck. *Educ.:* Marlborough College and London University. Appointed to P.W.D., India, 1911; European War, 1914-1919; promoted, Executive Engineer, 1920; Superintending Engineer, 1934; Chief Engineer, Tirhut and Chief Inspector of Local Works, 1936; Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government of Bihar, P.W.D., since 1938. *Publications:* "Moths Round the Flame" (Methuen), 1935. *Address:* Patna, Bihar.

HALL, SIR JOHN FREDERICK, Kt. *cr.* (1938); C.S.I. (1937); C.I.E. (1931); O.B.E. (1919); Chairman, Madras Public Service Commission. *b.* 1882; *s.* of late John Hall of Hull *m.* 1908, Lucy Elizabeth, *d.* of Rev. John Tate, Thessaloni, Canada; one *s.*; one *d. Educ.:* Hymers College, Hull; Clare College, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1905; Collector and District Magistrate; Secretary to Government, Revenue Department; Commissioner of Labour; Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras. Retired from I.C.S., 1940. *Address:* Victoria Buildings, Egmore, Madras. *Clubs:* East India and Sports; Madras.

HALLETT, H. E. SIR MAURICE GARNIER. K.C.S.I., B.A. (Oxon.); C.I.E. (1930); C.S.I. (1934); I.C.S., Governor of the United Provinces, Dec. 6, 1939. *b.* 28th Oct. 1883. *m.* G. C. M. Veasey. *Educ.:* Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Appointed to I.C.S., 1907; Under-Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1913-15; Magistrate and Collector, 1915-20; Secretary, Local Self-Government Dept., Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24; Magistrate-Collector, 1925-29; Commissioner, 1929-30; Chief Secretary to Govt. of Bihar and Orissa, 1930-32; Home Secretary, Govt. of India, 1932-36; Governor of Bihar, 1937-39. *Address:* Governor's Camp, U.P.



HALSTED: HENRY MOORE, JR., Managing Director, General Motors India, Limited. *b.* November 1896. *m.* 1920. Three sons, one daughter. *Educ.* at Williams College, Massachusetts. Served in U. S. Navy during World War; Englewood Field Club, Englewood, N. J.; Sales Manager for International Western Electric Co., South America; Production Manager, Bell Telephone Manufacturing Co., Antwerp, Belgium. European Production Supervisor, European Plants, International Standard Electric Corporation. Vice-President, Gray Iron Founders' Society. *Clubs:* Rotary, Willingdon Sports and the Bombay Presidency Golf Clubs. *Address:* "Silverene," Worli Parade, Bombay.



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HAMIED, A. KHWAJA, DR., B.SC., M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin), A.I.C., F.C.S. (London), M.L.C., Bombay. Graduated in science from Allahabad University in 1920 and was on the staff of the National Muslim University, Aligarh, as Reader in Chemistry upto 1923. In 1924 left for Europe and joined the Berlin University where he worked under Professors Rosenheim, Nernst, Haber, Spranger and Freundlich. He obtained Doctorate from Berlin University in 1927 and stayed several years in Europe for study of chemical and pharmaceutical Industry. He settled down in Bombay in January 1931 and soon established a very prosperous business in chemical and pharmaceutical products and several other lines. He was a member of the Syndicate of the Aligarh Muslim University till October 1936, and is at present a member of the Court. His latest industrial enterprise is the Chemical, Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd., briefly known as "CIPLA," of which he is the Technical Expert and also Managing Director. He is a Member of the Drug Committee appointed by the Government of India under the Industrial Research Board. *b.* October 31, 1898. *Address:* 12 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.



HAMILL, HARRY, B.A., Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission; formerly Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay. *b.* 3 Aug. 1891. *m.* Hilda Annie Shipp. *Educ.:* Royal Academical Institution, Belfast and Queen's University, Belfast. After graduation served in British and Indian Army. Appointed to the I.E.S in 1919. *Address:* Delhi, Simla.

HAMILTON, ARCHIBALD HENRY DE BURGH, B.A., Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad. *b.* 4th July 1886; *m.* Suzanne Migneau. *Educ.:* King's School, Canterbury, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Indian Civil Service; District and Sessions Judge (1925); Offg. Legal Remembrancer (1923); Judicial Secretary to Government (1928); Acting Judicial Commissioner, N.W.F.P. (1936). *Address:* Allahabad.

HAMMOND, WILLIAM HENRY, M.A., J.P., F.R.G.S., M.R.S.T., V.D., A.-D.-C., Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Late Principal, Anglo-Scottish Education Society. Col. Commandant, Bombay Contingent, 1937. A.D.C. to H. M. The King-Emperor. *b.* April 20, 1886; *m.* Dorothy Dymoke, *d.* of late H. Dymoke of Scriveloby Hall, Lincolnshire. *Educ.:* Warwick School, Worcester Coll., Oxford; Trinity Coll., Dublin. *Address:* Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Fort, Bombay.

HAMPTON, HENRY VERNER, B.A. (Dub.) (First Class Hons. and Gold Medalist in Philosophy); Dip. Ed., M.A., J.P., Fellow of the Bombay University; Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay, now on deputation with the Govt. of India as Special Officer on Evacuation Duty. *b.* 1 May 1890. *m.* Stella, only *d.* of the late Sir George Townsend Fenwick, K.C.M.G. *Educ.:* Trinity College, Dublin. Appointed to I.E.S., 1913; Prof., Gujarat College, Ahmedabad and Elphinstone College, Bombay, 1914-20; Vice-Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar, 1920-23; Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar, 1923-30; Principal, Secondary Training College, 1930-39 and 1940. Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission (India), 1939-40. *Publications:* Editor, "Indian Education," 1919-23, and of "Teaching," 1940. Contributor to the "Year Book of Education," 1935 and 1938. *Address:* New Delhi.

HANUT SINGH, RAO RAJA—RAO BAHADUR (1937); Lt.-Colonel (Jodhpur State Forces, 1941). Major (1934); Captain (18th K.E.O., 1921). Personal Military Secretary to His Highness, Jodhpur. *b.* 1900. *s.* of His late Highness General Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji Sahib Bahadur. *m.* 1921, *d.* of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madhosinghji Bahadur of Jaipur. First wife died, 1931. *m.* again (1934) *d.* of His late Highness Maharaja of Sirmoor Nahan. Has 3 sons. Holds Jagir. Served European War, 1914-18. Private Secretary to His Late Highness Maharaja Regent of Jodhpur, 1917-22. Comptroller of Household to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, 1923-25. Nigrani Officer, Stables, 1925-33. Comptroller of Stables to H. H., 1933-41. Also worked as Military Secretary to His Highness. Is one of the two 9 handicap Polo Players in India; A player of international repute; considered as an authority on Polo. Played for Jodhpur, Jaipur and several other Indian and English teams and has won innumerable trophies in India and England. Medals—Coronation, 1911, 1914-15 Star, General Service, French War, Victory, 1918, Jublice, 1935, Coronation, 1937. *Recreations:* Polo, shooting, pigsticking, rackets. *Address:* Sarkar's Bungalow, Ratanada, Jodhpur.



HARBANS SINGH BRAR, SIRDAR; BAR-AT-LAW, Chief Justice and Judicial Minister, Malerkotla State; large landowner in Ferozepore and Hissar Districts (Punjab); *b.* September 1905; *e.* F.C. College, Lahore, Edinburgh University and Middle Temple, London, called to the Bar in 1927, M.R.A.S. (1925), F.R.G.S. (1926) and Governor, Royal Agricultural Society of England (1927), took training in Railway Traffic on L.M.S. (England); *m.* Jaswant Kaur, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., daughter of Rai Bahadur S. Bishan Singh I.S.E. of New Delhi; one *s.* five *d.*



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has travelled extensively in almost all parts of India and has visited Europe twice; President, Khalsa Jatha (Association) British Isles (1926-27), Joint Secretary, Indian Majlis, London (1925-26); Vice-President, Bhupindra High School, Moga; Member, Central Gurdwara Board, Punjab (1930-36); Member, Sirhind Canal Advisory Committee (1932-37); Member, District Board Ferozepore since 1930 and as Senior Vice-Chairman held charge of the Departments of P. W. D., Public Health, Medical, Fairs and Ferries, and was Chairman of the following Committees of Board :—Rural Reconstruction, Development, Mass Female Education (1934-37); elected Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1930-34, Member Standing Finance Committee, Government of India (1931-34), Member, Standing Finance Committee for Railways (1932-34), Member, Central Advisory Council for Railways and Assembly House Committee (1932-34), in 1934 was elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly, a Member of the Court of Delhi University, practised as an Advocate in Ferozepore (1927-32); appointed Judge, High Court, Patiala State, in April 1932; Chief Justice and Judicial Minister, Malerkotla State since 1936. (Incharge of the Departments of Judicial, Jail, Municipalities and P. W. D., held charge of Education and Medical, 1936-40); He is also President Claims Committee: *Recreations*: riding, gardening and Tennis. *Address*: Malerkotla.

HAR BILAS SARDA, DIWAN BAHADUR, 1932, F.R.S.L., M.R.A.S., F.S.S.; *b.* 3 June 1867. apptd. Guardian to H. H. the Maharaja of Jaisalmer in 1894; was Subordinate Judge, First Class, at Ajmer till 1919 and was Sub-Judge and Judge, Small Causes Court, Beawar, till 1921; Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmer, 1921-23; officiated as Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge; retired, 1923; Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur, 1925; Member, Leg. Assembly, 1924, re-elected, 1927 and 1930; was Dy. Leader, Nationalist Party, in Legislative Assembly. Was one of the Chairman of the Leg. Assembly. Presided over Indian National Social Conference at Lahore, 1929 and All-India Vaish Conference at Bareilly in 1925; Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935 and Coronation Medal. Author of Child Marriage Restraint Act, popularly known as the "Sarda Act". *Publications*: Hindu Superiority; Ajmer Historical and Descriptive; Maharana Sanga, etc. Editor of the Dayanand Commemoration Volume and Secretary of the Paropakarini Sabha of India. Commemoration volume was presented to him in Oct. 1937. *Address*: Harniwas, Civil Lines, Ajmer.

HARES, WALTER PULLIN, B.A. (Durham), 1st class Camb. Prelim, 1903. C. M. S. Missionary. *b.* 12th April, 1877. *m.* to Marion Pullin. *Educ.* at King's Lynn, Durham University. Principal and Warden of St. John's Divinity College, Lahore, 1912-1913; Missionary in charge, Narowal, 1906-1911 and 1913-1916; Missionary in charge, Gojra, 1916-1939; Hon. Canon of Lahore, 1928; Examining Chaplain to Bishop of Lahore, 1916. *Publications*: An English-Panjabi Dictionary; A compilation of 900 Punjabi Proverbs and 6000 Idiomatic Sentences in Roman Punjabi; A History of the Christian Church of the First Six Centuries, in Persian Urdu (2nd Edition.); *The Story of the Jhang Bar Mission*; *The Teaching & Practice of the Church of Rome in India* (2nd edition), etc. *Address*: Gojra, Lyallpur, Punjab.

HARTLEY, GEN. SIR ALAN FLEMING, K.C.S.I., 1941; C.B., 1936; D.S.O., 1917; G.O.C.-in-Chief, Northern Command, India. *b.* 1882; *s.* of late Reginald Hartley, M.D.; *m.* 1914, Phillippa, *d.* of late P. H. Osborne, Currandooly, N.S.W. *Educ.*: Charterhouse; R. M. C. Sandhurst. Joined 68th Durham Light Infantry, 1901; transferred, 11th Bengal Lancers (Probyn's Horse), 1905. Served S. Africa, 1901-2 (Queen's medal with three clasps); European War, 1914-18, in France, Belgium, the Balkans and Iraq (despatches thrice, D.S.O., 1914 star, two medals); N. W. Frontier of India, 1930 (despatches). G.S.O. 2, A.H.Q. India, 1921-23; Instructor, Staff College, Quetta, 1925-26; Commandant, Probyn's Horse, 1927-30; Imperial Defence College, 1931; Commander 4th (Secunderabad) Cavalry Brigade, 1932-33; Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, A.H.Q., India, 1933-36; Major-General, 1936; Commander Waziristan District, 1937-38; Rawalpindi District, 1939-40; Quartermaster-General in India, 1940. *Address*: Delhi. *Clubs*: Cavalry, United Service.

HASAN, SAIYED NAJMUL. *Born* 24th February 1911. *Educated* in Patna. Graduated in 1933. m. 1926, 5 sons and 1 daughter. Travelled extensively in Europe, England, Egypt, Iraq and Iran. Elected to Bihar Legislative Assembly in 1937. Nominated Municipal Commissioner, Patna City Municipality, 1938. Director, The Hindustan Bicycle Manufacturing and Industrial Corporation Limited, Patna. Proprietor of N. Hasan & Sons, Government Contractors, Joint Secretary Bihar Provincial War Committee. Hobbies—Motoring and Bridge. Clubs—Calcutta Club, Overseas League, London New Patna Club. *Address*: Sultan Palace, Patna.



HAY, LT.-COL. WILLIAM RUPERT, C.I.E., 1934; Indian Army; Indian Political Service; Resident in Waziristan, since 1940; *b.* 16 Dec. 1893. *s.* of William Alfred Edward Hay and Louisa Tucker. *m.* 1925, Sybil Ethel, *d.* of late Sir Stewart and of Lady Abram Reading; three *s.*, two *d.* *Educ.*: Bradfield; University College, Oxford. Served European War in Mesopotamia; entered Political Dept., Government of India, 1920; Political Agent, South Waziristan, 1924-28; Assistant Commissioner or Joint Deputy Commissioner, Mardan, 1928-31; Political Agent, Malakand, 1931-33; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1933-36; Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India in the External Affairs Department, 1936-40. *Publications*: Two Years in Kurdistan, 1921; few articles in the

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Royal Geographical and Royal Central Asian Society Journals. *Recreations:* Tennis and shooting. *Address:* The Residency, Dera Ismail Khan, N.-W. F.P.

HAYE, MIAN ABDUL, B.A., LL.B., M.B.E. (1919), M.L.A., Advocate, Lahore High Court. *b.* Oct. 1888. *Educ.:* at Lahore Forman Christian College. Passed LL.B., 1910; started practice at Ludhiana; elected Municipal Commissioner same year; elected Jr. Vice-President, 1911 which office he held till 1921 when he was elected senior Vice-President. Was first non-official President of Ludhiana Municipal Council to which office he was elected in 1922. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-30; Director, The Muslim India Insurance Co., Ltd. and the Northern India Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; M.L.A. (Punjab) and Hon. Minister for Education. *Address:* Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore.

HAYLES, ALFRED ARTHUR, Editor and Managing Director, *The Mail.* *b.* March 7, 1887. *m.* Sybil Anne Copeland, 1928. *Educ.:* London and Paris. Freelance journalism, London, till 1912; joined staff of *The Madras Times*, 1912; Asst. Editor, *The Madras Mail*, 1921; becoming Editor, 1928; Chairman, Automobile Association of South India; Member, Madras Port Trust. *Publications:* "10,000 Miles in Africa." *Address:* Sunnyside, White's Road, Madras.

HEATH, MAJOR-GENERAL LEWIS MACCLESFIELD, C.B., 1939, C.I.E., 1921, D.S.O., 1933, M.C., 1916. *Educ.:* Wellington College and R. M. C. Sandhurst. Entered Indian Army, 1905; 19th Punjab's, 1906; Commanding Indian Contingent 1st King's African Rifles, 1911-12; Commander, 1st Bn. 11th K. G. O. Sikhs, 1929-1933; Instructor, Senior Officers' School, Belgaum, 1933-35; Commander, Wana Brigade, 1936; Served in the Great War, 1914-1918; Afghanistan, 1919; E. Persia, 1919-21; N.-W. F., 1930; Waziristan, 1936-37; Bt. Lt.-Colonel, 1929; Bt. Colonel, 1931; Major-General, 1939; Commander, Deccan District, 1939. *Address:* United Service Club, Pall Mall, Deccan House, Bolarum.

HENDERSON, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ALAN GERALD RUSSELL, M.A. (Oxon.), 2nd class Hons. Moderation, 1906; 2nd class Lit. Hons., 1908. Judge, Calcutta High Court. *b.* March 22, 1886; *m.* Joan Margaret Takle. *Educ.:* Westminster School; Christ Church, Oxford. Joined I.C.S. in 1910; appointed District and Sessions Judge, 1922; Legal Rembrancer & Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, 1932; Judge, Calcutta High Court, since 1933. *Address:* High Court, Calcutta.

HENNESSY, JOSSLEYN, B.A. Hons., M.A. (Oxon.) (1924), Diploma with Distinction in Political Science and Economics (1925) (Oxon.). Chevalier of the Legion of Honour (1937), Director of Public Information. Government of India, since Sep. 1937. *b.* 17th November 1902; *m.* Lora Frances, 2nd daughter of the late Frederick Noel-Paton, I.C.S.; Two sons. *Educ.:* Charterhouse; New College, Oxford. Joined Reuter's News Agency, London, 1931; Assistant Correspondent, Reuter's Paris office, (1932-35); Chief Paris Correspondent, *News Chronicle* (London), 1935-37; sent as Special Correspondent, Catalonian Revolution, (1934); Sarr Plebiscite, 1935; Spanish Civil War, 1936. *Publications:* Articles in *Sphere, Fortnightly Review, The Times, News Chronicle.* *Club:* St. James's. *Address:* Delhi—Simla.

HERAS, HENRY, S.J., M.A., Professor of Indian History, Director of the Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, Bombay University; Professor of History and Ancient Indian Culture, University of Bombay; Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission; Member of the International Committee of Historical Sciences. Corresponding Member of the Royal Anthropological Institute, London, and of Academia Espanola de la Historia, Madrid, corresponding member, Institute Italian Per il medio Ed. Estremo Oriente, Rome. *b.* September 11, 1888. *Educ:* Barcelona (Spain), Cleveland, Ohio (U.S.A.). Professor of History, Sacred Heart College, Barcelona; Principal, Our Saviour's College, Saragossa (Spain). *Publications:* History of the Manchu Dynasty of China (in Spanish), 3 Vols. The Aravidu Dynasty of Vijayanagara, Vol. 1; Light on the Mohenjo Daro Riddle; The Religion of the Mohenjo Daro Peopie; Mohenjo Daro and Sumev; The Origin of Indian Philosophy and Asceticism; More about Mohenjo Daro; The Cradle of the Aryans; The Aryans in their Home Land, etc., etc. *Address:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

HERBERT, H. E. SIR JOHN ARTHUR, G.C.I.E., *cr.* 1939; D.L., J.P., Governor of Bengal since 1939; *b.* 1895; *s.* of late Sir Arthur Herbert, G.C.V.O., and Helen Louise Gammell, Providence, R.I., of Coldbrook, Abergavenny, Mon.; married, 1924, Lady Mary Theresa Fox-Strangways, *d.* of 6th Earl of Ilchester; one *s. Educ.:* Wellington; Harvard, U.S.A. Served Great War Royal Horse Guards, 1916-18; A.D.C. to Viceroy, 1926-28. M.P. Monmouth, 1934-39. Parliamentary Private Secretary to Parliamentary Secretary, Admiralty, 1935 and to Under-Secretary of State for India, 1936. Assistant Whip, 1937. Assumed charge as Governor of Bengal, 1939. *Address:* Government House, Calcutta.



HIDAYATALLAH, THE HON'BLE SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN, K.C.S.I., Minister, Govt. of Sind. *b.* January 1879. *Educ.:* Shikarpur High School, D. J. Sind College and Government Law School, Bombay. Graduate in Arts and Law of the Bombay University, and in legal practice for a considerable period. In public life since 1904 up to the present time, without any break. Vice-President of the Hyderabad, Sind, Municipality, and first non-official President of the Hyderabad, Sind, District Local Board. Entered the Bombay Legislative Council in 1912, and was a non-official member of that body till 1920.

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A Minister of the Government of Bombay, January 1921 to June 1928, three times in succession, was a Member of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, 1928 to 1934. Was also Leader of the Bombay Legislative Council, and Vice-President of the Executive Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Deputed to the Round Table Conference by the Government of India on two occasions. Member of the Council of State for six months. Subsequently elected as a Member of Indian Legislative Assembly. President, Sind Advisory Council on the separation of Sind in April 1936. Member, Sind Legislative Assembly and Ex-Chief Minister Government of Sind. *Address:* Seafield Road, Karachi.

HIGHAM, BERNARD, C.I.E. (1935), LT.-COL., I.M.S. (retired), M.B.B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Secretary, Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay. *b.* 14th December 1880. *m.* to Florence, eldest daughter of the late Richard Parsons of Ootacamund, South India. *Educ.:* Wilson's Grammar School, London; St. Thomas's Hospital, London; Clin. Asst. Skin Dept., 1904; House Physician (1904-05); Casualty Officer, (1905); Indian Medical Service, 1906-35; N.-W. Frontier, 1908; Medal & Clasp; European War 1915 Star, Victory & General Service Medals; Chemical Analyser to Govt. of Bombay, 1920-35; Dean, Grant Medical College, Bombay, 1922-26. *Address:* Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay 11.

HODSON, HENRY VINCENT, Reforms Commissioner, Govt. of India. *b.* 12 May 1906; *cr. s.* of Professor T. C. Hodson, *q.v.*; *m.* 1933, Margaret Elizabeth Honey, Sydney; two *s. Educ.:* Gresham's School; Balliol College, Oxford. Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, 1928-1935; Staff of Economic Advisory Council, 1930-31; Assistant Editor, later Editor, of the Round Table, 1931-41. *Publications:* Economics of A Changing World, 1933; slump and Recovery, 1929-37, 38; (Editor) The British Commonwealth and the Future, 1939; (part) The Empire in the World, 1937; sections in annual Survey of International Affairs; many articles in reviews, etc. *Clubs:* Savile. *Address:* New Delhi, Simla.

HOLLAND, SIR HENRY TRISTRAM, Kt. (1936); C.I.E. (1929); M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.E.; Kaiser-i-Hind Medal 2nd class (1910); Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal (1925); In charge of C. M. S. Hospital, Quetta. *b.* Feb. 12, 1875; *m.* Florence Ettul Tunbridge. *Educ.:* Loretto School and Edin. Univ.; Came to C.M.S. Hospital, Quetta, May 1900; Civil Surgeon, Sibi, 1914; Hyderabad, 1915-17; C.M.O., Baluchistan and Civil Surgeon, Quetta, 1917-18. *Publications:* Joint Author of Text-book on Cataract; Articles in the Indian Medical Gazette, etc. *Address:* C.M.S. Hospital, Quetta, Baluchistan.

HOOD, HUGH MEGGISON, C.S.I. (1939); C.I.E. (1934). *b.* June 5, 1885; *s.* of Christopher Hood and Melinda Dix; *m.* 1916, Alice Fenton Millar; one *s. Educ.:* Middlesborough High School; Jesus College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1909; War Service, 1916-19; Collector, 1923; Registrar Co-operative Societies, 1923-24 and 1926-29; Chairman, Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929-30; Financial Secretary to Govt. of Madras, 1931; Collector, 1935; Home Secretary, 1936; Ag. Chief Secretary, 1938; Advisor to H. E. the Governor of Madras, 1939. *Address:* Madras, S. India.

HOPE, HIS EXCELLENCY CAPTAIN THE HON. SIR ARTHUR OSWALD JAMES, G.C.I.E., *cr.* 1939, Governor of Madras, 12th March 1940. *b.* 7th May 1897; *e.s.* of Baron Rankeillour, *q.v.* *m.* 1919, Grizel, *y.d.* of late Brig-Gen. Sir R. Gordon Gilmour, 1st Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.; four *d. Educ.:* Oratory School, Sandhurst. Joined Coldstream Guards, 1914; served in France, 1915-19 (M.C., Croix de Guerre, despatches, severely wounded); served in Turkey, 1922-23; M.P. (C) Nuneaton Division of Warwickshire, 1924-29; M.P., (U) Aston Division, Birmingham, 1931-39; Parliamentary Private Secretary to Col. G. R. Lane Fox, Secretary of Mines, 1924-26; Assistant Whip (unpaid), 1935; a Lord of the Treasury (unpaid), 1935-37; Vice-Chamberlain of H. M. Household, May-October, 1937; Treasurer of H. M. Household, 1937-39. *Recreations:* hunting, shooting, cricket. *Clubs:* Turf, Guards, Buck's, Carlton. *Address:* Government House, Madras.



HORMASJI ARDESHIR, L.C.E., M.I.E., F.I.I.A., Architect and Chartered Engineer. *b.* 29th August 1875. *Educ.:* at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, and the College of Engineering, Poona. After obtaining his degree in Engineering from the Bombay University in 1899, acted as Famine Engineer, Bhopawar Agency, C.I., and Irrigation Engineer, Nepal, till end of 1900. Established in Bombay as a Consulting Civil Engineer and Architect since 1901. One of the senior Architects in town. Elected Fellow of the Indian Institute of Architects in 1925, Vice-President, Indian Institute of Architects, 1940-1941, 1941-42. Member, Bandra Municipal Council, 1920-1930. Has a good clientele comprising several well-known persons, trusts and firms, and has designed important residential buildings and factories. *Address:* 7, Colaba Chambers, Colaba, Bombay.



HORNIMAN, BENJAMIN GUY, Editor, "The Bombay Sentinel." *b.* 1873. *Educ.:* Portsmouth Grammar School and Queen's Service House. 45 years of intensive activity in journalism following on early experiments in other walks of life. Connected at different times with various leading journals of Britain and India. Political Leader in India, now in a position of detachment. President, Journalists' Association of India. *Address:* Juhu, Bombay.

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HORSLEY, The Right Reverend Cecil Douglas, M.A. (1931) (Cantab.), B.A. (1927), Bishop of Colombo. *b.* 26th July, 1903. *Educ.:* Brighton College, Queen's College, Cambridge, Westcott House, Cambridge, Asst. Curate, Romsey Abbey, Hampshire, 1929-33; Asst. Curate, St. Saviour's, Ealing, London, 1933-34; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Upper Norwood, Diocese of Canterbury, 1934-38; Consecrated Bishop of Colombo in Westminster Abbey, 1st November 1938. Senior Chaplain, Ceylon Defence Force. *Address:* Bishop's House, Steuart Place, Colombo, Ceylon.

HORTON, Ralph Albert, C.I.E. (1928), Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces. *b.* 11th October, 1885; *m.* Mabel St. Aubyn Wemyss Horton. *Educ.:* King Edward VI School, Birmingham. Joined Indian Police, United Province, November 1906 as Assistant Superintendent; special famine duty, 1908; special duty, Delhi Darbar, 1911; Supdt. of Police, Jhansi, 1913, Cawnpore, 1915; I.A.R.O., 1918; Capt., 1st/31st Infantry (Police Battalion). Assistant to D.I.G., C.I.D., 1923-25; special duty, Lucknow, Kakori Conspiracy Case, 1926-27; special duty, intelligence bureau, Government of India, Meerut Conspiracy Case, 1929-30; Deputy Inspector-General, C.I.D., 1933; Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, 1935-1940; Inspector-General of Police, Holkar State, 1941. *Address:* Indore, C.I.

HORWILL, Lionel Clifford, A.R.C.Sc., B.Sc. (1st Hons. Maths.), Bar-at-Law; Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* 19th September 1890. *m.* to Vera Merrick Walker. *Educ.:* Plymouth Technical School; Royal College of Science; University College, London; and Wadham College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. in October 1915; served in the 21st and 22nd Cavalry in India and Mesopotamia, 1916-1919; Asstt. Commissioner, Vizagapatam Agencies, 1919-1924; appointed Acting District Judge, 1925, confirmed 1929; Acting Judge, Madras High Court, 1936-38; Judge, Madras High Court, since February 18th, 1940. *Address:* The Grange, Adyar, Madras.

HUQ, Honourable Mr. Abul Kasem Fuzlul, Prime Minister, Bengal; Member, National Defence Council. *b.* October, 1873, in the famous Kazi family of Chakhar, District Barisal (Bengal), only son of late Moulvi Mohammad Wajed and grandson of late Kazi Akram Ali, renowned Oriental Scholar. *e.* at home, Barisal Zilla School, graduated from Presidency College, Calcutta, with triple honours, 1894, M.A., 1895 in Mathematics, B.L. 1897. *m.* 1896, eldest daughter of late Nawab Syed Mohammad Khan Bahadur. One son, several daughters of whom one daughter survives. Enrolled Vakil, High Court, 1900; Professor, Rajchandra College, 1903-4. Editor, *Balak*, 1901-6; Jt. Editor, *Bharat-Surhid*, 1900-03; Dy. Magt.-Collector, 1906. Asst. Registrar, Co-operative, Bengal, Bihar and Assam, 1908-12. Resigned Govt. service due to difference with higher authorities, joined Bar, gave evidence before Royal Commission on Public Services in India, 1913, elected member (Jt. electorate) old Bengal Legislative Council, 1913-20; elected Member, Montford Reformed Council, 1920-35, Central Legislature, Delhi, 1935-37. Education Minister, 1924; Secy., Provincial Muslim League, 1913-16; President, Muslim League, 1916-21; President, All-India League Session, Delhi, 1918; General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1918. President, Bengal Provincial Conference, Midnapore, 1920; Signatory to the famous League-Congress Pact, Lucknow, 1916. Member, Round Table Conference, 1930-31 and 1931-32. Founder, Leader and President, Krishak Proja Party since 1927. Mayor of Calcutta, 1935-36; elected member, Reformed Provincial Assembly, formed the Coalition Party and the Bengal Ministry himself being Prime Minister and Educational Minister since 1937. Member, Working Committee, A. I. Muslim League and President, Provincial Muslim League since 1937. *Address:* 88/2, Jhautola Road, Calcutta.



HUSAIN, Dr. Iqbal, M.A., B.L., Ph.D. Assistant Professor of Persian, Patna College. *b.* 22 November 1905. *Educ.:* Patna and Law Colleges, Patna, University Prizeman, Gold Medalist and Research scholar, first Ph.D. of Patna University. Entered Bihar and Orissa Educational Service, 1935; Lecturer in Persian, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1935-36. Member, Board of Studies in Persian of Patna University; Member, Bihar and Orissa Madrasa Examination Board. *Publications:* "The Early Persian Poets of India" and the "Tuhfa-i-Sami." *Address:* Patna College, Bankipore, Patna.

HUSSAIN, Sir Ahmed Nawab Amin Jung Bahadur, M.A. (1890); B.L. (1889); LL.D. (1924); C.S.I. (1911); Nawab (1917); K.C.I.E. (1922); Peshi Minister, *i.e.*, Minister in waiting upon H.E.H. the Nizam from 1915 to 1935; *b.* 11 Aug. 1863. *m.* Fatima Lady Amin Jung, 1907. Has 4 *s.* 3 *d.* *Educ.:* Christian College and Presidency College, Madras, Governor's Scholar, 1882-1885; High Court Vakil (1890); Advocate (1928); Deputy Collector and Magistrate, 1890-92; Asstt. Secretary to the Nizam, 1893; Personal Secretary to Nizam, 1895; Chief Secretary to Nizam's Govt., 1905. *Publications:* "Notes on Islam," articles in Periodicals. One of Hyderabad delegates to the First Round Table Conference, 1930-31; Member of the Hon'ble Sarfi Khas Committee, 1904-1936. Retired, 1937. *Address:* Amin Munzil, Saidbad, Hyderabad, Deccan.

HUTCHINGS, Robert Howell, C.I.E. (1935), I.C.S., Agent to the Govt. of India in Burma. *b.* 11th March, 1897. *m.* to Irene Millicent Hutchings (*nee* Young), *d.* of the Reverend A. Willifer Young, M.A. *Educ.:* St. Paul's School, London, and Trinity College, Oxford. 2nd Lieut. 7th Bn. South Wales Borderers, May, 1915; served in France, 1916-1918; entered I.C.S., 1919; arrived in India, 1920; Under-Secretary, Political Department, Bengal, 1923; Deputy Secretary and Chief Govt. Whip, 1930; acted as Private Secretary

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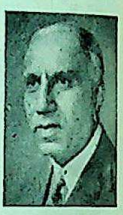
to Governor, 1930; Deputy Secretary, Education, Health and Lands Dept., Govt. of India, 1932-1935; Additional Secretary, Home Department, Bengal, 1937; Agent to the Govt. of India in Burma since 1939. *Clubs:* Bengal United Service Club; Todygunge Club. *Recreations:* Sailing, Flying, Golf. *Address:* 23, Windermore Park, Rangoon.

HYDARI, The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar, Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Kt. *cr.* 1928; P.C. (1936); D.C.L. (Oxford) 1937; Honorary LL.D. (Osmania and Madras); Appointed Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (Information), July 1941. *b.* 8 November, 1869. *m.* Amena Najmuddi Tyabji; four *s.* two *d.* *Educ.*: at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined Indian Finance Department, 1888; Assistant Accountant-General, U.P., 1890; Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, 1897; Madras, 1900; Examiner, Government Press Accounts, 1901; Comptroller, India Treasuries, 1903; lent as Accountant-General, Hyderabad State, 1905; Financial Secretary, 1907; Secretary to Government, Home Department (Judicial, Police, Medical, Education, etc.), 1911; in addition Acting Director-General of Commerce and Industries, 1919; Accountant-General, Bombay, 1920; Finance and Railway Member, Hyderabad State Executive Council, 1921; Co-operative Credit and Mines Port-folio, 1927; after serving 16 years as Finance Member became President, Executive Council, 1937-1941. As leader of Hyderabad Delegation played a distinguished part in the Round Table Conference (London) 1930, 1931, 1932 and Parliamentary Joint Select Committee, 1933; Chairman, Informal Committee of Ministers, 1934-39; President Ministers' Committee 1940-up to present. Responsible for educational re-organisation and Departmentalisation of Finances of the State; for purchase of 1,200 miles railway in 1930; for negotiating the Berar Agreement of 1936; for organising the Osmania University and making Urdu the medium of its instruction, and for instituting the Archæological Department which is responsible for the preservation of the famous Ajanta frescoes and the historical monuments in the Deccan. As President of Executive Council, is responsible for scheme of Constitutional Reforms based upon functional representation and joint electorates. *Address:* New Delhi, Simla.



HYDARI, Muhammad Saleh Akbar, (son of Rt. Hon'ble Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari), I.C.S., C.S.I. (1941), C.I.E., 1935, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour. *b.* 12th October 1894. *m.* to Sigrid, daughter of W. Westling, Pitea, Sweden. *Educ.*: at Bombay University; Balliol College, Oxford. District Officer, Madras Presidency, 1920-23; Under-Secretary, Development Department, Government of Madras, 1923; Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924; Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon, 1927-29; Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, 1929-31; Joint Secretary to the Indian States Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference, London, Second Session 1931; Advisor to Delegation from Hyderabad (Deccan) to the Indian Round Table Conference, London, and Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, Third Session, 1932-34; Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1934-38; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour, 1938. India's Representative on the Eastern Group Supply Council, 1941. *Address:* 8, King George's Avenue, New Delhi; Greenwood Court, Simla.

IBRAHIM Esmail (Chandoobhoy), Share and Stock Broker. *b.* 28th January 1889 in Bombay. Son of Ismailbhoy Chandoobhoy of Bhuj (Cutch). *Educ.*: at Bharda New High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. After leaving College joined his father's silk business. Joined the Stock Exchange in 1929 and soon established a very extensive business as Share Broker. He takes keen interest in social reform; has travelled widely and studied questions regarding the London and New York Stock Exchanges in general and the Bombay Stock Exchange in particular. He is a great sportsman; finds pleasure in public service and is a staunch advocate of the temperance movement. *Recreation:* Philosophy, Art and Literature. Member: Islam Gymkhana, Bombay. A prominent member of the Khoja Shia Mohammedan Community. *Address:* Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.



ICHALKARANJI Shrimant Narayan Rao Babasaheb, Ghorpade of Ichalkaranji, *b.* in 1870. Adopted to the *Gadi* in 1876 and invested with powers in 1892. *Educ.*: Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Elphinstone and Law College, Bombay. As a First Class Sardar in the Deccan represented the Sardars in the Bombay Legislative Council for 12 years with conspicuous ability. During the 46 years of his illustrious rule, various reforms have been introduced in the State chief among them being free Primary Education, Co-operative Societies, rural uplift, encouragement to power-looms and other industries and promotion of higher education by several endowments and free gifts. He has travelled far and wide and visited England and the Continent thrice. *Address:* Ichalkaranji (Deccan).

IMAM, Syed Naqui, B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.), Barrister, Deputy President, Bihar Leg. Council (1937-1940). *b.* 30th August 1902. *Educ.*: Oxford Preparatory School, Leighton Park Public School, Reading Manchester University and Cambridge University. Member, Silver and Gold Medalist of Royal Life Saving Society; member of Bihar Leg. Council and Deputy President; Secretary

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A.I.L.T.A. (Bihar and Orissa); one of the leading cr. lawyers in Patna High Court; travelled nearly all over Europe, Near East and Egypt; performed the Haj in 1935; Appointed District Judge in 1940. *Address:* Patna (Bihar).

INDORE, THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR OF, His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., 1935; *b.* 1908; Accession 1926; Invested with Powers 1930; *m.* 1924 with Sanyogitabai (who *d.* 13th July 1937) daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur). Educated in England, 1920-23 and again at Christ Church, Oxford, 1926-29. *Daughter:* Princess Ushadevi Holkar, born 1933. *m.* again Miss Marguerite Lawler, in September, 1938. *Address:* Indore, Central India.

INDORE: HER HIGHNESS SHRIMANT SAUBHAGYAWATI MAHARANI INDIRABAI HOLKAR is the grand-daughter of the late Rao Bahadur Anandrao Ramkrishna, J.P. and of the late Rao Bahadur Mukundrao Ramchandra, the Literary talents of the former, and the artistic excellence of the latter, are the heritage Her Highness cherishes most. Educated privately, and married to His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar in 1913. Has been thrice to Europe; the Western scientific method got engrafted in the Eastern philosophic outlook of life, and the mould thus formed worked wonderfully in the management of State Departments, Educational, Medical, Charitable, Household, etc., which in 1923-24 Her Highness looked after. The Ahilya Seva-Sadan of Indore, the Rajawade Historical Institute and the Ramdas Research Institution of Dhulia, the Maharastra Sahitya Parishad, the Vedic Research Society, the Dharmakosh Karyalaya and the All-India History of Indian Philosophy, the village uplift carried on in the Indore State and several others, speak volumes of the richness of the charities and the ideals of Her Highness. An all-round progress of the Mother-Country based on her former culture is the central vision of Her Highness's life. *Address:* Lalbag Palace, Indore.



IRANI, FURDOON HORMASJI, Chief Instructor, Indian Gliding Association, the first to hold the International Silver "C" Certificate for Motorless Flying in June 1939 in Asia and is still the only one. *b.* 7th May 1908. *Educ.*: at the Elphinstone College and The Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Got "A" Licence in the year 1931 for Powered Aircraft in India. Went to Germany to study Motorless Flying on behalf of Indian Gliding Association in the year 1938. Founder Member, Indian Gliding Association. Fully qualified to advise on all matters pertaining to Gliding and Soaring and the only man in India at present. *Address:* Brabourne Stadium, Churchgate Street, Bombay.



IRWIN, JOSEPH BOYD, B.A. (T.C.D.), M.C., D.S.O., Secretary to the Governor, Bombay. *b.* 6th March, 1895; *m.* to Helen Clark. *Educ.:* Foyle College, Magee College, and Trinity College, Dublin. Army service, 1915-1919; I.C.S. in Bombay Presidency, Revenue Department, 1920-1933; Revenue Minister, Jodhpur State, 1933-35; Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, 1936-38. *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay.

ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS, SIR, Kt., J.P., Merchant and Landlord, Hon. Presidency Magistrate, ex-Sheriff of Bombay (1924-25), and President of his own community, Kapole Bania Caste. *b.* in 1872. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School, Bombay. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation since many years. Is on the Directorate of several well-known Companies:—The Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ltd., The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd., The S. S. & W. Co., Ltd., The New Union Mills Ltd., Khandala. Lonavala Electric Supplying Co., The Panvel Taluka Electric Supply and Development Co., The Nasik-Deolali Electric Supply Co., Ltd., The Oxy-Chloride Flooring Products Ltd., The National Studios Ltd., The Electric Undertakings Ltd. He is President of the Managing Council of Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas Hospital, is a Trustee of Peachy-Phipson Sanitarium for women and children at Nasik. Trustee and a Member of the Managing Committee of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage and Member of the Board of G. T. Hospital Nursing Association. Served on the Committee of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates for a number of years and was its President (1927-28) and on the Board of David Sassoon Industrial School. Represented the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Corporation and Port Trust for several years. Knighted 23rd June 1936. *Address:* Garden View, 19, Hughes Road, Bombay.



ISWAR SARAN, MUNSHI, B.A. (Allahabad), Advocate, Allahabad High Court. *b.* 26 Aug. 1874, *m.* Srimati Mukhrani Devi. *Educ.*: Church Mission High School and Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur, U.P. and Muir Central College, Allahabad; member, first and third Legislative Assembly; and also from January 1935 to March 1935, a member of the Court of Allahabad University, and of the Court and Council of the Benares Hindu University; President,

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Kayastha-Pathshala, Allahabad, 1925-29; was Joint Secretary of Crosthwaite Girls' College, Allahabad; Hon. Secretary, MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad; was Hon. Secretary, U.P. Industrial Conference, Political and Social Conferences, some time Member, All-India Congress Committee; was President, U.P. Political and Social Conferences; Hon. Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, 1910; ex-President, Allahabad Swadeshi League and President, Allahabad Harijan Sevak Sangh; went to Europe four times and delivered speeches and wrote in the press on India. *Club*: National Liberal Club, London. *Address*: 6, Edmondstone Road, Allahabad, U.P.

IYER, K. S. RAMCHANDRA, General Secretary, Warden Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay. Ex-member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1935-40. *b.* 6th October 1887. *Educ.*: Victoria College, Palghat. Settled in Bombay in 1909. Secretary, Jupiter General Assurance Co. Ltd., 1921-40. European and American Tour, 1923. Founder, Indian Insurance Companies' Association; also "Indian Insurance," a monthly magazine, 1928. Ex-Examiner, Government Commercial Examination; ex-member, Board of Examiners, Indian Chamber of Commerce. President, Indian Gymkhana, Ltd., and South Indian Sangit Sabha, Bombay. *Address*: Chandra Nivas, Matunga; Warden House, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.



IZAT, JAMES RENNIE, B.Sc. (Edin.). Agent and General Manager, B. & N. W. and R. & K. Railways. *b.* Aug. 18, 1886; *m.* E. M. D. Cairns. *Educ.*: Dollar and Edinburgh University. Engineer, B. & N. W. and R. & K. Railways except for four years in the Army (I.A.R.O.) in Mesopotamia 1914-1919. *Address*: B. & N. W. Railway, Gorakhpur, U.P.

JADHAV, BHASKARRAO VITHOJIRAO, M.A., LL.B. *b.* May 1867. *m.* Bhagirathibai. *Educ.*: Wilson College, Elphinstone College, and Government Law School. Served in Kolhapur State and retired as Revenue Member. Started the Maratha Educational Conference in 1907 and revived the Satya Shodhak movement in 1911, and has been in the Non-Brahmin movement in the Presidency from its inception. Represented the claims of the Maratha and allied Communities before the joint Parliamentary Committee in England in 1919; was nominated member of the Legislative Council in 1922 and 1923; Minister of Education, 1924-26 and Minister of Agriculture, 1928-1930. Leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Bombay Presidency; President of the Satyashodhak Samaj, 1920-30. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1930-34; Delegate to Round Table Conf., 1930-31; Director of several Limited Concerns; Judge of the Supreme Court, Kolhapur. *Address*: Shahupuri, Kolhapur and Kohinoor Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.

JAFRI, DR. S. N. A., B.A., LL.D.; Bar-at-Law, Practising as an Advocate, Allahabad High Court; Gold Medalist and Life Member of International Society of France; Research Scholar in Economics, London School of Economics (1926-28). Formerly Member of U.P. Civil Service. Worked as Census Officer, Special Land Acquisition Officer, Nazul Officer, Nazul Survey Officer, Election Officer, Income-Tax Officer, Recruiting Officer and Provincial Publicity Officer in U.P.; Deputed as special Publicity Officer to Behar and Quetta Earthquakes; was Deputy Director, Public Information, Government of India for five years; Additional Director and Officiating Director for 14 months. Member, Provincial Muslim Education Committee, U.P.; Member, U.P. and All-India Muslim League Councils; Member, U.P. War Board & Publicity Committee and President of U.P. Cantonments Association. Khan Bahadur; Recipient of King's Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. *Publications*: History and Status of Landlords and Tenants; Constitutional Series; Flashlights on Islam, etc., etc. *Address*: Fatma Estate, Allahabad.



JAGANNATH PRASAD, BABU, B.A., B.L., Zemindar, Banker and Pleader. *b.* 5th July 1904; Son of Rai Bahadur Ramji Prasad; *m.* 1921, two sons and three daughters. *Educ.*: Patna High School, Central Hindu College, (Benares Hindu University), Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, and Patna Law College; joined Sitamarhi Bar 1929. Was Hon. Treasurer of the Sitamarhi Central Co-operative Bank for a number of years; Member, Managing Committee, Shree Sanatan Dharma Pustakalaya, Sitamarhi, for about 9 years, its Auditor for about 4 years and its Assistant Secretary since two years. Was Assistant Editor of the monthly magazine 'Biahut' for about 2 years; Member, Sub-Divisional War Committee and Publicity Sub-Committee, Sitamarhi. Deeply interested in journalism. *Recreation*: Photography and Bridge. *Address*: Sitamarhi, B. N. W. Rly.



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JAIN, SHANTIPRASAD, B.Sc., *b.* 1912 Najibabad in the U.P. Studied Jain scriptures and theology under the guidance of competent tutors. *Educ.:* Benares Hindu University and Agra University. *m.* April 1931 Shrimati Rama, the only child of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia. Joined Rohtas Industries Ltd., as Managing Director and has been mainly responsible for the expansion of industries at Dalmianagar. He conceived the possibilities of cement and paper industries in Bihar and a 500 ton cement factory, a 20 ton paper mill and a chemical plant were put up at Dalmianagar mainly through his efforts. Was elected Director, Reserve Bank of India, in the year the Reserve Bank was inaugurated. He is one of the Managing Directors of all the companies of the Dalmia group. A keen student of sociology, economics and finance. Has two sons, Ashok and Alok. *Hobbies:* collection of statistics, Riding, Tennis. *Address:* Dalmianagar (Bihar).



JAIPUR, MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS SARAMAD-I-RAJAHAI HINDUSTAN RAJ RAJENDRA SHRI MAHARAJADHIRAJA SIR SAWAI MAN SINGH, BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Jaipur, (Rajputana). Thirty-ninth ruler of the Indian State of Jaipur (Area 16,682 sq. miles; Population 26,31,775; Revenue Rs. 1,35,00,000) and head of the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs, which is descended from Kush, son of Rama, King of Ayodhya (the modern Oudh) and the great epic hero of the Ramayan. *b.* 21st August, 1911. Adopted son of His late Highness, Lieut.-General Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., whom he succeeded on the 7th September, 1922. Assumed full Ruling Powers 14th March 1931. *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army, 25th April 1931. Promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain, 1st January 1934 and of Honorary Major on 24th September, 1940. Attached with His Majesty the King Emperor's Life Guards, Spring, Summer, 1939. Created G.C.I.E., 3rd June, 1935. Entitled to a permanent Salute of 17 guns and to a local Salute of 19. Is Chief Commandant of the Jaipur Army and Colonel Commandant of the Sawai Man Guards, Jaipur. Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right: hereditary member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University and Member of the Working Committee of the Mayo College, Ajmer. Patron, Indian Gymkhana Club, London; National Horse Breeding and Show Society, Delhi; Rajputana Cricket Club, Ajmer; Aero Club of India and Burmah and Jaipur Flying Club. *m.* first the sister of Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Maharaja of Jodhpur, on 30th January, 1924, and secondly, *d.* of His late Highness Sir Sumer Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur, on 24th April, 1932, and thirdly the younger sister of His Highness Jagaddipudra Narayan Bhop Bahadur, Maharaja of Cooch Behar on 9th May, 1940. *Issues:* One daughter and three sons. *Recreations:* Polo, and big and small game shooting. His Highness is a famous polo player. In 1933 His Highness took his Polo Team to England, where it achieved exceptional success setting up a record by winning all open tournaments. *Address:* The Palace, Jaipur, Rajputana, India. *Clubs:* Hurlingham, Roehampton; Marlborough; Jaipur (Jaipur); Ootacamund (Nilgiris) and Jodhpur Flying, Jodhpur.

JAIRAM, VALJEE, RAI BAHADUR, (1941). Landlord, mines and millowner, sole proprietor of Jairamnagar, C.P., and a great philanthropist of C.P. & Berar. *b.* 1892 in Bilaspur District (C.P.).



He is now one of the most respectable and prominent contractors of the B. N. Railway. He is a premier Mining Proprietor of the Bilaspur District in the C.P. and Berar since 1918, with his centre of business at Jairamnagar (old Paraghat). He has two Rice Mills of modern style at Jairamnagar and has also recently started a Sugar Factory there. He holds Certificates of Approval for all minerals in the C.P. and Berar and also in the whole of the Eastern States Agency. Due to his extensive business of mines, factory and mills, etc., the whole area of a vast barren land has gradually developed into a beautiful, prosperous and industrious colony and in consideration of all this the local Government have changed the name of the village, in the Settlement Papers, from Khaira to Jairamnagar, of which he is the Malgujar. The B. N. Railway Co. has also, in consideration of his loyal and long connection with the Company, changed the name of the Railway Station from Paraghat to Jairamnagar from the 1st September 1939, after his name. He has constructed for the benefit of the poor, the Valjee Primary School with Teachers' Quarters and a Charitable Dispensary with all subsidiary buildings at Jairamnagar. He has also provided a Dharamshala, wells, roads and weekly markets in the Colony. He has presented a marble mosaic flooring costing Rs. 4,000 to the Raigarh Town-Hall. He has generously contributed to each and every deserving cause, provincial, national and international. His last gift worth mention is that of a fully equipped Ambulance Car for the Red Cross to commemorate the visit of H. E. the Governor of C.P. & Berar to Jairamnagar on the 10th February 1940, when he laid the foundation stone of the Sugar Factory there. He is a member of the Executive Committee of both the District and Provincial War Committees of C.P. and Berar. In appreciation of his public service, the well-deserved honour of "Rai Bahadur" was conferred on him on the 1st January 1941 and he is the first and the only recipient of the title amongst the contractors of the B. N. Railway. *Address:* Jairamnagar (C.P.) B. N. Railway. This is the only Railway Station in India

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named after an individual businessman, having marble name-boards on the station platforms.

JAISWAL: Rai Bahadur Gajadharprasad Jaiswal, B.Sc., LL.B., Ex-minister, Advocate, Hoshangabad, C.P. *b.* Khandwa, 16th Feb. 1889. *Educ.:* Jubbulpore and Allahabad University Law College. Joined Bar, 1912. Entered politics and public life 1914. Keenly interested in war efforts 1914-1918. President of Sohagpur Municipality and member Hoshangabad District Council for a number of years. Member, C. P. Legislative Council 13 years under Montague-Chelmsford Reforms from District Rural constituency. Worked in various provincial committees. Liberal in politics. Senior minister, C.P. Government 1930-33. Rai Bahadur 1932. Has a son and 2 daughters. Elder one married to Choudhri Ramlakhanchand, Zemindar of Gorakhpur. Younger—a graduate—to Rajkumar V. C. Lall Purnia (Bihar). *Address:* Krishnakunj, Hoshangabad, C. P.



JALIMSINGH Manoharsingh Thakore, Landlord of Bombay and Balrampur, U.P. *b.* on 30th September 1879 at Sirur. *e.* in the Regimental school upto the Higher Standard. Served in Poona Horse from July 1900 to September 1909 and was the Manager of the Regimental Co-operative Stores. Securing his honourable discharge at personal request started independent business and army contract work. Rendered meritorious services to the Poona Horse during the Great War in 1914. His charities are liberal and include a costly Dharamshala for the poor at Khedgaon in Poona District. He owns several houses in Bombay. He was elected President for the Anniversary Meetings of the late Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj of Kolahpur (1923-25). Was also elected President of Rajput Chhatria Sabha (1926-28) his own community. During the Hindu-Muslim riots (1929 and 1932) saved many lives (both Hindu and Muslim) and his services were appreciated by the then Police Commissioner. When the Poona Horse returned to Poona after 36 years its original Home in October 1936 he accorded a royal reception to all Regimental British and Indian Officers, men and followers and all pensioners coming from Sirur out of respect for his old Regiment. He served the Indian and Burma Coronation Contingent in charge of Lieut.-Col. R. G. MacGregor, Commandant, P.H., at Alexandra Docks with tea and refreshment on 12th April 1937 on its way to England and also on its return on 16th June 1939 to India. Pays an annual property tax to the Municipality and Urban Tax to the Government to the extent of Rs. 20,000 a year. His favourite sports are—Tennis, Riding, Shooting and Swimming. *Address:* 9-D, Chunam Lane, Lamington Road, Bombay 7. Office: 24, Fanaswadi, Bombay 2.



JAMES, Sir Frederick Ernest, Kt., M.A. (Oxon.), O.B.E. (1918), Chevalier de l'ordre de Leopold (1920); *b.* 1891. *m.* Eleanor May Thackrah (1919). War service, 1914-20. General Secretary, Y.M.C.A., Calcutta. Member, Bengal Legislative Council, and Whip of European Group, 1924-29; visited Persia *re.* Welfare British employees, A.P.O.C., 1924; and Java *re.* Establishment of Students' Hostel 1927; Political Secretary, United Planters Association of Southern India, 1929; Member, Madras Legislative Council, Madras Corporation; Senate Madras University; Madras Retrenchment Committee, 1931; Madras Franchise Committee, and P.W.D. Reorganisation Committee, 1932; Member, Central Legislative Assembly from 1932· Whip, European Group, 1932-37. Chief witness for European Association before Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933; Member, Standing Emigration and Railway Finance Committee, Legislative Assembly from 1934; Founder of Indian Institute of International Affairs, and first Governor of Rotary Clubs in India, Burma and Ceylon. Knighted 1941. *Address:* Madras Club, Madras.

JAMKHANDI: Raja Shrimant Shankarrao Parashuramrao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan, Raja of Jamkhandi. See Indian Princes Section.

JAMKHANDI, Shrimant Saubhagyavati Lilavatibaisaheb Patwardhan, the Ranisaheb of Jamkhandi. She is the noble consort of Shrimant Raja Shankarrao Parashuramrao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan, the Rajasaheb of Jamkhandi, in the Deccan. She is the only daughter of Shrimant Madhavrao Moreshwar Pandit, Pant Amatya, the late Chiefsaheb of Bavada. *b.* in 1910. *m.* The Rajasaheb in 1924 and has a son and a daughter. *Educ.:* Privately. The Ranisaheb is endowed with all the qualities of head and heart that contribute to make domestic life happy. On more than one occasion she has proved to be a befitting partner in the life of a Ruler bearing the brunt of administration of a progressive State. She has been managing the Khasgi Department with rare skill and success, thus helping to lighten the burden of the Rajasaheb in the management of the affairs of the State. During the Rajasaheb's absence in England and the Continent she was in sole charge of the administration of the State as the Regent and made the fullest use of this opportunity to demonstrate her capacity for administration and her solicitude for the welfare of the people of the State. She is a recipient of the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal in the recent New Year's Honours List. She



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has taken a lead in the matter of collecting funds in aid of Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund and is actively helping the Rajasaheb in his attempts to aid the War Effort in the State. *Address:* "Ramchandra Prasad," Ramtirth, Jamkhandi, (Deccan).

JAMMU AND KASHMIR: MAJOR-GENERAL, H. H. SHREE MAHARAJA HARISINGHJI BAHADUR, INDAR MAHINDAR, Sipar-i-Saltanat-i-Inglishia, Maharaja of. G.C.S.I. (1933), G.C.I.E. (1929), K.C.I.E. (1918), K.C.V.O. (1922); Hony. A.D.C. (extra) to H. I. M. the King Emperor, (1936); Hon. LL.D. Punjab; Salute 21 Guns. Son of late General Raja Amarsinghji. *b.* 1895; *s.* in 1925 his uncle, Lt.-Genl. H.H. Shree Maharaja Pratapsinghji Bahadur; *Educ.:* at Mayo College, Ajmer, and the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. Heir-Apparent, Shree Yuvaraj Karansinghji. *b.* at Cannes S. France, 9 Mar. 1931. *Address:* Jammu Tawi and Srinagar, (Kashmir).

JAMSHED NUSSERWANJEE, Merchant. *b.* 7th January 1886. *Educ.* at Karachi. Member of Municipality, 1914-1934; President of Municipality, 1922-33; Mayor, Karachi, 1933-34; Provincial Commissioner of Scouts in Sind, Chairman, Buyer's and Shipper's Chamber; President, Karachi Health Association; President, Sind Tuberculosis Relief Association; President, Poor Patients Society; President, Jiv Daya Mandal; Vice-President, Leper Assylum; Secretary, Idarieu Poor Welfare Association; Secretary, School for the Blind. *Publications:* Karachi Municipality as at present and its future and reconstruction of Civic Life. *Address:* Bonus Road, Karachi.

JANJIRA: H. H. RABIA SULTANA JEHAN BEGUM SAHEBA of Janjira. She is the daughter of H. H. the Nawab Saheb, Jaora. *m.* to H. H. the Nawab Saheb, Janjira in November 1933. Has three daughters. *Educ:* Privately. Knows English, Persian and Urdu and is well versed in music and other fine arts. *Address:* Janjira—Murud.

JANJIRA: H. H. LADY KULSUM BEGUM DOWAGER BEGUM SAHEBA of Janjira. *b.* 6th January 1897. *m.* in 1913. Has only one son, H. H. the present Nawab Saheb of Janjira. Knows Urdu, English and Marathi, which is the court language of the State, is a keen sportswoman and is well versed in many other accomplishments suited to her exalted position in life. During the Regency period of about 10 to 11 years after the sad demise of H. H. the late Nawab Saheb, she carried on the administration of the State most ably and creditably. *Address:* Janjira—Murud.

JARIWALA, LALLUBHAI CHAKURAM. *b.* 31st December, 1900. *e.* at St. Xavier's and Sydenham Colleges, Bombay, University of Vienna (Austria), University of Frankfort-on-Main (Germany). Took Doctorate in Science (Chemistry) at the University of Frankfort. Consulting Chemist. First Indian to start successfully large scale manufacture of Dry and Inert Cells and Batteries in India. Managing Director and Technical Adviser, Estrela Batteries Limited, Bombay. Has made several trips to Europe and Africa and has travelled extensively in almost all European countries for study of conditions in certain industries and on business. Has introduced several new lines of manufacture. *Address:* Ramchandra Lane, Malad, Bombay, (B. B. & C. I. Ry.).



JATAR, KASHINATH SHRIRAM, C.I.E. (1926); Government Pensioner. *b.* 6th August, 1871; *m.* Umabai Jatar; *Educ.:* Deccan College, Poona. Attache to the Resident at Hyderabad; Superintendent, Residency Bazaar, Hyderabad, Dn.; Dy. Commissioner, Berar; Inspector-General of Registration, C.P.; Income-Tax Commissioner, C. P. & Berar; Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, C.P.; Official Member, Legislative Assembly, Delhi; retired in 1926. *Address:* 388, Narayan Peth, Poona 2.

JATAR, LT.-COLONEL NILKANTH SHRIRAM, C.I.E., (1938), L.M. & S. (Bombay), L.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. (England), Inspector-General of Prisons, C. P. & Berar. *b.* 26th May, 1887; *m.* to Durgabai (died 1922). 2nd Vimala, *d.* of Mr. B. S. Dixit of Saugor C.P.; *Educ.:* Poona High School, Wilson College, Bombay and University College, London. Received Commission, Indian Medical Service, 1914; served in the Great War with the Indian Expeditionary Force, Mesopotamia, 1915-1918; awarded the Serbian Order of the White Eagle 5th Class with swords, a D.S.O., and mentioned in despatches; was a prisoner of war in Turkey after the seige of Kut; served with the Waziristan Field Force, 1919-1920, and was awarded bar to his D.S.O.; joined Jail Department, C. P. & Berar, 1922; Inspector-General of Prisons since 1934. *Address:* Nagpur, C. P.

JAVERI, KALYANBHAI SARABHAI, Managing Director, The Sentinel Assurance Co., Ltd. *b.* 1893; Chief Agent: American Insurance Co., Ltd., and other insurance Companies; well renowned in the Insurance Field, distinguished Insurance veteran, promoted the "Sentinel" at the end of 1934 and ably guided it. His extraordinary capacity of organisation and management is to a large extent responsible for its steady and continuous growth. Partner



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and founder of the firm of Messrs. Sarabhai & Sons. *Address:* "Giri Kunj," Hughes Road, Bombay.

JAVLE, MORESHWAR CHINTAMAN, DR., J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate since 1912. *b.* 28th Oct. 1880. *m.* Miss Mogre. *Educ.:* Elphinstone and Aryan Education Society's High Schools; studied in Aryan Medical School of Bombay and was a casual student of Grant Medical College, Bombay. Private medical practitioner for over 30 years. Elected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation from G Ward in 1910; re-elected at subsequent general elections till 31st March 1939; Chairman, Standing Committee of the Corporation, 1922-23; Chairman, Schools Committee, 1922; Chairman, Medical Relief and Public Health Committee, 1929-30; Chairman of the Improvements Committee, 1929-30; Mayor of Bombay, April 1933-1934. *Address:* Mayor Building, opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay 14.

JAYAKAR, THE RT. HON'BLE MUKUND RAMRAO, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., P.C., Member, Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, London. *Educ.:* at Bombay University; practised as a barrister in Bombay High Court; took to public life in 1916; elected to Bombay Legis. Council in 1923 and was leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council and Leader of the opposition until his resignation after the meeting of the Congress in 1925. Entered Legislative Assembly as a representative of Bombay City in 1926, continued a member thereof till 1930. Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party there from 1927 to 1930 March. Leader of the Opposition in 1930 Simla Session, was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Committee, Member, Indian Delegation Co-operating with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the White Paper. Appointed Judge of the Federal Court, India from October 1937. Appointed Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in January 1939. *Publications:* Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924. *Address:* Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JAYATILAKA, SIR DON BARON, B.A. (Cal.), M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Knight Bachelor (1932). Minister of Home Affairs and Leader of the State Council of Ceylon. *b.* 13th Feb. 1868; *m.* Mallika Batuvantudawe (*d.* 1929); *Educ.:* Vidyalankara Oriental College, Kelaniya; Wesley College, Colombo; Jesus College, Oxford. Elected Member, Ceylon Legislative Council, 1924-31 and State Council since 1931; Minister of Home Affairs and Leader of State Council since 1931; President, Royal Asiatic Society, since 1938. President, Young Men's Buddhist Assen., Colombo, since 1898. *Publications: Life of Saranankara Sangharaja.* Has edited several Sinhalese classical works. Honorary Editor-in-Chief of the Dictionary of the Sinhalese language. *Address:* Citralata, Nikape, Drhiwala, Colombo.

JEELANI, KHAN BAHADUR DR. HAJI SYED ABDUL SAHEB KHADER SAHEB, Ex-Member, Legislative (Central) Assembly and retired Medical Officer and Superintendent of District Jail. *b.* July 1867; *m. d.* of Subadar Major Yacoob Khan Saheb Sirdar Bahadur. *Educ.:* at Saint Thomas Mount, Madras. Was Member, Cantonment Committee, for 14 years; member, district board for 12 years of which for 3 years was Vice-President and Hon. Magte. *Address:* Saint Thomas Mount, Madras.

JEEJEEBHOY, SIR JAMSETJEE, 6th Bart., J.P. *b.* 10th May 1909, *s.* of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 5th Bart., K.C.S.I.; Succeeded his father in 1931. *Educ.:* Cathedral and John Connon High School, Bombay, and at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1934; Re-elected, 1935; J.P., 1934; Hon. Presidency Magistrate, 1935; District Scout Commissioner, Bombay City, 1934 and Provincial Scout Commissioner, Bombay Presidency, 1937. Organised Indian Progressive Group, 1936, and its present Chairman; Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, Sir J. J. Charity Funds, N. M. Wadia Charities, The Bombay Pinjrapole (an asylum for old and disabled animals), etc. Trustee, Sir J. J. School of Art, David Sassoon Industrial School, etc., and Director of several Joint stock Companies. Clubs.—Willingdon, Rotary, Ripon, Cricket Club of India, Flying Club, Poona Club, etc. *Address:* Mazagon Castle, Bombay; Fountain Hall, Poona.

JEHANGIR, COWASJI, SIR (Bart.), M.A. (Cambridge), K.C.I.E. (1927), C.I.E. (1920), O.B.E., M.L.A., Member, National Defence Council. *b.* February 1879; *m.* Hirabai, Kaisar-i-Hind (Gold Medal), M.B.E., *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. Member of the Bombay Corporation from 1904-1921; Chairman of the Standing Committee, 1914-1915; President, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-1920; Honorary Secretary, War Loan Committee, 1917-1918; Member of the Legislative Council; Acting Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bombay, 1921-1922 and 1923-1928. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly for the City of Bombay, 1930; Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931, 1932; Delegate, London Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933; Delegate, Empire Parliamentary Conference, London, 1935, representing the Central Legislature; President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1936; one of India's representative at the Coronation, London, 1937; Partner, Cowasji Jehangir & Co., Ltd. Succeeded his father in Baronetcy on July 26, 1934. *Address:* Readymoney House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JENKINS, WILLIAM JOHN, C.I.E. (1939), M.A., B.Sc. (Agric. Edin.), Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency. *b.* 27th October 1892, *m.* Lilian Kathleen Margaret Wilson. *Educ.:* George Watson's College, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University. Appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture, Indian Agricultural Service on 1st Dec. 1920; Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 27th May 1926; Officiated as Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, in 1926, and as Director,

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Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, 1927; Appointed Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, 1930; Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, 1936. *Publication:* Numerous articles on agriculture and allied subjects. *Address:* Office of Director of Agriculture, B. P., Poona.

JHA, SIR GANGANATHA, M.A., D.Litt. (Allahabad, 1910); LL.D. (Allahabad, Hony., 1925); D.Litt., (Benares Hindu, 1937); Kt. (1941); Mahamahopadhyaya (1910). *b.* Sept. 25, 1871: *m.* Shrimati Indumati Devi. *Educ.:* Darbhanga and Queen's College, Benares; Librarian, Raj Darbhanga, 1894-1902; Professor of Sanskrit, Muir College, Allahabad, 1902-18; Principal, Sanskrit College, Benares, 1918-23; Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University (thrice elected), 1923-32. *Publications:* Philosophical Discipline (Kamala Lectures); Work of Shankaracharya for the Uplift of the Country; Hindu Law in its Sources; Shankara Vedanta in its sources; Purva-Mimamsa in its sources; English translations of several standard philosophical texts, etc. *Address:* 11, George Town, Allahabad.

JHAVERI, KRISHNALAL MOHANLAL, DIWAN BAHADUR (1929), M.A., LL.B., J.P. Sometime Officiating Judge, High Court, (Retired) Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay (1928 Dec.); Judicial Adviser, Palanpur State (1929). *b.* December 1868. *m.* 1886. *Educ.:* Surat, Broach, Bhavnagar, Bombay. B.A. (First Class Honours: English and Persian) (1888). Gavri Shankar Gold Medalist Perry Prizeman of Jurisprudence, Dakshina Fellow, Elphinstone College, Bombay. Lectured on Persian. Advocate, Appellate Side, Bombay High Court (1893-1905). Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay (1905). Syndic and Member of Academic Council; Dean, Faculty of Law; Chairman, Board of Studies in Gujarati and Library Committee, University of Bombay. Knows Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, English and Persian Languages. Has travelled extensively. Connected with about thirty-five Public, Social and Educational Institutions and Charitable Trusts in Bombay. *Address:* Pitale Mansion, Kandewadi, Girgaum Post, Bombay 4.



JIND, H.H. FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH RAJENDRA BAHADUR, COLONEL, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. *b.* 1879: *s.* 1887. *Address:* Sangrur, Jind State, Punjab.

JINNAH, MAHOMED ALI, Bar-at-Law, *b.* 25th Dec. 1876. *m. d.* of Sir Dinshaw Petit. (*d*). *Educ.:* Karachi and in England. Enrolled as Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1906; Member, Imperial Legis. Council, 1910; President, Muslim League (special session), 1920; Attended Round Table Conference, 1930; President, Muslim League. Member, Central Legislative Assembly. *Address:* Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JIVATLAL PURTAPSHI, SETH, Director, The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay. *b.* 1886. First ventured as a Bullion broker where he met with immediate success. In 1915 he commenced business in the share bazar. He is a leading citizen of Radhanpur and to some extent acted as an adviser to His Highness the Nawab Saheb, on whose recommendation the Silver Jubilee Medal was awarded to him. Member and Director of The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd. for 17 years and also of the East India Cotton Association; Vice-Chairman, Messrs. Amco Ltd., Bangalore; Managing Agent, The Indian Ginning and Pressing Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad; Chairman, The Broach Electric and Dev. Corp. Ltd., Bombay; Chairman, The Chhotani Electric Co. Ltd., Bombay; Director, The South Behar Sugar Mills Ltd., Arrah; Director, The Aluminium Corp. of India, Ltd., Arrah; Director, The Jagdishpore Zemindari Co. Ltd., Arrah; Director, The Marsland Price & Co. Ltd., Bombay. *Address:* Bullion Exchange Buildings, Bombay 2.



JODHA JUNG BAHADUR MAJOR RANA, M.B.E., M.C., entered the Indian Army as a 2nd Lieut., having passed from the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, in November 1913. Following a period of attachment to 2-3rd Gurkha Rifles at Lansdowne and to the K. G. O. Bengal Sappers and Miners at Roorkee, he assumed command of the Tehri Garhwal State Sappers. During the Great War and after, he served in France, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Afghanistan and Waziristan. Twice wounded in France, and twice mentioned in Despatches, he was awarded the Military Cross for his Gallantry and devotion to duty in the field when serving with the 39th Garhwal Rifles. The following account of his bravery is taken from the Gazette in which the notification of the award of this decoration appeared:—"During a feint attack made by the Indian Corps to the north of La basse Canal on 13th October 1915, this officer commanded a double Company with great ability and conspicuous gallantry in the face of a fierce fire from Rifles, Machine Guns, Grenades and Bombs, and was severely wounded in the neck. On the previous evening this very gallant officer was wounded in the arm by a rifle bullet, but notwithstanding his injury he returned to the firing line to see his company through the engagement which was due to commence the next day and for which he had made all the preparations. The bravery of 2nd Lieutenant Rana Jodha Jung Bahadur was previously observed on 25th September last when he led his Company with marked gallantry and dashed right up to the German wire under very heavy rifles and Machine Gun fire." In 1916 he was



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appointed Hony. A. D. C. to His Excellency the Viceroy and in 1919 he was awarded the M.B.E. in recognition of his service in Mesopotamia. In April 1933 he was granted 12 months leave pending retirement, and in the following July he assumed command of the Mysore Infantry." In November 1936, he was appointed Commandant, Tripura State Forces and promoted to Lieut.-Col., and Chief Commandant from 9th April 1940. *Address:* Tripura State, Agurtala.

JOGENDRA SINGH, THE HON. SIRDAR SIR, Kt. (1929), Taluqdar, Aira Estate, Kher District, Minister of Agriculture, 1926 to April 1937. *b.* 25 May 1877. *m.* Winifred May of Donoghue, Contributes to several papers in India and England. Has been Home Minister, Patiala State. Fellow of the Punjab Univ.; Presdt. of Sikh Educl. Confce., served on Indian Sugar Committee, Indian Taxation Enquiry Commission and Skeen Committee, Army Indianisation Committee, Member of Council of State, Editor of *East and West. Publications:* "Kamla"; Nurjahan; Nasrin, Life of B. M. Malabari; Kamsil Abdulla Ansari; "Thus spoke Guru Nanak." *Address:* Iqbalnagar, Montgomery District.

JOLLY BRIJ MOHAN LAL, Dewan, Bansda State, B. Com. of London University, Barrister-at-Law. *Educ.:* London School of Economics. *b.* 22nd March 1908, son of Rai Mool Raj Jolly of Messrs. Jolly Brothers—Well-known Merchant and Contractor of Rawalpindi and Lahore. *m.* December, 1940, Kumari Vimla Suri, daughter of Lalla Jai Gopal Suri of New Delhi—Retired Accounts officer, Indian Audit and Accounts Department and Hony. Asstt. Treasurer H. E. The Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. Fellow of the Royal Economic Society, Member of the Hon'ble Society of Lincolns Inn., Chairman, Red Cross Society's Bansda State Branch, Practised at the Bar as Advocate of the Lahore High Court, Appointed Political Secretary, Bansda State March 1939, Huzur Secretary, December 1939, acting Dewan since March 1940, has travelled extensively in Europe and made a wide study of economic, administrative and constitutional problems. *Hobbies:* Art and Literature. *Address:* Bansda.



JOLLY, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR GORDON GRAY, M. B., Ch. B. (Edin.), D. P. H. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), C.I.E. (1919); V.H.S. (1935), K. H. P. (1939), K.C.I.E. (1941); Director-General, Indian Medical Service, *b.* 6th April 1886, *m.* Doreen Marion Stamper. *Educ.:* Watson's College, Edinburgh; Edinburgh University. First Commission, I.M.S., 1st August 1908, Great War, 1914-18, East Africa; mentioned in despatches and awarded C.I.E.; M.O.H., New Delhi, 1921; Asst. Director of Public Health, Burma, 1922; Director, Harcourt Butler Institute of Public Health, Rangoon, 1927; Director of Public Health, Burma, 1928-1933; Dy. Director-General, I. M. S. 1933 35; Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, 1935-36; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, 1937-1939; Appointed Director-General, I.M.S., November 1939. *Publications:* Numerous contributions to the medical press. *Address:* Director-General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi.

JONES, CYRIL EDGAR, M.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1937), Secretary to Government of India, Finance Department, *b.* 29th December, 1891; *m.* to Irene Lilian Hill (1925); *Educ.:* Jesus College, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1914, Madras Presidency; Military Duty in India, 1917-1919; Secretary to the Government of Madras, Finance Department, 1934-1939; Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, April 1939. *Address:* 1, York Place, New Delhi.

JOSHI, SIR MORAPANT VISHVANATH, Kt., K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., Hon. LL.D. (Nagpur Univ. 1940). *b.* 1861. *Educ.:* Deccan Coll., Poona, and Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Practised as Advocate in Judicial Commr.'s Court in Berar from 1884-1920; Home Member, C. P. Govt., 1920-25; President, All-India Liberal Federation, 1925; Chairman, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29; Advocate, Nagpur High Court. *Address:* Camp, Amraoti.

JOSHI, NARAYAN MALHAR, B.A., M.L.A., J.P., *b.* June 1879. *Educ.:* Poona New English School and Deccan Coll. Taught in private schools and Govt. High Schools for 8 years. Joined Servants of India Soc., 1909, Sec., Bombay Social Service League, since 1911, and Sec., Bombay Presy. Social Reform Assoc., 1917-1929; Sec., W. India Nat. Liberal Assoc., 1919-1929. Genl. Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, 1925-29; Deputy Member of the Governing body of the I.L.O., 1922-1933; Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal (1919). Member, Bombay Municipal Corpn., 1919-1923. Nominated Member of the Legislative Assembly in 1921 and again in 1924, 1927 and 1931 and 1934 to represent labour interests. Member, Royal Commission on Indian Labour as Labour representative. Attended Round Table Confce., 1930, 1931 and 1932. Attended the meetings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee as Indian delegate. Elected Member of the Governing Body of the I.L.O., Geneva, in 1924 and again in 1937. Member, National Planning Committee and Chairman of its Labour Sub-Committee. Again elected General Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, 1940. *Address:* Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

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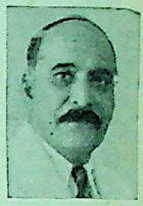
KABALEE PURSHOTTAM MEGHJI, *b.* 8th April 1906. *m.* Narayenee Deoji Shivadas, three sons, one daughter. Merchant, Landlord. Trained in Aeronautical Engineering at Junkers Flugeug-und-Motorenwerke A. G., Dessau, Germany. Piloting in England. (First Indian to get Commercial flying Licence). Air Transport Operations at Imperial Airways, England; Luft Hansa, Germany. Aerial Survey—Junkers,—Luft Build, Germany. Founder—Indian Gliding Association; First to get Gliding Licences in India. Technical Director, Air Services of India; Chairman, Indian Gliding Association. Member, Bombay Flying Club Ltd., Cricket Club of India, Ltd., Indian Merchants' Chamber; Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, etc. *Address:* Brabourne Stadium, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.



KADRI, SIR MAHBUBMIAN IMAMBUX, B.A., LL.B., Khan Saheb (1916), Khan Bahadur (1918), O.B.E. (1924), Kt. (1934), Retired Dist. & Sessions Judge and Landholder. *b.* 4th November 1873; *m.* to Kamrunnisabegum Bukhari. *Educ.:* Gujerat College, Ahmedabad; St. Xavier's, Bombay; Government Law School, Bombay. Assistant Master, Bombay Educational Department, 1893-96; Principal, Mahabat Madresa, Junagadh, 1897-1901; Tutor to Heir-Apparent, Junagadh, 1901-1903; Sub-Judge, Bombay Presidency, 1903-18; Assistant Judge, 1918-19; Member, Special Tribunal for Riot Cases, 1919; Assistant Judge, 1919-24; District Judge, 1924-27; Chief Justice, Junagadh, 1927-31; Member, Age of Consent Committee, 1929-30; Hon. Secretary, War & Relief Fund, Ahmedabad, 1914-18; President, Anjumane Islam Sunni Muslim Wakf Committee; Gujerat Muslim Education Society. *Publications:* "Rise and Fall of Musalmans in India"; "Life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan"; "The Conciliators Guide." *Address:* "Mahbab Manzil," Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.

KADRI, KHAN BAHADUR SYED ABDULLAMIA MOHAMMEDMIA, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Radhanpur State. Descendant of the Great Muslim Saint Abdul Kadir Jilani of Baghdad. *b.* December 2, 1888. *m.* Shams-un-Nisa Begum El-Edroos of Surat. *Educ.:* Gujerat College, Ahmedabad; Elphinstone and Government Law Colleges Bombay. Mahabat Fellow, 1909-10; Offg. Professor of Persian, Bahauddin College, Junagadh, 1910; Government Court Prosecutor, B. B. & C. I. Railway, 1913-18; Deputy Political Agent, Kathiawar and Mahi Kantha Agencies, 1918-1930; as such held charge of numerous jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional States and Talukas, managed Estates, and worked as First Class Magistrate, Civil and Political Court Judge, Treasury Officer &c.; Officiated for short periods as Political Agent and Superintendent of Police Mahi Kantha Agency; Asst. Secretary to the A. G. G. at Rajkot, and Asst. Political Agent Western Kathiawar (1927-29); Giras Settlement Officer, Mansa State, 1930-32; Special Officer for investigation of financial affairs of the Thakor of Pethapur State, 1932; First Class Sub-Judge, Kathiawar, twice officiating as District and Sessions Judge, Western India States Agency, 1932-37; Addl. District and Sessions Judge, Western India and Gujarat States Agencies, 1937; Dewan of Radhanpur since 1937. *Address:* Radhanpur State.

KAHN CHAND SARDAR RAI BAHADUR, MAJOR, Chief Minister, Datia. *b.* 1871. Entered Govt. Service in 1890. Asst. Settlement Officer in Kashmir, Patiala and Baghat States, 1901-1909. Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Gwalior, 1911-1922, Deputy Commissioner Punjab 1922-24, retired 1926, while in Patiala Service. Settlement Commissioner and Chief Secretary, Sirmoor State, 1927-1932. Revenue Minister, Patiala, 1932-1936, Member, Mahakma Khas Kotah State, 1936. Chief Minister, Datia since 1939. While Deputy Commissioner, Karnal, handled the Communal Riot in Panipat with tact, supplied recruits and contributed towards war loans in the Great War. Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1936. Honour of Tazim and a Khillat of Rs.4,000 granted for meritorious services by the Ruler of Kotah, 1939. Gold Medal presented and created Hon. Major, Datia Govind Infantry by the Ruler of Datia in 1940. Member, Standing Committee of Ministers, Chamber of Princes. Member of various Clubs. *Address:* Datia.



KAJI, DEWAN BAHADUR HIRALAL LALLUBHAI, M.A., B.Sc., Advocate (A. S.), F.R.G.S., F.S.S., F.R.S.A., J.P., I.E.S., Kaisar-i-Hind Medalist; II Class (1930); Principal, Gujerat College, Ahmedabad; formerly Professor of Geography and Statistics, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. *b.* 10 April 1886. *m.* Miss Vasantgavri B. Sheth of Surat. Fellow, Bombay University, Syndic, Indian Women's University. A Co-operative leader and writer of All-India reputation. All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association, Hon. Secretary (1929-33) and Vice-President, 1934-37. Founder: Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society and its President (1930-35); Bombay Geographical Society and its President (1929-32). Presided over: Provincial Co-operative conferences of Mysore (1934) and Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior (1937); Bombay Geographical Conference (1935). *Publications:* Exercises in Geometry (1911); Outline Atlas of Indian Empire (1928); Primer on Co-operation (1928); Co-operation in Bombay (1930); Co-operation in India (1932); Life and Speeches of Sir Vithaldas Thackersey (1934): Principles of General Geography (1938); Great Mystery of life beyond Death (1938); Lands beyond the Border (1939). *Residence:* Gujerat College, Ahmedabad.

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KAJROLKER, NARAYAN SADOBA, Proprietor of the Star of India Dairy Co. *b.* 9th July 1896, *s.* of late Subedar S. S. Kajrolker of 108th Maratha Light Infantry. *Educ.:* at the S. P. G. Mission Society Dapoli, Ratnagiri Dist. Is keenly interested in the uplift of the DepressedClasses; General Secretary, the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India; Member, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Central Board, Delhi; and Provincial Board of Bombay; Member, Govt. of Bombay Backward Class Board, General Secretary, Independent Nationalist Harijan Party, Bombay, took a prominent part in signing the Poona Pact; Trustee, Rohidas (Chambhars) Samaj and Vithal Rukmai Temple; President, Rohidas Education Society. A prominent Harijan leader and public worker; Municipal Corporator; Member, Municipal Schools, Improvement Trust and Public Health Committees. *Address:* 112, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.



KALE, VAMAN GOVIND. Retired Professor, Fergusson College. *b.* 1876. *Educ.:* New English School and Fergusson Coll., Poona. Joined the Deccan Education Socy. of Poona as a life member in 1907. Fellow of Bombay Univ. for five years since 1919. Prof. of History and Economics, Fergusson Coll.; Member, Council of State, 1921-23, and member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923-25; Secretary, D. E. Society, Poona, from 1925 to 1928; Chairman, Bank of Maharashtra, Poona, etc., Liberal in Politics, has addressed numerous public meetings; has published many articles on economics and political and social reform, and the following works: "Indian Industrial and Economic Problems," "Indian Administration," Indian Economics," "Dawn of Modern Finance in India," "Gokhale and Economic Reforms," "India's War Finance," "Currency Reform in India," "Constitutional Reforms in India," "Economics of Protection in India," "Economics in India," "Problems of World Economy," "India's Finance since 1921," etc. Editor, Marathi Weekly "Artha." *Address:* "Durgadhivasa," Poona No. 4.

KALIDAS, SETH AMRATLAL, Vice-President, Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association and a leading share broker of Bombay. *b.* 1887. Became a registered broker of the Bombay Stock Exchange in 1909. Member, Managing Committee, 1918. Trustee, Seth Anandjee Kalyanjee Trust Fund; did yeoman service to the Jain community by taking part in settling the Shetrunjaya affair, he being one of the members of the deputation that waited upon the Viceroy; contributed largely to the settlement of the "Samet Sikhar" dispute. He is the President of the Sarabhai Modi Vidyottejak Mandal; Trustee, Dharamchand Umedchand Higher Education Trust Fund; Vice-President, Yasovijayji Jain Gurukul; Managing Trustee, Motishaw's Lalbaug Jain Charities; Trustee, the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya since 1928 and of the Mohanlalji Jain Central Library; Resident General Secretary, Jain "Shevetambar" Conference. *Address:* 101, Indra Bhuvan, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.



KAMAT, BALKRISHNA SITARAM, B.A., Merchant. *b.* 21 March, 1871. *Educ.:* Deccan Coll. *m.* Miss Yamunabai R. M. Gawaskar of Cochin. Member, Bombay Legis. Council, 1913-16, 1916-20; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23 (Liberal): Member, Kenya Deputation to England, 1923; Member of various educational bodies; has taken part in work for social and agricultural reform. lately Member, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture; Member, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee; Member, Bombay Leg. Council, 1930-36; Chairman, Deccan Education Society, Poona; Chairman, Deccan Agric. Association. *Address:* Ganeshkhind Road, Poona 5.

KAMBLI, SIDDAPPA TOTAPPA, B.A., LL.B., DIWAN BAHADUR, SIR (KT. 1937) *b.* September 1882. *Educ.:* At Deccan College. Practised as Pleader from 1906 to 1930 in Dharwar Courts. Non-official President of Hubli Municipal Borough from 1922 to 1930. President, Dharwar Dist. Local Board in 1929 and 1930. Member of Bombay Council since 1921; Deputy President, Bombay Council, 1927-30; organised first non-Brahmin Conference in Hubli in 1920; was member, Railway Advisory Committee, M. S. M. Railway, for about two years: Presided over 1st Karnatak Unification Conference held at Belgaum and Co-operative Conference held at Shiggaon in Dharwar Dist. in 1927: President, All-India Veerashaiva Conference at Bangalore in 1927 and at Raichur in 1936; was President, Dharwar non-Brahmin League; member, Lingayat Education Association, Dharwar; appointed Minister to Bombay Government in November 1930 and also in the Interim Ministry of 1937. *Address:* Hubli, Dharwar Distt.

KANDATHIL, MOST REV. MAR AUGUSTINE, D.D., Archbishop, Metropolitan of Ernakulam. Was Titular Bishop of Arad and Co-adjutor with right of succession to the first Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam, since 1911; *b.* Chemp, Vaikam, Travancore, 25 Aug. 1874. *Educ.:* Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon; Priest, 1901. Parish Priest for some time. Rector of Prep. Sem., Ernakulam, and Private Sec. to the first Vicar-Apostolic of Ernakulam to end of 1911. Consecrated Bishop, December 3, 1911. *s.* Rt. Rev. Dr. A. Pareparambil as Second Vicar-Apostolic, 9 Dec. 1919; Installed on 18 Dec. 1919; was made Archbishop, Metropolitan, 21st Dec. 1923; (Suffragan sees being Changanacherry, Trichur and Kottayam); Installation 16 Nov. 1924. Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, 3 Dec. 1936 (Jubilee of the Episcopal Consecration). *Address:* Archbishop's House, Ernakulam, Cochin State.

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KANGA, KHAN BAHADUR JALEJAR DORABJI, B.Sc. (Econ.) Philotechnique University (Brussels), F. R. Econ. S., F.C.T.S., P.C.T., F.C.I., (Gold Medallist), an eminent Educationist of Bombay. Son of the late Ervad Dorabji Barjorji Kanga, the founder of the New Mazagon Boys' and Girls' School who had left a unique mark on the educational field in Bombay. On the death of his illustrious father, Khan Bahadur Kanga, took charge of the institution and today he has so moulded it, that the School is recognised as one of the premier educational institutions in Bombay, conducted on cosmopolitan lines. The success, which has attended his work is due to his winning personality as well as the educational equipments of this versatile man, who is the Principal and a Jt. Proprietor of the School. For his disinterested and voluntary social services to the cause of education the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction was conferred on him. Moreover Khan Bahadur Kanga's activities are multifarious. He takes active part in War affairs. He is a Committee Member of the A. R. P. Byculla and Mazagon and has been appointed Deputy Divisional Warden, Mazagon. *Address:* 140A, Mount Road, Mazagon, Bombay.



KANGA, SIR JAMSHEDJI BYRAMJI, KT. (1928); M.A., LL.B. *b.* 27th Feb. 1875, *s.* of Byramji Bhikaji Kanga, Share and Stock Broker. *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School, Wilson College, and Government Law School, Bombay. Advocate of the High Court, Bombay, 1903; an Additional Judge of Bombay High Court, 1921; Advocate-General 1922-1935. *Address:* Walkeshwar, Bombay.

KANHAIYA LAL, RAI BAHADUR, M.A., LL.D., ex-Judge, High Court, Allahabad. *b.* 17 July 1866. *m.* Shrimati Devi, *d.* of Vyas Gokuldasji of Agra. *Educ.:* The Muir Central College, Allahabad; joined the U. P. Civil Service on 22 April 1891 at Munsiff; acted as Subordinate Judge in 1907; appointed Asst. Sessions Judge 1908; acted as District and Sessions Judge 1911; appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, July 1912; acted as Judge of Allahabad High Court in 1920 and subsequent years for different periods. Promoted Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1922. Appointed Judge of Allahabad High Court again in 1923. Retired July 1926; Vice-President, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29; Member, Hindu Religious Endowments Committee, 1928-30; Member, Board of Indian Medicine, U.P., 1926-38; Member, Court, Senate and Council, Benares Hindu University since 1923; Honorary Treasurer, Allahabad University since 1927. *Address:* No. 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

KANIA, HARILAL JEKISONDAS, B.A., LL.B. (The Hon. Mr. Justice), Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* 3rd Nov. 1890. *m.* eldest *d.* of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I. About eighteen years' practice at the Bombay Bar as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court. Acting Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1930, 1931 and 1932. *Address:* 50, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KANIKA, RAJA BAHADUR SIR RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO, KT. (1933); O.B.E. (1918); RAJA OF: *b.* 24 March 1881. *m. d.* of late Raja Ladukishore Mandhata, Ruling Chief of Nayagarh State, Orissa, in 1899. *Educ.:* Ravenshaw Collegiate School and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Assumed management of Kanika Raj from Court of Wards, 1902; Conferred with the personal title of Raja, 1910; Member, Legislative Assembly and Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council at various times; Fellow of Patna University, 1917 to 1919; Title of Raja as hereditary distinction conferred in 1919; Member of the Committee elected by Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council to co-opt with the Simon Commission, 1928. Appointed Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, January 1929 and Vice-President of the Executive Council, December 1931 to January 1934. Conferred with the title of Raja Bahadur as personal distinction, 1934. Member of the Advisory Council of the Government of Orissa, 1936. *Address:* Rajkanika, Cuttack, Orissa.

KANITKAR, KESHAV RAMCHANDRA, M.A., B.Sc., *b.* 22 Aug. 1876. *Educ:* New English School at Wai and Poona and Fergusson College, Poona. Worked as Life Member and Professor of Physics in the D. E. Societys' institutions, 1903-32; was in charge of the Boarding House, New English School in 1905; in charge of Fergusson Coll. Hostels, 1906-14; in charge of Navin Marathi Shala, 1914-21; has been on the Bombay University Senate for the last 25 years, was on the Syndicate, 1921-29, and on the School Leaving Examination Board for 6 years and Chairman, Poona District School Board, for six years; represented western part of Poona on the Poona City Municipality for nearly 7 years and worked on the Visweshwaraya Technical Education Committee, 1920. Secretary, Physical Training Committee, appointed by the Government, 1928; Principal, Fergusson College, Poona, 1921-1929, with a short break in 1924; was given King's Commission in 1928 as a Senior Grade Officer in the Bombay University Training Corps. Working as a Life Member of the Modern Education Society. Prof. of Physics in the Nowrosji Wadia College, Poona. Elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Univ. of Bombay, for 1933-34. Elected Dean of the faculty of Technology Univ. of Bombay for 1938-39. *Address:* 12, Ganesh Wadi, Poona 4.

KANTAWALA, MOHAN HARGOVINDDAS, M.A. (Cantab.), B.A., Geography Diploma I (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn), Ceylon Trade Commissioner for India, (Ceylon Civil Service). *b.* 3rd December 1890. *m.* Kashigauri Liladhar Mehta. *Educ.:* Baroda College, Baroda, and Queen's College, Cambridge. Appointed to Ceylon Civil Service 1915 and served there in various capacities,

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and finally as Secretary to the Commerce Ministry before being appointed as the first Ceylon Trade Commissioner in India. *Publications:* *Ceylon Police Court Law* (Two Editions), *Thesis on the Thesawalamai* (Ceylon Hindu Law), *Sansarno Kansat* (Gujerati Novel). *Address:* "Kantam," Pochkhanawala Road, Worli, Bombay.

KANTILAL ISHVARLAL RAO SAHEB, J.P., Director of the Bombay Stock Exchange. *b.* at Radhanpur. *Educ:* at Babu Pannalal Jain High School, Bombay. *m.* Miss Shakuntala, *d.* of Seth Jumakhlal Kalidas of Radhanpur, has 3 sons and two daughters. Started his business career by joining the Share business with his maternal uncle and he bought his own card in 1929. Was elected a Director of the Bombay Stock Exchange 1939. Was President, Mangrol Jain Sabha and Umedpur Jain Balashram, is Trustee of the Jain College and Godiji Jain temple. He is very charitable and has generously contributed to various deserving causes, chief among which are: Rs. 1,25,000 to Ishvarlal Amulakhbhai Boarding, Radhanpur, Rs. 1,30,000 to the Bombay and Mangrol Jain Sabha, Rs. 11,000 to the Ambala Jain College, Rs. 25,000 to the Jain Shala, Radhanpur, Rs. 10,000 to the Mahavi Jain Vidyalaya, Rs. 25,000 to Shree Jain Swetamber Conference for education. In memory of his father donated "Ishvarlal Park" at Vile Parle and also Rs. 10,000 for providing railing around Lokamanya Tilak's Statue at Chowpatty. *Address:* 100, Stock Exchange New Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.



KANWAR SAIN, RAI BAHADUR, M.A., Bar-at-Law. Chief Justice, Alwar State. *Educ.:* Scotch Mission High School, Sialkot, Government College, Lahore, Wren's Powis Square and Lincoln's Inn, London. Scholarship holder throughout School and College career. First Class First Punjab University B.A.(1895); Fuller Exhibitioner and Prizeman; Arnold Silver Medalist M.A. (Physics) 1896; First in the University; Maclagan Gold Medalist; M.A. (English) 1897: Asst. Prof., Government College, Lahore. Called to the Bar 1900; Practised as Advocate, High Court, Lahore, 1901-1911; Principal, Law College, Lahore, 1911-1921; Nominated Fellow, Punjab Univ.; Elected Syndic and Secretary, Oriental Faculty, Punjab Univ.; Private Secretary to H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner (1918); Chief Justice, High Court, Jammu and Kashmir, (1921-1931); Member, Delhi Conspiracy Commission, 1931-1933; Elected Trustee, Tribune Trust, (1932); Elected Fellow, Punjab Univ., (1935); President, Special Tribunal, Mithri Notes Forging Case, Jodhpur, (1935); Judicial Minister, Jodhpur State, (1936); Judicial Minister and Chief Justice, Alwar State, 1940. *Publications:* Papers on Art and Architecture; The Qutab Minar of Delhi; Essays in Urdu *Muraqqa-i-Khiyal*; Urdu Drama—Brahmand Natak. *Address:* Alwar.

KAPADIA, HARJIVAN PURSHOTTAM, Partner, M. Kanji & Co., Managing Agents, the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay. *b.* 1887 in Bombay. Nephew of the late Mr. Motilal Kanji who was a very prominent figure in Bombay Commercial Circles. Was the Secretary of the Bombay Gorak Sangh Mandali and Trustee of the Tulsidas Gopalji Charities. was a Director of the Central Bank of India Ltd., and Union Bank of India Ltd. Was connected with Several Commercial Organisations and founded the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. *Educated:* at St. Xavier's High School. *m.* Indumati, sister of N. B. Vibhakar, Bar-at-Law, five Children. He was the Managing Agent of the Dinshaw Petit Mill, Manekji Petit Mills Co., and Fazalbhoy and Pabani Mills Ltd., is a Director of the Forward Insurance Co., Ltd., and Raghuvanshi Mills Ltd. Proprietor: Kanji Dharamsey & Co., Oldest piecegoods Merchants of Mulji Jetha Market. The oldest member of the Bombay Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association. *Club:* Cricket Club of India. *Address:* 103, Cathedral Street, Bombay.



KAPUR, KALIDAS, M.A., L.T., Head Master, Kali Charan High School, Lucknow. *b.* 11 Aug. 1892. *Educ.:* Govt. Jubilee High School and Canning College, Lucknow. B.A. (1915), L.T. (1916) and M.A. (1921). Head Master since 1921. Representative of U.P. Head Masters on the Board of H. S. and Inter. Education (1925-37); President, U.P. Secondary Education Association (1925-26); Secretary, Montessori and Kindergarten Section of the All-Asia Conference (1930); Convener of the Hindi Committee of the Board of H. S. and Inter. Education (1931-37); Chairman, Teachers' Co-operative Provident Society, Ltd., (1933-39) and of U.P. S.E.A. Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., 1940; General Secretary, U.P. S. E. Association, (1934-35); Visited Japan on Educational Mission (1936). Hon. Editor, "Education." *Publications:* Introductory History of India in Hindi and Urdu; Hindi Sar Sangrah in 4 volumes; Sahitya Samiksha; Towards a Better Order; Shiksha Samiksha; Evolution of Indian Culture in Hindi and Urdu; Kashmir. *Address:* Kali Charan High School, Lucknow.

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ARANJIA, Mr. Behram Naorosji, M.L.C. J.P., F.C.I.S., is a leading businessman and Director of many Joint Stock Companies in Bombay, a prominent member of the Municipal Corporation and an Hony. Presidency Magistrate. Elected Mayor, 1939. Mr. Karanjia has worked for 27 years either as Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer of various relief funds. Secretary, War Loan & Food Control Committees, 1914-19; Our Day Fund & Peoples' Fair, 1921, when H. R. H. the Prince of Wales visited Bombay; Governor's Sind Relief Fund, 1930-31; King George V Silver Jubilee & Memorial Funds; Quetta & Bihar Earthquake Relief Funds; Treasurer, Hospital Maintenance Committee; Vice-President, St. John Ambulance Association. Mr. Karanjia is a great public worker. Chairman (nominated), Versova Beach Committee, 1924-34; Trustee, Bombay Port Trust; Member, Standing Committee, etc., and Chairman, Works & Improvements Committees of Bombay Municipal Corporation, on whose behalf he was also on the Advisory Committee of the Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children. During the communal riots he did his best to restore good relations between various communities. Member, Bombay Board of Film Censors; Advisory Committee of the G. I. P. Ry. and also B. B. & C. I. Ry.; Managing Committee of the W. I. A. A.; Excise Advisory Committee; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932; Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, 1932 and Railway Passengers & Traffic Relief Association; Silk Merchants' Association, Chairman of the Public Holiday Enquiry Committee (1939) an Hon. visitor to Jail. Mr. Karanjia deals on a large scale in silk and general merchandise, and as a result of his first-hand knowledge, has exposed smuggling in silk and other dutiable goods going on through land-frontiers such as Siam-Burma, Baluchistan-Sind, etc., and thus helped Government to secure additional revenue. In regard to goods entering India through Kathiawar Ports he insisted on a cordon being formed at Viramgam as a result of his conference in 1927 with Sir Basil Blackett, the then Finance Member of the Government of India. He gave evidence before the Tariff Board's enquiries into the Cotton Textile, Gold Thread & Silk Industries, the Indian Railway Enquiry (Wedgwood Committee) and the Central & Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees. Assessor, Rent Control Committee, 1914-19. President of the Managing Committee of Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital; Joint Hon. Treasurer of "Children's Aid Society and David Sassoon Industrial School." Recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal, the Governor-General's Certificate of Merit, King George V Silver Jubilee Medal and King's Coronation Medal. Secretary, Bombay War Gifts Fund; Member of the Managing Committee "Times of India Storm Fund". Second time unanimously elected as a Trustee of the Bombay Port Trust by the Indian Merchants' Chamber "Piece-goods Section." *Address:* "Shengre La," 8, Carmichael Road, Bombay 6.



KARAULI, H.H. Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Bhom Pal Deo Bahadur Yadukul Chandra Bhal, K.C.S.I., *b.* 18 June 1866. *s.* 21 August 1927. 1 *s.*, Maharajkumar Shree Ganesh Pal, (who has recently been entrusted by H. H. with full powers of administration and 2 *gd. s.* *Address:* Karauli, Rajputana.

KARAYALAR, Lexman Sattanatha, M.L.A., Zemindar; Advocate, High Court, Madras; *b.* 1910. *m.* Sakuntala, daughter of Tirunelvel. Totatri Das, has one daughter, Vijayalekshmi *Educ.:* Sattanathan High School, Shencottah, H. H. The Maharajah's College of Science, Trivandrum and Law College Madras; apprenticed and studied law under Mr. V. L. Ethiraj, Public Prosecutor Madras; President, Yadava Conference 1935; influential leader of Yedava Community; returned unopposed member of Madras Assembly 1937; appointed member of Committee for selection of Honorary Magistrates 1939; holds membership of several elected bodies and committees appointed by Government of Madras; takes keen interest in rural reconstruction. *Address:* Zemindar, Shencottah.



KARKHANAVALA, Dadabhoy Manekshaw, Khan Saheb, Licentiate in Technical Chemistry, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. *m.* Manijeh daughter of Khan Bahadur Capt. N. J. Vazifdar Fellow of the Chemical Society of London and the International Faculty of Science, London. Asst. Chemist, Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, 1921. Since 1922 first Laboratory Assistant to Chemical Analyzer to the Government of Bombay, acted on several occasions as Asst. Chemical Analyzer. Title of Khan Saheb awarded in recognition of meritorious services. *Address:* Tardeo Terraces, Tardeo, Bombay.



KARVE, Dattatreya Gopal, M.A. (Bombay), Secretary, Deccan Education Society, Fergusson College, Poona and Asstt. Unit Commander, Poona Civic Guard. *b.* 24 Dec. 1898; *m.* 1924 Sumatibai, *d.* of Mr. Khare. *Educ.:* New English School and Fergusson College, Poona Godben Medalist 1921; Wedderburn Scholar 1923; Professor of History and Economics, Fergusson College, Poona, 1923-1935; and since 1940; Principal and Professor of History and Economics, Willingdon College, Dt. Satara, 1935-40; Lieutenant and for some time Acting Adjutant Universiby Training Corps, 1924-28; Gave evidence before Indian Sandhurst Committee 1926 and Bombay Physical

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Training Committee 1928; Fellow, University of Bombay, 1935-40. Local Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute; Member, Indian Economic and Political Science Associations; has frequently contributed to the press on political economic and constitutional matters. *Publications:* Two Marathi books on Principles of Economics and Indian Economic Problems (1927, 1929); Federations, a study in Comparative Politics (1933); Poverty and Population in India, 1937; Edited Historical and Economic Studies, 1941. *Address:* Fergusson College, Poona 4.

KASHMIR, MAHARAJA OF, see Jammu and Kashmir, Maharaja of.

KASTURBHAI LALBHAI, Millowner. *b.* 22, Dec. 1894. *m.* Srimati Sardaben, *d.* of Mr. Chimanlal Vadilal Zaver of Ahmedabad. *Educ.:* at Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, Hon. Secy., Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee, 1918-19; elected Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1923-26; elected member, Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Millowners' Association, (1923-26); Nominated as a delegate to the 12th International Labour Conference at Genova, 1929; Nominated delegate to the 18th International Labour Conference, 1934; Elected President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1934-35; Elected President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1935 and 1936; Consultative Member, British Indian Trade Delegation to England, 1937. One of the leaders and President of the Jain Community in India, *viz.*, Sheth Anandji Kalyanji, and managing their large religious funds. *Address:* Pankore's Naka, Ahmedabad.

KATJU, DR. KAILAS NATH, M.A., LL.D., M.L.A., Advocate, Allahabad High Court. *b.* 17th, June 1887; *m.* Rup Kishori *d.* of Pandit Niranjan Nath Kaul of Jodhpur. *Educ.:* Barr High School, Jaora (C.I.); Forman Christian College, Lahore, Muir Central College, Allahabad. Commenced practice in the District Court at Cawnpore (1908-14) and joined the High Court Bar at Allahabad in 1914; obtained the degree of Doctor of Laws from the Allahabad University (1919); enrolled as Advocate of the Allahabad High Court (1921); member, Council of U. P. Provincial Congress Committee for several years; elected Chairman, Allahabad Municipal Board (1935-37); Chancellor, Prayag Mahila Vidyapith; President, Allahabad Dist. Agri. Association; Editor, Allahabad Law Journal (1918-37). Became Minister for Justice, Industries and Development, Government of the United Provinces in 1937 and resigned in 1939; Member, All-India Congress Committee since 16th February 1940. At present undergoing imprisonment in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement. Sentenced to 18 months S. I. on Nov. 27, 1940. *Publications:* A thesis on the Law relating to Criminal and Actionable Conspiracies, and a commentary (with Mr. S. C. Das) on the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. *Address:* 19, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.

KAUL, RAI BAHADUR RAJA PANDIT HARI KISHAN, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* 1869. *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Lahore; Asstt. Commsr., 1890; Jun. Secy. to Financial Commsr., 1893-97; District Judge, Lahore, 1897-98; Deputy Commr., Jhang, 1898; Settlement Officer, Muzaffargarh, 1898-1903; S. O., Mianwali, 1903-8; Dy. Commsr., 1906; Dy. Commr., Muzaffargarh, 1908-09; Dy. Commsr. and Supdt., Census Operations, Punjab, 1910-12; Dy. Commr., Montgomery, 1913; Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, 1917-19; Dy. Commissioner, Jhelum, 1919; Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, 1919-20; Commissioner, Julunder Division, November 1920 to November 1923; Member, Royal Commission on Services, 1923-1924; Commissioner, Rawalpindi Division, 1924; retired, Nov. 1924; Member, Economic Inquiry Committee, 1925; Member, Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry), 1926-27. Dewan, Bharatpur State, April to October 1927. Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1931-32; Revenue Minister, Patiala, 1935; acted as Prime Minister, Patiala, 1936-37. *Address:* Patiala.

KAUL, MAHENDRA KISHAN, B.A. (Punjab), M.I.S.I. (London). *b.* May 1905. Son of Raja Hari Kishan Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E. *m.* Brij Kumari, *d.* of Mr. T. N. Tankha, Mussoorie. *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore. Took training in the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, and Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay. Joined the B.B. & C.I. Railway in the Stores Dept. as Asstt. Supdt. of Stores, 1927. Worked as a Member of the Ajmer-Merwara Educational Exhibition, 1927. Officiated as Supdt. of Stores at Ajmer and Bombay, 1928 and 1935. Transferred to Ajmer as officiating Supdt. of Stores, 1938, confirmed, 1939. Nominated Member of the Nominated Municipal Committee, Ajmer, on behalf of the Railway, 1938. Organised the Ajmer Red Cross Fete in aid of H. E. The Marchioness of Linlithgow's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, 1938-39. Elected Chairman of the reconstituted elected Municipal Committee, Ajmer, 1939. Vice-President of the B.B. & C.I. Rly. Metre-Gauge Athletic Association, 1940. Member, Ajmer-Merwara War Purposes Association Publicity Sub-Committee and also Member-in-Charge of Broadcasting and Talks, 1940. *Address:* Ajmer.

KAY, SIR JOSEPH ASPDEN, Kt. (1927), J.P., Managing Director, W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Member, Council of Imperial Agricultural Research. *b.* 20th January 1884. *m.* 1928, Mildred, second *d.* of late J. S. and R. A. Burnett of Rowsley, Derbyshire. (*d.* born 17th October 1934). *Educ.:* at Bolton, Lancashire. Came to India to present firm, 1907; Managing Director and Chairman of Board of several companies under their control; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1921, 1922, 1935 and Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference, 1923; Officer in Bombay Light Horse; Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce, 1925; President, 1926; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925-26-31-32; Chairman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee,

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1926; Chairman, Prohibition (Finance) Committee (Bombay), 1926. *Address:* Wilderness Cottage, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

KELKAR, NARSINHA CHINTAMAN, B.A., LL.B., (1894); ex-M.L.A., Editor, *Kesari*, Poona. *b.* 24 Aug. 1872. *m.* Durgabai, *d.* of Moropant Pendse. *Educ.:* Miraj, Poona, Bombay Dist. Court Pleader till 1896; editor, *Mahratta*, Poona, from 1897 to 1919; editor, *Kesari* from 1897 to 1899 and again from 1910 to 1931; Municipal Councillor from 1898 to 1924; President, Poona City Municipality in 1918 and again from 1922 to 1924; President, Bombay Provincial Conference, 1920; Delegate and member of Congress, Home Rule League deputation to England in 1919; elected member of the Legislative Assembly in 1923 and 1926. *Publications:* Books in Marathi: 6 dramas, 1 historical treatise, 1 treatise on Wit and Humour, Biographies of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Garibaldi, History of Ireland, A treatise on Science of Politics, in English; Case for Indian Home Rule. Landmarks of Lokmanya's life; "A Passing Phase of Politics." Pleasures and Privileges of the Pen." Retired from public life (1937). *Address:* Tilak Road, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

KENNEDY, THOMAS SINCLAIR, F.R.S.A., General Manager, Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Bombay, and Sheriff of Bombay (1941). *b.* 1884 at Kilmarnock, Scotland. *Educ.:* Fettes College, Edinburgh; received early training at Glenfield & Kennedy Ltd., Kilmarnock; Asst. Engineer, Robinson Deep Gold Mines in South Africa for 2 years; joined Glenfield & Kennedy, Ltd., Bombay, in 1911; served European War, 1914-19; has been on the Advisory Committee of the College of Engineering, Poona, for the last 15 years; President, Bombay Engineering Congress, 1937; Hony. Presidency Magistrate since 1929; Chairman, Bombay Branch of the European Association for 2 years; ex-member, Bombay Legislative Council and Leader of the European Group; member, Advisory Committee, and later Managing Committee, of the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, till 1938; member of committee of various organisations including the S. P. C. A., the Bombay Scottish Orphanage and the Caledonian Society, and an ex-President of the last mentioned; member, European Advisory Committee for the Bombay War Gifts Fund. *Address:* Phoenix Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

KEONJHAR STATE, RAJ KUMAR LAXMI NARAYAN BHANJA DEO of. *b.* 25th July 1912. *Educ.:* Raj Kumar College, Raipur (C.P.) where he was a first class Scout. Graduated with distinction from the Scottish Church College, Calcutta University in 1935. Toured all over South India and Ceylon and visited Mysore, Travancore and Cochin States. He proceeded to England for higher studies and joined the Middle Temple for a course in Law and the London School of Economics for training in public Administration. After returning from England he underwent a course of administrative training in Bangalore for sixteen months and is now helping his brother in the administration of the State. The Kumar is an all round Sportsman and has been utilising all his spare time in the progress of athletics & education in his State. He is the President of the local Boy-Scouts Association. He is a keen student of Economics and Politics which have been his special subjects of interest from his College days. *Address:* Keonjhargarh, Keonjhar State, E.S.A., India.



KHAITAN, D.P., M.L.A., Bengal. *b.* Aug. 14, 1888. General Manager of Birla Brothers, Ltd., Councillor of Calcutta Corporation, President of Bengal Flying Club, Chairman of Sugar Enquiry Committee, Member, Sugar Control Board, Committees of the Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Sugar Mills Association, Indian Sugar Syndicate, Indian Chamber of Commerce, etc. President of: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, The Bengal Millowners' Association. Is a director of several cotton Mills and sugar Mills, etc. He was a Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation from 1921-24 and M.L.C., Bengal, 1922-26; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1928 and 1930. Member, Indian Delegation to the International Labour Conference in Geneva in 1928, Central Banking Commission in India, 1929-32, The Jute Enquiry Committee, 1933, Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry, 1934 and Commissioner of the Calcutta Port Trust, 1934-36. Represented Indian Industries at the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement and the Indo-Lancashire Agreement. Member of the Board of Industries, Bengal, since 1922. *Address:* 8. Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.



KHANNA, RAI BAHADUR MEHR CHAND, M.L.A., Rai Sahib (1927), Rai Bahadur (1936). *b.* 1897; *Educ:* Edwardes College, Peshawar. One of the founders of the Hindu Sabha in the North-West Frontier Province and its President for several years; took active part during the past 20 years towards safeguarding the rights and interests of the Frontier minorities; in 1929 submitted a detailed memorandum to the Royal Statutory Commission, and also gave evidence; in 1930 submitted an exhaustive memorandum to the first Round Table Conference; was appointed a member of the Frontier Regulations Enquiry Committee set up by the Government of India (1931); was elected to the Frontier Leg. Council (1932); gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the Frontier minorities (1933); was responsible for the convening of the Frontier, Punjab, Sind, Hindu-Sikh Conference at Peshawar (1934), and was elected Chairman of the Reception Committee; was member of the

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Frontier Corruption Enquiry Committee and of the Provincial Franchise Committee; was a co-opted member of the Lothian and Hammond Committees; was Finance Minister, N. W. F. Province (1937); Leader, Hindu-Sikh Nationalist Party in the Frontier Legislative Assembly; Member, Peshawar District War Committee, War Purposes Committee, Provincial Red Cross Executive and Working Committee and All-India Hindu League. *Address:* 28, Saddar Road, Peshawar.

KHARE, DR. NARAYAN BHASKAR, B.A., M.D., Nagpur. *b.* 1884. C. P. Medical service 1907-1916. Resigned from Government service in 1916. Member of the Legislative Council of C. P. and Berar from 1923 to 1929, elected on the Swaraj Party ticket. Imprisoned in 1930 Civil Disobedience Movement. Member, Central Legislative Assembly from 1935 to 1937 where he placed on the Statute a bill called the "Ariya Marriage Validation Bill." First Prime Minister of the Central Provinces and Berar (1937-38). Had to resign on account of his differences with Mr. Gandhi and the Congress Working Committee, on the issue of democracy in the Congress. After resignation published a pamphlet under the title. "My Defence," with fac-simile photographs of correspondence and original documents, throwing a strong search-light on the anti-democratic methods adopted by the Congress High Command. *Address:* Indira Mahal, Dhautoli, Nagpur, C.P.

KHARSHEDJI LIMJI, J.P., *b.* on 12th August 1878. Began his career in 1900 when he joined Bombay Cycle Agency. In 1915, Mr. K. D. Wadia made him his partner.



In 1918 when Mr. Wadia sold the business, the concern was turned into a Limited Company and the entire business was solely conducted by Mr. Limji under the name and style of Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd., of which Mr. Limji is the sole agent since 1923. He has been in the Motor Trade now over 41 years. Mr. Limji is a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Magistrate. He was a Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and has also served as a Delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court. He is one of the recipients of the King George V Silver Jubilee Medal. He has travelled all over the world and is well-known in Bombay Society. *Clubs:* Willingdon, Orient, Ripon, Flying, B. P. Golf, Cricket, Radio and Roshanara Clubs. *Address:* 125, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

KHER, BAL GANGADHAR, B.A., LL.B., Ex-Prime Minister, Government of Bombay. *b.* 1888; *Educ.*: at Wilson College, Vurjeewandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholar, Bhawoo Daji Prizeman, Dakshina Fellow. Enrolled as Vakil 1912, Solicitor 1918. Partner, Messrs. Manilal Kher Ambalal & Co., Solicitors, Ex-Director, Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd. Taking active part in politics since 1922. Secretary of the Swaraj Party; Secretary of the Bardoli Satyagraha Inquiry Committee; Member, All-India Congress Committee, in 1930; sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment and fine. Again arrested 1932; sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and fine. Ex-President, Harijan Sevak Sangh Maharashtra; Founder, Bombay Legal Aid Society; Co-Editor, Bombay Law Journal; Vice-President, Shradhanand Anath Mahilashram; Leader, Bombay Legislature Congress Party, Prime Minister, 1937-39. Arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Act, 1940.

KHIMJI, BHAWANJI ARJAN, M.L.A. (Bombay), *b.* July 20, 1902, senior partner of Messrs. Arjan Khimji & Co. and a Director of the Arjan Khimji Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd. President of the Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadums Association, Ltd., and for many years a Director of the East India Cotton Association Ltd. Represents the E.I.C.A. in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. Has been on the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber since 1933 and represents the "Chamber" in the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He also represented the "Chamber" for some time on the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay. He represents the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the Local Advisory Committee of the G. I. P. Rly. and is also a Member of the Electricity Advisory Board, Bombay. He is a member of the All-India Congress Committee and Treasurer of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee; Member of the Bombay Province Harijan Sevak Sangh, and besides, a Trustee of several Charitable Trusts. He was detained by Government under the Emergency Ordinance for having taken part in the Satyagraha movement in 1932, and has again been detained in December 1940 under the Defence of India Act for having taken part in the present Satyagraha movement. *Address:* "Western India House," 7, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.



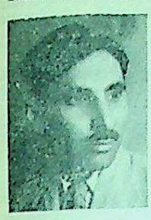
KHIRASRA: THAKORE SAHEB SHRI SURSINHJI BALSINHJI. The Ruling Chief of Khirasra State in the Western Kathiawar Agency. *b.* 26th September, 1890. *Succeeded:* 24th February, 1920. He received his education in England where he stayed for about three and a half years and has travelled in Europe. He had the privilege of attending the Coronation in England in 1911. He received Military training for about two years in the Imperial Cadet Corps College at Dehra-Dun. Education and Medical relief are given quite free. *Married*, has five sons. Yuvraj Shri Prabalsinhji; Kumar Shri Harischandrasinhji; Kumar Shri Kanaksinhji; Kumar Shri Pratapchandrasinhji; Kumar Shri Avichalsinhji. *Address:* Sur Niwas, Khirasra (Ranmalji), Kathiawar.



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KHOSLA, A. N., B.A., *b.* 16th February, 1904; *m.* Balwant Kaur, has two sons, Surendar and Narendar. Graduated from the Prince of Wales College, Jammu 1923. Joined Indian Audit & Accounts Dept. 1926. Started a movement in the Punjab for checking abduction of women. Organized Punjab Women's Protection League, 1933, and was its Secretary for two years. Resigned in 1935. A very popular writer of books on competitive examinations, has also written useful publications for Government servants which have been approved by the Central Government, almost all the Provincial Governments and Heads of Departments throughout India. His commentaries on Account books are highly commended reference books; filed several suits for infringement of his books and got decrees from courts. Is keenly interested in social work and unemployment problem. *Publications:* Fundamental Rules Explained, Civil Service Regulations Explained. A Practical Guide to Precis-writing, Drafting and Official Correspondence, Government Servants' Rules, All Examinations' General Knowledge Questions Answered, New Method Intelligence Tests and a dozen more. *Recreation:* Cricket. *Address:* Shahi Mohalla, Lahore.



KHOSLA, KANSHI RAM, Journalist, Proprietor, The Imperial Publishing Co., Lahore, Governing Director, Kaye Motors Ltd., Lahore. *b.* April 1882. *Educ.:* at F. C. College, Lahore. Joined Commercial Bank of India, Ltd., 1902; Manager, Peoples Bank, 1904; Punjab Co-operative Bank, 1905; Proprietor, K. R. Khosla & Co., 1901; Started Imperial Publishing Company, 1911 and Industrial and Exchange Bank at Bombay 1920 which went into liquidation in 1924. Member, Executive body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce; Member, N. W. R. Advisory Committee, Lahore. *Publications:* "Khosla Directory," 1906-16 and 1925-28, "Imperial Coronation Durbar," "India and the War," H.I.M. King George V and the Princes of India and the Indian Empire," "India and Nazi Menace," "Leading Men and Women in India," "Indian Banking Year Book," "States Estates and Who's Who in India and Burma." Editor: "Daily Herald," 1932-34. *Address:* Post Box 250, Lahore. *Tel.* "Khosla."

KHUHRO, KHAN BAHADUR MUHMMAD AYUB SHAH MUHMMAD KHAN of Larkana, Sind. *b.* in 1901, has been a member of the Bombay Legislative Council since 1924. He is the Vice-President of Sind "azad," Conference and also of the Sind Muslims' Association. He led the deputation of the Sind Muslims before the Royal Statutory Commission in 1929, and Sind Financial Inquiry Committee. He gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Select Committee on Indian Reforms. He was a Member of the Advisory Council of H. E. the Governor of Sind on its separation. When the popular Government came into existence, he was elected as a member of the Assembly from its inception and was Parliamentary Secretary to Hon'ble the Premier. In 1939, he was elected as the Leader of the Muslim League Party and also the Leader of the Opposition in the Sind Legislative Assembly. He at present is a prominent member of the Sind Cabinet in charge of the Public Works Department.



KIMATRAI ASOOMAL, RAO BAHADUR, J.P., *b.* October 1884. *Educ.:* N. J. High School. Karachi. Belongs to a prominent and well-respected family. A premier resident of Karachi and a leading member of Sindhi Punjabi Community. Elected by joint electorate from various Wards to Karachi Municipal Corporation and served there on the Managing Committee, Garden Committee and other Committees. Hony. Magistrate in 1913; Special First Class Magistrate, 1921-38; Life Member of Ida Rieu Poor Welfare Association and Member of Managing Committee; Life Member and Hony. Treasurer of S. P. C. A.; Vice-President of Hindu Cremation Ground Improvement Trust; Chairman of Sind Hindu League; Hony. Secretary and Treasurer of Karachi Branch of Overseas League; Hony. Treasurer & Trustee of H. M. King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund (Sind Branch). Hon. Treasurer, Sind Provincial Tuberculosis Association. Recipient of Coronation Medal, Afrinama and Gold Watch. *Address:* 65, Britto Road, Jamshed Quarter, Karachi.



KHUNDKAR, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE NURAL AZEEM, B.A. (Cal.), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.). Called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, January 1918, Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 17th March 1890; *m.* Rose Marcar, grandchild of the late Stephen P. Aganoor, British Agent at Ispahan and niece of the late Dr. M. S. P. Aganoor, O.B.E., British Consul at Ispahan. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, and Peterhouse, Cambridge. Lecturer L.C.C. Senior Commercial Institutes, 1918-19; Lecturer in Mercantile Law, Calcutta University, 1921-24; Presidency Magistrate, 1920; Judge Small Causes Court, 1923; Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Bengal, 1924; "Vice-President, All-India Society for prevention of Cruelty to animals 1939." *Publications:* Miscellaneous articles. *Addre* High Court, Calcutta.

KIBE, MADHAVRAO VINAYAK, Sardar (hereditary), Rao Bahadur (1912), Divan-i-Khas Bahadur (1920), M.A. (1901), Aftmod-ud-Dowla (1930). Vazir-ud-dowla, 1933. Retired Deputy Prime Minister, Holkar State, Indore. *b.* 1877. *m.* Kamalabai Kibe. *Educ.:* Daly College, Indore; Muir Central College, Allahabad. Hon. Attache to Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; Minister,

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Dewas State (J.B.). *Publications :* articles in well-known magazines in Hindi, Marathi and English on Economics, History and Antiquities. *Address :* Saraswatiniketan, Camp, Indore, Central India.

KIRPALANI, HIRANAND KHUSHIRAM, C.I.E., I.C.S., M.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn). Chairman, Bombay Port Trust. *b.* 28 Jan. 1888. *m.* to Guli H. Gidvani. *Educ.:* N. H. Academy, Hyderabad (Sind), D. J. Sind College, Karachi and Merton Coll., Oxford Asstt. Collr. and Magte., Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat, 1912-1918; Municipal Commssr. Surat, 1918 to 1920. Collr. and Dist. Magte., Kaira, 1923-24; Dy. Secretary to Government, Rev. Deptt., 1924-26; Collector of Kolaba, 1928; Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Committee, 1929; Collector of Panch Mahals and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 1930-31; Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay, 1931-34; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1935; Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, April 1935; Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind, 1936-38. *Address :* 'North End' Carmichael Road, Bombay.

KNIGHT, HENRY FOLEY, B.A. (Cantab)., I.C.S., C.S.I. (1941), C.I.E. (1936), Adviser to H. E. The Governor of Bombay. *b.* 19th January, 1886. *m.* Jessie Spence, *d.* of Sir Robert Duncan Bell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. *Educ.:* Haileybury College, Caius College, Cambridge. Assistant Collector, Bombay Presidency; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-1919; Royal Flying Corps; Royal Air Force; various appointments in the Bombay Presidency including Deputy Secretary, Finance Department; Director of Commercial Intelligence; Director of Industries; Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department; Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department; Commissioner of Excise, Bombay. *Address :* Dunvegan, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KOREKAL, YESHWANT SADASHIV, Kavyakaustubha, Vrittasamrat, Sakalkalakovid, Rahasyadnya, etc. *Born* 12th December 1885. *Educated* privately. Serving in the Finance department of H.E.H. The Nizam's Government. More inclined towards Philosophy (Vedant), Literature and Arts. A versatile genius and a poet. Has written poetry in Marathi, Hindi, Urdu and Persian. Author of about fifteen volumes in Marathi, Hindi and Urdu. *Publications :* Marathi—Poetry: 1 Kavyakusumkalika, 2 Pushp-pakalya, 3 Sumansaurabha, 4 Pushpa-parag. Prose: 1 Vicharvaibhava, 2 Kaustubha-kirana, 3 Yashovilas. Drama: Virodhabhava. Hindi-Poetry: 1 Yashobimba. Prose: 1 Sudhanshu. Urdu-Poetry: 1 Sojosaj or Kalam-i-nusrat, Prose: 1 Aftab-I-irfan. Drama: 1 Ishtiyak-i-talim, 2 Karishma-i-Ishka. An Urdu-Marathi Dictionary. *Recreations :* Singing, Harmonium, Photography, Painting, Sukshmalekhan (Minute writing). *Address :* Shalibunda, Hyderabad Deccan.



KOTAH, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAJ MAHIMEHENDRA MAHARAORAJAJI SHRI BHIM SINGHJI SAHIB BAHADUR, MAHARAO of, *b.* 14th September, 1909. *s.* 1940. *Address :* Kotah, Rajputana.

KOTAK, H.B., RAO BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Janjira State. Naib Dewan and Chief Judge, Wankaner State (1900-1907), where for meritorious work H. H. the Raja Saheb granted him an annuity for life; Dewan, Rajkot State (1907-1921), where he steadily raised the revenue of the State to a high level. Was awarded a certificate of Merit by the Government of India for valuable services in connection with War Loans (1917). Awarded title of Rao Bahadur (1920). General Manager of E. I. Cotton Association (1921-1926) when he helped to put the Association on an organized basis and was made a J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Dewan, Idar State (1926-1928) when he speedily improved the financial position of the State. Appointed Dewan, Janjira State (1932) during Minority Administration. After the termination of the Regency Administration in 1933 H. H. the Nawab Saheb appointed him as his Dewan which position he still holds. His indefatigable efforts in developing the ports of the State have contributed to a permanent stabilization of the customs revenues of the State to the mutual advantage of the British Indian Government and the State.



KOTELAWALA, Lt.-Col. JOHN LIONEL Minister of Communications and Works, Govt. of Ceylon and Lt.-Col. Ceylon Light Infantry. *b.* 4th April 1898. *Educ.:* Royal College, Colombo and Christ's College, Cambridge. *Address :* Kandawalla Mount, Lavinia, Ceylon and Horton Lodge, Horton Place, Ceylon.

KOTHAVALA, PHEROZE DHANJISHAH Khan Bahadur, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Rajpipla State. *b.* 19 April, 1886. *m.* Tehmi, *d.* of late Mr. K. R. Kama of Ootacamund. *Educ.:* Rajpipla High School Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law College, Bombay. Practised on the appellate side, Bombay High Court from 1912 to 1915. Appointed Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, 1916; Naib Dewan, Rajpipla, 1927; Dewan, November 1930. *Address :* Rajpipla (Gujarat States Agency).



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KOTHAWALA, CAPTAIN JAMSHED DORABSHA, R.I.A.S.C., A.I.R.O., J.P., Director & Controller, Polson Limited. *b.* 4th Septembr 1893. *m.* 1928 Jer Polson. Member representing Trade Interests, nominated by the Governor-General in Council, on the Indian Coffee Cess Committee from 1935. Div. Superintendent, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas. Honorary Presidency Magistrate from 1934. Delegate from the Rotary Club of Bombay, to 28th Rotary International Convention, Nice, France, 1937.



Represented Bombay District at the Golden Jubilee of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in London, 1937. Presented at His Majesty's Levee 28th May 1937. Mrs. Kothawala presented at Court 5th May 1937. War Service Badge and Certificate Army Headquarters, 1920; War Service Badge from St. John Ambulance Brigade, London, 1921; Honorary Life Member (1922), Vote of thanks (1925), St. John Ambulance Association; Gold Medal (inscribed "For Courage, Resource & Humanity") presented by the Government of Bombay for services rendered during the 1919 riots at Ahmedabad, 1922; St. John Long Service Medal, 1923; Long Service Medal Bar, 1932; Jubilee Commemoration Medal, 1935; "Serving Brother" of the Venerable Order of St. John, 1937; Coronation Medal, 1937; Long Service Medal Second Bar, 1938. Called to Army Service February, 1940. *Address:* 41, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

KOTHAWALA, MALCOLM RATANJI, O.B.E., KHAN BAHADUR, Commissioner of Police, Kutch State. *b.* 24th Oct. 1874. *Educ.:* Ahmedabad Govt. High School. Joined service as a Tracer in the Office of the Constructing Engineer, Ahmedabad Prantij Ry., 1895. Jailor, Bombay Prison Dept., 1897-1907. Inspector of Police, C.I.D., Govt. of Bombay, 1907. Dy. Supdt. of Police, 1914. During the Great War services temporarily transferred to the Military Dept., as D. A. R. O. 1915. Excellent Recruiting work eulogized by H. E. Lord Willingdon, Governor of Bombay at a Darbar held at Surat, 3rd July 1918. Recruiting work during the Great War highly commended by Government *vide* Bombay Govt., R. D. War Press Communiques. Inspector-General of Police, Jodhpur State, 1920-1938. Presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K. G. M. G., 1st December 1921. At an Investiture Darbar at Jodhpur Police work eulogized by H. E. Lord Reading the then Viceroy of India, 1923. Warm tributes paid for capturing & killing several Bombay dacoits by H. E. Sir George Lloyd, 1923. Sanad (Khas Rooka) granted by H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur for breaking the notorious gang of outlaw Mirkhan of Bombay, 1924. In Darbars held at Jodhpur on 24th January 1927 and 1st February 1929, respectively H. H. Jodhpur was pleased to pay warm tribute for meritorious services. Long and meritorious services made mention of in Gazette of India Extraordinary Notification No. 25-111-25, 1st January 1926. Excellent Police services publicly eulogized by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, 1927. Warm tributes paid by H. H. the Jam Saheb for capturing and killing Makrani outlaws of Jamnagar State who were running away to Makran through Marwar. Long and meritorious services mentioned publicly on the occasion of the grant of Marwar Police Medal by Col. Sir Donald Field, Chief Minister, Jodhpur 1935. Watch presented by H. E. Lord Sydenham, Governor of Bombay at a Levee held at Poona for valuable work in the Jackson Murder and Nasik Conspiracy cases, 1912. Delhi Darbar Medal, 1912, M.B.E. 1919. Provincial Recruiting Medal 1920. Award of land for valuable War service 1922, Khan Bahadur 1924, King's Police Medal 1926, Sword of Honour 1927, The Honour of Gold and Tazim, Jodhpur State 1929. The Ranjit Gold Medal of Merit, Jamnagar State 1935. Their Majesties Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. The Marwar Police Medal 1935. Coronation Medal 1937. O.B.E., 1937.



KRISHNA RAU, SIR MYSORE NANJUNDIAH, Kt., Cr. 1934; Diwan Bahadur, 1924; Rajakaryaprasakta, 1922; retired member of Council, Government of Mysore. *b.* 27th Jan. 1877; *Educ.:* Maharaja's College, Mysore. Held appointments under the Government of Mysore as Comptroller, Financial Secretary, President, Mysore State Life Insurance Committee, Member of Council, Chairman of the Board of Management of the Mysore Iron Works and Dewan. *Address:* Basavangudi, Bangalore City, S. India.

KRISHNAMACHARYA, RAO BAHADUR SIR VANGAL THIRUVENKATA, K.C.I.E., (1936), Kt., (1933), B.A., B.L., C.I.E., (1926), Dewan of Baroda. *b.* 1881. *m.* Sri Rangammal, *Educ:* Presidency Coll., Madras and Law Coll., Madras. Entered Madras Civil Service by competitive examination. Collector of Ramnad; April 1924 to February 1927. Secretary to the Government of Madras in Law, Education and other Departments. Joined as Dewan of Baroda, February, 1927, services being lent to the Baroda Government. Acted as a delegate to the three Round Table Conferences and the Joint Parliamentary Committee and Member of the Federal Structure and Federal Finance Sub-Committees and Reserve Bank Committee from 1930 to 1934. Delegate on behalf of India to the Assembly of the League of Nations for the Session held in September 1934 and 1936; attended H.M.'s Coronation, 1937; Adviser to the Indian Delegation to the Imperial Conference, 1937. *Address:* Dilaram, Baroda.

KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR, SAKKOTTAI, M.A.; (Madras, 1899); M.R.A.S. (1903) F.R. Hist. S. (1904-36); Hon. Ph.D., Calcutta University (1921); Rao Bahadur (1928); F.R.A.S.B. (1931); Mysore Title "Rajasevasakta" (1932); Dewan Bahadur, June 1936;

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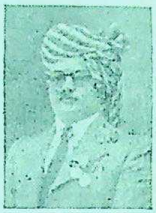
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Editor, Journal of India History. *b.* 15 April 1871. *m.* 1893 and 1915. *Educ.:* St. Joseph's College, and Central College, Bangalore. President, South Indian Association, Madras, 1908. Fellow of the Madras University, 1912-30; the Mysore University, since 1919. Professor, Central College, Bangalore to 1914; Professor of Indian History and Archæology University of Madras, November 1914-29. Founder and Hony. Vice-President, Mythic Society, Bangalore; Joint-Editor, Indian Antiquary, 1923-33; President, Faculty of Arts, Madras University; Reader, Calcutta University, 1919; Hony. Correspondent, Archæological Survey of India, 1921; General Secretary, Indian Oriental Conference, 1926-33. Member, Indian Historical Record Commission, 1930; President, Bombay Historical Congress, 1931. President, Indian Oriental Conference, Mysore, 1935. President, Indian History Congress, Lahore, 1940. *Address:* "Sripadam," 143, Brodies Road, Mylapore, Madras, (S).

KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, SIR ALLADI, Kt. (1932); Advocate-General, Madras. *b.* May 1883. *m.* Venkalakshamma. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College, Law College, Madras. Apprentice-at-law under the late Justice P. R. Sundaram Iyer; appointed Advocate-General in 1929; Member of the Legislative Council: awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal in recognition of his philanthropic work, 1926; Dewan Bahadur in 1930; Knighted 1932; was member of the Syndicate of the Madras University for several years; Member of the Senate of the Madras University; takes interest in public, social and religious movements such as Ramakrishna Students' Home, Mylapore; has subscribed large amounts to charitable institutions; has endowed in the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Universities; helped several poor students; member of the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras; delivered the Convocation address of the Andhra University in 1930; member of the Expert Committees appointed by the Government of India to amend the Law relating to Partnership and the law relating to the sale of goods. *Address:* Ekamra Nivas, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, Madras.

KUMARAPPA, JAGADISAN MOHANDAS, M.A. (Harvard), S.T.B. (Boston), M.A., Ph.D. (Columbia); Professor of Social Economy in the Tata Graduate School of Social Work. *b.* April 16, 1886. *m.* Ratnam Appasamy, B.A. (Madras), M.A. (Punjab). *Educ.:* Doveton College (Madras), Harvard, Boston and Columbia Universities. Specialized in Philosophy, Sociology and Education. Appointed Professor of Philosophy, Lucknow Christian College, 1915; Reader in Philosophy, Lucknow University, 1921. Delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, U.S.A. 1924; and to the 19th World Conference of the Y. M. C. A., Helsingfors, Finland, 1926. Member of the Institute of International Politics, League of Nations, Geneva, 1926. Travelled extensively in Europe and America; Invited to lecture at Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia and other American Universities. Appointed Professor of Philosophy and Sociology, Mysore University, 1931. Appointed to the present position in 1936. Has contributed numerous articles to journals on Philosophy, Education and Social Work. *Address:* Ratan Manor, Carter Road, Andheri, Bombay.

KURUNDWAD (SR.), SHRIMANT CHINTAMANRAO BHALCHANDRARAO *alias* BALASAHEB PATWARDHAN, minor Chief Saheb. *b.* 13th February 1921, Distinction of being a 'Page of Honour' twice in 1929-1930 to H. E. Sir Fredric Sykes the Governor of Bombay. Matriculated 1937. Passed F. Y. Arts Examination, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, 1938. Joined Mayo College, Ajmer, and again appeared for F. Y. Examination, passed with credit, 1939. Passed Intermediate Examination of the Agra University, 1940. A keen student of literature. *Pastime:* Cricket. Is a skilled horse-rider. During his minority, the administration of the State is conducted by his mother Shrimant Sitabaisaheb *alias* Maisaheb Patwardhan, Regent. Shrimant Chief Saheb lately made a declaration of the promulgation of the Representative Assembly Act for Kurundwad Senior State. Now studying in B.A. Class, Mayo College. The Regent Ranisaheb is helped by an able State Karbhari.



KURWAI, HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SARWAR-ALI KHAN. *b.* 1st December 1901; Suc. 2nd Oct. 1906. *Educ.:* at Daly College, Mayo College and R.M.C., Sandhurst. *m.* to *e.d.* of the Nawab of Bhopal and second *m.* to 2nd *d.* of the Nawab of Wai. *Address:* Kurwai, C.I.

KUSHAL PAL SINGH, RAJA BAHADUR, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A. (Central), Raja of Kotla. *b.* Dec. 15, 1872. Eldest son of Shriman Thakur Umrao Singhji. Maternal Uncle of H. H. the Maharaja of Jaipur. Recognized head of Jadon Rajputs in U. P. *m.* Rani Gopal Kumariji, aunt of Rais-Uddaulah Raja Bahadur Pancham Singhji of Pahargarh. Only son Rajkumar Gajendrapal Singh, who married the younger sister of H. H. the Maharaja of Tripura, died on 12th Dec. 1936. Ex-Minister for Education U. P. Member of Senate of Agra University; Trustee and Member of the Managing Committee of Agra College; Twice elected Chairman of Agra District Board; Chairman of Firozabad Municipality continuously for thirteen years; was also an elected member of provincial and Central Legislatures for three decades; has spent large sums of money in popularizing hand spinning and weaving; Devotes most of his time to rural uplift. *Publications:* Several booklets in Hindi and English on political, social, economic, and educational subjects. *Address:* Fort Kotla, Agra.



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KUTCH, H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MIRZAN MAHARAO SHRI KHENGARJI SAWAI BAHADUR MAHARAO OF, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. *b.* 23rd August 1866. *m.* 1884. Represented India Imperial Conference, 1921; received Freedom City of London, 1921. Undertook to give £3,000 monthly for support of Indian Regiment during European War, 1915; represented India, League of Nations, 1921; received Freedom of the City of Bath, 1921. Salute 17 guns (19 guns local hereditary). *Address:* The Palace, Bhuj, Kutch.

LACEY, WALTER GRAHAM, C.I.E. (1939), I.C.S., Secretary to the Governor of Bihar. *b.* July 17, 1894; *m.* Halen Frances Goan. *d.* of D. Pall-Smith. Two *s.* *Educ.:* Bedford School and Belliol Coll., Oxford. Served in the Great War, 1914-19; Entered Indian Civil Service (Bihar and Orissa) in 1919. *Address:* Patna-Ranchi.

LAHORE, DR. HECTOR CATRY, O. C., Catholic Bishop of Lahore, since March 1928. *b.* 1889. Belgium. *Educ.:* Seraphic School, Bruges. Joined the Capuchin Order at Enghien, 1907; ordained priest, 1914; came to India, 1920. *Address:* 1, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

LAITHWAITE, SIR (JOHN) GILBERT, K.C.I.E. (1941), C.S.I. (1938), C.I.E. (1935); Private Secretary to H. E. The Viceroy and Secretary to the Governor-General. (Personal). *b.* 5 July 1894. *Educ.:* Clongowes, Trinity College, Oxford. Served in Great War (wounded); appointed to India Office 1919; Private Secretary to Earl Winterton, M.P., 1922-23, Parly under-Secretary of State for India and Assistant Private Secretary to Secretaries of State for India, 1923-24. Specially attached to Prime Minister (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) for Second Round Table Conference, 1931; Secretary, Indian Franchise (Lothian) Committee 1932; Secretary, Indian Delimitation Committee, August 1935 to January 1936. *Address:* Viceroy's Camp, India.

LAKHTAR, THAKORE SAHEB SHRI INDRASINHJI SAHEB, THAKORE SAHEB OF, *b.* 15th April 1907. *Educ.:* at Rajkumar College, Rajkot. *m.* in 1926 Bai Shri Vijayakunverba Sabeb, daughter of Raolji Shri Takhatsinhji Saheb of Mansa. During the life time of his father he was entrusted with the administration of the State. Attended the Reception Darbar held by H. E. the Viceroy at Rajkot in 1936 in company with his father, the late Thakore Saheb Shri Balvirsinhji Saheb. Ascended the *Gadi* on the 2nd July 1940 on the death of his father. Has one son Yuvraj Saheb Shri Balbhadrasinhji Saheb (*Heir-apparent*) born on the 19th November 1929, who is studying at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and two daughters, who are being educated at Lakhtar *Address:* The Palace, Lakhtar, Kathiawar-India.



LAKSHMI NARAYAN LAL, RAI SAHIB, Pleader and Zemindar. *b.* 1870. *m.* to Srimati Navarani Kunwer. *Educ.:* at Aurangabad, Gaya and Patna; a nominated member of the first Legislative Assembly, and non-official Chairman, Local Board, and Central Co-operative Bank, Aurangabad, and Chairman of its Advisory Committee. *Publications:* Glories of Indian Medicine, Sahyog, Samudrajatra, Twelve Main Points of Co-operation, Updesh Manjari and Charkha Mahatmya Hindu-Musalman Ekta, Sri Gitaratnawali, Sri Gandhi Gita and Artodhar Arti. *Address:* Aurangabad, Dist. Gaya, (Bihar).

LAL BADSHAH, SAYED MOHI-UD-DIN SAJJADA NASHIN, Darbar Ghaucia, Pir of Makhad, M.L.A. (Punjab). *b.* in December 1908. Is a direct descendant of Hazrat Mohi-ud-Din Abdul Qadir Gilani, Ghaus-ul-Azam of Baghdad (one of the greatest saints of the Muslim world). A Sajjada Nashin of one of the most famous and revered Shrines of the Punjab. He has numerous followers in the Northern Punjab, and a large number of Muslims in the N.W.F.P. and transborder tribes claim him as their Pir. He is a statesman of moderate views who does not believe in negative policies. He is a Saddar-i-Azam and founder of the "Ansar" Movement, which has for its aim uplift of rural masses and amelioration of their condition. He always takes keen interest in the welfare of his country and in his disciples in particular. *Address:* Makhad, District Attock.



LALKAKA, JEHANGIR ARDESHIR, *b.* 3 March 1884. Grandson of Khan Bahadur Sir Nowrojee Pestonji, Vakil, C.I.E. *m.* Miss Tehmi Jamsetji Kharas of Bandra. *Educ:* Ahmedabad High School; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and St. John's Wood and Westminster Schools of Art, London. Painted life size memorial portrait of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta for Municipal Corpn., Bombay, and H. H. the Nawab of Rampur's life size portrait for Durbar Hall, Rampur. H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson's portrait as District Grand Master for the Masonic Hall, Bombay; portrait of H.E. Sir James Shiffon for Council Hall, Patna; portrait of Lord Brabourne for Bombay Secretariat. Member of the Government of Bombay Board of Examiners for Art Examinations, 1917-1938. Chosen by the Govt. of India to copy royal portraits in England, 1930, for the Viceroy's House, New Delhi. y. Director, Sir J.J. School of Art, Bomb D 1931-35. Awarded the King-Emperor George V. Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. *Address:* Studio, 20, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

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LALKAKA, BEHRAMJI SORABJI, B.A., Managing Director, The Pioneer Magnesia Works, Ltd., Partner, Government Salt Agents, a firm of about 70 years standing having its offices at Ahmedabad. *b.* 3rd June 1880. Son of Mr. Sorabji Jamshedji Lalkaka. *m.* Goolbanu Behramji Lalkaka, daughter of Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, Barrister-at-Law. Has one son and two daughters. *Educ.* at Govt. High School, Ahmedabad and Elphinstone College, Bombay, *Recreations:* Cricket, Tennis. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India. *Address:* Land's End, Bandra, Bombay.



LAMOND, SIR WILLIAM, KT. (1936), Managing Director, Imperial Bank of India. *b.* 21 July 1887. *m.* Ethel Speechly. *Educ.:* Harris Academy, Dundee. Four years with Royal Bank of Scotland; joined Bank of Bombay in December 1907. *Address:* 3, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

LANE, WILLIAM THOMAS, J.P. (1931), M.I.G.E. General Manager and Engineer, The Bombay Gas Company Limited. Past President of the Bombay Engineering Congress. First Vice-President to be elected at the Bombay Club. *b.* 1875. *m.* to Muriel Elaine Pillans. Two sons and one daughter. *Educ.:* Bedford, Oxford. Articled pupil for 4 years to George Lane, M.I.C.E., Consulting Engineer to study Civil Engineering. Arrived India 1900. *Address:* "Commodore Hall," Warden Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.



LATIMER, SIR COURTENAY, B.A. (Oxon.), K.C.I.E. (1935), C.I.E. (1920), C.S.I. (1931), Advisor to the Secretary of State for India. *b.* September 22, 1880, *m.* Isabel Primrose, *d.* of late Sir Robert Aikman. *Educ.:* St. Paul's School and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. 1904; joined Political Dept., 1908; Revenue Commissioner, N.W.F.P., 1920; Resident in Kashmir, 1931. A.G.G. in the States of Western India, 1932; Additional Secretary, Pol. Dept. India, 1937. Secretary to H. E. the Crown Representative 1938-40. *Publications:* Census of India 1911. Vol. XIII, North-West Frontier Province. *Address:* India Office, London.

LATIFI, ALMA, C.I.E., 1932; O.B.E., 1919; M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.); LL.D. (Dublin); Barr., I.C.S. (retd. Jan. 1938); *b.* 12 Nov. 1879; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's, Bombay, also London, Paris, Heidelberg, Cairo; joined 1898, St. John's Coll., Cambridge (Macmahon Law Scholar); 1st Class in both parts of Law Tripos; joined I.C.S. in Punjab, Jan. 1903; Dist. Judge, Delhi, 1911-12; Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State, 1913-16; Recruiting badge and mention in Gaz. of India for valuable war services, 1919; Commr. and Pol. Agent, Ambala; also member, Council of State, Nov. 1927; Delegate, International Law Conference, The Hague, March 1930; Delegate, Inter-Parliamentary Conference, London, July 1930; duty with 1st, 2nd and 3rd Indian Round Table Conferences, London, 1930, 31 & 32; Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Punjab, February 1934 to December 1937. *Publications:* Effects of War on Property, being studies in International Law and Policy, 1908; Industrial Punjab, 1911; various addresses, articles, reports. *Address:* Al-manar, Harkness Road, Bombay; Athenæum, Pall Mall, London.

LATTHE, ANNA BABAJI, M.A., LL.B. (Bombay). *b.* 1873. *m.* to Jyotsnabai Kadre of Kolhapur. *Educ.:* Deccan College, Poona; Prof. of English Rajaram College, Kolhapur, 1907-1911; Educational Inspector, Kolhapur, till 1914; President, Southern Mahratta Jain Association and Karnatak Non-Brahman League; Edited "*Deccan Ryot* (1918-20)"; Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Member of the University Reform Committee, 1924. Diwan of Kolhapur, 1926-30. Diwan Bahadurship Conferred in 1930. Attended Indian Round Table Conference in London as Adviser to the States' Delegation. Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank Belgaum District, 1932; Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937-39. *Pub.:* "Introduction to Jainism" (English); 'Growth of British Empire in India" (Marathi); "Memoirs of Shahu Chhatrapati", "Shri Shahu Chhactrapatiche Charitra" in Marathi (1925) Problems of Indian States (English) 1930; "The Federal Constitutions of the World" (Marathi), 1931. *Address:* Belgaum.

LAUGHTON, GEORGE CHRISTIAN, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., M.Inst.T. Agent and General Manager, B.B. & C.I. Rly., since 1938. *b.* January 26, 1887. *m.* Anne Ruth Grundy; *Educ.:* Seafield Park College and City and Guilds Central Technical College (London University). Assistant and Executive Engineer, O. & R. Rly., 1910-21; Superintendent, Kalka-Simla Rly., 1921-24; Divisional Engineer and Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Rly., 1924-28; Dy. Director and Director Civil Engineering, Railway Board 1928-32; Secretary Rly. Board, 1932; Senior Government Inspector of Rlys., Bangalore, 1932-38. *Address:* "Bombarci," Altamont Road, Bombay 26.

LAW, BIMALA CHURN. One of the leading Zemindars of Khulna, Bengal, owner of extensive properties in Calcutta. *b.* October 1891. Has one son. *Educ.:* Metropolitan Institution (Main), Presidency College, University Law College, Calcutta, M.A. (First Class First, 1916), Ph.D. (1924), Bachelor of Law (1918), Gold Medalist and Prizeman, Sir Asutosh Mookerjee Gold Medalist, Griffith Memorial Prizeman; Silver Jubilee Medalist (1935) and Coronation Medalist (1937); Hony. Correspondent, Archæo-



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logical Survey of India; President, Calcutta Geographical Society; Advocate, High Court, Calcutta; Jt. Editor of Annual Bibliography of Indian Archæology of Kern Institute, Holland; Editor, *Bengal: Past & Present*; Vice-President, Indian School of Oriental Art, The Indian Research Institute; Member, Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland; Fellow, Royal Geographical Society of London, Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Life Member, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Bengal Educational Society, Council of Education for Women, Indian Red Cross Society, Automobile Association of Bengal; Member of Executive Committee of Tuberculosis Association, Bengal, Medical College Centenary, Sir John Anderson Casualty Block for the Medical College Hospital, Member, British Indian Association, Sundarban Landholders' Association. Founder of Free-studentships in Calcutta Medical College, Bengal Engineering College, Government Commercial Institute, Bethune College, Calcutta, and Dr. B. C. Law Trust Series in the Royal Asiatic Society of G. B. & I. for original research. Donor of many beds in Calcutta hospitals. Author of several books on Ancient Indian History and Culture. *Address:* 43, Kailas Bose Street, Calcutta.

LAW, MADHAB CHURN, Zemindar, Merchant and Banker, *b.* 1913, only son of Mr. S. C. Law, millionaire and a well-known member of the famous Law family of Calcutta, is the partner of Messrs. K. D. Law & Co., the sister firm of Messrs. Prawn Kissen Law & Co., the famous importing house in India; the Sole Proprietor of Messrs. C. C. Law & Co., and Messrs. M. C. Law & Co., carrying on the business of Importing & Exporting, Govt. & Railway Suppliers, Minerals, Paints, Medicinal Herbs, Roots, etc., Lubricating Oil, Chief Agents of European & Indian Insurance Offices; Banians & Director of various insurances and Mercantile offices of Calcutta; Member of Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Vice-President, Bengal Women's Association, The Aryan Club, Chairman, The City Athletic Club; Patron and associated member of various institutions and a member of the Governing body of Indian Football Association, Bengal Olympic Association. A great lover of Badminton and to make this game popular in Bengal he has spent a lot of energy and money, Hony. General Secretary of Central Badminton Club, the famous Badminton Club in India—whose coveted trophies are known throughout the world. A member of the Governing body of All India Badminton Association and a promoter and patron of Bengal Badminton Association. Has been responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational and other public and private institutions; is kind hearted and his charities are known to many. *Address:* 223, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.



LAYARD, AUSTEN HAVELOCK, M.A., Bar-at-Law, C.I.E. (1937), I.C.S. Indian Civil Service (Central Provinces). *b.* Feb. 20, 1895; *m.* Irene King. Two *ds. Educ.:* Rugby and King's Coll., Cambridge. Served in Great War 1914-19; Capt. Royal Sussex Regt., Egypt and Salonica; appointed to Indian Civil Service, 1920; Posted to Central Provinces; Deputy Commissioner, Delhi 1932-38. *Address:* Amraoti, Berar.

LEACH THE HON. JUSTICE SIR (ALFRED HENRY) LIONEL, KNIGHTED (1938), Chief Justice, High Court, Madras. *b.* 3 Feb. 1883; *m.* Sophia Hedwig Kiel, *d.* of Prof. Dr. Heinrich August Kiel, Bonn. Called to the Bar 1907. Appointed Judge of the Rangoon High Court, 1933; appointed Chief Justice, High Court, Madras, 1937. *Address:* Brodie Castle, Adyar, Madras.

LEWIS, Sir CLINTON GRESHAM, Brigadier, Kt. (1941), O.B.E. (1928); Founder's Medal Royal Geographical Society 1937. Surveyor General of India, *b.* 25th November 1885 (California). *m.* Lilian Eyre Wace. *Educ.:* Switzerland (privately). R.M.A. Woolwich 1903-04, Commissioned Royal Engineers, 1904. Joined Survey of India on 7th November 1907. Miri Mission Survey Detachment 1911-12. Great War 1914-18. Afghan War 1919. Afghan Boundary Commission 1919. Turco-Iraq Boundary Commission 1927. Surveyor General of India 1937. *Address:* Temp. Secretariat, Delhi. (*Home Address*—Lloyds Bank, R. Section, 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.)

LEWIS, H.E. SIR (WILLIAM) HAWTHORNE, K.C.S.I. (1940), K.C.I.E. (1938), C.S.I. (1934), C.I.E. (1931), I.C.S., Governor of Orissa. *b.* Kasauli, India, 29th June 1888. *m.* Alice Margaret Rose Hewitt, widow of Lieut. Ronald Erskine Hewitt, R.N. and daughter of the late George Edward Woodhouse. *Educ.:* Oundle School and Caius College, Cambridge. Arrived in India, December 1912; served in Bihar and Orissa as Assistant Magistrate and Collector; Censor Duty, Bombay, 1915-16; Under-Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1918; Deputy Commissioner, 1923; Revenue Secretary, Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1925; on special reforms duty, Home Dept., Government of India, 1927; Joint Secretary, Government of India, Reforms Office, 1930; on deputation to the Indian Round Table Conference in London 1930 and 1931; Reforms Commissioner to Government of India, 1932-35 and 1936-41. *Address:* Governor's Camp, Orissa.



LIAKAT ALI, Sir SYED, M.A., LL.B., Kt. (1934). Member of Cabinet, Bhopal State. *b.* 1st July, 1878. *m.* to Akbari Begum (now decd.). *Educ.* Bareilly College, Bareilly, U.P., and Muir Central College, Allahabad. Entered service of Bhopal State in 1903, held many different posts, and received the titles of 'Nasirulmulk' and 'Motamadus-Sultan' from the State in recognition of distinguished services. *Address:* Bhopal, C.I.

LIAQAT HAYAT KHAN, NAWAB, SIR, Kt., K.B.E., Aitmadudaula Viqarulmulk, Tazimi

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Sardar; Ex.-Prime Minister of Patiala State, *b.* 1st February 1887. *m. d.* of Mian Nizammuddin, late Prime Minister of Poonch State. *Educ.:* Privately. Retired from service in 1940. *Address:* Wah, Distt., Attock, (Punjab).

LINLITHGOW: H. E. 2ND MARQUESS OF (cr. 1902), VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN HOPE, KT., 1928; P.C. 1935; G.C.I.E., Cr. 1929; G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.; D.L.; T.D., Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Earl of Hopetoun 1703; Viscount Aithrie, Baron Hope 1703; Baron Hopetoun (U.K.), 1809; Baron Niddry (U.K.), 1814; Viceroy and Governor-General of India from April 1936; Lord Lieutenant of West Lothian; Chairman of Market Supply Committee, 1933-36; late Chairman, Meat Advisory Committee, Board of Trade; Chairman of Medical Research Council, 1934-36; Chairman, Governing Body, Imperial College of Science and Technology, 1934-36; late Director of the Bank of Scotland; Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society, J. & P. Coates Ltd.; Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd.; British Assets Trusts Ltd.; Second British Assets Trusts Ltd.; Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh Ltd. *b.* 24 Sept. 1887; *e.s.* of 1st Marquess and Hon. Hersey de Moleyns, 3rd *d.* of 4th Lord Ventry; *s.* father 1908; *m.* 1911, Doreen Maud, 2nd *d.* of Rt. Hon. Sir F. Milner 7th Bt.; twin *s.* three *d. Educ:* Eton. Served European War, 1914-18 (despatches); and commanded 1st Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company, 1920-26; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1922-24; Dy. Chairman of Unionist Party Organisation, 1924-26; President of Navy League, 1924-31; Chairman, Departmental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce, 1923; Chairman of Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, 1924-33; Chairman, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, 1926-28; Chairman, Jt. Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, 1933; *Recreations:* golf, shooting. *Heir:* *s.* Earl of Hopetoun, q.v. *Clubs:* Carlton, London, New Edinburgh. *Address:* Viceroy's House New Delhi, India; Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, Linlithgowshire. T.; South Queensferry 217.



LINLITHGOW: HER EXCELLENCY THE MARCHIONESS OF, is a daughter of the late Sir Frederick Milner, Baronet, and married His Excellency the Marquess of Linlithgow in 1911. Her Excellency inherited her interest in all forms of charitable work for the welfare of the community from her father who spent many years of his life in helping those in distress, and who was affectionately known as the "Soldiers' Friend" owing to his efforts on behalf of disabled ex-Service men after the Great War, 1914-1918. Her Excellency is particularly interested in Tuberculosis and has been—and still is connected with the wonderful work done at the Popworth Village Settlement for the Tubercular in England. Her Excellency is a well-known and popular hostess in London during the season, but she prefers a country life and is never happier than when staying at her beautiful home, in Scotland, Hopetoun House, on the banks of the River Forth. Her Excellency has many interests and excels at most games. She is also a keen gardner and has a considerable knowledge of all forms of plant life. Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Medal, 1939.



LIVINGSTONE, ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, C.I.E., M.C., M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.). Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. *b.* 25 January 1890. *m.* Gladys Mary Best, 1918. *Educated* Edinburgh University. 4½ years R.F.A. (Ret. rank of Major). Appointed 1924, Senior Marketing Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, London. On loan to the Government of India from April 1934. *Address:* Office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, Old Secretariat Buildings, Delhi.

LLOYD, ALAN HUBERT, SIR, B.A. (Cantab.), C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commerce Secretary, Government of India. *b.* August 30, 1883. *m.* Violet Mary, *d.* of the late J. C. Orrock. *Educ.:* King William's College, Isle of Man, Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. Appointed to Indian Civil Service, Burma, 1907; Member, Central Board of Revenue from 1923 to 1938; Commerce Secretary, Government of India from 1939. *Address:* Delhi and Simla.

LOHARU, LIEUTENANT NAWAB MIRZA AMINUDDIN AHMED KHAN BAHADUR, RULER OF LOHARU STATE (Punjab States Residency). *b.* 23rd March 1911; *Educ.:* Atchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. Invested with full ruling powers on 21st November 1931, after a course of Military, Judicial and Revenue Training in British India. Military Rank of Lieutenant conferred by His Majesty the King Emperor on 21st February 1934; is a Moghal by race and enjoys a permanent hereditary salute of 9 guns, while the Loharu State is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in its own rights; is a Patron of the Delhi Flying Club, a keen aviator and holds the pilot's "A" License. *Address:* Loharu.

LONDHEY, DAMODAR GANESH, M.A. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Leipzig), Principal and Professor of Philosophy of the Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha, C.P. Philosopher, Educationist and Psychologist. *b.* 1st Jan. 1897 (Poona). *m.* Ambu Joshi. Three sons; *Educ.:* Fergusson College, Munich, Jena and Leipzig Universities. Sometime Professor, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and Senior Research Fellow at the Indian Institute of Philosophy, Amalner. "Doctor of Philosophy" of Leipzig University, 1933. Author of "The Absolute: An Outline of A Metaphysic of Self" (in German); An Article on Psychology and Samkhya in Marathi Encyclopædia; and several articles and monographs on philosophical subjects in philosophical Journals. Member of the

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Academic Council and of the Court of the Nagpur University. Special interests: Philosophy Yoga, Religion and Indian Culture. *Address*: Wasudeo Arts College, Wardha.

LORT-WILLIAMS, Kt. *cr.* 1936. SIR JOHN (Rolleston), K.C. (1922), Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since 1927. *b.* 14 September 1881. *m.* 1923, Dorothy Margery Mary, *o. c.* of late Edward Russell, The Hermitage, Hampstead. *Educ*: Merchant Taylors; London University. Tancred student, 1902, Barrister, Lincoln's Inn, 1904; Member, Inner and Middle Temple; Recorder of West Bromwich, 1923 and of Walsall, 1924-28. President, Hardwicke Society, 1911; Contested (U) Pembrokeshire, 1906 and 1908; Stockport, December 1910; (Co. U.) M. P. Rotherhithe 1918-1922; (U) 1923. Member of the Oxford Circuit. Served six years in Middlesex Imperial Yeomanry. Member of the L. C. C. (Limehouse), 1907-10; Vice-Chairman of Housing Committee. *Address*: High Court, Calcutta.

LOTHIAN, THE HON'BLE SIR ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM, K.C.I.E. (1941), C.S.I., Resident for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara. *b.* 27th June 1887. *m.* Mary Helen Macgregor. *Educ.*: University of Aberdeen; Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. (1st Hons.), B.Sc. (special distinction). Entered I.C.S., 1910. Assistant Magistrate, Bengal, 1911-15; Joined Indian Political Department in 1915 and served subsequently in Central India, Kashmir, Hyderbad, Mysore, Rajputana, Baroda, and with the Government of India; Resident at Jaipur, 1929-1931; In Mewar and Southern Rajputana States, 1930-31; at Baroda, 1932-33; Eastern Rajputana States, 1933; Resident in Jaipur and the Western States of Rajputana, 1933-34; Prime Minister, Alwar; President Council of State, Bharatpur, 1933; A. G. G. in Rajputana, 1934; Special Representative of H. E. the Viceroy for Federation discussions with Indian States, 1936-37; Addl. Secretary (Federation), Political Deptt., 1935-37. *Address*: Abu, Rajputana.

LOW, FRANCIS, J.P., Editor, *The Times of India*. *b.* 19 November 1893. *m.* Margaret Helen Adams. Two s. one d. *Educ.*: Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. Joined staff, *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1911. Served in War with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. Special Service Officer, Intelligence, G. H. Q., 1919. Gazetted out with rank of Captain, 1920. Chief Reporter, *Aberdeen Free Press*, 1920. Sub-Editor, *The Times of India*, 1922; Asst. Editor, 1927-1932; Chairman, St. Dunstan's Appeal Committee, Bombay. *Address*: Malabar Court, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

LOWNDES, RICHARD CHARLES, J.P., Senior Partner, Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., Bombay. *b.* 22nd January 1886. *Educ.* at Shrewsbury School. *m.* Norah, daughter of the late Mr. Gifford Nicholson. Served in the last War with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force 1918. Joined Killick Nixon & Co., 1908; Trustee of the Port of Bombay from 1935; Member of Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1938; Director, The Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., The Ahmedabad Electricity Co., Ltd., Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd., Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., Cement Agencies Ltd., Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd., The Central Provinces Railways Co., Ltd., The Hingir-Rampur Coal Co., Ltd., etc., etc. *Address*: "Himat Nivas," Dongarsi Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



LOYALKA: CHIRANJILAL RAMCHANDRA, Merchant and Landlord. *b.* in 1901. Only son of Ramchandra Bhagwandas Loyalka and proprietor of the firms of Messrs. Bhagwandas Ramchandra and C. R. Loyalka, trading in shares, Government securities, bullion, cotton and seeds in Bombay and Liverpool. For some time Hon. Secretary of the Rajputana Shikshamandal, Bombay. Hon. Treasurer of the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts Association till 1939 and at present Hon. Treasurer, Bombay Presidency Hindustan Scouts Association. Director of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd. in 1936. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1935-39. President of the All India Cow Protection Conference at Muttra in 1939 and at Nagpur in 1940. Member of the Managing Committee of the All India Varnashram Swaraj Sangh. *Address*: Stock Exchange New Building, Fort, Bombay.



LUMLEY, HIS EXCELLENCY SIR LAWRENCE ROGER, G.C.I.E., T.D., D.L., Governor of Bombay. *b.* 27th July 1896; 2nd and only surviving son of late Brigadier-General Hon. Osbert Lumley, C.M.G. and late Constance Eleanor, O.B.E., *e. d.* of Captain Eustace John Wilson-Patten, 1st Life Guards, and Emily Constantia, daughter of Rev. Lord John Thynne. Nephew and heir of 10th Earl of Scarborough, *q. v.*; *m.* 1922, Katharine Isobel, daughter of late R. F. McEwen of Marchmont, Berwickshire, and Bardrochat, Ayrshire; one son (born 5th December 1932), four daughters. *Educ.*: Eton; R.M.C., Sandhurst; Magdalen College, Oxford; B.A.,



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Oxford, 1921. M.P. (C.) Kingston-upon-Hull, East, 1922-29; York, 1931-37. Served with 11th Hussars, France, 1916-18. Wounded 1918. Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay, September 1937. *Publications:* History of the Eleventh Hussars, 1936. Clubs: Cavalry, Carlton. *Address:* Government House, Bombay.

LUNAWADA, Lieut. His Highness Maharana Shri Virbhadra-Sinhji, Rajaji Saheb of Lunawada State. *b.* 8th June 1910. *m.* Kunveri Shri Manharkunverba Saheb, daughter of Capt. His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb, Shri Sir Amarsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., of Wankaner State, Kathiawar. *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer. Ascended the Gadi, October, 1930. Appointed Lieutenant in the British Army by H. M. the King-Emperor, June, 1937. Dynastic Salute 9 guns. *Address:* Lunawada (*Via* Godhra).

LYLE, Thomas McElderry, B.E., A.R.C.Sc. I., C. I. E. (1928), I. S. E., Chief Engineer, Eastern Canals, U. P. *b.* 24 May 1886. *m.* Mary Stewart Forsyth, 1922. *Educ.:* St. Andrew's College, Dublin, Royal College of Science, Ireland, Queen's College, Belfast and Royal University of Ireland (Graduated 1908, First Place with First Class Honours). Assistant on Main Drainage Construction under London County Council, 1908-09; apptd. Asst. Engineer in P.W.D. (Irrigation), U.P., India, in 1909; employed on various large construction works, including Gangao Dam on Ken River in C.I.; in charge of construction of Ghaghar Canal Reservoir and Karamnasa Feeder cut and headworks; Executive Engineer in charge of Design and Construction of Sarda Canal Barrage and head portion of Sarda Canal including the Jagbura Syphon and other cross drainage works, 1921-29. War service in Waziristan, in South Persia and in the 3rd Afghan War. Mentioned in Despatches by G.O.C. Bushire Field Force in 1918-19 (South Persia). *Address:* Naini Tal, U.P.

MacDOUGALL, Sir Alexander, Kt., (1925), Managing Director, Messrs. Simpson & Co., Ltd., Madras. *b.* 1878. *Educ.:* Glasgow; came out to India in 1899 as an Assistant in Messrs. Simpson & Co. Became Partner in the same Company in 1915; Chairman of the Madras Trades Association, 1920-21; elected to the Madras Legislative Council by the Madras Trades Association, 1921; Sheriff of Madras, 1923; Knighted, January 1925; elected to the Madras Legislative Council by European Constituency. *Address:* 201, Mount Road, Madras.

MACDOUGALL, Raibeart MacIntyre, M.A., Euing Fellowship; Glasgow University Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma. *b.* 30th April, 1892; *m.* Agnes, *d.* of E. McGuvre, Glasgow. *Educ.:* Greenock Academy; Ecole Centrale Technique, Brussels and Glasgow University. Passed I.C.S in 1914; Territorial Force, 1912-1919; awarded C.I.E. (1935). *Address:* Windermere Park, Rangoon.

MACKINTOSH, Andrew Bannerman, M. A., J.P. (Mysore State), Principal, Central College, Bangalore. *b.* 12th September, 1886. *Educ.:* St. Andrew's University, Merton College, Oxford. Professor of English, Maharaja's College, Mysore; Principal, Central College, Bangalore. *Address:* Central College House, Bangalore.

MACKLIN, The Hon. Mr. Justice Albert Sortain Romer, B.A., Judge, Bombay High Court. *b.* 4 March, 1890. *m.* April 14, 1920. *Educ.:* Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. Arrived in India, 1913; served in Bombay as Asst. Collector and Magistrate; Asst. Judge and Asst. Sessions Judge, 1922; Asst. Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, 1923; Offg. Judge and Sessions Judge, 1924; Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, 1926; Judge and Sessions Judge, 1929; Judicial Asst. and Additional Sessions Judge, Aden, 1929; Offg. Secretary to Govt., Legal Department, 1931; Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India, 1932; Offg. Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1934; Judge, High Court, 1935. *Address:* High Court, Bombay.

McELHINNY, Geoffrey William, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., Collector of Bombay. *b.* Dec. 1900; *m.* Doris Gwendoline Burrows. *Educ.:* Rugby School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Asstt. Coll. 1924; Ag. Coll. of Sukkur, 1927; Ag. Dy. Commr. Upper Sind Frontier, 1928; Under-Secy. to Govt. of Bombay, Home Department, 1929; Coll. of Larkana, 1933; Dy. Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Department, 1934; Coll. of Karachi, 1938; Coll. of Bombay, 1939. *Address:* Ridge House, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

McKENZIE, The Rev. John, M.A. (Aberdeen), 1904, D.D. (Aberdeen), 1934; Principal, Wilson College. Moderator, United Church of Northern India, 1938. *b.* 13th June 1883. *m.* Agnes Ferguson Dinnes. *Educ.:* Aberdeen University; New College, Edinburgh (Senior Cunningham Fellow); Tubingen University. Ordained 1908; Appointed Professor in Wilson College, 1908; Principal, 1921; Fellow of the University of Bombay; President, Bombay Christian Council, 1924-26; President, Bombay Anthropological Society, 1927-29. Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1931-33. *Publications:* Hindu Ethics (Oxford Univ. Press). Edited Worship, Witness and Work by R. S. Simpson, D.D. (James Clarke); Edited The Christian Task in India (Macmillan). *Address:* Wilson College House, Bombay.

McNAIR, George Douglas, The Hon. Mr. Justice, B.A. (Oxon); M.B.E. (Mil.), Judge, Calcutta High Court. *b.* 30 April 1887. *m.* Primrose, younger *d.* of the late Douglas Garth and Mrs. Garth. *Educ.:* Charter House and New College, Oxford. Called to the Bar, 1911; practised in Calcutta from 1912; Joined I.A.R.O.; served in Mesopotamia, 1916-19; practised at Privy Council Bar, 1920-1933. *Address:* High Court, Calcutta.

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MADAN, JANARDAN ATMARAM, B.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Adviser to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, since November 1939. *b.* 12 February 1885. *m.* Champubai, *d.* of late H. P. Pitale, J.P. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay, Oxford (B.A.), and Cambridge. Assistant Collector in Bombay, 1909; served as Assistant Settlement Officer; Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1919; Collector and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1920; Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, 1925; Joint Secretary of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, 1926-28; Collector and District Magistrate, Bombay Presidency, 1928-29; Chairman, Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1929; Director of Labour Intelligence and Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, 1930. Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept., 1934. Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay Province, 1936. *Address:* Drummore, Ridge Road, Bombay.

MADGAVKAR, SIR GOVIND DINANATH, Kt., B.A., I.C.S. *b.* 21 May 1871. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School, St. Xavier's College, Elphinstone College, and Balliol. Passed the I.C.S. in 1892; served in Burma for 3 years; became Dist. and Sessions Judge in 1905. Additional Judicial Commissioner (Karachi), 1920; Judge, High Court, 1925-31; Adviser, Holkar State; President, Huzur Nyaya Sabha, Baroda, 1938-39; President, Bombay Revenue Tribunal. *Address:* 118, Koregaon Park, Poona.

MADON, FRAMROZE DADABHOY, Sole Proprietor of D. S. Madon & Son, Share & Stock Brokers. *b.* 2nd February 1901. *e.* at New High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay.



m. Miss Perin C. Choksi. *s.* of the late Dadabhoy Sorabji Madon who was a Director of the Bombay Stock Exchange from 1920 to 1924 and founder of the firm of D. S. Madon & Son in 1906. His father died on 18th May 1940 leaving the business and goodwill of the firm to his son Framroze who has since been carrying on the business in the same name. He is an undergraduate of the Bombay University and joined his father in business in 1920 as an Assistant and later became a partner in 1935. Besides operating on the Bombay Stock Exchange, the firm has for a number of years, been connected with leading stock centres of India, Burma and Overseas Countries where it is ably represented by trustworthy agents in the interests of their wide circle of clientele. Mr. Madon has travelled widely in Europe. *Address:* 1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

MADON, PIROJSHA MANCHERJI, Share and Stock Broker. *b.* 25th January 1893. *Educ.:* at the Fort and Proprietary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *m.* in December 1917 Miss Dina, daughter of M. D. Umrigar. 3 sons.



Joined Share Bazar in 1913. Elected Member of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Ltd., in 1919. Started independent business in 1922. Has served on various Committees of the Bombay Stock Exchange and is still serving on the *Bedge* (Defaulter) and *Insaf* (Arbitration) Committees. Has his eldest son Rustom as partner in the business. Has also for some time acted as the temporary Honorary Treasurer of the Stock Exchange. *Recreations:* Astrology and English Literature. *Clubs:* R. W. I. T. C., Ripon, Presidency Radio and C. C. I. *Address:* Stock Exchange New Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

MADRAS, BISHOP OF, since 1923, Rt. Rev. Edward Harry Mansfield Waller, M.A. (Cantab.), D.D. *honoris causa*; Trinity College, Toronto; D.D. Western University of Canada. *b.* 8 Dec. 1871. *Educ.:* Highgate School, Corpus Christi College, Cam. Ordained. *d.* 1894. *p.* 1895 Lon.; Principal, St. Paul's Divinity Sch., Allahabad, 1903. Principal, Jay Narayan's High School, Benares, 1907; Ag. Secy., C.M.S., U.P., 1908-09; Secretary, 1909-1913; Sec., C. M. S., Indian Group, 1913; Canon of Lucknow, 1910-15; Bishop of Tinnevelly, 1915-22. Bishop of Madras, 1 Jan. 1923. *Publications:* "Revelation" in Bishop's Commentaries for India and The Divinity of Jesus Christ. *Address:* The Diocesan Office, Cathedral, P.O. Madras.

MAHAJANI, GANESH SAKHARAM, M.L.C., M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Cantab.), B.A. (Bom.) Smith's Prizeman (1926); Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona; M.L.C., Bombay. *b.* 27 Nov. 1898. *m.* Indumati Paranjpye, *d.* of Mr. H. P. Paranjpye and niece of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. *Educ.:* High School, Satara, Fergusson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge. First in Intermediate (Second Sanskrit Scholar) and the B. A. Examination, Duke of Edinburgh Fellow. Went to England as Government of India Scholar; returned to India in 1927; appointed Principal, Fergusson College, 1929; Foundation Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, and also of the National Institute of Sciences, Calcutta; obtained King's Commission, U.T.C.; promoted "Captain," 1937; elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Bombay University, 1936, 1937, 1938. *Publications:* "Lessons in Elementary Analysis" for Honours Courses of Indian Universities. "The Application of Moving Axes Methods to the Geometry of Curves and Surfaces" "An Introduction of Pure Solid Geometry," and some mathematical publications especially 'contribution to Theory of Ferromagnetic Crystals' (published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, London.) *Address:* Fergusson College, Poona, 4.

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MAHALUXMIVALA, CAVASJI DHUNJIBHAI, *b.* on 19th April 1863. *m.* his cousin Bai Jaiji Dosabhai Sanga of Poona in 1887, two daughters. *Educ.:* After passing the Matriculation in 1880, joined the College of Science, Poona and passed its final Agricultural Examination in 1883 securing first place. Worked for some time with Mr. G. Marshall Woodrow, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Ganeshkhind. Went to Nagpur in 1885 as Superintendent of the Govt. Horticultural Garden. Two years later in addition to this post he was also appointed Superintendent of the Govt. Experimental Farm and Principal of the Agricultural Class attached to the Farm which he was instrumental in establishing and acknowledged as the best in India. Resigned in 1892 to take up the post of Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens in Bombay being the first Indian appointed to such a post, which he extended and improved. Takes keen interest in the education of his community; the first Montessori School in Bombay was established by him for Parsi infants. *Publications and Writings:* A Gujarati publication of his two lectures given under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli in 1904 on the structure and habits of snakes and the symptoms and remedies of snake-bites bringing to public attention the researches made in Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory at Parel, resulting in the preparation of Antivenene. Report in Gujarati on the teaching of English to Parsi Children by the Direct Method in 1909. Report on the improvement of the Victoria Gardens called for by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1915. Some interesting and Economic Plants in the Victoria Gardens. A contribution to 'Bombay Past and Present', a Souvenir of the sixth meeting of the Indian Science Congress held in January 1919. A note on the Education of Parsi Children with suggestions for its reform in accordance with modern educational ideals and principles, 1921, being a supplement to the Report on Parsi Education submitted to the Parsi Punchayat, Racial intermarriages—their scientific aspect, 1921. He has also been a regular contributor to the press on various subjects. He is one of the founders and on the Managing Committee of the Bombay Zoroastrian Jashan Committee, the Iran League and the Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank, and is a member of the Bombay Secondary Teachers Association, the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, the Western India National Liberal Association, the Theosophical Society and of several other leading associations. *Address:* The Anchorage, Vachhagandhy Road, New Gamdevi, Bombay.



MAHMOOD, MIR MAQBOOL, B.A., LL.B., B. Litt. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., Punjab. He represented Oxford at Intervarsity International debates in U. S. A. in 1922; travelled extensively in Europe and America and embodied his researches in a thesis on "Rural Co-operation in India and abroad" for which he received the B. Litt. degree of Oxford University in 1922: M. L. C., Punjab, 1923-1930. Introduced the Punjab Money Lenders Bill finally passed as "Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act." He held responsible offices in Indian States from 1926 to 1936. He was also Secretary to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes and was associated with the Indian States Delegations to the Round Table Conferences as Secretary to the Chamber of Princes' delegation and one of its three witnesses at the Joint Parliamentary Committee. He was the Indian States delegate at British Commonwealth Relations Conference in Canada in 1932. A leading member of the Amritsar District Board and Chairman of one of its Sub-Committees, he holds progressive views and is a brilliant speaker. He received the Punjab Government's Sanad for distinguished War Services, is a staunch supporter of the campaign for the æsthetic and cultural revival of India. Is Parliamentary Secretary General to the Premier, Punjab and Secretary to His Highness the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. *Address:* The Taj, Civil Lines, Amritsar, Punjab.

MAHMOOD, VAJID. *b.* December 1904. Managing Director of Adarts Ltd., the first complete Indian advertising agency; Partner in the Managing Agency of the Hyderabad Motor & Oil Co., Ltd. and in the Hyderabad Book Depot; Chairman, Publicity Committee, Indian Manufacturers' Conference. *Educ.:* Graduated from the National Muslim University, Aligarh, standing first in the University. Joined King's College, London and passed qualifying examination for P.H.D. degree in Literature, equivalent to honours degree of the London University. Was President of the Indian Students' Central Association, London, for three years and Hon. Secretary of the Indian Social Club, London. Takes keen interest in Sport and in Political and Social questions. *Address:* "Shalimar," Marine Drive.



MAHMUD, DR. SYED, Ph.D. (Germany), Barrister-at-Law; *b.* 1889; *m.* niece of the late Mr. Mazharul Haque in 1915. *Educ.:* Aligarh, Cambridge and Germany. General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee in 1923 and from 1930 to 1936. A member of the Congress Working Committee; Education and Development Minister in Bihar, 1937-39. *Publications:* "Khilafat and England," and "A Plan of Provincial Reconstruction." *Address:* Chapra.

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MAHOMED, GULAMALI SHER. *b.* on 18th Dec. 1888 in Bombay. *e.* at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *m.* on 11th July 1914, Kulsumbai, two sons and three daughters.



Member of Committee, Foreign Board of Trade, Kobe, Japan, 1918-19; President, Indian Trade Association, Kobe, 1919; Commercial Agent to Czechoslovakia Republic, 1922-25; Consular Agent to the Republic of Czechoslovakia in Bombay since 1925; Member, Consular Committee on Metals during the War in Kobe, awarded Medal and Diploma of Red Cross Society of Japan; Fellowship Diploma of Institute of Commerce, Birmingham, England, 1924; Diploma of Honour by Chamber of Commerce, Prague, Czechoslovakia, 1936; order of WHITE LION for Civil merits, by the President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, and a Royal Warrant signed by His Majesty King Edward VIII sanctioning to accept and wear the same, has been granted to him. Insignia of OFFICER of THE ORDER OF THE NICHAN IFTIKHAR by the President of the French Republic, 1939, which is an order of unique distinction, for his varied activities, in the interests of French Trade. *Address:* Mahomed House, Samuel Street, West, Bombay, and 68, Marine Drive, Backbay Reclamation, Bombay.

MAHMUDABAD (OUDH), Premier Muslim Estate in British India: MUHMMAD AMIR AHMED KHAN, K. B. Raja of. *b.* 5th November 1914. *m.* in 1927 to the Rani Saheba of Bilehra. *Succession*: 23rd May 1931. *Educ.*: In La Martinier College, Lucknow and under distinguished European and Indian tutors. He has extensively travelled in Europe and the Near East and is a fine scholar in English, Persian and Urdu. Deeply interested in Natural History, Wild Life, History, Social Reforms and Politics. He is one of the most influential supporters of the Muslim League and is at the head of the movement of the Muslim Youngmen and Students; also a recognised Muslim leader. *Address:* Butler Palace and Qaisarbagh, Lucknow; Galloway House, Naini Tal; The Qila, Mahmudabad (Oudh.)

MAHON, COLONEL ALFRED ERNEST, D.S.O. (1918); Indian Army (retired), on staff of Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute since 1930. *b.* 1878; *s.* of R. H. Downes Mahon of Cavetown, Co. Roscommon. *m.* Frances Amelia, *d.* of Rev. Robert Harloe Fleming. *Educ.*: privately. Lieut., 5th Bn., Connaught Rangers, 1899; Lieut., 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, 1900; Lieut., 4th Punjab Infantry, 1903; transferred to 55th (Coke's) Rifles, 1904; Second-in-command, 59th Royal Scind Rifles, 1922; Commandant, 1st Bn. the Frontier Force Regiment (P.W.O. Sikhs), 1923-27; served South African War. Operations in the Transvaal East of Pretoria; Operations in the Orange River Colony. (Queen's Medal with four clasps), European War: Operations in France and Belgium, 1914-15; Battles of Givenchy, Neuve Chapelle and St. Julien (1914-15 Star, General Service Medal, Victory Medal and Palm); wounded at 2nd Battle of Ypres (despatches); Mohmand Blockade and Waziristan Expedition, 1917. Attack on Nanu, action near Shrawani Pass. German East Africa, 1917-18 (despatches, D.S.O.) Waziristan Field Force, 1919-20. Operations near Mandana Hill, Action near Kotkai, Capture of Ahnai Tangi, Operations at Asa Khan, Capture of Barari Tangu: (Commanded 109th Infantry, despatches, India General Service Medal with three clasps, Brevet of Lt.-Colonel); Razmak Field Force, 1923; Colonel, 1924; retired 1928; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. *Publications:* numerous articles and short stories in various papers and magazines in England and India, including *The Field*, *Morning Post*, *Truth*, and *Yachtsman*, under nom de plume "Mea." *Address:* Manali, Kulu, Punjab.

MAHON, LIEUT.-COLONEL BRIAN MACMAHON, D.S.O., 1917, M.C., Indian Cavalry; Military Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy since 1939; *b.* 18 Feb. 1890; *s.* of William Henry Cortlandt Mahon and Mary Caroline Elliott. *Educ.*: Dulwich College. Joined The Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, 1910; called to Bar, 1918; 2nd Lieutenant in 18th London Regiment, Aug. 1914; served in France and Belgium, 1915-17 (wounded, despatches thrice, M.C., D.S.O.); Joined Indian Cavalry, 1918; served on North-West Frontier, 1922-26 with Frontier Irregular Corps (Indian General Service Medal and Clasp); Waziristan, 1922-24; Commanded the Kurram Militia, Kurram Valley, N.W.F.P., 1931-34; Commandant, The Scinde Horse, 1937-39; Brevet Major, 1930; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, 1936; Lieut.-Colonel, 1937. *Publications:* Trench Warfare in France, Journal of the United Service Institution of India, January 1919; Hermoso Toros, Cavalry Journal, October 1931; Cavalry in Kurram and Khost, Cavalry Journal, Oct. 1933. *Recreations*: Sport and Travel. *Address:* Viceroy's House, New Delhi,/Simla. *Clubs:* Cavalry, Royal Automobile.

MAJUMDAR, DWIJA DAS, Rai Bahadur, M.Sc., Deputy Controller of Stationery, Government of India. *b.* 2nd Feb. 1890 at Majhergram Nadia, son of Sarbesswar Majumdar, Subordinate Judge, Bengal. *m.* Abhamayee, *d.* of late Promatha Nath Ghosh, Zemindar of Bhagalpur, two sons,—Saibal & Shyamal & one daughter, Sheila. *Educ.*: Krishnagar Collegiate School, Krishnagar College, and Presidency College, Calcutta. Entered Bengal Junior Civil Service, 1915; Bengal Survey Office as Asstt. to the Officer in Charge, Bengal Traverse Party, 1917; Acted as Hon. Secretary, Bengal Junior Civil Service from 1924 to 1926. Asstt. Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Govt. of India, 1924.



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Offg. Manager, Central Publication Branch, March 1930; Acted as Manager, Forms Press, Calcutta, July 1934 and Deputy Controller, Printing, New Delhi, April 1938. Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935, Coronation Medal, 1937, Rai Bahadur, January 1941. *Address:* 3, Church Lane, Calcutta.

MAJUMDAR, S. C., B.Com. (Bom.), Cert. A.I.B. (London), F.C.C.S. (Lond.). Manager, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., at Bombay. *b.* 3rd Feb. 1902. Late Agent of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Lindsay Street Branch, Calcutta; was a prominent member of the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, for over two years; at present a prominent member of the Committees of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; Bombay Shareholders' Association and a member of committees of several other Associations. A very able writer on Banking, Finance and Insurance in important Journals and Newspapers; a very popular figure in Commercial and Industrial circles of Bombay; was Joint Secretary, Exhibition Committee, Indian National Congress, held at Bombay, 1934. Member, National Planning Sub-Committees on Rural Marketing and Finance and Industrial Finance. Director-in-Charge, United Press of India Ltd. (News Agency). *Address:* Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



MALAVIYA, PANDIT MADAN MOHAN, *b.* Allahabad, 25 Dec. 1861. *m.* 1877; four sons and three daughters. *Educ.:* Sanskrit at the Dharma Jnanopadesh Pathshala, Govt. High School, Muir Central Coll., Allahabad; B.A. (Calcutta), Schoolmaster, 1885-87; edited the Indian Union, 1885-1887; the Hindustan, 1887-1889; The Abhyudaya, 1907-1909; LL.B., Allahabad University, 1892; Vakil, High Court, Allahabad, 1892; Member, Prov. Leg. Council, 1902-12; President of Indian National Congress, 1909, 1918 and 1933; Member, Imp. Leg. Council, 1910-1919; Member, Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-18; President, Sewa Samiti, Prayag; Chief Scout, Sewa Samiti Scouts' Association; Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University since 1919; Resigned, 1939; President, Hindu Mahasabha, 1923, 1924 and 1936; President, Sanatana Dharma Mahasabha; Member, Legislative Assembly since 1924. Resigned, 1930. Appointed Rector, Benares University, 1939 (for Life). *Address:* Benares Hindu University.

MALIK, TEJA SINGH, B.Sc. (Eng.) (London), Sardar Bahadur (1928), C.I.E. (1930). chief Engineer, Central P. W. D. *b.* 1st September, 1887; *m.* Sardarni Raj. *Educ.:* at Lahore. Employed originally on the construction of the Capital of Eastern Bengal and Assam (Ramna); Since 1912 employed on the construction of the New Capital at Delhi. *Address:* Central Public Works Department, New Delhi.

MALLIK, DEVENDRA NATH, B.A. (Cantab.) Sc.D. (Dub.), F.R.S.E., I.E.S. (Retd.); Principal, Carmichael College, Rangpur, Bengal, since 1926. *b.* Bengal 1866. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll., Calcutta; University Coll., London; Peterhouse, Cambridge. *Publications:* Numerous works on Mathematics and Physics. *Address:* Rangpur, Bengal.

MALLIK, SATYENDRA CHANDRA, M.A. (Cal.), B.A. (Cantab.), Mathematical Tripos. Government Pensioner. *b.* 25th February 1874; *m.* Kshanaprabha Gupta. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College and Presidency College, Calcutta and St. John's College, Cambridge. Obtained Gilchrist Scholarship and with that scholarship proceeded to England and joined St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1894; passed the I.C.S. Examination—open competition—in 1896; Mathematical Tripos and B.A. Degree in Cambridge in 1897; joined I.C.S. in 1897; after holding appointments as Asstt. Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, and District Magistrate was confirmed as District & Sessions Judge in 1911; became Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1928; Retired from service in March 1934. *Address:* 2, Alipore Park Avenue, Alipore; "Gibraltar," Hazaribagh, Bihar.

MANDLIK, SIR NARAYAN VISHVANATH, B.A., LL. B., J.P., (adopted son of the late Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I.); Knighted 1937; Coronation Medal, 1911; Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; Coronation Medal, 1937; Cobden Club Medal (for Political Economy, 1893); Advocate, High Court; Inamdar and Khot. *m.* late Indirabai, (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Y. Jog, Dist. Satara). *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1904-1926. Chairman, Municipal Standing Committee, 1915, and Chairman, Municipal Schools Committee, 1920; Chairman, David Sassoon Industrial & Reformatory Institute and of the Shepherd After-care Association, 1918-21; Sheriff of Bombay, 1928; Member for several years of the Bombay Board of Film Censors; Member of several other public bodies, *e.g.*, Governor's Hospital Fund, G. T. Hospital Nursing Association, Peechey-Phipson Sanatorium, Nasik; B. D. Petit N. G. Library, (Mahableshwar), Bombay Natural History, Society, Society for Protection of Children in W. India, Bombay Sanitary Association; Released Prisoners' Aid Association; Children's Aid Society; Bombay Vigilance Association; East India Association (London). Hony. Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, 1904; Fellow of the Bombay University, 1932. Is a Freemason. Was specially thanked by Government for valuable services rendered as a J. P. Volunteer in the early days of Plague in Bombay, 1898-1899. Served on the Reception Committee at the time of the Royal visit to India of H.I.M. the late King George V and of H.I.M. Queen Mary in 1911. Served on the Bombay Presidency War Relief Administrative Committee during the Great



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War, 1914-1918, and on several other Committees in connection therewith. Has presented a valuable Library (in the name of his late father) to the Fergusson College, Poona. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club, (Bombay), Orient Club, (Bombay), Royal Western India Turf Club, (Bombay), Ladies Club, (Poona). *Address:* "Hermitage," Pedder Road, Bombay.

MANEKLAL, LALLUBHAI Rao Bahadur (1925), O.B.E. (1932); Revenue Member, State Council, Junagadh State since June 1939. *b.* 9th November 1879, Son of Rao Bahadur Lallubhai Gordhandas, Deputy Collector, Bombay Presidency. *Educ.:* Poona, Bombay and Nasik; *m.* 15th May 1914, Kamlalaxmi; one son and one daughter. Joined Bombay Salt Department Feb. 1897. Asstt. Collector, Salt Rev. 1915; Chief Account Officer, Cust., Salt and Ex., 1919; Supdt., Salt and Ex., 1920; Asstt. Collector, Salt, Thana, 1924; Dy. Collector, Salt Rev. 1932 and Collector, Salt Rev. 1934. Retired, January 1939. Dewan, Cambay Feb. to April 1939. Chairman, Wharfage Committee, 1934-38. Chairman, Ports Development Committee, Bombay, 1937. Discovered existence of Magnesium Chloride in India at Kharaghoda 1914. Was in charge of Wadala and other salt works near Bombay during the Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930. Compiler of Bombay Salt Manuals. *Address:* Kamlakunj, Lady Jahangir Road, Matunga (Bombay).



MANIPUR, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR CHURA CHAND SINGH, K.C.S.I., C.B.E.; *b.* 1885; *m.* March 17, 1905. *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer. *s.* 1891. State has area of 8,456 sq. miles, and a population of 445,606. Salute 11 guns. *Address:* Imphal, Manipur State, Assam.

MANOHAR LAL, THE HON'BLE Sir, M.A. (Punjab), B.A. (Double First Class Honours). Cambridge, Philosophy and Economics, Barat-Law. Finance Minister, Punjab from 1937. *b.* 31 Dec. 1879. *Educ.:* Punjab University and St. John's College, Cambridge. Foundation Scholar and McMohan Law student, St. John's Cambridge, Brotherton Sanskrit scholar, Cambridge, Cobden Prize, Cambridge, Whewell scholar in International Law, 1904-1905; Principal Randhir College, Kapurthala, 1906-1909; Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1909-1912; Advocate, High Court, Lahore; Fellow and Syndic, Punjab University since 1915; Member, Punjab Council and Assembly for the Punjab University, 1921-1923 and from 1927; Minister of Education, Punjab Govt., 1927-30; President, All-India Economic Conference (Dacca), 1935. *Publications:* Articles on economic subjects. *Address:* 7, Club Road, Lahore.

MAN SINGH, B.A., RAI BAHADUR (1917), C.B.E. (1932), Member, Public Service Commission, United Provinces. *b.* 3rd July 1883, *m.* Lakhrani. *Educ.:* Muir Central College, Allahabad. Joined U. P. Police as Deputy Superintendent of Police, 1906, promoted to Indian Police in 1917; awarded King's Police Medal for bravery in 1920; Deputy Inspector-General of Police, 1935; retired from the Indian Police Service in 1937; Member, Public Service Commission, U.P. since 1937. *Address:* 33, Stanley Road, Allahabad.

MARRIOTT, ROBERT ECKLIN, B.Sc., M.INST C.E., V.D., General Manager, East Indian Railway, since 1939. *b.* October 15, 1887; *m.* Valerie Maria (nee Hoch Fischer) of Basle, Switzerland; *Educ.:* Bracondale School, Norwich, Glasgow University; Pupilage Mid. & Gn. & Mid. Rlys. Asstt. Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhund State Railway, Oct. 1910; War Service with Sappers and Miners in India and East Africa, 1915-1920; Reconstruction of Lucknow and Cawnpore Railway. Stations, Yards and Workshops, 1923-29; Divisional Superintendent, E. I. Railway, 1929-37; Chief Engineer, E. I. Railway, 1937-39. *Clubs:* Bengal Club, Calcutta; Oriental Club. *Address:* 105, Clive Street, Calcutta.

MARSH, PEROY WILLIAM, B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1929), C.S.I. (1939). Adviser to the Governor, United Provinces. *b.* 14th October, 1881; *m.* Joan Mary Beecroft; *Educ.:* Wellington College and Wadham College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1905; served as Collector, Commissioner and Member, Board of Revenue. *Address:* Lucknow, U.P.

MASON, LAURENCE, B.A. (Oxon.), Diploma of Forestry, Oxford, C.I.E. (1931), O.B.E. (Military) (1917), M.C. (1916), Crois de Guerre (Belges), 1915, Dy. Dir. General, Supply. *b.* 27-8-86; *m.* Marjory Menella Jollye. *Educ.:* Charterhouse, Christ Church, Oxford. Joined the Indian Forest Service, 1910. On Military service, 1914 to 1919 with B.E.F. in France, Major R.A., Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1915. Conservator of Forest, 1934, Inspector-General of Forests and Pres., Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, 1937-40. *Address:* 14, Allton Road, New Delhi.

MATHER, RICHARD, B.Met., Technical Director, Tata Iron and Steel Co. *b.* 19th Sept. 1886. *Educ.:* Royal Grammar School, Sheffield; Univ. of Sheffield, Mappin Medallist, 1906; Metallurgist, Ormsby Iron Works Middlesbrough, 1907-1911; Dy. Dir., Metallurgical Research, War Office, Woolwich, 1911-1919 and 1926. Member of Govt. Commission to investigate German and Luxemburg Steel Industry, 1919. Metallurgical Inspector to Govt. of India, 1920-25. Technical Adviser, Indian Tariff Board, 1923-24 and 1926. Member of Iron and Steel Institute. Inst. of Metals, Faraday Society, Technical Inspection Institute. *Publication:* Papers for technical societies. *Address:* Bombay.

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MATHURADAS DWARKADAS, Merchant. *b.* 21st December 1908. *e.* at Bharda New High School and St. Xavier's, Bombay. *m.* 1925, Miss Premabai, only *d.* of the late Lalji Naranji, Great Commercial pioneer. 2 sons, 2 daughters. Joined Lalji Naranji & Co., in 1922 and became a partner in 1928, also became a partner in the Cloth selling agency of the Bombay Dyeing and Mfg. Co., running under the name and style of Chatrabhuj Ghordhandas & Co., ex-officio Director of Jain Shri Ranjit Sinhji Spg. and Wvg. Mills and the Jupiter Gen. Insurance Co., Ltd., is now the senior partner of Lalji Naranji & Co., Member, Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Committee of the Indian Insurance Companies Association, Bombay, Life Member of Cricket Club of India. *Recreation:* Swimming. *Address:* 210, Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



MATTHAI, GEORGE, M.A. (Cantab.), Sc.D. (Cantab.), F.R.S.E., F.L.S., F.Z.S.; Indian Educational Service; Professor of Zoology in the Government College, Lahore, and in the University of the Punjab.; *b.* 13 Nov. 1887; *s.* of late Thomas Matthai; *m.* 1924. Mary (d. 1931), 2nd *d.* of K. Chandy, Bangalore; Married again in 1935, Hedwig, 2nd *d.* of Thomas Sehiesser, Luzern. *Educ.*: Madras University (M.A.), sometime Research Student of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Mackinnon Research Student of the Royal Society, 1914-17. *Address:* Lahore.

MATTHAI, JOHN, B.A., B.L. (Madras); B. Litt. (Oxon.); D.Sc. (London); C.I.E.; *b.* 10 Jan. 1886. *m.* Achamma John, 1921. *Educ.*: Madras Christian College; London School of Economics; Balliol College, Oxford. High Court Vakil, Madras, 1910-14; Officer on special duty, Co-operative Department, Madras, 1918-20; Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25; Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras, 1922-25; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1922-25; Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1925-31; President, Tariff Board, 1931. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935-40. Retired from Government Service and Joined Tata Sons Ltd., 1940. *Publications:* Village Government in British India; Agricultural Co-operation in India; Excise and Liquor Control. *Address:* Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATTHEWS, B., *s.* of E. F. Matthews, Southsea, England. *Educ.*: King's Coll., London, and London Univ. Came to India, 1914; served European War 1914-18; Major, Royal Engineers; Consulting Architect, Army Headquarters, India, 1919-25; Architect to Bengal-Nagpur Rly., 1925-30; Fellow Royal Institute of British Architects; Fellow of Surveyor's Institution; Member, Town Planning Institution; partner, Ballardje Thompson and Matthews, Chartered Architects, Calcutta; Hony. Consul General for Bolivia. *Address:* Wellesley House, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.

MAVALANKAR, THE HON. MR. GANESH VASUDEO, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, A. S. Speaker, Bombay Leg. Assembly. *b.* 26th November 1888. *Educ.*: Rajapur and Government High Schools, Rajapur and Ahmedabad respectively; Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, and Government Law School, Bombay. Started practice in 1913; Secretary, Gujarat Sabha, 1916; took part in Kaira No-rent Campaign, 1917; Influenza Relief, 1918; Famine Relief, 1919; Entered Ahmedabad Municipality, 1919; Suspended practice in 1921-22; Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, 1921 to 1923; General Secretary, 36th Indian National Congress, Ahmedabad, 1921; Secretary, Flood Relief Operations, Ahmedabad District, 1927; Visited England and Europe, 1928; President, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1930 to 1933 and 1935-36; President, Ranpur Inquiry Committee, 1930; Imprisoned, 1930 and 1933; Interned at Ratnagiri, 1933-34. Trustee, Gujarat Law Society; Member Governing Body, Ahmedabad Education Society, etc., *Address:* Bhadra, Ahmedabad; Council Hall, Bombay.

MAXWELL, REGINALD MAITLAND, THE HON'BLE SIR, K.C.S.I. (1939), C.S.I. (1933), C.I.E. (1923), M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., Home Member, Government of India. *b.* 24 Aug. 1882. *m.* Mary Lyle, *d.* of the Rev. Henry Haigh, D.D. *Educ.*: Marlborough and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Entered the I.C.S., 1906, Collector of Salt Revenue, 1916, Dy. Commissioner of Salt and Excise, 1917-1919; acted as Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1920-21; Secretary, Retrenchment Committee, 1921-23; Collector and District Magistrate from 1924; acted as Secretary to Government of Bombay, General Department, 1928; Special duty as Revenue Officer, Bardoli Revision Settlement Inquiry, 1928-1929; Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1929; Secretary to Government of Bombay, Home Department, 1931-1935; Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, 1935. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, 1936; Member of the Governor General's Executive Council, 1938. *Address:* New Delhi, Simla.

MECKLAI, ALI MAHOMED, J.P., Hon. Presy. Magistrate, Banker and Share, Stock, Bullion, Exchange and Finance Broker, comes from a well-known family of Khojas in Cutch. His father was a bullion merchant and pioneer in making mint gold bars of true fineness available. Himself a pioneer in assaying silver and gold when H. M.'s Mints were closed to the public, also first in India in refining gold by chlorine process and refining and melting of platinum. *e.* Esplanade High School, Bombay; joined his father's business in 1911 and later started independently as a broker



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and banker. Chairman and Managing Director of Messrs. Mecklai & Co., Ltd. Honorary Private Secretary to Their Highnesses The Aga Khan and Begum Aga Khan. Has travelled in Africa, Europe and America and established direct relations with leading Banking institutions. President and Founder Member of the Islamic Research Association which has world's noted orientalists and scholars as fellows and members and, Recreation Club Institute as well which conducts several Anglo-Vernacular and Anglo-Urdu periodicals, schools, orphanages and social institutions for the welfare and betterment of the Ismaili community. *Address:* Mecklai Mansion, 69, Warden Road, Bombay.

MEEK, SIR DAVID BURNETT, Kt. (1937), C.I.E., O.B.E., D.SC., Indian Trade Commissioner, London. *b.* 10 March 1885. *m.* Gemmell Retta Young. *Educ.:* Glasgow University, Indian Educational service (1911); Director of Industries, Bengal, 1920; Director-General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1926, Representative of the Government of India to Commonwealth Statistical Conference, Ottawa, 1935. *Address:* India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.

MEHERALLY, EBRAHIM RAJANBHAI, F.R.E.S., Merchant and Landlord. Proprietor of the Jassani Carpet Co. *b.* 30th July 1907. *Ed.:* in Bombay. *Married:* Shirinbai, daughter of Jadavji Karamshi. Four sons and one daughter.



One of the pioneers in establishing in London The Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce in 1927. First Indian to become the member of several commercial Associations in London. Fellow of the Royal Empire Society and a member of the Overseas League in London. Widely travelled, experienced young energetic businessman. Frequent visitor to Europe and has covered more than 1,500,000 miles on different ocean voyages. Has travelled extensively in India, England Europe, Near East, Australasia, and has written several articles on business and business possibilities in different parts of the world in English and Gujarati papers. Visited Australia and New Zealand in 1937 and again in 1939 and 1940. *Address:* Jassani Building, Haines Road, Jacob Circle, Bombay 11.

MEHRBAN, NOWSHERWAN ASPANDIAR, M.B.E., F.S.S., B.A., J.P., Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Government of Bombay, and Registrar, Bombay Industrial Disputes Act. *b.* 2nd June 1890. *m.* Jerbanoo. *d.* of Dr. Hormusjee D. Pesikaka. *Educ.:* Boys' High School, Allahabad, St. Xavier's High School, Bombay and Elphinstone College, Bombay, Gaikwar Scholar, Elphinstone College. Secretary to Sir Dorab Tata, 1912; Secretary, R. G. Baldock Ltd., 1917; Secy., Indian Traders Pty, Ltd., 1919; Secy., Messrs. Australian & Eastern Co., Pty., Ltd., 1921; entered Government Service in 1923. Secretary, Bombay Strike Inquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) from October 1928 to April 1929. Technical Adviser to Government Delegates and Secretary to Indian Delegation, 15th Session, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1931. On deputation to the British Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Office whilst on leave out of India, 1931. Secretary, Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee from December 1938 to August 1940. *Address:* Mount Vilas, Bandra Hill, Bandra.

MEHTA, CHUNILAL B., J.P., Merchant. *b.* 1888. *m.* to Tapibai. Two daughters and one son. Sheriff of Bombay 1935-36 President, Bombay Shroffs' Association President, Indian Stock Exchange Ltd.; President Indian Merchants' Chamber (1940). President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Member: Governing Body, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research (1935-38); Indian Central Cotton Committee; General Committee, Red Cross Society (Bombay Presidency Branch); Editor: "The Financial News," Bombay, "Indian Cotton Review." Managing Director: Chunilal Mehta & Co., Ltd., Director: Reserve Bank of India, Bombay Board, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd., Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd., Sirpur Paper Mills, Ltd., (Hyderabad Dn). Bombay Talkies Ltd., Electrical Undertakings Ltd., Bombay Potteries & Tiles Ltd., United India Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd., Has travelled round the world in 1927 and again visited Europe and America in 1930. *Address:* 52, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



MEHTA, SIR CHUNILAL VIJBHUCANDAS, Kt., K.C.S.I. (1928), M.A., LL.B. Agent, Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay and Provincial Scout Commissioner. *b.* 12 Jan. 1881. *m.* to Tarabai Chandulal Kankodiwala. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Captain, Hindu XI; elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1907; Chairman, Standing Committee, 1912; President of the Corporation, 1916. Elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Corporation in 1916; elected to the City Improvement Trust, 1918: Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1918. Elected to the Bombay Port Trust, 1920; Millowner and Chairman, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Director, The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., The New India Assurance Co., Ltd., The Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Ltd., The Bundi Portland Cement Co., Ltd., The Member of the Executive Council of the Bombay Government, 1923-28. President, Indian Merchants' Chamber (1931). *Address:* 12, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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MEHTA, DHANJIBHAI HORMASJI, L. M., & S. C.I.E. (1932), Kaisar-i-Hind Gold (1920); Donat of St. John Silver (1917); Raj Ratna Silver (1916). Associate Serving Brother's Badge at the hands of His Majesty during Centenary Celebrations of St. John Ambulance Association, 1931. Associate Officer of St. John, 1934, Associate Commander, 1937, Maharaja Gaekwad's Diamond Jubilee Medal, 1936. Retired Sanitary Commissioner. *b.* 4 February 1864. *Educ.:* Sir Naosari Zarthosti Madressa and Grant Medical College, Bombay. Joined Baroda Service, 1887; did inoculation work with Prof. Haffkine; gave evidence on value of inoculation before 1st Plague Commission; did Cholera inoculation with Major Lamb. Has popularised Ambulance work and Red Cross work, all over Gujarat, Sind, Kathiawad, Central India, Central Provinces, Punjab, N.-W. F. Province, Rajputana, Khandesh, Deccan, Thana District and 60 States. Delegate to 15th International Red Cross Conference, Tokyo, in October 1934. *Address:* Lunsikooi, Navsari.

MEHTA, FATEH LAL, *s.* of late Rai Mehta Pannallal, C.I.E., Dewan of Udaipur. *b.* 28th February 1868. *Educ.:* Government College, Ajmer. *m.* in 1881 daughter of late Sahji Gordhan Mullji Kamdar Shahpura (died in 1911) 2 sons. (elder died in 1937). Member, Mehadraj Sabha, and Nathwara Committee; Recipient of many honours from H. H. the Maharana Sahib of Udaipur; Jageerdar of four villages. Recipient of a Jewelled Seal bearing H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's initials and signed photographs from H. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in recognition of services and personal merits. Deputed by H. H. the late Maharana to attend the informal meetings of Princes and Ministers at Delhi in connection with the special organisation of the Chamber of Princes. Acted as Confidential Secretary to H. H. the late Maharana and served the state in many capacities. Possesses a best private Library of English, Sanskrit and Persian books. *Address:* Rai Pannalal Mansion, Udaipur, Rajputana.

MEHTA, GIRDHARLAL D., RAI SAHEB, Manager, The Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway. *b.* 5th September 1879. *e.* at Visnagar and Ahmedabad. Joined the Postal Dept. in 1896 and served six years. Joined the B. B. & C. I. Railway in 1903 as a Junior Clerk in the Dist. Traffic Superintendent's Office and was soon marked out as a man of genius and ability; chief Distributing Officer of Grain Shops, 1921, and specially mentioned in despatches, was finally promoted to Superior Grade in 1924 and transferred to the Railway Head Office in Bombay in 1926 where he served till 1934; Rai Saheb, 1931, a great social worker having initiated Co-operative Institutions, Death Benefit Funds, etc., for the welfare of the Staff, was actively connected with the Bombay Presidency Baby & Health Week Association, was Chairman Dist. and Div. Co-operative Institutes and mentioned in Government Reports; promoted several works of public utility in Baroda State; also connected with many other Institutions in Bombay, originator of the idea of Excursion and Pilgrims Specials, Received Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals from the Railway Board; was appointed to his present post in 1935 by H. H. the Jam Saheb which he has filled with conspicuous ability and distinction. Also selected by H. H. the Jam Saheb for the post of President, Board of Trade, Nawanagar State in 1936, and has since then continued to help in the development of trade in the State. President of the Baby & Health Week Association Jamnagar where he is also connected with several other social activities. *Address:* Jamnagar, Kathiawar.



MEHTA, SIR HOMI MANECKJI, KT., (1933); K. B. E., (1941). Well-known Citizen of Bombay, Banker, Millowner, Industrialist, etc. Director, Reserve Bank. *b.* 1st April 1871, *m.* to Goolbai, *d.* of late Mr. H. R. Umrigar. *Educ.:* at Bombay. Started as assistant in Bombay Mint in 1888; and started business on his own account in 1896; bought Victoria Mills in 1904; Jubilee Mills in 1914; Raja Goculdas Mills in 1916; Gaekwar Mills in 1929. Established Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ltd., in 1916 British India General Insurance Co., Ltd., in 1919. Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., in 1916; Navsari E. S. Co., Ltd., in 1922, and Nasik-Deolali E. S. Co., Ltd., in 1930, Member, Council of State, 1930 to 1934; served on the Committee of Bihar and Orissa Separation in 1931; Represented India on League of Nations, 1933 and 1934; Member, Central Board of Reserve Bank; Employers' Representative on International Labour Conference in 1936. Established Navsari Cotton & Silk Mills Co., Ltd. in 1936, Dhrangadhra Chemical Works in 1939. Gwalior Sugar Co., Ltd., 1940. *Address:* 'Gulita,' Worli Sea Face, Worli, Bombay.



MEHTA, INDRAVADAN NARAYENBHAI, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate (on leave prior to retirement). *b.* January 20, 1886; *m.* Pratima Mehta. *Educ.:* Ahmedabad, Poona, Bombay and London. Practised on the Original and Appellate Sides of the Bombay High Court from 1912-20; appointed Presidency Magistrate in 1921, and worked in Dadar, Girgaum and Esplanade Police Courts as Presidency Magistrate from 1923 to '39; appointed Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on August 1, 1939. *Address:* Quetta Terrace, Chowpatty Bombay.

MEHTA, JAMNADAS M., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law *b.* 3 August 1884. *m.* Manibai, *d.* of Ratanji Ladhuji. *Educ.:* Jamnagur, Junagad, Bombay, London. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation; Member, Legislative Assembly,

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1923-1930. President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-23; Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 1929-1930; and Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1921-1931. Member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1926; General Secretary, Democratic Swaraj Party; President, National Trades' Union Federation, 1933-35; Indian Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference, 1934; Substitute delegate Governing Body I. L. O., January 1935; Chairman, New Citizen Bank of India, Ltd., Mayor of Bombay, 1936-37. Revenue and Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937. *Address:* Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, JAYSUKHLAL KRISHNALAL, M.A., Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. *b.* 1884. *m.* to Mrs. Kumudagauri. *Educ*: Wadhwan High School and Gujarat and Elphinstone Colleges. Appointed Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1907; Services borrowed by the Indian Munitions Board from Chamber and appointed Assistant Controller from September 1917 to November 1918; was nominated Adviser to the Representative of Employers for the third and 14th Sessions of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, in 1921 and 1930; Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce from 1927-29. Vice-President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1921-25 and President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1925-29; Chairman of the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee, 1927-1932; Vice-President, Bandra Municipality, 1934-38. *Address:* "Krishna Kutir", Santa Cruz, B. B. & C. I. and Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.

MEHTA, DR. JIVRAJ NARAYAN, L.M.&S. (Bom.), M. D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), Dean, Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical Coll. and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay. *b.* 29 Aug. 1887. *m.* Miss Hansa Manubhai Mehta. *Educ.*: High School education at Amreli, Baroda State, Grant Medical Coll., Bombay, and London Hospital. Formerly Ag. Asst. Director, Hale Clinical Laboratory, London Hospital, London and Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State. *Address:* K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay.

MEHTA, MANI H.M., B. Com. *b.* 19th September 1895, Bombay. Eldest son of Sir Homi Mehta, K.B.E. *e.* at St. Xavier's School and College and Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay. *m.* Miss Ratu Taleyarkhan, *d.* of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Taleyarkhan. One daughter, Miss Mehroo. Director, Zenith Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Navsari Cotton & Silk Mills Ltd., The Mill Stores Trading Co. of India Ltd., H. M. Mehta & Co., Ltd., H. M. Mehta & Sons Ltd., Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd. Takes active interest in the Baha'i movement which teaches among others the oneness of mankind, independent investigation of truth and the fundamental oneness of religion. The teachings of all religions and societies are found in the Baha'i cause. *Clubs*: Willingdon, C.C.I. and Ripon. *Recreations*:—Riding, Swimming and Tennis. *Address*: Mehta House, 79-91, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. Tele. No. 20364.



MEHTA, DR. SIR MANGALDAS VIJBHIKANDAS, Kt., *cr.* 1936; O.B.E., L.M.&S., F.R.C.P., F.C.P.S., F.R.C.O.G. *Address*: St. Vincents, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

MEHTA, SIR MANUBHAI NANSHANKAR, KT. (1922); C.S.I. (1919); M.A., LL.B.; *b.* 22 July 1868; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay. *m.* first Harshad Kumari and on her death again Dhanvanta, 4 *s.* and 7 *d.* Professor of Logic and Philosophy and Law Lecturer, Baroda College, 1891-99. Priv. Sec. to H.H. Maharaja Gaekwar, 1899-1906; Rev. Minister and First Counsellor, 1914-16. Diwan of Baroda, 1916-27 and Prime Minister and Chief Councillor, Bikaner State, 1927-1934; Home Minister, Gwalior from April 1937; Foreign and Political Minister from January 1940; Indian States Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conferences, 1930, 1931 and 1932; Member, Consultative Committee, 1932; Indian States' Delegate to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1933; attended the World Hygiene Conference, 1933. *Publications*: The Hind Rajasthan or Annals of Native States of India; Principles of Law of Evidence (in Gujarati, 3 Volumes). *Address*: Carmichael Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, DR. MOHAN SINHA, M.A., LL.B. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple). Indian State Service. *b.* 20th April 1895; *m.* Shrimati Hulas Kumari Mehta (died, August 1924). *Educ.*: D.A.A.V. High School and Government Collegiate School, Ajmer; Agra College, Agra; Ewing Christian College and University School of Law, Allahabad and The London School of Economics and Political Science, London. Lecturer in Economics, Agra College, 1918-19; Government College, Ajmer, 1919-20; Secretary, All-India Seva Samiti (Headquarters, Allahabad); Headquarters, Scout Commissioner for India S.S.B.S.A.; Mewar State Service in 1922 as District Magistrate; Assistant Settlement Officer, 1923; Revenue Officer, 1928; Offg. Revenue Commissioner, 1935; Diwan, Banswara State, June 1937 to Aug. 1940; Founded Vidya Bhawan (a progressive Co-Educational Institute) at Udaipur in 1931 of which he is the President and Chief Executive Head; Vice-President, All-India Seva Samiti (Allahabad); Member (representing States in Rajputana Group) of the Ministers' Committee of the Chamber of Princes; *Publications*: "*Lord Hastings and the Indian States*" (Taraporevala). *Address*: Udaipur (Rajputana).

MEHTA, VAIKUNTH LALUBHAI, B.A., Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. *b.* 23 Oct. 1891. *m.* Mangal, *d.* of Prataprai Vajeshanker of Bhavnagar. *Educ*: New High School, Bombay, Elphinstone

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College, Bombay. Winner of Ellis Scholarship B.A. Examination. Manager, Bombay Central (Provincial) Co-operative Bank, Ltd., 1912, and Managing Director since 1922. Member, Editorial Board, Social Service Quaterly; Bombay Co-operative Quarterly; Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay; Member, Executive Committee, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute; Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, 1929; Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Bombay 1937-40; Bombay Provincial Rural Development Board; Bombay Provincial Board, Harijan Sevak Sangh; Board of Management, and Trustee All-India Village Industries Association. *Publications:* The Co-operative Movement, 1915. The Co-operative Movement in India, 1918. Studies in Co-operative Finance 1927; Member, National Defence Council. *Address:* Murzbanabad, Andheri (B. B. & C. I. Railway).

MENON, K. R. K. (KONNANATH RAMA KRISHNA), M.A., B.L., M.B.E. (1938); J.P. (1939). Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay Presy., Sind, Baluchistan and Ajmer. *b.* July 1901; *m.* Saraswathi *nee* K. P. Gopal-Menon, Bar-at-Law, Retd. Judge, High Court of Travancore. *Educ.:* C. M. S. High School, Trichur, Maharajah's College, Ernakulam, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Law College, Madras, Norton Prizeman in Economics, Madras University. Passed the Competitive Examination held by the Govt. of India, Finance Dept. in Dec. 1923 and appointed to the superior service of the Military Accounts Dept.; Served as Deputy Controller of Military Accts. in Peshawar, Calcutta and Meerut; Later, Deputy Military Accountant-General, New Delhi/Simla on Special duty for the Mechanisation of accounts in the Defence Services. Selected for the Finance and Commerce Dept. Pool in Jan. 1939 and posted as Asstt. Commissioner of Income-Tax, Non-Resident Refund Circle, Bombay, for re-organisation of the Circle; In October 1939, appointed Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Govt. of India, but in November 1939, reposted to Bombay as Commissioner of Income-Tax of the newly formed Central Branch for special investigation work; In February 1941, appointed Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay Presy., Sind, Baluchistan and Ajmer; Awarded M. B. E. in Birthday Honours, 1938, and *Cr.* Justice of the Peace, Bombay, in 1939. *Address:* Central Government Building, Queen's Road, Fort, Bombay and "Konnanath House," Pampady, Thiruvilwamala, P.O. Ottapalam, S. Malabar.

MERCHANT, FRAMROZ RUSTOMJI, F.S.A.A., J.P., Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bihar and Orissa, 1939. *b.* 12 November 1888. *Educ.:* Bombay and London. Formerly, Professional Accountant and Auditor; Lecturer in Accounting, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics; Offg. Secretary and Chief Accountant, City of Bombay Improvement Trust; Examiner in Accounting to the Univ. of Bombay; officiated as Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden in 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1936. *Publications:* "Elements of Book-keeping"; "Company Secretary and Accountant"; "Income-Tax in relation to Accounts."; "Indian Income-Tax Simplified"; "Book-Keeping Self-Taught," etc. *Address:* Income-Tax Commissioner's Bungalow, Patna.

MERCHANT, KHAN SAHEB HAJIMAHOMED JOOMA, B.A., J.P., Member, Old Stock Exchange. Proprietor: Eastern Commercial Agency, Landlord, having bungalows in Bombay and Matheran. *b.* 1894, graduated 1917, / oined Stock Exchange 1917, elected to Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1935; one of the leaders of the Ismailia Khoja Community. Organised the Ismailia Co-operative Bank, Ltd., of which he was President from 1930 till retirement in 1939. Though started on a small scale, due to his energy and tact, the Bank has now a working capital of over nineteen lacs. On his retirement his portrait was recently unveiled before a large gathering at the Bank's premises. Appointed by Govt., Co-operative Hon. Organiser, 1932 and Arbitrator, 1934. In recognisation of his services in the co-operative field the title of "Khan Saheb" was conferred in 1939. In recognisation of his services to the community, H. H. the Aga Khan was pleased to confer on him title of "Alijah" in 1938 and appointed him a member of the Council. 5-A, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.



MERCHANT, MALANI SETH KANCHANLAL VARAJDAS. *b.* in 1893 at Surat. *Educ.:* at Bombay in the Esplanade High School. Joined business of his father Seth Varajdas Bhaidas who was very well-known in the insurance line. Gained experience and today he is considered as a very good exponent of the insurance business. He took part in starting the Industrial, the Vulcan and the Universal Insurance Companies. Also one of the enthusiastic men who established the Indian Insurance Companies Association in Bombay in 1927. He is a partner in the firm of Messrs. M. Kanji & Co., who are the Managing Agents of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Company Limited. When Messrs. M. Kanji & Co., acted as Agents of the Manufacturers' Life Assurance Co. of Canada, he took a leading part in expanding its business. Other members of his family also doing Insurance business. He takes a great deal of interest in social and religious matters and his munificent help to many religious institutions is very much appreciated. He is a staunch Vaishnavite, and is married to Shrimati Vasant Gauri. *Address:* Jogeshwari (B. B. & C. I.).



METCALFE, SIR HERBERT AUBREY FRANCIS B.A. (Oxon.); K.C.I.E. (1936); C.S.I.(1933); C.I.E. (1929); M.V.O. (1922); Indian Civil Service (Political Department). *b.* 27th Sept. 1883. *m.* Elinor Joyce Potter. *Educ.:* Charter house and Christ Church, Oxford. Served in Punjab, 1908-1913; Entered Political Depart-

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ment, 1913; Asst. Private Secretary to Viceroy, 1914-1917; served in N.W.F.P., 1917-1925; Counsellor to Legation, Kabul, 1925-1926; served in N.W.F.P., 1926-1930; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, 1930-1932; Foreign Secretary to Government of India, May 1932. Resident and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, 1939.

MHATRE, GAJNAN BABOORAO, A.R.I.B.A., G.D. Arch. Chartered Architect. *b.* 25th November 1902. *Educ.:* completed architectural course at Sir J. J. School of Art. Govt. Diploma Examination passed in the year 1927. Proceeded to England in December 1928. Passed final R.I.B.A., 1930. Returned, May 1931. Practised as Messrs. Poonagar and Mhatre till 1933. Practising on own since 1934. *m.* in May, 1932 Miss Kastoor G. Chemburker. 1 son 7 years old and 1 daughter 1 year old. Established architectural school known as Architectural Academy in 1932. Secretary to the R.I.B.A., Examination Board in India. *Address:* Prospect Chambers Annexe, Fort, Bombay.



MIRZA M. ISMAIL, AMIN-UL-MULK, SIR, K.C.I.E. (1936); KT. (1930); C.I.E. (1924); O.B.E. (1923), Dewan of Mysore, 1926-41. *b.* 1883. *m.* Zebinda Begum of Shirazee family. *Educ.:* Wesleyen Mission High School, Bangalore. The Royal School at Mysore, Central College, Bangalore, for B.A.; Superintendent of Police, 1905; Asstt. Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja, 1908; Huzur Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja, 1914; Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja, 1922; Dewan of Mysore, 1926. Invited to the Round Table Conference in 1930 as a delegate from South Indian States, and in 1931 as a delegate of Mysore, Jodhpur and Jaipur (Rajputana). Member of the Consultative Committee. Delegate to the Third Indian Round Table Conference, 1932 and the Joint Select Committee, 1933. Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Inter-governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene, held at Bandoeng (Java), 1937. Delivered Convocation Address of Annamalai, Madras, and Calcutta Universities in 1935, 1938 and 1940, respectively. *Address:* Carlton House, Bangalore.

MIRZA, HUMAYUN, *b.* (Bombay) 14th January 1907; eldest of 3 children and only son of Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., C.St.J., Ex-Dewan of Mysore and Lady Mirza Ismail who is the pioneer of the Women's Movement in the Mysore State. *Educ.:* St. Joseph's College, Bangalore; The Queen's College, Oxford; and the Middle Temple, London. Entered the Mysore Civil Service as Personal Assistant to the Dewan of Mysore 1st Nov. 1933 to 1st June 1934; Asst. Commissioner, Kolar, June 1934 to January 1935, Asst. Commissioner, Bangalore, 2nd January to 30th June 1935; Asst. Commissioner in Tumkur, 1st July 1935 to 18th March 1936; Asst. Commissioner in special charge of Anekal Taluk, 23rd March to 11th July; Sub-Divisional Officer and Civil Officer, Bangalore, 12th July 1936 to 11th November 1937; Dewan of Banganapalle (18th November 1937 to 18th November 1940); on leave. *Address:* "Carlton House", Bangalore, S. India.



MISRA, RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR DR. SHYAM BEHARI, M.A., D.LITT., Retired Magistrate and Collector, U.P., ex-member, Council of State; Adviser-in-Chief, Orchha State, Tikamgarh, C. I.; Member of the Allahabad University Faculty of Arts and Committee of courses (Hindi), and of the Court and Executive Council of Lucknow University; ex-President, All-India Kanyakubja, All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, and Kashi Nagri Pracharni Sabhas; President, Kanyakubja Inter-College Committee, Lucknow, and of U. P. Managers' Association of Aided High Schools and Inter-Colleges. *b.* 12th August 1873. *m.* Miss B. D. Bajpai; has two *s.*, five *d.* *Educ.:* Jubilee High School and Canning College, Lucknow. Entered Executive Branch U.P. Civil Service in 1897 as Deputy Collector, was on various special duties, on 6 occasions, Jt. Registrar of Co-operative Societies (1922-24), and Registrar, August 1924 to December 1926; Dewan Orchha State from January 1929 to April 1932, when he became Chief Adviser to H. H. *Publications:* Several standard works in Hindi. *Address:* Golaganj, Lucknow.

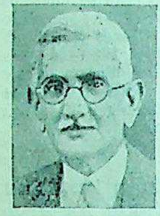
MISTRI, JAMSHEDJI PESTONJI, B.A., L.C.E.; J.P., Architect and Civil Engineer. *b.* 1863 in Bombay. *Educ.:* at the Fort High School, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and the College of Science (now Engineering), Poona: B.A., 1888; L.C.E., 1890. Founded the well-known firm of Architects, Mistri & Bhedwar, in 1891, and built up an extensive practice all over the country. Opened Branch Office in Karachi 20 years ago. Made Justice of the Peace in 1918. Member, Advisory Committee of the College of Engineering, Poona, 1921-1931. Elected a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1930. Appointed by the Government of Bombay as Member of the Neilson Committee for the Backbay Reclamation Scheme in 1926. Examiner in Engineering for the University of Bombay, 1914 to 1919 and 1926 to 1930. *Address:* 49/51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.



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MISTRI, JEHANGIR BEJONJEE, F.C.I., Insurance Agent of Norwich Life Insurance Society and Agent of Rampur State, U.P. *b.* in June 1877. *Educ.:* at Proprietary High School, Bombay. *m.* in 1909 Miss Khorshedbai, daughter of Framroz D. Shroff of Bombay, late contractor of Govt. Central Press. One daughter and two sons. At the age of 20, Mr. Mistri, went to Madagascar (French Colony) and served there as Manager of a branch of Messrs. Dadabhoy & Co. (London) for 5 years. Worked with his brother, Mr. M. B. Mistri, in the chief agency at Indore of the Oriental Life Insurance Co., Ltd., for 2 years; he was in Gent's Tailoring and Outfitting line in N. Catchpole & Co. at Bombay for 5 years. In 1910 his services were engaged by Sir Vasanji Tricamji to take his family to Europe. On his return he was taken up by Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and was for 4 years in Gent's and 9 years in charge of Gent's Tailoring and Outfitting Dept. After working for 3 years as Assistant Manager in Shamji Hemraj & Co., Cotton Merchants, he developed the insurance business since 1926 and for the last 15 years he is one of the leading Insurance Agents of Norwich Life Office in Bombay. Was Vice-President of Byculla Zoroastrian Association. Is a member of the Working Committee of the Byculla Zoroastrian Association and of Dhobi Talao Parsee Association, Vice-President, The Shahpur Physical Culture Club, Mazagaon, and is one of the members of the Working Committee of the Mazagaon School for Boys and Girls. He is an elected member of the 'Committee of Hundred' to elect the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat of Bombay. Managing Committee member of the Byculla Zoroastrian Association. An Old Mason of 29 years standing, Mr. Mistri is a Past District Grand Warden since 1933. *Address:* Minoo Mansion, Parel Road, Parel, Bombay.



MISTRY, KEKI D., Dip. Arch. (Lond. Univ.), A.R.I.B.A. (Lond.), Dip.—C.D. (L'pool Univ.), A.M.T.P.I. (Lond.). etc. *Educ.:* School of Architecture, Bombay and secured the Diploma. Scholar for three years in succession. Then proceeded to England for further studies in Architecture and Town Planning and secured the Diploma in Architecture of London University very successfully. Was awarded "The Alfred Bossom Medal" in Design for the highest mark. Then proceeded to Liverpool to specialize in Town Planning and secured the Liverpool University Diploma. One of the very few Indians to be a qualified Town Planner. Besides has studied in Germany and Sweden and has travelled widely in Europe. Worked in different offices in England. At present appointed as a visiting member of the staff in the Bombay School of Architecture and has his practice in Bombay. *Address:* Amar Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.



MITHA, THE HON'BLE SIRDAR SIR SULEMAN CASSUM HAJI, KT., C.I.E., J.P., Landlord and Banker. *m.* to Miriambai. *Educ.:* at Bombay. Director, New India Assurance Co., Ltd.; Governing Director, Suleman & Co., Ltd.; Owner of Ginning and Pressing Factories at Jamner and Shendurni (East Khandesh); Sheriff of Bombay (1934); Member, Council of State and Central Haj Committee; President of Muslim Committee for six years. *Office Address:* 27, Kholsa Mohalla, Bombay. *Residence:* Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MITRA, THE HON. MR. SATYENDRA CHANDRA, M.A., B.L., President, Bengal Leg. Council; Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 21st December 1888. *m.* Mrs. Uma Mitra. *Educ.:* Calcutta University, member of the Bengal Leg. Council from 1924 to 1926; member of the Indian Leg. Assembly (1926-34); member of the Age of Consent Committee (1929-30); was a Director of the Reserve Bank of India, Eastern Circle (1935-36); was the President of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Association, held at Ahmedabad in 1933; was Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee (1922-23), and Vice-President (1927-28); was elected to the Bengal Leg. Council in 1937. *Address:* 20, South End Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MITRA, PROF. SISIR KUMAR, D.Sc. (Cal. and Paris), M.B.E., F.N.I., Ghose Professor of Physics, University of Calcutta. *b.* October 1891. *m.* Lilabati, daughter of Rai Bahadur Harakisore Biswas of Barisal (died November 4, 1939). Two sons. Pioneer of radio research in India and well-known for his investigations on the ionised layers of the upper atmosphere which guide radio waves round the world. Discoverer of the C-layer of the Ionosphere. Author of numerous scientific publications. President, Mathematics and Physics Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1934; General Secretary, 1939. Member, Bengal Industrial Survey Committee, 1938. Secretary, Communication Services Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee. Associated with Students' Welfare Movement; Secretary, Calcutta University Institute, 1924-27. King George V. Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. Director, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. Well-known for his Bengalee writings and radio talks on popular science. A keen Rotarian. *Address:* 9, Hindusthan Road, Ballygunj, Calcutta.



MITTER, SIR BROJENDRA LAL, Kt. (1928), K.C.S.I. (1932); M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, Advocate-General of India. Formerly Advocate-General of Bengal and Member, Bengal Execu-

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tive Council, 1934-37; Law Member, Govt. of India, 1928-34. Led Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1931 and 1933. *b.* May 1875. *m.* a daughter of Mr. P. N. Bose, late of the Geological Survey. *Educ.:* Presidency Col., Calcutta and Lincoln's Inn. *Address:* Simla and New Delhi.

MITTER, Rupendra Coomar, M.Sc., M.L., Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 18th January, 1890. *m.* Sudhahasinee Bose. *Educ.:* at Dovelon College, Presidency College, Scottish Churches College and University Law College, Calcutta. Vakil and Advocate, High Court, Calcutta for sometime; Professor, University Law College, Calcutta. *Address:* P. 24, Central Avenue, P.O. Hatkhola, Calcutta.

MOBERLY, Sir Bertrand Richard, Lieut.-General, K.C.I.E. (1938); C.B. (1929), D.S.O. (1915). Red Cross Commissioner for India, and Secretary, Amenities for the Troops Fund. *b.* 15th Oct. 1877. *m.* Hylda, *d.* of late A. C. Willis, Esq., of the Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. *Educ.:* Winchester College, Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Staff College, Camberley, First Commission Unattached List for Indian Army, 1897; Lieut.-General, Indian Army, 1938; Retired 1940; served in 18th Bengal Infantry and 2nd Punjab Infantry (Punjab Frontier Force) now 2nd Battalion 13th Frontier Force Rifles; Colonel, 2nd (Sikhs) Battalion, 12th Frontier Force Regiment and 2nd Battalion, 13th Frontier Force Rifles. Campaigns—N. W. Frontier of India, Waziristan, 1901-02; Somaliland Field Force, 1903-04; Jibdalli, Great War, 1914-18; Egypt, Gallipoli, Salonika. *Address:* New Delhi.

MOCKETT, The Hon. Mr. Justice Vere, M.A., M.B.E. (1919), Judge of the High Court, Madras, since 1934. *b.* 25th July 1885. *m.* Ethel Nora Gaddum Tomkinson. *Educ.:* Marlborough, Worcester College, Oxford. Called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 1908; Practised in England, 1908-14, 1919-21 (N. E. Circuit); served in the War, 1914-19; practised in Madras Bar, 1921-32; officiated as judge of the High Court, 1932; Privy Council Bar and Lecturer on Law, King's College, London, 1933-34. *Address:* 2, Anderson Road, Cathedral P.O., Madras.

MODAK, Narayan Vinayak, City Engineer, Bombay Municipality. *b.* December 1890. B. E. (Civil) (1911), Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (London) (1936), F.R. San. I., M.I.E. (India), J.P., Worked as Sub-Divisional Officer with the Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Bombay (1912-1918). Awarded State Technical Scholarship for special training in Municipal and Sanitary Engineering for one year in India and 3 years in England (1918). In England was attached to the Corporation of Hastings and worked for nearly three years as an Assistant Engineer with the Corporation (1919-1922). Appointed Executive Engineer in the Indian Service of Railway Engineers-Sanitary Engineer to the G. I. P. Railway (1922-30). Worked as Consulting Engineer to the B. B. & C. I. Rly. to prepare a sewerage scheme for their Dohad Station while in service of the G. I. P. Rly. Appointed Dy. City Engineer to the Bombay Municipality (1930). Acted as Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality (1932-1933). Appointed City Engineer to the Bombay Municipality (1934 to date). President of the Bombay Engineering Congress (1938). Member, the Indian Roads Congress (Govt. delegate). President, Institution of Engineers (India) (1941). Fellow of the University of Bombay since 1933. Member of the Syndicate since 1937. Dean of the Faculty of Technology of the University of Bombay (1940-41). Member, Advisory Committee of the Engineering College, Poona. Member, Managing Committee of the V. J. T. Institute. Designed and erected Sewage Purification Works on the Activated Sludge Process (the first largest Sewage Works in India) for the sewerage of the Northern Part of the Island of Bombay. *Address:* "Udym," Shivaji Park, Bombay 28.



MODY, Mr. Bhogilal Jagjivan, Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur. *b.* on the 28th of February 1886. *Educ.:* at the Alfred High School, Rajkot. Joined the Government service in the Western India States Agency at Rajkot in 1910. Passed the Higher Standard Examination. Joined Dharampur State service in the year 1923. Appointed Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb in 1928. Received His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Medal in the year 1935. Awarded the Coronation Medal in 1937. *Address:* Baldev Nivas, Dharampur (Surat Dist.).



MOHAMMAD, Ejaz Rasul Khan, Raja, Sir, K.C.I.E. (1937), Kt. (1932), C.S.I. (1924), M.L.A. (1937). Talukdar of Jahangirabad. *b.* 28th June 1886. *Educ.:* Colvin Talukdars School, Lucknow. First non-official Chairman of the District Board, Bara Banki. Besides numerous other charitable contributions, the following are the chief:—Rs.1,25,000 to the Prince of Wales' Memorial, Lucknow, Rs.50,000 to Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, and Rs.1,00,000 to the Lucknow University. Life Vice-Patron of the Red Cross Society. Contributed Rs.10,000 to Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund and Rs. 5,000 to Aligarh University for Maris Scholarship; Has given generous contributions to various funds in connection with the present war, totalling Rs.26,000; and has also bought Defence Loans for one lakh; Vice-President of the British Indian Association; Elected President of the British Indian Association (1935) for one term and Member of the United Service Club; Member of the Court and Executive Council of the

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Lucknow University. Member of Court of Muslim University, Aligarh. Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsif. *Address*: Jehangirabad Raj, Dist. Bara Banki; Jahangirabad Palace, Lucknow.

MOHAMMAD ZAFRULLA KHAN, (*See* under Zafrulla Khan Chaudhari Muhammad.)

MOHOMED ABBAS KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, Merchant. *Educ.*: in Mysore. Was member, Mysore Representative Assembly for 20 years; Member, Mysore Legislative Council for over 16 years; ex-President, Bangalore City Municipal Council; General Secretary, Central Mahomedan Association since 34 years; Presided over Non-Brahmin Youth League, Madras, 1928; presented in 1928, with an Address, a silver Casket and Gold Cup by citizens of Mysore in recognition of services to the State; President, Mysore State Muslim Conference, 1932. *Address*: Muslim Hall Road, Bangalore City.

MOORE, W. ARTHUR, Editor of *The Statesman*. *b.* 1880. *m.* Maud Eileen, only surviving child of George Maillet. *Educ.*: Campbell Coll., Belfast and St. John's College, Oxford. President, Oxford Union Society 1904; Special Correspondent of *The Times* for Young Turk Revolution, 1908, and in Albania; Persian Correspondent, 1910-12; Russian Correspondent, 1913; Spain, 1914; Albanian Revolution, 1914; Retreat from Mons and Battle of Marne, 1914; obtained commission in Rifle Brigade; served Dardanelles, 1915; Salonika, 1915-17, (General Staff Officer, flying, 1918, with military mission (General Sir G. T. Bridges) in Constantinople and the Balkans; Squadron Leader, R.A.F.; demobilised, May, 1919; despatches twice; M.B.E. (military); Serbian White Eagle; Greek Order of the Redeemer; Middle-Eastern Correspondent of *The Times*, 1919-22, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Persia, Caucasus, India, Afghanistan, M.L.A. (Bengal), 1926-33. *Publications*: The Miracle (By 'Antrim Oriel,' Constable, (1908); The Orient Express (Constable 1914). *Address*: "The Statesman," Calcutta.

MOOS, DR. F. N. A., M.D., B.S. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Eng.), D.T.M. & Hy. (Eng.), M.B.B.S. (Bombay), F.R.I.P.H. (London), F.C.P.S. (Bombay), J.P., Superintendent and Chief Medical Officer, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital *b.* 22nd Aug. 1893. *m.* Shehra F. Marzban. Tuberculosis Medical Officer, Boros of Stoke Newington; Hackney and Poplar, London; Medical Referee, London; War Pensions Committee; Lecturer on Tuberculosis, University of Bombay; Hon. Physician, G. T. Hospital, Bombay; Fellow of the Royal Society of Public Health; Fellow, University of Bombay. Fellow, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay. *Publications*: Present Position of Tuberculosis, Prevention of Tuberculosis and Pandemic of Influenza, 1918, etc., etc. *Address*: Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MOOS, PESTONJI NANABHOY, M.A., LL.B., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law, Secretary to Government of Bombay, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. *b.* 29th August 1894; *m.* Bachoo, *d.* of K. S. Framji, Esq., C.I.E. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay; Worcester College, Oxford; University College, London and Inner Temple, London. Joined the Indian Civil Service on 12-12-1921; Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals, 1922-1925; District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, Larkana, Sukkur, Kathiawar, Nasik, Poona and Thana, 1927-1940; Secretary, Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee 1932; Secretary to Government, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs since Jan. 8, 1941. *Address*: "Chalet," Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MOOS, S. N., M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.S.A., Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Province. *b.* 25th September, 1890; *m.* Miss Makee B. Petit. *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay, and King's College, Cambridge. Professor of Mathematics and Physics, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; Indian Educational Service, 1918; Inspector of Science Teaching; Educational Inspector, Southern, Bombay and Central Divisions, and Sind; Deputy Director of Public Instruction. *Publications*: Various Educational Reports and articles. *Address*: Garden Reach, Bombay Road, Poona.

MORARJEE, SETH JAMNADAS, J.P., a well-known Share, Stock and Finance Broker *b.* 24th February 1884. *Educ.*: at the New High School, Bombay. *m.* 1901, Miss Rukhamanibai *d.* of Seth Hirji Seshakaran, 1 son and 1 daughter. Trustee and a Director of the Bombay Stock Exchange since 1915. He is a popular figure in the Stock Exchange and wields considerable influence. Director, Bombay Talkies Ltd., and Harinagar Sugar Mills Ltd. President, Shrawika Ashram, Palitana. He is also connected with many other public institutions at Mangrol, as President and Trustee, such as The Jain Pathasala, Panjrapole, Shrimati Samaj Mangrol Building Society Ltd., Bombay Building Society Ltd., etc. He was largely responsible for the founding of the Bombay Stock Exchange Clearing House. He is a man of character, is very religious and charitable. *Address*: Old Stock Exchange Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.



MOSELEY, FRANCIS ARNOLD, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple); M.C. (1919). Puisne Justice, Supreme Court, Ceylon. *b.* 28th March, 1883. *Educ.*: Hale School, Perth, W. Australia and Brasenose College, Oxon. Judge's Associate and Clerk of Arraigns, W. Australia, October 1905; Military Service, Australia, 1915-16; France, 1916-19; Ireland, 1920-22; Assistant Registrar of Titles, Tanganyika, 1922; Acting Solicitor General for various periods in 1922, 1923 and 1927-32; Deputy Land Officer, 1926; Crown Counsel, May 1, 1926; Attorney-General, Nyasaland Protectorate, November 1933 to 1933; Acting Judge, November 1933 to December 1934; Puisne Justice, Ceylon,

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August 1936; Acting Chief Justice, March 16 to April 26, 1939; September 23 to November 30, 1939 and March 18 to May 1940. *Address:* Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, Ceylon.

MOTILAL BAWALAL, B.A., Share and Stock Broker and a Director of the Bombay Stock Exchange from 1930-35. *b.* in 1896 at Jamnagar. *Educ.* at Jamnagar High School and Bahuddin College, Junagad. Passed Matric in 1914; B.A., 1919. *m.* in 1922 Manharbai, daughter of Kalidas Laljee of Porbunder, 2 sons and one daughter. Worked as an Assistant in a cotton firm and also as a working partner with Messrs. Langley and Co.'s Share department. Purchased his card in 1925 and started his firm Messrs. Motilal Bawalal and Co., in partnership with his son; was Chairman, Aryan Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay. Also a Member of the Managing Committee of Anandilal Poddar High School, Santa Cruz. Residents' Association, and of Indian Merchant's Chamber, Bombay. A Freemason, he is a member of Lodge Aryan. Member, Cricket Club of India. *O. Address:* Motilal Bawalal, Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. *Residence:* Manhar Villa, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz (B. B. & C. I. Rly.).



MOTISINHJI, RANJITSINHJI MAHIDA, KUMAR SHRI, belongs to Mahida family who were previously Rulers of Mandvee State (Surat Dist.) and heads of claimants to the Chiefship of the State, which was annexed by the British Government in 1848. *b.* 1910. *Educ.:* Bharda High School, Bombay, and Daly College, Indore. *m.* Chandra-Kunver, *d.* of Thakoresaheb Madhavsinghji of Madhavpura; one *d.* Recipient of cash allowance from the British Government. Keenly interested in Gujerati literature and has organised many Gujarati literary functions which have been attended by many eminent Gujarati scholars; has composed poems and contributed articles to Gujarati periodicals. Was first to celebrate "Mani-Mahotsav" of Sjt. Kavi Nanalal, at Chandod; offered a medal to Gujarati Sahitya Sabha held at Ahmedabad under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi which was won by Prof. Yagnik; President, Gujarati Rajput Hitwardhak Mandal, Broach; co-editor, "Khshatriya-Mitre", for about two years; President, Mandwa Rajput Samaj. *Address:* Mahida House, Mandwa-Chandod, *via* Baroda.

MUDALIAR, THE HON. SIR A. RAMASWAMI, DIWAN BAHADUR, Kt. (1937), Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council (Department of Commerce). *b.* 14 October 1887. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College, Law College, Madras. Advocate, Madras; Member, Legislative Council, Madras, 1920-26; Mayor, Corporation of Madras, 1928-30; Member, Council of State, 1930; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1931-34; Member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee; Member, Indian Franchise Committee; Member, Indian Reserve Bank Committee; Leader, Indian Delegation to British Commonwealth Relations Conference, Toronto; Member, Special Textile Tariff Board; Member, India Council; Hon. Editor, *Justice*, 1927-35; Member, Economic Committee, League of Nations; Member, Imperial Economic Committee. Delegate, Nine Power Conference, Brussels, 1937. *Address:* New Delhi and Simla.

MUHAMMAD, AHMAD SAID KHAN, CAPT. NAWAB, SIR. (*See* under Chhatari, Nawab of.)

MUHAMMAD NAWAZ, Lt. COLONEL SIR, Kt., M.L.A., Khan of Kot Fateh Khan; Sardar of the Gheba Clan; Proprietor of the Kot Estates; Member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly; Magistrate; Subordinate Judge; Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies. *b.* 12th August 1901. Only son of the late Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan. Married the younger daughter of the late Nawab of Kalabagh. Four daughters. *Educ.:* Aitchison Chief's College (Lahore) and Royal Military College (Sandhurst). Entered Army in 1921. Appointed, in August 1926, to the Army in India Reserve of Officers. Elected, in November 1926, to represent the Punjab Landholders in Central Legislative Assembly. Appointed Honorary Major in June 1933; and Honorary Lt. Colonel in March 1941. Elected, in 1937, to the Punjab Legislative Assembly. *Address:* Kot Fateh Khan, Attock District, Punjab.



MUHAMMAD MUKARRAM ALI KHAN, MUMTAZ-UD-DOWLAH NAWAB, Chief of Pahasu Estate and Tazimi Jagirdar (Jaipur State). *b.* 2nd Sept. 1895. *m. d.* of late Koer Latafat Ali Khan, Chief of Sadabad, 2nd marriage, *d.* of Rao Abdul Hakeem Khan of Khairi Dist., Sharanpore. *Educ.:* Maharaja's Coll., Jaipur and M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh. Was Foreign Member of the Council of State, Jaipur, 1922-24; visited Europe in 1924. *Publications:* Sada-i-Watan Tauqeed Nadir; Swarajya Home Rule. *Address:* Pahasu House, Aligarh; Mumtazbagh, Jaipur (Rajputana) and Pahasu Camp, New Delhi.

MUHAMMAD ZAKIUDDIN, M.Scs. (Cambridge), Dr. Phil. (Bonn.), M.Sc. Hon., Ph.D. (Aligarh). *b.* 23rd February 1909, Arrah (Bihar). Son of M. Safiuddin, Esq. *Unmarried. e.* Arrah Zilah School, Arrah. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh. R. F. Universitat, Bonn Trinity College and Royal Society Mond Laboratory, University of Cambridge. Pupil of Professor Rt. Hon'ble Lord Rutherford of Nelson, Professors Kayser, Konen, Cockcroft, F.R.S., etc. *Aligarh:* B.Sc. Hons.



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University Gold Medalist, 1930, M.Sc. Science Gold Medalist, 1931, F.D.M.I.U. Gold Medalist 1931, University Research Scholar, 1931-33, Topped M.Sc. and Hons. Examinations. *Germany:* Fellow Alexander von Humboldt Foundation, Berlin, 1934-35. Secured First Class Honours in Experimental and Theoretical Physics. *England:* Awarded Research Grant from the funds of the Royal Society Mond Laboratory by Lord Rutherford to carry work on Liquid Helium II. Found strange thermaconduction laws in liquid helium II and presence of very thin films of this liquid. *Worked on:* Aligarh and Bonn—Molecular Spectra. Cambridge—Low Temperature Physics and Magnetic properties of metals at very low temperature. *Publications:* (1) Proceedings, Royal Society of London, Nature, etc. Contributed to Kayser's Handbuch der Spectroscopie, Leipzig; Band Spectra and Polyatomic Molecules, Bonn. University Press. Interested in Aviation and Gliding. *Address:* Physics Laboratories, University, Aligarh.

MUIR, WINGATE WEMYSS, LIEUT.-COL., C.B.E. (1926), M.V.O. (1923), O.B.E. (1918), Officer of the Crown of Roumania 1920; Commander of the Crown of Belgium 1926; *b.* 12th June 1879. *Educ.:* Haileybury College and the R.M.C., Sandhurst. Was in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment and 15th Royal Ludhiana Sikhs (I.A.). Retired, 1931. *Address:* C/o The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Simla.

MUKANDI LAL, B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, ex-M.L.C. ex-Dy. President, U.P. Council, Puisne Judge. Tehri (Garhwal) State High Court, *b.* 14th October 1890, *m.* neé Miss Ball (1915). *Educ.* at Schools, Pauri and Almora. At Colleges, Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta and Christ Church, Oxford. Hist. Hons., 1917. Called to Bar, Grays Inn, 1918; returned, 1919, enrolled Advocate, Allahabad H.C., 1919; M.L.C. for Garhwal, 1923-30; Dy. President, U.P. Council, 1927-30; appointed Puisne Judge, Tehri (Garhwal) State. High Court, Aug. 1938. Writes to Hindi and English periodicals; and is an exponent and critic of Indian Art. Permanent *Address*:—"Vijaybhawan," Lansdowne, Garhwal, U.P., India.

MUKERJEA, SATYA VRATA, RAJYA RATNA (1934). B. A. (Oxon.); F. S. S., F. R. S. A., London; permanent Sar Suba now deputed to the Census as Commissioner for the third time *b.* 6th February 1887. *m.* Sm. Aruna Devi, M.A., *neé* Bezbaroa, grand niece of Rabindranath Tagore the Poet. One son, one daughter. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta, and Exeter College, Oxford. Entered Baroda Service (1911); conducted the Census of Baroda State (1921 and 1931); Suba in three districts (1922-1928) and (1932-34); Chief Secretary to the Government (1929); acting Revenue Commissioner (1929-30), confirmed as Sar Suba (Revenue Commissioner), Dec. 1936; was largely responsible for the reorganisation of the Central Secretariat, and the local Boards and for constitutional reform proposals now sanctioned. Decorated "Rajya Ratna" Mandal Gold Medal for exemplary services (1934); also King George V Silver Jubilee Medal (1935), the Gaekwar's Diamond Jubilee Gold Medal (1936) and the King's Coronation Medal (1937). *Address:* Esha, Race Course Road, Baroda.



MUKERJI, LAL GOPAL, SIR, B.A., LL.B. *b.* 29th July 1874. *m.* Srimati Nalini Devi. *Educ.:* Ghazipur Victoria High School and Muir Central Coll., Allahabad. Practised at Ghazipur, 1896-1902; joined Judicial Service of United Provinces, 1902; was Munsiff from 1902 to 1914; Subordinate and District and Sessions Judge from 1914 to 1923; was deputed to Legislative Department of Government of India as an officer on Special Duty, 1921-22; was appointed to officiate as Judge of High Court, December 1923; was additional Judge of the High Court, 1924-1926, was made permanent Judge in March 1926; knighted in June 1932; was appointed to officiate as Chief Justice in July 1932, again in October 1932, retired, 1934. Judicial Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1936-38, President, Board of Judicial Advisors, 1940 and 41. *Publications:* Law of Transfer of Property, 1st Edition, 1925, (2nd Edition, 1931). *Address:* 23, Thornhill Road, Allahabad.

MUKERJI, MANMATHA NATH, SIR, Kt., M. A. (Cal.), B. L., Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1924 to Oct. 1936; *b.* 28th Oct. 1874. *m.* Sm. Sureswari Debi, eldest *d.* of Sir Gooroo Dass Banerjee. *Educ.*: Albert Collegiate School and College, Presidency College, Calcutta, and Ripon College Law Classes. Vakil, Calcutta High Court, from Dec. 1898 to Dec. 1923, acted as Chief Justice, July-August 1934, Nov.-Dec. 1935 and Aug. 1936. Knighted, 1st Jan. 1935, Acting Law Member, Govt. of India, June to October 1938. Fellow of the University of Calcutta; President, Bengal Sanskrit Association. *Address:* 8/1, Harsi Street, Calcutta and Sinha Library Road, Patna, E.I.R.

MUKERJI, RAI BAHADUR PARESH NATH, C.B.E., M.A. (1902), Rai Bahadur (1926), C.B.E. (1933); *b.* 22nd December, 1882. *m.* Samir Bala, neé Chatterjee. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined the Postal Department as Superintendent of Post Offices in 1904, Secretary, Postal Committee, 1920, Member, Office Reorganisation Committee, 1921, Secretary of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Stockholm, 1924, Assistant Director-General, 1927. Member of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at London, 1929, Deputy Director-General, Postal Services, 1931, Deputed to Kabul to settle postal relationship with Afghanistan, 1932, Postmaster-General, Madras, 1933, Behar and Orissa, 1933-34, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Cairo, 1934, Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, 1934-38. Senior Deputy Director-General, Post and Telegraphs, 1938-39. *Publications:* Several Departmental Publications. *Address:* Raceview, Hastings, Calcutta.

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MULLAN, JAL PHIROZSHAH, M.A., F. Z. S., F.R.E.S.; Prof. of Zoology, Director, Zoological Laboratory, St. Xavier's College. *b.* 26th March, 1884. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Professor, Examiner, University of Bombay. *Publications:* "Animal Types for College Students". *Address:* "Vakil Terrace", Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay.

MULLICK, PROMATHA NATH, RAI BAHADUR, Bharata-Bani-Bhushan, M.R.A.S., F.R.S.A. *b.* 1876. *Educ.:* Hindu School, St. Xavier's College and privately. A nominated Member of the Exemption Committee of the Improvement of Calcutta in 1911. Nominated Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation in 1923; Member of the Committee of the Calcutta Exhibition of 1923; Hony. Secretary, Calcutta Housecowners' Association; Director, Mercantile Bank of India (Agency), Ltd., India Jute Co., Ltd., Indian Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., &c.; Member of the Local Board, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta, 1935-36. *Publications:* 'The Mahabharata, as it was, is and ever shall be,—' The Mahabharata, as a history and a drama'—Critical Studies, 'The History of the Vaisyas of Bengal,' 'Origin of Castes, India's Recovery,' etc., also in Bengali several books including a History of Calcutta. *Address:* 129, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

MUNJEE, CASSAMALLY, J.P., Hony. Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. *Educ.:* in Bombay. Has varied commercial interests. Sole Proprietor of Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co., Bombay, Plastex Products Co. and Country Craft Shipping Co., Chairman of Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Co. (Kathiawar) Ltd., Sole Agents of the Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co., Ltd., for Kathiawar and Chairman of Messrs. Munjee Nathoobhoy & Sons (Kathiawar) Ltd. Director of the Local Board of the Jubilee Insurance Co. Ltd.



He is a leading member of the Khoja Community, being Joint Mukhi of the Khoja Jamat and a member of H. H. The Aga Khan's Supreme Council and also President of the Gold Grant Committee appointed by H. H. The Aga Khan in 1936. Was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal as a prominent merchant from the Bhavnagar State. Has travelled extensively in the Continent. *Married* Khatijabai, daughter of Haji Mukhi Ladak. Has 4 sons and 3 daughters. *Clubs:* Rotary, Willingdon, Orient Club and R. W. I. T. C. *Address:* 18, Nepean Road, Bombay.

MUNSHI, KANIALAL MANEKLAL, B.A., LL.B., *b.* 29th Dec. 1887. *m.* Lilavati Sheth, an authoress of repute in Gujarati language, 1926. *Educ.:* Dalal High School, Broach, and Baroda College; Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913; Joint-Editor, "Young India," 1915; Secretary, Bombay Home Rule League, 1919-20; Editor, 'Gujarat,' 1922-31; Fellow of the Bombay University, since 1925; Member of the Syndicate of the Bombay University 1926-36; served on the Baroda University Commission, September 1926; Member, the Bombay Legislative Council for the Bombay University, 1927-30; Chairman of the Committee of the Government of Bombay to introduce compulsory physical training in schools, 1927; Member of the Academic Council and Board of Post-Graduate Studies, Bombay University, 1929; arrested, 21st April 1930 for Salt Satyagraha, sentenced to six months' imprisonment; substitute Member of the Working Committee, I. N. Congress, 1930; Member of the All-India Congress Committee, 1930-36; arrested in Jan. 1932, sentenced to 2 years' R. I. for Civil Disobedience; Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934; Elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the University Registered Constituency 1937; Home Minister, Government of Bombay, 19th July 1937 to 4th November 1939. Arrested, 4th Dec. 1940, under Defence of India Act. Released 15th March 1941 on account of serious illness. Resigned from Congress over non-violence issue July, 1941. *Publications:* Prithivi-Vallabh, Pattanni-Prabhuta, Gujaratno Nath, Rajadhiraj, "I Follow the Mahatma," etc. *Address:* 26, Ridge Road, Bombay.

MUNSHI, MRS. LILAVATI, Authoress in Gujerati language and Public service. *b.* 1899; *m.* Mr. K. M. Munshi. Was Secretary, Sahitya Sansad, and Stri Seva Sangh, of Bombay. Member, A.I.C.C., M.P.C.C., for several years and later a member of the B.P.C.C. also. Was Secretary, All-India Swadeshi Sangh; President, Swadeshi Market Committee, and first and only lady member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (1934-36); Joined Satyagraha Movement in 1930 and was appointed Vice-President, Bombay War Council 1930; Was arrested on 14th July, 1930, and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment; Elected Member, A.I.C.C. in 1931; Again arrested under the Ordinance in 1932 and sentenced to one year; Elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation (1935), where she serves on Medical Relief Committee, and became its Chairman in 1939-40; has also served on the Works Committees, Tramways and Telephone Committee, and became Chairman of the Standing Committee for 1940-41; Member, National Council of Women in India and managing Council of Bombay Presidency Women's Council 1939; Represents the Corporation on several public bodies; Was elected unopposed to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937 as a Congress Candidate; Represents the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the University Senate; Member, Board of Studies in Gujarati. Arrested under the Defence of India Act on 10th Dec. 1940 and detained as a political detenu in Yeravda Central Prison till the 17th of March 1941, when she was released on account of her husband's serious illness. *Publications:* 'Rekhachitra one Bija Lekho', 'Kumardevi', 'Jiwanmanthi Jadeli', 'Rekha Chitro'. *Address:* 26, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

MURSHIDABAD, NAWAB BAHADUR OF K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Ihtisham-ul-Mulk, Rais-ud-Dowla, Amir-ul-Omrah, Nawab Asef Kudr Syud Sir Wasef Ali Meerza, Khan Bahadur, Mahabut Jung; premier noble of

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Bengal, Behar and Orissa; 38th in descent from the Prophet of Arabia; *b.* 7th Jan. 1875. *m.* 1898, Nawab Sultan Dulin Fugfoor Jahan Begum Saheba. Heir-apparent: Murshidzada Asif Jah Syed Wares Ali Meerza. *Educ.*: In India, under private tutors and in England, at Sherborne, Rugby, and Oxford; has six times been member of Bengal Leg. Council. *Address:* The Palace, Murshidabad.

MURTRIE, DAVID JAMES, O.B.E., I.S.O., Dy. Dir.-Gen., Post Offices, 1916-1921 (retired). *b.* 18 Dec. 1864. *Educ.*: Doveton Prot. Coll., Madras. Ent. Govt. Service in Post Office, 1884; Pres. Postmaster, Bombay, 1913-16. *Address:* "Lowland," 8, Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

MUSPRATT, SIR SYDNEY FREDERICK, GENERAL, K.C.B. (1937), C.B. (1930), C.S.I. (1922), C.I.E. (1921), D.S.O. (1916). *b.* 11th Sep. 1878. *m.* Rosamonde Barry, youngest *d.* of Sir E. Barry, (Bart.). *Educ.*: United Service College and Sandhurst. Commissioned 1898; Joined 12th Bengal Cavalry, 1899; N.W. Frontier, 1908; Great War in France (1914-18); Deputy Director, Military Intelligence, A.H.Q. India, 1919-21; Director, Military Operations, A.H.Q., India, 1927-29; Deputy Chief of General Staff, India, 1929-31; Secretary, Military Department, India Office, 1931-33; Commander, Peshawar District, 1933-36; Secretary, Military Dept., India Office, 1937 onwards. *Address:* C/o United Service Club, London.

MUTALIK, V. N. ANNASAHEB, B.A., First Class Sardar of the Deccan, *b.* 6 Sept. 1879. *m.* S. Ramabaisaheb, *d.* of Mr. K. Bhiranhi. *Educ.*: at Satara High School and the Deccan Coll., Poona. Member, Bombay Legislative Council for the Deccan Sardars, 1921-1923, and of Central Assembly, 1924-26. President, Inamdars' Central Association, 1914 to the present day. Was appointed non-official member of Army Accounts Committee, 1925-26, to represent Legis. Assembly on the Committee; President of the 1st Provincial Confce. of Sirdars, Inamdars, 1926 and President, Provincial Postal Confce., 1926. Elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Conference, Sardars and Inamdars, 1927 and in 1931. A leader of the Deputation to H.E. Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montague, Secretary of State, 1917; represented Sardars and Inamdars' interests before the Franchise and Functions Committees of 1919. Leader of the Deputation before the Simon-Commission, 1928, and Leader of two deputations 1927 and 1929 to H.E. the Governor. Raised to be First Class Sardar of the Deccan in September 1930. Nominated Member of the Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932. *Publications:* Currency System of India in Marathi. *Address:* Satara City.

MUZAFFAR KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB, C.I.E., M.L.A., Punjab. *b.* 2nd January 1880. *Educ.*: Mission High School, Jullunder, and Government College, Lahore. Joined Government Service as Munsiff; promoted as Extra Assistant Commander, served as Mirmunshi to Sir Michael O'Dwyer during Great War; Oriental Secretary, Indo-Afghan Peace delegation, 1919; Sir Henry Dobbs Kabul Mission, 1923; Oriental Secretary, British Legation, Kabul, in 1921 under Sir Francis Humphreys; Joined Political Department, 1924; Director, Information Bureau 1925; Reforms Commissioner, October, 1931; Retired 2nd January 1935; Revenue Member, Punjab Govt., Feb. 1935; member of the Legislative Assembly, 1937; Fellow of the Punjab University, 1939; President, Anjuman-I-Himayat Islam, Lahore. Khan Bahadur, 1917; Nawab 1921, and C.I.E., 1931. *Publication:* Sword Hand of the Empire—a war publication. *Address:* Lahore.

MYSORE, HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF. *See Indian Princes' Section.*

NADIRSHAH, ERACH ARDESHIR, B.A. (Bom. 1914), B.E. (Bom. 1918), B.Sc. (Eng.-Edin. 1921), M.Inst.C.E. (Lond. 1935), F.I.S.E. (Lond. 1929), M.I.E. (India, 1929), J.P., Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality, Bombay.



Born: on 8th February 1895. *Educ.*: at New High School, Elphinstone and St. Xavier's Colleges, Bombay; College of Engineering, Poona, and Edinburgh University, Scotland. *m.* 12th February 1928 Miss Amy Hormusji Nariman grand-niece of Sir T. B. Nariman, Kt. Started life as an Apprentice Engineer with Mr. C. H. Priestly, M.Inst.C.E. Chief Water Works Engineer, Cardiff Corporation. Served as an Assistant Engineer under Messrs. The Economic Structures Co., Kensington High Street, London, 1921-23. After return to India, joined the Bombay City Improvement Trust as an Assistant Engineer, 1923-27. Worked as Senior Assistant Engineer (Drainage), Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1927-30. Works Engineer, Bombay Municipality, 1930-34. Deputy City Engineer, Bombay Municipality, 1934-36. Since 1936 as the Hydraulic Engineer to the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He is on the Managing Committees of W. I. A. A. since 1933, Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd., since 1935, The Bombay Town Planning Committee since 1936, The Institution of Engineers (India), Bombay Centre, since 1931, The Council of the Institution of Engineers (India) since 1936, The Association of the Edinburgh University Graduates and Chartered Collegiates since 1933, The Association of the Engineering Graduates of the University of Bombay since 1938. He is also the Official Representative in India of the Institution of Sanitary Engineering, London. He has taken considerable interest in the traffic problems of the City and was the originator of traffic roundabouts in Bombay. *Address:* Reservoir Bungalow, Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

NAGOD, RAJA SAHEB MAHENDRA SINGHJU DEO, Ruler of Nagod State; *b.* 5th Feb. 1916; *m.* Princess of H. H. Maharana

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of Dharampur State; Privately educated under various guardians and tutors; invested with full ruling powers on 9th Feb. 1936; received administrative training under the Mysore Government and at the Bundelkhand Agency, Nowgong. His dynasty has ruled at Nagod for over six centuries; his State has area of 501 square miles, and population of 74,589; enjoys dynastic salute of nine guns. *Address*: Nagod (C.I.).

NAHARSINHJI, CAPTAIN MAHARAJ OF CHHOTA UDEPUR, M.R.A.S. (Lond.), Chief Commandant, Chhota Udepur Forces. Brother of H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Chhota Udepur. *b.* 13th March, 1909. Chowhan, Rajput. *Educ.:* Boys' High School, Panchgani, St. Xavier's High School, Bombay and later at Rajkumar College, Rajkot, *m.* in 1927, Shree Pushpakumari, cousin of H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla. Daughter, Princess Mohinikumari, *b.* 21st July, 1928 and son Rajkumar Sajjansinhji *b.* 31st January, 1930. Was attached as 2/Lt. to 5th Battalion 12 Frontier Force Regt., (G. V. O. Corps of Guide 1929-30) President: Chhota Udepur Rajput Samaj, Vice-President: S. F. Gymkhana C. U. *Recreation:* Shooting, Riding, Cricket, etc. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club, Royal W. I. T. Club, Cricket Club of India, W. I. A. A., Bombay, British Union Club, London and Shree Fatehsinhji Gymkhana, Chhota Udepur. *Address:* Nahar Villa, Chhota Udepur.



NAIDU, K. VENKATASWAMI, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Deputy President, Madras Legi. Council. *b.* July 1896; *m.* K. Varalakshm Amma. *Educ.:* Pachaiyappa's College and Law College. Enrolled as Advocate in 1924; Councillor, Corporation of Madras since 1928; Trustee, Pachaiyappa's Trust Board; Mayor of Madras, 1938-39; President, Madras Central Industrial Museum; District Scout Commissioner, Madras North; member, Chingleput Dist. Board; Vice-President, Chennapuri Anna Dana Samajam; member, Advisory Committee, Government Ophthalmic Hospital and Government Mental Hospital. *Address:* Appat Gardens, Taylor's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

NAIDU, SAROJINI, MRS., Fellow of Roy. Soc. of Lit. in 1914; *b.* Hyderabad, Deccan, 13 Feb. 1879. *Educ.:* Hyderabad; King's Coll., London; Girton Coll., Cambridge. Published three volumes of poetry in English, which have been translated into all Indian vernaculars, and some into other European languages; also been set to music; lectures and addresses on questions of social, religious, and educational and national progress; specially connected with Women's Movement in India and welfare of Indian students. President, Indian National Congress, 1925. *Address:* Congress House, Bombay 4.

NAIK, DATTATRAYA RAMCHANDRA, J.P., 1939. One of the front rank property owners of Bombay and Poona. *b.* 1902. Grandson of the late Sitaram Laxman Naik, famous building contractor of Bombay in his time. *e.* at Aryan Education Society's High School, Bombay. *m.* 1918 Laxmibai Dattatraya Naik. Vice-President of the Mahrashtra Chamber of Commerce; Delegate to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce 1940-41; Has widely travelled in Europe and is keenly interested in the higher education of his countrymen. Has liberally donated to every deserving social, public or educational cause. Appointed Justice of the Peace by the Govt. in recognition of his public Services (1939); Maintains a Free School at Poona and an establishment for the use of the Indian students at London. Director of Nava Bharat Insurance Co.; Life Member of the Cricket Club of India Ltd. Keen student of commerce and is much interested in the industrial uplift of India. *Address:* Laxmi Sadan, 361, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4 & 8, Vetal Pet, Poona.



NAIK, LAXMIBAI DATTATRAYA. *b.* in 1908. *d.* of Ambuji Naik of Challisgaon. *m.* in 1918 Mr. Dattatraya Ramchandra Naik, Landowner, Bombay. Has five daughters. *e.* privately. Possesses all the qualities of head and heart to make domestic life happy. Travelled all over India and Europe with her husband (1937)—highly cultured and keenly interested in the social and economic uplift of the womenhood of her community. Presided at functions of several women's organisations and educational institutions at Poona. Occasionally presents thoughtful and inspiring contributions to the Marathi Press. Very helpful to her husband in the diligent management of their vast estates. Her manners are charming and her heart sincere. She is always looked up for guidance by her community in all their social activities. *Address:* Laxmi Sadan, 361, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.



NAIK, GANPATRAO KALURAM *alias* BALASAHEB, B.Sc., B.E. (Elec.), Landlord. *b.* in August, 1913, grandson of Rao Bahadur Bhaumansaram Naik. *m.* in 1938, the eldest daughter of Seth D. R. Naik, J.P., Landlord of Bombay, has one daughter. Graduated from the Fergusson College and College of Engineering, Poona; and is studying for Law. Stood first as an independent candidate in the City Municipality election in 1938, is the youngest Councillor and Chairman of the Town-planning Committee; is Vice-President of



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Mahrashtia Art Association, since 1939; Member, Poona District War Committee; Secretary, War Gifts Fund Sub-Committee, Poona; a keen student of Art and Science; has offered munificent donations to educational and other Public institutions; is a keen sport, has won several trophies and prizes in Tennis and Badminton Tournaments. *Address:* Kaluram Naik's Bungalow, Shukrawar, Poona.

NAIK, SARDAR RAO BAHADUR BHIMBHAI RANCHHODJI. *b.* 28th April 1879. Went to Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, in 1896 for business and is Proprietor of Bhimjee R. Naik there. Returned to India, 1912 and has since then devoted himself solely to public life. President, District Local Board, Surat, 1925 to 1938; Chairman, District School Board, Surat, 1929 to 1939. Elected member, old Bombay Legislative Council, 1927-1937. Is a Director, East India Cotton Association, Bombay; a member, Indian Central Cotton Committee since 1923, Agricultural Research Committee, Bombay, and the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi; Was thrice Non-Official Adviser to the Indian Delegation to negotiate Trade agreement with Japan. Trustee, Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund, Bombay. Was a member of the Delimitation Committee of the Bombay Government. Gave evidence before the Royal Commission of Agriculture in India. He is also associated with several other public and private institutions; Rao Bahadur 1923, enrolled as Second Class Sardar of Gujarat, 1932. He is an Inamdar in the Surat District. *Address:* Sagrampura, Surat.



NAIR, SIR C. MADHAVAN, Kt. (1939), B.A., Bar-at-Law. President, Railway Rates Advisory Committee. *b.* 24th Jan. 1879. *m.* Sreemathi Palat Parukutty Ammah, eldest *d.* of Sir C. Sankaran Nair. *Educ.*: Victoria Coll., Palghat, Pachaiyappas and Christian Colleges, Madras, Law Coll., Madras, Univ. Coll., London, and also the Middle Temple, London. Enrolled in the Madras High Court, 1904; officiated as Vice-Principal, Law Coll., Madras, 1909; Law Reporter, 1915-16; apptd. Prof., 1916-20; Govt. Pleader, 1919-23; Advocate-General, Madras, 1923-24; Judge, Madras High Court, 1924-1939. *Address:* Calcutta.

NAJAF ALI KHAN, MOHD. Dewan of Seoni, Chhapara. Ubaridar and Landlord. *b.* 26th June 1914. *Educ.* at Raj Kumar College, Raipur, for four years and at the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. After the termination of education he was deputed by the Central Provinces Governmen tfor training in Estate management where he achieved proficiency and was later on installed in the *Gadi* of the Diwan Estate, Seoni. *m.* Siraj Bakht Dhulan. One daughter Mehar Afroz Jehan Begum and one son Diwan Bakht Buland Ali Khan. *Recreations:* Big game shooting. Shot 8 tigers, 50 panthers and 4 bull bison. Had a fight with a tiger while the tiger had caught his left arm. *Club:* Seoni Officers Club. *Address:* Dewan of Seoni, Chhapara, C.P.



NAKRA, KHAN SAHEB NASSERWANJI BHICAJI, J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Retired Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of Bombay; Assistant Master, High Court and Registrar of Parsi Marriages and Matrimonial Court. *b.* 12th June 1878. *m.* 1901. Four sons. *Educ.:* at Elphinstone College, Bombay, which he left in 1897 to join the High Court. Retired in 1938 after over 40 years of service. Appointed Registrar of Parsi Marriages in 1926. The same year appointed Secretary to the Chief Justice of Bombay. Hon. Secretary, Society of Retired Parsi Officers and Trustee, Kappawala Fire Temple, Bombay. Khan Saheb in 1930. Has enjoyed the confidence of many eminent Chief Justices and Judges of the High Court. The Government was pleased to appoint him first as Hon. Presidency Magistrate and then Justice of the Peace. He is a gentleman of unassuming disposition and is very popular amongst all communities. *Address:* Dadyseth Fire Temple, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.



NANAVATI, SIR MANILAL BALABHAI, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), M.A. (Penn., Pa., U.S.A.), Kt. (1941). Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India. *b.* 11th January, 1877; *Educ.:* Baroda, and St. Xavier's College, Bombay and Wharton School of Finance, Pennsylvania (Pa.) Joined Baroda State Service, 1904; Director of Commerce and Industries, 1912, after holding minor posts in Judicial and Commerce Depts.; from 1912 to 1931 held at various times posts of Registrar, Co-op. Societies, Director of Commerce and Industries, Development Commissioner, Collector and Accountant-General; Secretary and then President, Okha Harbour Board, in charge of the Development of Port Okha, 1926-1930; Revenue Commissioner, 1932-33; Naib Dewan (member of Executive Council), 1934-35; Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 1936. *Publications: Report on the Agricultural Indebtedness in the Baroda State* (1913); *Report on the Sociological Survey of the Servants of the Khangji Department* (1917) *Report of the Industrial Development in the Baroda State* (1919). *Address:* "Leela," Juhu, Bombay.

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NANAVATI, Mr. Romesh Chandra Motilal, F.C.I., F.F.C.S., F. Com. Sc.A., F.R. Econ. S., F.S.S. (London), Corporate Secretary Political Secretary, Nagod State. Prothonotary and Registrar, Nagod State High Court. *b.* 25th January 1908. *Married:* Vasumati Ratilal Parekh. *Educ.:* at the Esplanade High School, Bombay, and the Theosophical College, Madras. Obtained Fellowships of the Commercial Institute, Birmingham, the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd., Guildford, and the Association of Commercial Science, Hull (England). Elected Fellow of the Royal Economic and the Royal Statistical Societies of London in 1935. Appointed Assistant Registrar for India of the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd., in 1936. Received by Their Majesties King Carol of Rumania, Boris III of Bulgaria (1936) and the Governor-General of Australia (1934). Served Dharampur State as His Highness the Maharana's Secretary from 1928 to 1938. Recipient of the International honour of the Order of Officer of L'ordre Universal du Merite Humain of Switzerland (1938). Travel Solicitor to The American Express Co., Inc. (1938-39). Travelled several times to Europe—cruising as far as Spitzbergen, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, St. Settlements, China and Japan. *Address:* Nagod (C.I.)



NANJEE, Choonilal Devkaran, Broker, Landlord, Merchant and Banker. *b.* 1889. Eldest son of late Seth Devkaran Nanjee, J.P. *Educ.:* at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *m.* 1908 Ramkor, daughter of Mr. Karsondas Laxmidas Thar. She is one of the founders of and on the Committee of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal and Member of various other Women's Associations doing social welfare work. Has one son Lalitchandra, 16, and two married daughters, Mrs. Lilavati Kantilal Kothari and Mrs. Sudha Shantilal Thar. Joined his father's firm at the age of 21. Now the Senior Partner in the firms of Devkaran Nanjee & Sons (Bankers, Merchants and Landlords), Chugondas & Co., (Dealers in Government Securities) and Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee (Share, Stock, Cotton, Bullion, Wheat and Linseed Merchants & Brokers), Established in 1879. Vice-Chairman and Director of Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd. Director since 1929 and Honorary Treasurer of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association. Trustee of Dadar Hindu Temple, and Managing Trustee of Fort Sanskrit Shala and Devkaran Nanjee Charities. Trustee and Chairman of Desai Chugondas Nanjee Modh Svagnati Udyog Uttejak Fund and Shah Pitamber Laljee Modh Svagnati Anath Ashraya Fund. *Recreation:* Sanskrit and Religious Literature. *Edited and Published* the Third Edition of "Manusmriti" with its Gujarati translation and learned commentaries by Pandit Nathooram Mahashanker and the late Shastri Pranjivan Harihar. *Hobby:* Is a philatelist of over 40 years' standing and is well-known among philatelists as C. D. Desai. Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. Member of the Philatelic Society of India and the Dum Dum Stamp Club. Has a highly specialised and valuable collection of Indian stamps considered one of the world's best collections. Awarded Silver and Gold Medals in International Exhibitions. Has made researches and discoveries in early Indian stamps, articles on which have appeared in the Philatelic Journal of India. *Residential Address:* "Satya Vilas," Manordas Street, Fort, Bombay. *Office Address:* Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.



NANJEE, Pranlal Devkaran, Banker, Merchant, Broker and Landlord. Justice of the Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay. *Rajamantri* of Porbandar State. Recipient of Silver Medal from H. H. Gaekwar's Government. *b.* 11th June 1894. Second son of late Seth Devkaran Nanjee, J.P. *Educ.:* at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *m.* 1911, Jayavati, daughter of the late Mr. Govindji Jhaverchand, Munsiff and Magistrate of Jamnagar State. She is one of the Founders and Chairman of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal and Member of various other Women's Associations doing Social Welfare work. Joined his father's firm at the age of 18. Now one of the Senior Partners in the firms, Devkaran Nanjee & Sons (Bankers, Merchants, and Landlords), Chugondas & Co., (Dealers in Government Securities), and Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee (Share, Stock, Cotton, Bullion, Wheat, and Linseed Merchants and Brokers), Established 1879. Chairman, Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., Director, The Hindusthan Sugar Mills Ltd., The Hind Cycles Ltd., National Studios Ltd., Podar Mills Ltd., The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Devkaran Nanjee Printing & Publishing Co. Ltd., and The Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd. Member, Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and its Sub-Committees on Banking, Shipping, Finance and Internal Trade; Member, Liverpool Cotton Association Ltd., Liverpool. Vice-President of the Property Owners' Association, Bombay; Life-Member of the Indian Red Cross Society. One of the Founder Members and the Honorary Treasurer of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Andheri. Vice-President of the Santa Cruz Education Society; and Member of the Governing Council of the Indian Education Society, Dadar. Trustee of Dadar Hindu Temple, Fort Sanskrit Shala, Devkaran Nanjee Charities, Parpea Pradhan Charities Trust, Gulalwadi Charities, Seth Kallianji Chatrabhuj Hindu Sanatorium, Kandivli, etc. *Recreation:* Literature, Music



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and Art. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club, Orient Club, Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay Presidency Radio Club and The Rotary Club of Bombay, etc. *Publications:* "Devkaran Nanjee Weekly Markets' Survey," "Devkaran Nanjee's Daily Market Report" and "Devkaran Nanjee's Bombay Investors' Year Book." *Residential Address:* "Lalit Vilas," Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, and *Office Address:* Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

NANJEE, MRS. JAYAVATI PRANLAL DEVKARAN, only daughter of the late Mr. Govindji Jhaver-chand, a Munsiff and Magistrate in Jamnagar State. *b.* 1898. *m.* Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee in 1911. Prominent in social activities for several years. Founder and Chairman of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal. Takes great interest in the movement for the uplift of women in the Hindu society. Patron of Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, Santa Cruz Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal and Bhagini Samaj. Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Woman's Council. *Recreation:* Writes Poems and small Plays. *Residential Address:* "Lalit Vilas," Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



NARANG, DR. SIR GOKUL CHAND, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law. Ex-Minister, Punjab Government, Lahore. *b.* 15 Nov. 1878. *Educ.:* Punjab University, Calcutta University, Oxford University and Bern University. Was Professor and Barrister. *Publications:* The Message of the Vedas and Transformation of Sikhism. *Address:* 5, Montgomery Road, Lahore.

NARASIMHA RAO, RAO BAHADUR S. V., B.A., Rao Bahadur, June 1912. *b.* 21st Oct. 1873. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College; enrolled as Pleader in 1899; Municipal Chairman 1908-19; Vice-President, District Board, 1919-29; President, District Educational Council, 1922-30; Member, Andhra University Senate, 1926-29; Attended All-India National Congress Sessions from 1903 to 1917; Member of the All-India Congress Committee for the years 1912, 1913 and 1917; Joined Indian National Liberal Federation in 1919; President, District Co-operative Central Bank, 1921-31; President, Anantapur District Co-operative Conference (1923) and Bellary District Co-operative Conference (1930); President, Kurnol United Club 1924-32, Bar Association, 1931-36, and First Kistna District Andhra Mahasabha Conference 1935; gave evidence before the Lothian Committee on Franchise in 1932 and the Andhra University Committee in 1927; New extensions in Kurnool Town are named Narasimharaopeta. President, 23rd Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference 1939. *Address:* Kurnool.

NARAYANASWAMY CHETTY, DIWAN BAHADUR G., C.I.E., Merchant and Landlord. *b.* 28th Sept. 1881; was member, Council of State, 1930-37; President, Corporation of Madras, 1927 and 1928; ex-Member, Madras Legislative Council; member, Governing Body 'Dufferin,' Bombay; Honorary Secretary, Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; Honorary Special First Class Magistrate, C. & M. Station, Bangalore; Provincial Visitor, Madras Presidency Jails; President, Depressed Classes Mission Society; President, Madras Presidency Non-Official Jail Visitors' Association; President, Madras Hindu Devasthanam Committee; Vice-President, S.P.C.A.; Special Officer in charge of probation and aftercare work, Bangalore; President, Purasawalkam Permanent Fund; Chairman, Victoria Public Hall Trust. *Address:* Gopathy Villa, San Thome, Madras.

NARAYANASWAMY NAIDU, DR. B. V., M.A., B.Com., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, studied in England for seven years. Joined Middle Temple in 1926. Called to the Bar, 1929. Joined Annamalai University in 1930. Professor of Economics; Dean Faculty of Arts, 1933-39; Member, Syndicate, Senate, Academic Council, Chairman of the Board of Studies in Economics, Annamalai University; Editor, University Research Journal; Member, Board of Studies in Economics, Mysore University, 1935-38; Board of Studies in Economics, Andhra University; and S.S.L.C. Board, Madras; General Secretary, All India Economic Association; Associated Editor, All India Journal of Economics (1936-1938); Associated Editor, Service, Madras; Vice-President, Athletic Association; President, S. I. Badminton Association; Nungambakkam Cricket Association and Chidambaram Paddy Sales and Loans Society; Executive Committee Member, Madras Provincial Co-operative Union; Director, Chidambaram Land Mortgage Bank; Member, Chidambaram Taluk Debt Conciliation Board; served as member of the Sub-Committee of the Madras Provincial Economic Council; acted as Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University (1939). *Publications:* Tandava Lakshnam. The Problem of Rural Indebtedness. The Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act—A Study. The Madras General Sales Tax Act—A Study.



NARENDRASINGH RANJITSINGHJI MAHIDA, Kumar Shri, younger brother of Kumar Shri Motisinhji Mahida—noted Gujarati poet and writer. Belongs to Mahida family who were previously Rulers of Mandvee State (Surat District) and the heads of claimants to the Chiefship of the State, which was annexed by the British Govt. in 1848. *b.* 1913. *e.* School and College, Bombay, Panchgani, Indore, Poona. Went to England in 1935 for further studies but returned owing to ill health; elected Fellow of the Royal Economical Society (Lond.) and Member of the Royal



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Asiatic Society. *m.* Surya Kumari, *d.* of Thakoresaheb Madhavsinghji Madhavpura. One *s.*, one *d.* Recipient of cash allowance from the British Government; possesses landed properties in Broach, Surat District, and Baroda State. Closely related to Ruling families of Chhota-Udepur and Rajpipla; also connected with many Ruling Princes in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana. Attended Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty in London. Has extensively travelled in India, England and the Continent. Keenly interested in development of aviation and has made strenuous efforts to make flying popular in Gujarat-Kathiawar. Director, Air Services of India, Ltd., Bombay, and Karachi Oil Products Ltd., Bombay. Member, Indian Gliding Association, Bombay. *Recreation :* Shooting, Cricket, Gardening, Motoring. *Clubs :* Royal Automobile Club of London, Cricket Club of India, Bombay, Bombay Flying Club, etc. *Address :* Mandwa-Chandod, *via* Baroda.

NARIMAN, KHURSHED FRAMJI, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Bombay. A leading Congressman of Bombay, has been prominent in the political and civic life of Bombay. He was the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for a number of years, also Member of Working Committee and A. I. C. C. for some years and Chairman of Reception Committee, Bombay Congress, 1934. For some years he was a member of the old Legislative Council and was the leader of the old Swaraj Party in the Bombay Council. For over 15 years he has been a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and was its Mayor in 1935-36. As the Mayor of Bombay he started the slum clearance service and drive against illiteracy. He fought the case against the Development Department in what is known as the Harvey-Nariman cases. He is the President of the Students' Brotherhood and Youth League. He was convicted four times in Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 and 1932. *Born :* 1888. *Address :* Readymoney Terrace, Worli, Bombay.

NARPAT SINGH, RAO RAJA, RAO BAHADUR (1929) Minister-in-Waiting and Comptroller of Household to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur. *b.* 28th March, 1892. *Educ.:* at Eastbourne College, Sussex, England. Son of General H. late Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Partap Singhji Sahib Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C., D.C.L., LL.D. *m.* Rani Indra Kumari Devi, *d.* of His late Highness Maharaja Shri Dev Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana, Ex Prime Minister, Nepal. Has two sons Kanwar Narendra Singh and Kanwar Nahar Singh and one daughter. *Address :* Jodhpur, Rajputana.



NARSINGARH, HIS HIGHNESS SRI HUZUR RAJA VIKRAM SINGH SAHIB BAHADUR. *b.* 21 September 1909; belongs to Paramar or Ponwar branch of Agnikul Rajputs. *m. d.* of the heir-apparent of Cutch State, June 1929, *s.* 1924. *Educ.:* Daly College, Indore and Mayo College, Ajmer. State is 734 sq. miles in extent and has population 1,13,873; salute of 11 guns. *Address :* Narsingarh, C.I.

NASIK, BISHOP OF (RT. REV. PHILIP HENRY LOYD, M.A.). *b.* July 8, 1884. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge (late Scholar and 1st class Classical Tripos). On being ordained deacon in the Diocese of London, became Curate of St. Mary of Eton, Hackney Wick. Vice-Principal of Cuddesdon College from 1912 to 1915, when he came to India as an S.P.G. Missioner. Assistant Missionary at Miri, 1915-1917. Chaplain to Bishop Palmer of Bombay, 1917-1919, S. P. G. Missioner at Ahmednagar, 1919-1925. Consecrated Asst. Bishop of Bombay with special charge of Ahmednagar and Aurangabad, 1925. Appointed first Bishop of the new Diocese of Nasik, 1929. *Address :* Nasik.

NATARAJAN, KAMAKSHI, B.A. (Madras University), 1889, *b.* 24th September 1868. *Educ.*: Govt. Coll., Kumbakonam; Editor, *Indian Daily Mail*, Bombay Pres., Madras, Prov. Soc. Confce., Kurnool, 1911; and Pres. Bombay Prov. Soc. Confce., Bijapur, 1918. President, Mysore Civic and Social Progress Conference, 1921, and President, National Social Conference, Ahmedabad, 1921; President, 40th Indian National Social Conference, Madras, 1927. Haskell Lecturer, Chicago University, 1933. Convocation Address, Annamalai University, 1937. *Publications :* Presidential addresses at above Conferences; A reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's "Mother India" (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras); "Our Trip to America" 1933. *Address :* "Kamakshi House," Bandra, Bombay.

NATARAJAN, SWAMINATH, B.A., Editor, *The Indian Social Reformer*, Bombay. *b.* 21st April 1907. *Educ.:* Cathedral High School and Elphinstone College; author of "West of Suez." *Address :* The Indian Social Reformer Office, "Kamakshi House," Bandra, Bombay.

NATESAN, G. A., head of G. A. Natesan & Co., and Editor, *The Indian Review*. *b.* 25th August 1873. *Educ.:* High School, Kumbakonam; St. Joseph's School, Trichinopoly; H. H. School, Triplicane; Presidency College, Madras University, B.A. (1897). Fellow of the Univ. and Commissioner, Madras Corpn. Has taken a leading part in Congress work. Joined Moderate Conference, 1919. Joint Secretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1922; Member, Council of State, 1923 to 1933. Visited Canada on Empire Parliamentary Delegation in 1928; attended Universities Conference, 1929; Chairman, Retrenchment Committee for Stores, Printing and Stationery. Presented with a public address in Madras on August 24, 1933, his sixty-first birthday; appointed member of the Indian Tariff Board, September 1933; Sheriff of Madras, 1938. *Publications:* Chiefly patriotic literature and speeches, etc., of public men, "What India Wants." "Autonomy Within the Empire". *Address :* "Mangala Vilas," Luz, Mylapore, Madras.

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NAWAZ, BEGAM SHAH, Parliamentary Secretary (Education and Public Health), Punjab. *b.* 1896. *d.* of late Sir Muhammad Shafi, K.C.S.I. *m.* 1911, (late) Mian Shah Nawaz, Barrister, Lahore. *Educ.:* Queen Mary's College, Lahore. Entered public service at a very early age when still in purdah; gave up purdah in 1920 and since then actively engaged in educational and social reform matters; Member of several important hospital and maternity and welfare committees; first Muslim woman to represent her sex in All-India Muslim League; first woman to be elected Vice-President of the 42nd Social Reform Conference, Lahore, 1929; acted as her father's secretary when he attended the Imperial Conference, London, 1930; Woman Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference (1930-32); Delegate to the Third Round Table Conference, 1933 and Member, Indian Delegation Joint Select Committee, 1934. Invited by the League of Nations as collaborator, 1932. *Publications:* Husan Hara Begum in Urdu; several pamphlets on educational and social matters; regular contributor to various Women's Journals in India. *Address:* 53, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

NAYUDU, COTTARI KANKAIYA, MUNTAZIM BAHADUR, 1939; Diler Jung, 1940 (Holkar State). A.D.C. to H.H. The Maharaja of Indore. All-India Cricketer. *b.* Oct. 31, 1895. *m.* Gunavati. *Educ.:* Hislop College, Nagpur, C.P. *Address:* Indore, C.I.

NAYUDU, RAI BAHADUR KONA SHRINIWAS RAO, B.A., LL.B. (Allahabad); *b.* 22nd May 1877. *m.* to Enkubai Nayudu. *Educ.:* Collegiate High School, Jubbulpore, Ujjain and Agra Colleges. Joined Wardha Bar in 1899; enrolled High Court Pleader in 1904; Public Prosecutor, Wardha Session Division, 1917-34; elected to C. P. Legislative Council, 1923 and 1930; Deputy President, 1924-26; Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Non-Brahmin Congress, Amraoti, 1925; President, Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference, 1928; led the C. P. and Berar Non-Brahmin Party Deputation before Simon Commission at Nagpur, 1928; Chairman, District Council, Wardha, 1933; Minister of Industries to the C. P. Government 1934. *Address:* Civil Lines, Wardha, C. P.

NAYUDU, DIWAN BAHADUR VENKATA NARAYANA, C.I.E., B.A., B.L., Rao Sahib (1920); Diwan Bahadur (1923); C.I.E. (1930). Retired Collector and District Magistrate and Secretary to Government of Madras. *b.* Nov. 9th, 1875; *m.* to Srimati Manickyamma; *Educ.:* at C. M. S. High School, Ellore, Noble College, Masulipatam and Law College, Madras. Supdt. of Land Records, 1908; Dy. Collector, Madras Provincial Civil Service, 1913; Revenue Settlement Officer, 1917; Director of Land Records, 1919; Collector and District Magistrate, 1921; Inspector-General of Registration, 1922; Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1925; Law and Education Secretary to Govt. of Madras, 1928. *Pub.: Students' Manual of the History of England; Chain Survey Manual for Revenue Subordinates. Address:* Anandabhavanam, Ritherdon Road, Vapery, Madras.

NAZIMUDDIN, HON'BLE KHWAJA SIR, K.C.I.E. (1934), C.I.E. (1926). *b.* 19th July 1894; s. of late Khwaja Nizamuddin of Ahsan Munzil, Dacca; *m.* August 1924; Shah Banoo of K. M. Ashruf, Zemindar. *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh, Dunstable Grammar School, England and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Member, Executive Council, Dacca University, 1923-29; Chairman, Dacca Municipality, 1922-29; Minister of Education 1929-34 (successfully piloted Compulsory Primary Education Bill in Bengal Council, 1930), Bengal Agricultural Debtors' Bill and Bengal Rural Development Bill, 1935-36; Appointed a Member of Bengal Executive Council, May 1934; Appointed Home Minister, Government of Bengal, April 1937. *Address:* 9, Gariahat Road, Calcutta; Calcutta Club and Darjeeling Gymkhana Club.

NAZIR AHMAD, DR., O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.), F. Inst. P., J.P., Director, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Technological Laboratory. Fellow, Bombay University; Member, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research; Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and other committees. *b.* 1 May 1898. *m.* 1936, one daughter. *Educ.:* M. A. O. College, Aligarh; Government College, Lahore; Peterhouse, Cambridge, Head of the Science Department, Islamia College, Lahore, 1925-1930; Asst. Director, Technological Laboratory, 1930-1931. *Publications:* "*Cotton Research in India*" and various scientific and technical papers. *Address:* Cotton Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.

NEHALCHAND, MUNTAZIM-KHAS BAHADUR M.A. (Allahabad); LL.B., Abkari Member, Indore Cabinet. *Educ.:* Muir Central College, Allahabad. Worked as Professor Tutor to a Rajputana Prince; Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, Indore State; Customs, Abkari and Opium Commissioner, Subah and Member of the Revenue Board. Inspector General of Excise and Customs, Bikaner State. Also Director of Commerce and Industries, and Controller of Prices. *Address:* 35, Public Park, Bikaner.

NEHRU, PANDIT JAWAHARLAL, M.A., Bar-at-Law. *b.* 1889. *Educ.:* Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, Bar-at-Law of the Inner Temple, Advocate, Allahabad High Court. *m.* 1916. Secretary, Home Rule League, Allahabad, 1918; Member, All-India Congress Committee since 1918; imprisoned, 1921; released and again jailed, 1922; General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 1929; President, Indian National Congress, 1929-30; underwent imprisonment for Salt Satyagraha, April 1930 and released in January 1931; again imprisoned in 1932 in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement; released and again imprisoned in 1934; released in 1935, President, Indian National Congress, 1936 and also 1937; imprisoned for the eighth time in 1940 under the Defence of India Rules. *Publications:* Autobiography. Glimpses of World History, Soviet Russia, Collections of Essays, etc. *Address:* "Anand Bhavan," Allahabad.

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NEOGY, KSHITISH CHANDRA, M.L.A., Political Adviser of Mayurbhunj State *b.* 1888. *Educ.:* Presy. Coll., Calcutta. Dacca Coll. *m.* Sreematy Lila Devi, Advocate, Calcutta High Court and Journalist. Some time a member of the All-India Council of the Nat. Lib. Fedn.; Elected Member of the Dacca Univ. Court, 1921-24; Member, (Central) Legislative Assembly, 1921-34; one of the Chairmen of the Legislative Assembly from 1924 to 1930; Dewan of Mayurbhunj State in Eastern States Agency, 1935-40; Elected Member, Standing Committee of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1940; Chairman, Committee of Ministers of the Council of Rulers, Eastern States, 1940. *Address:* 13-A, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.

NEVILLE, BERTIE AYLMER CRAMPTON, Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta. *b.* 7 October 1882. *m.* 1911, Mabel Jess Scoales. *Educ.:* Corrig School, Kingstown, Ireland and Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. Five years with Bank of Ireland. Joined Bank of Bengal in 1906. *Address:* 4, Ronaldshay Road, Alipore, Calcutta and Cudlow House, Rustington, Sussex.

NIYOGI, MACHIRAJU BHOWNISHANKAR, M.A., LL.M., C.I.E., Judge, High Court, Nagpur. *b.* 30th August 1886. *m.* Dr. Indirabai Niyogi, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), *Educ.:* at Nagpur, Practice at the Bar since 1910; President, Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1925-1928, Member, University Court, Nagpur, 1924-27; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, 1932-36; President, Univ. Union, 1928-29; Chairman, Local Board of Directors, Bharat Insurance Co., 1928-1933; Social and Political Reforms activities. *Address:* High Court, Nagpur, C.P.

NIZAMUDDIN AHMED NIZAMAT JUNG, MOULVI SIR, M.A., LL.B. (Cambridge). Bar-at-Law, O.B.E. (1919), C.I.E. (1923), Kt. (1929). *b.* April 1871. *Educ.:* Hyderabad and at Cambridge (Trinity College). District Judge, Chief Magistrate, 1899-1902; Under Secretary, Legislative Department 1902-1907; Judge, High Court, 1907; Home Secretary 1909-1910; Chief Justice 1916-1918; Political Secretary, 1918-1919; Political Member of the Executive Council, 1919-1929. *Publications:* "*India to England*" and other poems written during the Great War of 1914. "*Sonnets*" published in London 1918. Short Essays and Miscellaneous writings. *Address:* Hyderabad, Dn.

NOAD, CHARLES HUMPHREY CARDEN, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 25 Jan. 1880. *m.* Muriel Dorothy Orr Ewing, 1917. *Educ.:* Cheltenham, C. C. C. Oxon, Scholar 1st Class Lit. Hum. 1st Class History. Called to Bar, 1904; practised Chancery Bar, 1904-1914; served in army mainly in India, Dec. 1914—Sept. 1919; Adjutant, Simla Rifles, A.F.I., 1917-1919; Advocate, High Court, Lahore, 1919-1933; Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Punjab, 1923-1933; Govt. Advocate, Punjab, 1926-1933; Advocate, Original Side, High Court, Bombay, 1933; High Court, Calcutta, 1936. *Address:* Bengal Club, Calcutta.

NOBLE, M. A. J., Industrialist, Merchant and Financier. Director, British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd. Reputed to have established Parke Davis & Co.'s business in India. Director and Representative, Anglo-American Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., and Kress & Owen Co., New York. Responsible for introducing in India several English, American and French Pharmacals Makers, including Oppenheimer's. Travelled extensively in India, Europe & America. Presented to Presidents Theo. Roosevelt in 1903 and Hardinge in 1923. Invited in 1938 at Annual Convention by Chamber of Commerce of U.S.A., Washington, as Guest of Honour. Well spoken of by American journals for his knowledge of commerce, etc., and his advice is sought by Industrialists, etc., whenever in America. Gave Radio talks in America on the "New Constitution in India" (Govt. of India Act 1935.) Fellow of Institute of Directors, London; member of several English clubs. Presented to the late King George V at St. James' Court in 1923. *Address:* "Noble Chambers," Parsi Bazar St., Bombay.



NOON, MALIK SIR FIROZKHAN, K.C.I.E. (1937), Hon. LL.D. Toronto, 1938, Hony. Fellow Wadham College, Oxford, 1939, Kt. *cr.* 1933; High Commissioner for India in United Kingdom. *b.* 7 May 1893; *s.* of Nawab Malik Sir Mahomed Hayat Khan Noon, C.S.I., M.L.A. *m.* 1914; three sons, two daughters. *Educ.:* Chiefs' College, Lahore; Wadham College, Oxford, Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1918-26; Member of the Punjab Legislative Council, 1921-36; Minister for Local Self-Government, Medical and Public Health, 1927-31; Minister for Education, 1931-36. *Address:* India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

NORMAND, CHARLES WILLIAM BLYTH, M.A., D.Sc., (Edin.), F.N.I., C.I.E. (1938); Director-General of Observatories. *b.* 10th September 1889. *m.* Alison McLennan. *Educ.:* Royal High School and Edinburgh University. Carnegie Scholar and Fellow, 1911-1913; Meteorologist, Simla, from 1913-1915 and 1919-1927; I.A.R.O., with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1916-19; mentioned in despatches, 1917; Director-General of Observatories, 1927. *Publications:* Scientific articles, mainly on meteorological subjects. *Address:* Meteorological Office, Poona.

NORRIS, ROLAND VICTOR, D.Sc. (London), M.Sc. (Manchester), F.I.C., Director, Tea Research Institute of Ceylon. *b.* 24 October 1887. *Educ.:* Ripon Grammar School and Univ. of Manchester. Schunck Research Assistant, Univ. of Manchester, 1909; Research Scholar, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, 1910-11; Beit Memorial Fellow, 1911-13; Physiological Chemist, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Muktesar, U.P., 1914; war service, Captain, I.A.R.O. attached 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, 1915-18; Indian Agricultural Service. Agricultural

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Chemist to Govt. of Madras, 1918-24; Prof. of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, July 1924-1929. *Publications:* Numerous scientific papers in various technical journals. *Address:* Tea Research Institute of Ceylon St. Coombs, Talawakelle, Ceylon.

NURIE, MOHAMED YASSEEN, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law. *b.* 12th Novembe 1 1895; *Educ.:* M. A. O. College, Aligarh, passed LL.B. in 1920, started practice at Ajmer and Beawar as a Vakil of Allahabad High Court, was called to Bar in 1927—Grays Inn. Joined the Khilafat Movement; after leaving College at Bombay started practice in 1921; was member of the Municipal Committee, Beawar, for 6 years; left for England in 1926; was Vice-Chairman of the M. Committee for 3 years; returned from England in 1927 and settled at Ahmedabad and got enrolled as Advocate of Bombay High Court; took part in political and social activities in Ahmedabad; presided at the first All-India Muslim Youths Conference at Bombay in 1932; was Chairman of the Reception Committee of Gujarat Political Conference in 1933, member of the Working Committee of All-India Khilafat Committee; Minister of Public Works, Government of Bombay, 1937-39. *Address:* Rasheed Manzil, Worli Point, Bombay.

OGILVIE, CHARLES MACIVOR GRANT, C.B.E. (June 1928), B.A., Oxon., 1913, M.A., Oxon., 1931, B.A., Cantab., 1933. Defence Secretary, Government of India, *b.* 6th May 1891. *m.* Gladys Evelyn Mary Thomson. *Educ.* at Bedford School, Exeter College, Oxford, and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, I.C.S., 1914. Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur, 1919-20; Deputy Commissioner, Shahpur, 1922-23; Administrator, Nabha State, 1923-24, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, 1925-28; Home Secretary, Punjab Government, 1929-31; Finance Secretary, Punjab Government, 1933-36; Imperial Defence College, 1936; Secretary, Defence Department, Government of India from April 1937. *Address:* Simla/New Delhi.

OHANIAN, DR. O. G. (D.C.Sc.), *b.* in 1900 of Armenian Parentage, Iranian Nationality. *e.* at the Commercial College, Institute of Law, High Oriental Institute and the High State Motion Picture Institute in Russia. Received Doctorate Cine-Science in 1932 from the University Libre of the Federation International, Teheran, for presenting New Science, Kinotology. Author, Dramatist, Scientist, Inventor and Film Director, has written nearly 45 books mostly in Russian, many of which have been translated in other languages. His play entitled the "Turn" based on the life of the present Shah of Iran is considered by competent critics to be the best drama-play yet written in the history of Iranian Literature. Founder and Originator of the First Cinema Institute and Film Production in Iran. President of the International Institute of Motion Pictures of Asia. For 12 years Principal and Instructor in Cinema Institutes in Moscow, Turkistan, Iran and India. Elected member, International Congress of Geography, Amsterdam (1938). Author, "The Genesis and the Evolution of Oriental Culture", Vice-President and the Sole Representative of the Federation International of Scientific Research Societies. *Address:* Moha Bodhi Hall, College Square, Calcutta.



OJHA, AMRITLAL, M.I.M.E., F.R.S.A. (Lond.), Ex-M.L.C. (Bihar & Orissa), *b.* June, 1890, Anjar, Cutch. Prominent Businessman of Calcutta; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry 1940); President, Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce (1940); Vice-President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (1939); Member of the Committee of All India Organisation of Industrial Employers; Non-Official Adviser to the Eastern Group Conference (1940); Member, Calcutta Port Committee of the Export Advisory Council (194); Member, Fuel Research Committee of the Board of Industrial and Scientific Research (1940); Member, Coal Mines Stowing Board (1940); Member, Soft Coke Cess Committee (1940); President, Indian Colliery Owners' Association (1933-35, 1939 and 1940); Chairman, Indian Mining Federation (1928); Vice-President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce (1928); President, Mining Geological & Metallurgical Society of India (1928-30); President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta (1933-34); President, Bihar & Orissa Industrial Conference (1931); Commissioner, Calcutta Port Trust (1937-38); Member, Mining Boards, Government of Bengal and Government of Bihar since 1928; Member, Bengal Industrial Survey Committee; Member Bengal Industrial Research Board; Member, East Indian Railway Advisory Committee; Member, Coal Wagon Supply Committee; Member, Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal; actively connected with a number of other important commercial organisations throughout India. Widely travelled in Europe—attended Geneva Labour Conference, 1930, as Employers' Delegate from India. Takes interest in Social Welfare activities. Chairman, Calcutta Anglo-Gujarati School and patron of numerous athletic and sports clubs in and around the city. *Address:* "Security House," 102/A Clive Street, Calcutta.



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OOMRIGAR, Cowasji Ookerji, J.P., Landlord and Proprietor, D. C. Oomrigar & Co., Bombay. *b.* July 1882. *Educ.:* at St. Xavier's High School, Bombay. *m.* Miss Ruttonbai D. Bamji of Calcutta, 2 sons. Dhunjeeshaw & Dinshaw. Became partner of D. C. Oomrigar & Co., in 1905 and Sole Proprietor in 1926. Attended the Madras Distillery College and passed the Government Examinations. Created Justice of the Peace, 1922. He is a Free Mason and takes keen interest in Masonic affairs. He is a Past Master of both the English and Scottish Constitutions. *Clubs:* Ripon, Bombay. *Address:* 354, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.



PAI, K. Rama, M.A. (Hons.), Controller of Patents and Designs and Registrar of Trade Marks. *b.* Jan. 15, 1893. *m.* 1913 Sita Bai. *Educ.:* T. D. High School, Cochin; Maharaja's Coll., Ernakulam; and Presidency Coll., Madras. Professor of Chemistry, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, 1916-18; Prof. of Chemistry, Maharaja's Coll., Vizianagram, 1918-19; Asst. Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, 1919-20; Examiner of Patents, Calcutta, 1921-24, on deputation to H. M.'s Patent Office, London, 1923; Controller of Patents and Designs, 1924; Registrar of Trade Marks, 1st Sept. 1940. *Address:* 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

PAKENHAM-WALSH, Rt. Rev. Herbert, D.D. (Dub.). *b.* Dublin, 22 March 1871; 3rd son of late Rt. Rev. William Pakenham-Walsh, Bishop of Ossory, and Clara Jane Ridley. *m.* 1916, Clara Ridley, *y. d.* of Rev. Canon F. C. Hayes. *Educ.:* Chard Grammar School; Birkenhead School; Trinity College, Dublin. Deacon, 1896; worked as a member of the Dublin University Brotherhood, Chhota Nagpore, India, 1896-1903; Priest, 1902; Principal, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, 1904-07; Head of the S. P. G. Brotherhood, Trichinopoly; Warden, Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, 1907-14; Bishop of Assam, 1915-23; Principal, Bishop's College, Calcutta. *Publications:* St. Francis of Assisi and other poems; Nisbet, Altar and table (S.P.C.K.); Evolution and Christianity (C.L.S.); Commentary on St. John's Ep. (S.P.C.K.); Daily Services for Schools and Colleges (Longman's) and Divine Healing (S.P.C.K.) Antiphonal Psalter. Lights and Shades of Christendom (Oxford Univ. Press). *Address:* Christa Sishya Ashram, Tadagam P.O., Coimbatore.

PAKVASA, The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Manoharam, B.A., LL.B., President, Bombay Leg. Council. *b.* 7th May 1882; *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Solicitor for thirty years. Arrested in 1940 under Defence of India Act and imprisoned.

PALITANA, Thakore Saheb of, Sir Shri Bahadursinhji Mansinhji (Gohel Rajput), K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. With a permanent dynastic salute of 9 guns. *b.* 3 April 1900. Invested with full powers 27th Nov. 1919. A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and of the Rajkot Rajkumar College Council. *Address:* Palitana.

PANANDIKAR, Satyashraya Gopal, M.A. (Bombay), 1916; Ph.D. (Econ., London), 1921, D.Sc. (Econ., London), 1926. Professor of History and Political Economy, Karnatak College, Dharwar. *b.* 18 July 1894. *m.* to Indira, *d.* of S. A. Sabnis, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, Bombay. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay and School of Economics, Univ. of London. Some time Professor of Political Economy, University of Dacca (1921-23). *Publications:* Economic Consequences of the War for India, Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delta, Banking in India and Industrial Labour in India. *Address:* Karnatak College, Dharwar.

PANCKRIDGE, Sir Hugh Rahere, Kt., M.A., Barrister, Judge, High Court, Calcutta (April 1930). *b.* Oct. 2, 1885. *O.S.* late Rev. William Panckridge, Rector, St. Bartholomew's the Great, Smithfield. *m.* 1940, Hylda, widow of J. A. L. Swan, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. *Educ.:* Winchester College and Oriel College, Oxford. Called to Bar Inner Temple, 1909; Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1910; Standing Counsel, Bengal, 1926; Officiating Judge, 1929; Additional Judge, 1929; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1914; Capt., 1918; mentioned in despatches by Field-Marshal Lord Allenby; served in France and Palestine. *Address:* Bengal Club, Calcutta; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, London.

PANDALAI, Rao Bahadur K. Krishnan, B.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, LL.D. (Lond.), 1914. *b.* April 1874. *m.* J. Narayani Amma. *Educ.:* Mavelikara, Trivandrum and Madras. Practised law in the State of Travancore from 1896 to 1911. Proceeded to England and was called to the Bar in 1912. Judge, High Court, Travancore, 1913-14; awarded LL.D. by London University for thesis on Malabar Law. Practised at Madras, 1914-19; appointed Judge, Small Causes Court, Madras, 1919; Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1924; Judge, High Court, 1928-1934. *Publications:* Editor of Series of Science Primers in Malayalam; author of Primer on Chemistry; author of "Succession and Partition in Malabar Law." *Address:* Lanark Hall, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.

PANDAY, Sorabji Limji, M.B.E., J.P., Ex-office-Supdt. of Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd., Bombay from 1888 to 1926 and the last of a long and distinguished line of the Panday family, who have been for four generations in the service of Ritchie Steuart & Co. which was amalgamated with the above company in 1903. He retired from the firm in 1926 after celebrating the 100th year of his family's distinguished and honourable service for a Century. The Board of Directors recognised his services by presenting him a Gold and Silver Trophy on the occasion. Ex-Councillor and the 1st elected non-official



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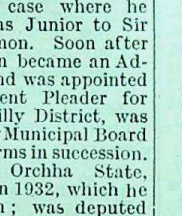
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President of the Matheran Municipality from 1909 to 1940. His long and meritorious services were appreciated by the visitors and lease-holders of Matheran by erecting a marble bust in 1930 by public subscription. The Municipality duly recognised his services to it by hanging an oil portrait in the Municipal Hall in 1938. He was awarded the M. B.E. in 1935. He has been the Managing Director of the Matheran Light Railway since 1927. During these fourteen years, the Railway administration has been thoroughly overhauled, ensuring regularity and safety for the travelling public. The Rail motor service, so popular today, is entirely his own innovation. *B.* 1868. *Address:* 54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

PANDE, Major, Sardar, Mashire-Ala Pandit Bindeswari Prasad, B.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S., Dewan, Mayurbhanj State. *b.* at Bareilly, 1896. *e.* Muir Central College, Allahabad. After joining the Bareilly Bar went to England in 1926 with the late Pt. Moti Lal Nehru, in connection with the famous Lakhna-Raj case where he worked as Junior to Sir John Simon. Soon after his return became an Advocate and was appointed Government Pleader for the Bareilly District, was elected as Chairman of Bareilly Municipal Board which office he held for two terms in succession. Appointed Chief Secretary, Orchha State, September 1930, and Dewan in 1932, which he resigned owing to ill-health; was deputed to attend the 3rd Round Table Conference in 1933 as an Indian States Delegate; inaugurated a number of reforms in Orchha State during his tenure of office, including the conversion of the State currency into Imperial coinage. Relinquished the Dewanship of Sachin in February 1940. Introduced several administrative and financial reforms, notably 'Village Panchayats,' 'Rural uplift,' Independent Audit Section and Judiciary. *Home Address:* 'Yashonivas,' Sahukara, Bareilly, (U.P.) *Address:* Baripada (Orissa).



PANDIT, Atmaram Bhaskar, Founder of A.B. Pandit & Co., Stock and Share Brokers. *b.* 1894 in Sawantwadi State, son of Bhaskar Narayan Pandit. *e.* at the Government High School, Ratnagiri, and the Wilson College, Bombay, where he graduated in 1920. *m.* Miss Hirabai, *d.* of Bordawekar, 2 sons and 2 daughters. Commencing his life as a school teacher, he entered the share business in 1920, and later founded the firm A. B. Pandit & Co., in partnership with Mr. R. D. Dikshit. He first gained considerable experience in the business with his cousin Mr. R. R. Nabar. He took an active part in the last non-co-operation movement and suffered imprisonment. On his return from jail and after the suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement, he devoted himself to the cause of relief work in the Konkan Districts where floods had caused great devastation and scarcity. He was specially deputed by the Konkan Flood Relief Committee to make a personal survey and distribute relief. Thereafter he resumed business, but he devotes a good portion of his time to the village uplift and Harijan movement of the Congress. He is highly respected in the share market. He is very charitable minded and has contributed liberally to deserving causes. Director, Water Supply Specialists Ltd., Forimexco (Engineers), Ltd. *Address:* "Bambuli Nivas," Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim. Office: 32, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.



PANDYA, Satyavant, G.D.A., R.A., Partner, Messrs. Basant Ram & Sons, Auditors, Lahore and Lucknow. *Born* 2nd March 1904. *Educ.:* Madras and Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay. Appointed first non-official Notary Public of Lucknow, 1934. Member Executive Committee, U.P. Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, 1936. Nominated by Central Government, Member, Indian Accountancy Board to represent the accountancy profession from U. P., 1936. Elected Member, Council of Merchants, Chamber of U.P., Cawnpore, 1937. Elected Member, Commerce Faculty, Lucknow University, 1937. Elected Member, Commerce Faculty, Punjab University, 1938. Returned unopposed by accountancy profession to Indian Accountancy Board from the U.P. Bihar, C.P. and Orissa constituency in 1939. Appointed on a special committee by Central Government to examine the question of fixation of scale of remuneration for Auditors, 1940. Club—Rotary. *Address:*—Kaiserbagh. Lucknow and Chamberlain Road, Lahore.



PANIKKAR, Kavalam Madhava, Foreign and Political Minister and Minister for Education and Health, Bikaner State. *b.* 3rd June, 1895. *Educ.* at Madras and Oxford, Scholar of Christ Church, Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple). Professor, Aligarh Muslim University. Editor, *The Hindustan Times*; Secretary to the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes; Foreign Minister, Patiala; Foreign and Political Minister, Bikaner, (1939); Secretary, Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference; Official witness on behalf of the States before Joint Select Committee. *Publications:* Indian States and Government of India; Interstatal Law Portuguese in Malabar; Dutch in Malabar; Caste and Democracy; Hinduism and the Modern World; Kingship in India; Education Reconstruction, etc. Has also contributed to *The Times*, *The Manchester Guardian*, *News Chronicle*, *Contemporary Review*, etc. and published novels, dramas and poems in Malayalam. *Address:* Bikaner.

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PANNA LALL, C.I.E., Hon. D. Litt., M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Adviser to the Governor, U.P. *b.* 23rd Nov. 1883. *m.* Lakshmi Bai. One *s.* three *d.* *Educ.*: Agra College; Calcutta University (M.A. 1900), Allahabad University (First Class Honours in B.A., B.Sc., and in LL.B., gold Medalist); Government of India Scholar for higher studies in the U. K., 1904; St. John's College, Cambridge (Foundation Scholar & Prizeman) B.A., 1906; LL.B., 1907 (Double First Class Honours; Natural Science Tripos and Law Tripos) Cama Prizeman, 1907; M.A., 1937; Barrister-at-Law, 1907 (Gray's Inn). Vakil, Allahabad High Court, 1903; Entered Government service, Judicial Deptt., 1903; I.C.S., 1907; Under-Secy. to Govt., 1917; Forest Settlement Officer, Magistrate and Collector, 1920. Appointed to investigate Customary Law in Kumaon, 1919. Secretary, U.P. Excise Committee, 1921; Dep. Sec. to Govt., 1927; Sec. to Govt. Education, Industries and Agriculture Deptts., 1927; Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1927-28; Commissioner, Benares, Jhansi and Allahabad Divisions, 1931-37; Political Agent to H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, 1931-37; Chief Secretary to Govt., 1938-39; Examiner, Allahabad and Benares Universities; Member, Indian Historical Records Commission, 1926. President, Numismatic Soc. India, 1934, 1940; Pres. Historical Soc. U.P., 1939, 1940. *Publications:* Joint translator of Bhasa's "Svapnavasavdatta" (Indian Press); "The dates of Skandagupta and his successors"; Collector's handbook, etc. *Address:* 19, Thornhill Road, Allahabad.

PANT, PANDIT GOVIND BALLABH, Ex-Premier of the U.P. Government. *b.* Sept. 1886; *Educ.*: Almora, Allahabad. Elected to the U.P. Leg. Council in 1923 and was Leader of the Swarajya Party; presided over the U.P. Political Conference in 1927 at Aligarh; Member, Working Committee of the Indian National Congress; elected to the Central Assembly (1934); Dy. Leader in the Assembly; General Secretary, All-India Parliamentary Board (Congress); elected to the U.P. Assembly; Leader of the Congress Party in U. P. Assembly. *Address:* Naini Tal.

PARAMESVARA AIYAR RAO SAHEB, ULLUR, S., M.A., B.L., Hon. Director, Govt. Central Records, Travancore State. Dean of the Faculty of Oriental Studies and Fine Arts, Travancore University. Hindu, Brahmin, *b.* 1877. 5 sons and 4 daughters. Served the Govt. of Travancore for 31 years and retired in 1932. Foremost *litterateur* of Kerala, distinguished Sanskrit scholar, and prime authority on matters relating to the annals and antiquities of Kerala. Author of more than twenty works in poetry and prose in Malayalam. Has unearthed and published several ancient Malayalam manuscripts of inestimable value, including Ramacharitam, the earliest Malayalam poem. Elected President of the All-Kerala Literary Academy for the past several years. Was also President of the Malayalam Improvement Committee, Cochin State. Takes great interest in Harijan uplift. Rao Saheb in 1931. The Maharajas of Travancore and Cochin have respectively conferred on him the titles of Mahakavi and Kavitilaka in recognition of his poetic talents. Awarded the title of Sahitya-bhushana for proficiency in Sanskrit. *Recreation:* Walking. *Club:* Srimulam Club, Trivandrum. *Address:* Saradaniketan, Jagati, Trivandrum.



PARANJPE, GOPAL RAMCHANDRA, M.Sc., A.I.I. Sc., I.E.S., F.N.I., J.P., Principal and Professor of Physics, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. *b.* 30th January 1891. *m.* Mrs. Malini Paranjpe. *Educ.*: Poona, Heidelberg and Berlin. Bombay University Research Scholar at Bangalore for three years; then for some time Assistant in the Physical Chemistry Department of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; since 1920 Professor of Physics in the Indian Educational Service at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore. Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences, Calcutta. *Publications:* Various papers in scientific journals. Joint Editor of the popular Scientific monthly in Marathi "Srishti Dnyan." *Address:* Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombay.

PARANJPYE, RAGHUNATH PURUSHOTTAM, DR., M.A. (Cantab.), B. Sc. (Bombay), D.Sc. (Calcutta). *b.* Murdi, 16th Feb. 1876. *Educ.* Maratha H. S., Bombay; Fergusson Coll., Poona; St. John's Coll., Cambridge (Fell.); Paris and Gottingen; Govt. of India Scholar; bracketed Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, 1899; Principal and Prof. of Math., Fergusson Coll., Poona, 1902-24; Hon. Associate of the Rationalist Press Association; has taken prominent part in all social, political and educational movements in Bombay Pres. Vice-Chancellor of Indian Women's Univ., 1916-20; Bombay Leg. Council, 1913-23, 1927; Awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal in 1916. Minister, Bombay Government, 1921-23, 1927; Member, Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1924; Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, 1924; Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1924-25; Member, India Council, 1927-32; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, 1932-38; President of the National Liberal Federation, 1924, 1939. *Publications:* Gokhale Karve, The Crux of the Indian Problem, Rationalism in Practice. *Address:* Poona 4.

PAREKH, CHIMANLAL B., Mill Agent and Merchant. *b.* on 12th May 1898. Son of Bapalal Pitamberdas Parikh of Kapadwanj. *m.* to Miss Manekben, daughter of Amritlal Desai. Four sons, 3 daughters. *e.* at R. C. High School, Ahmedabad and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Started business career in 1918 as Mill Store Merchant in the name of C. Parekh & Co. In 1922 started Cotton Business in Uganda, B.E. Africa, and has offices



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there. In 1929 took up the Managing Agency of the Bombay Uganda Co., Ltd., Bombay. Started two companies in 1937, *viz.*, C. Parekh & Co. (India) Ltd., and the Ahmedabad Jaya Bharat Cotton Mills Ltd. He is also a Director of the Ahmedabad Jupiter Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and the Central Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd. *Recreations:* Tennis and Swimming. *Clubs:* Willingdon, Radio, Orient, C. C. I. and R. W. I. T. C. *Address:* 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PAREKH, HARSHADRAI BHAGWANDAS, Merchant & Broker. Is a maternal grandson of the late Seth Devkaran Nanjee, J.P. *b.* 1st November 1915. *Educ.:* at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. *m.* Indumati, daughter of the late Seth Madhavdas Kothari, prominent Share Broker of Bombay. She is a Life Member of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal, a Member of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and of various other women's Associations doing social welfare work. Joined the well-known firm of Devkaran Nanjee & Sons in 1936 and is now a partner in their firms, Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee-Cotton Brokers, Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee-Bullion Merchants, and Chugondas & Co., Dealers in Government Securities since 1879. *Director:* Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. Ltd. *Member:* Indian Merchants' Chamber. *Club:* Cricket Club of India. *Residential Address:* 69, Marine Drive, Bombay, and *Office Address:* Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.



PAREKH, DEWAN BAHADUR MOTILAL LALLUBHAI, M.A., LL.B., Divan, Baria State. *b.* 18th March 1882. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College and Government Law College, Bombay. *Married* Vasantigauri (deceased). One son. *Publications:* Edited "Vallabha Charitra." *Address:* Devgad Baria.

PARKER, THE HON'BLE MR. REGINALD HEBER, J.P., Member, Council of State, (elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce); Chairman and Managing Director, Bombay Telephone Company, Limited; President, Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd.; a Vice-President, Empire Parliamentary Association (Indian Branch); Fellow, Royal Empire Society and Royal Society of Arts; Member, Indian Institute of International Affairs; International Chamber of Commerce, British National Committee; Overseas League; Safety First Council, India, Bombay Board of Communications and Bombay Provincial Transport Authority. *b.* 1887; *e.* Grocer's Company's School; *m.* Doris Marjorie, daughter of George Trevor Scully, a ward of the Crown, his father being one of the "five gallant Englishmen" who died in blowing up the Delhi Magazine during the Indian Mutiny. Secretary, Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., 1919-1922; General Manager and Secretary, Barker & Hooper (Coach-builders India) Ltd., 1922-1925; Secretary, Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, 1925-1936; General Manager, 1928-1936. Represented the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Bombay Improvements Committee, 1929-1933; Member, Committee, European Association (Bombay Branch) 1932-1936. *Clubs:* Devonshire, London; Byculla, Bombay. *Address:* Bombay Telephone Co., Ltd., Amar Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.



PARTABGARH, H. H. MAHARAWAL SIR RAM SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I. *b.* 1908. *s.* 1929. *m.* eldest *d.* of Rao Raja Sir Madho Singhji, K.C.I.E., of Sikar in Jaipur, 1924 (died); second *d.* of Maharaja Saheb of Dumraon in Behar in 1932; third *d.* of Maharaja Saheb of Dhrangadhra (Kathiawar) in 1934. *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer, and passed his Diploma Examination from that College in 1927. State has an area of 889 sq. miles and population of 76,539; salute of 15 guns. *Address:* Partabgarh, Rajputana.

PASTAKIA, HORMUSJEE COWASJEE, KHAN BAHADUR, J.P., Hon. Prescy. Magistrate, M.S.E., F.F.Sc., M.R.S.I., A.R.I.P.H. (London), retired Architect, Bombay Municipality, *b.* 1878. *m.* in 1906 to Dhunbai, daughter of Mr. Naoroji Dadabhoy Engineer. Five sons and 3 daughters, all graduates. *Educ.* in Bombay, and after a successful course in Architecture, he took article under Khan Bahadur M. C. Marzban, C.I.E., well known Chief Engineer, P.W.D. and Bombay Municipality. Joined the Municipal Service in 1899. Rising rapidly from one post to another, he succeeded to the post of the Architect of the Bombay Municipality, which he held until retirement. He is now consulting Architect and Engineer; and during the 45 years' experience in the Engineering line he has carried out construction of various types of Public buildings and Charitable Institutions worth crores of rupees. He has secured several certificates of high merits, medals, salvers, cups, addresses and caskets, etc., from Governors, high Government Officials and Public Bodies for the most valuable and meritorious services for many benevolent causes rendered to the Government, to the Country and to the General



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Public. His services were requisitioned on many occasions for preparing suitable schemes and for organising, designing and managing big Fetes and Exhibitions in aid of various relief measures and War Relief Funds. He was the backbone of several great Fetes and Exhibitions held in the Presidency during the last four decades and was the originator and Hon. Architect and Engineer and Organizer of the H. O. H. Fete and Exhibition. He is a Delegate of the Chief Matrimonial Court, President of the Thakordwar and Karelwadi Anjuman Association, Trustee of Kappawalla Agiary, and Vice-President of Anjuman Pux and also well connected with several Societies, Associations, Leagues and Mandals, where he is taking a leading part in doing useful works to ameliorate sufferings. *Address*:—Dhun Buildings, Thakordwar Road, off Queen's Road, Bombay.

PATANKAR, MAJOR SARDAR BHIMRAO NAGOJIRAO *alias* BHAUSAHEB PATANKAR, First Class Sardar and Jahagirdar, Deccan and Kolhapur, is a descendant of the famous Chalukya family that acquired the Jahagir of Patan Mahal from the Bijapur Government. *b.* 15th April 1890. *Educ.*: At Kolhapur under State supervision. He began to look after his Jahagir from 1910 and since then he has made several improvements in it. His Jahagir comprises of 31 villages yielding a revenue of Rs. 95,000 per year. He was invited for the Coronation Darbar at Delhi in 1912 and was the guest of the Bombay Government. In the great war he played an important part in recruitment and the collection of War Loans and in recognition of the meritorious services rendered by him, the Royal Military Commission of Lieutenantship was conferred on him in 1918. He was again promoted to the rank of Captain and now he is a Major. The Bombay Government was pleased to grant him special Second Class Magistrate powers to exercise within his own jurisdiction and in 1930 he was made a special First Class Magistrate. He has been working as the President of the Board of Advisory Committee of 11th Maratha Light Infantry for some years past. He was elected unopposed to the Bombay Legislative Council in 1930. He was Hony. A. D. C. to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay 1934-41. The All India Maratha League was started in November 1939 for the purpose of organising the Maratha community and Shrimant Major Sardar Patankarsaheb was unanimously elected its first Chancellor. He has since been taking great interest in the cause of the uplift of the Maratha community. Promoted the Karad Electric Supply Co., Ltd. and has been the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Managing Director 1935-36. Nominated Member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1937. Member of several Committees in the district appointed by the Government for the benefit of the masses, *e.g.*, Anti-corruption, Rural Development, School Building, etc. Started 15 primary schools for the benefit of his ryots in his Patan Estate villages and also a free medical dispensary at Nandni, his Jahagir village in Kolhapur State. *Area of Jahagir* about 68 square miles. *Population* about 20,000. *Address*: Shikka Mansion, Patan, Dist. Satara.



PATANWALA, FAKRUDDIN E., Chairman, Patanwala Ltd., and Proprietor, E. S. Patanwala, Manufacturing Perfumers, Bombay. *b.* 21st January 1919. Son of the late Ebrahim S. Patanwala. *m.* Miss Zaitoonbai, daughter of Khan Saheb Esmailjee Dalal, J.P., one son. *Educ.*: at Esplanade High School, Byculla Educational Society and Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. Trustee, Madressa Burhania, Jhalawar State. *Clubs*: Cricket Club of India, Bombay. Islam Club, Bombay and Bhawani Club, Jhalawar State. *Recreations*: Swimming. *Address*: Patanwala Building, Connaught Road, Parel, Bombay or Patanwala Ltd., Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.



PATEL, AMBALAL J., F.R.P.S., F.R.S.A., P.S.A. *b.* 15th April 1907. *Educ.*: at Village School. In 1924 took up photography and went to East Africa in 1926 as a newsreel cameraman. Returned to India 1928 and joined an Indian Film Producers Company as a Cameraman. In 1932 started business in the name of Central Camera Co. In 1938 floated a new concern "Photo Cine Sound Agencies Ltd." In 1939 proceeded to America as one of the technical advisors on the picture "The Rains Came." Has visited practically all the countries of the world. Feeling the desire for village up-lift and seeing the possibility of this through the medium of cinema formulated a scheme for showing cinema films in the villages and His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor of Bombay, approving of the idea had same introduced in the Bombay Presidency. Some of the films shown are Educational films and are produced by Mr. Patel. Other Provincial Governments have also taken up this scheme. Obtained highest honour in photography. Was made a Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society in 1939. Stood first in the British Empire in 1938-1939 for Pictorial photography competitions and won about 30 International awards. He is the proprietor of The Central Camera Co. President of the Educational Films of India; and publisher of the magazine *Camera in the Tropics*. Also President of the Photographic Society of India. *Address*: 195, Hornby Road, Bombay.



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PATEL, GOVINDJI LALLUBHAI, Managing Proprietor, The Central Engineering Co., Narsingarh (C.I.). *b.* 6th February, 1904, at Khara Abrama, in the Surat District, in a cultured Gujerati family. After his undergraduation, he joined the V. J. T. Institute, Bombay and took L.S.E. Diploma. Served on the staff of many a prominent engineering concern. He is also the Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London. Big contractor in the Central India and Rajputana States; expert in sanitary buildings, roads, bridges and culverts. *Address:* Narsingarh.



PATEL, JEHANGIR PESTONJI, B.A. (Cambridge), Cotton Merchant. *b.* 1st February 1905. Son of Pestonji D. Patel. *Educ.* at St. Xavier's High School, Bombay & Downing College, Cambridge. Director of The Patel Cotton Co., Ltd., The East India Cotton Association Ltd. and Messrs. G. Claridge & Co., Ltd. Partner, Messrs. Patel Brothers, Cotton Brokers. *Clubs:* Willingdon, Rotary and Cricket Club of India. *Address:* Juhu, Bombay.



PATEL, PRANJIVANDAS U., B.A. (Bombay), B. Com. (London), Joined National Insurance Co., Ltd., in May 1935, in-charge of the Agency Department at the Head Office at Calcutta. Appointed Secretary at Bombay in June 1937. Worked in the Midland Bank, London, for sometime. Secretary, National Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd., and National Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay. *b.* November 3, 1907. Son of Umedbhai Tulsibhai Patel of Sojitra, Baroda State. *m.* Miss Kanta, daughter of Hathibhai Kashibhai Patel of Nadiad. Two sons. *e.* Govt. High School, Nadiad, M.T.B. College, Surat, and Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, and London School of Economics, London. *Address:* "Anchorage," Watcha Gandhi Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.



PATEL, RAO BAHADUR RANCHHODBHAI BHAIBABHAI, C.I.E., M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Late Prothonotary and Senior Master, High Court, Bombay. *b.* 18th December 1880. *e.* at Baroda and St. John's College, Cambridge. Joined High Court as Third Deputy Registrar on 3rd February 1905. Past Grand Master Depute, A.S.F.I. President, Sassoon Reading Room and Library. *m.* Bai Jiba. Has 3 surviving daughters: Kamlaben, wife of Mr. C. C. Desai, I.C.S., of Nagpur, Dhirajben, wife of Mr. A. G. Desai, Barrister-at-Law, First Assistant to the Court Receiver and Liquidator, Bombay, and Shantaben, wife of Mr. P. H. Desai, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Huzur Assistant, Cutch. *Address:*—3, Babulnath Road, Bombay 7.



PATEL, VALLABHBHAI JHAVERBHAI, Bar-at-Law. *b.* 31st Oct. 1875, of Patidar family at Karamsad near Nadiad; Matriculated from the Nadiad High School, passed District Pleader's Examination and began practice on the Criminal side at Godhra; went to England and was called to the Bar at Middle Temple. On return from England started practising in Ahmedabad. Entered public life in 1916 as an associate of Mr. M. K. Gandhi who had established his Satyagraha Ashram at Ahmedabad. Came into prominence as a Satyagraha Leader first at Kaira and then in the Nagpur National Flag agitation and elsewhere, and in the Bardoli No-tax Campaign. Was elected President of the Ahmedabad Municipality in 1924 and continued upto 1928 when he left Ahmedabad for Bardoli. Was elected President of the 46th Indian National Congress held at Karachi in 1931. Chairman, Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, 1935-39, when he controlled the activities of the ministries in seven out of the eleven Indian Province. Negotiated with the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot on the question of reforms in the Government of the State, 1938-39. Arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Act, October 1940.

PATELL, JEHANGIR J. K., Acting Secretary, W. I. A. Association, Bombay. *b.* 2nd August 1905. Son of Mr. Jamshedji Cowasji Patell, Solicitor. Unmarried. *Educ:* St. Xavier's School and College. Davar's School of Commerce and School of Accountancy, London. Completed articleship for Incorporated Accountancy with Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., Bombay. Assistant Secretary, W.I.A. Association from 1931. Appointed Acting Secretary 15th April 1939. Has contributed articles on various subjects, particularly on 'Motoring' and 'Photography'. Vice-Patron and Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association and the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society; Life Member of the Western India Automobile Association and the Cricket Club of India, Limited. President for the last three years of the W.I.A.A. Staff Sports Club and the W.I.A.A. Staff Association. Member of Willingdon Sports Club, Club Member of the Royal Western India Turf Club, Lodge "Rising Star of Western India" No. 342 S. C., Chapter "Rising Star of Western India" No. 142 S. C., Western India Football Association Limited, Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association. *Recreations:* Football, Motoring and Photography. *Address:* Jer Manor, Chanda Ramji Estate, Colaba, Bombay.



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PATIL, LAXMANRAO MADHAVRAO, B.A., LL.B., Ex-Minister for Local Self-Government, Government of Bombay. *b.* 16th July 1907 at the village of Gahu, Taluka Rahuri, District Ahmednagar. *m.* Miss Urmilabai, *d.* of Major R. S. Chavan, Baroda; *Educ.:* Sangamner High School, Deccan College, Poona, Kolhapur Law College. Participated in the C. D. Movement in 1932; practised at Ahmednagar; presided over a number of political conferences held at Vital (W. Khandesh), Karad, Jalgaon; organised Rahuri Taluka Conference and presided over Shetkari Sammelan of the southern part of Ahmednagar District; President of the District Congress Committee, Ahmednagar; edited local Congress paper "Sangha Shakti" for one year before accepting office under the new Constitution; Offered Satyagraha in 1940 and was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment. *Address:* Ahmednagar.

PATIL, PREMCHAND ICHHARAM, RAO SAHEB, President, Savda Municipality, Vice-President, The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, Zemindar, Landlord and Banker of Savda (East Khandesh). Managing Director, The Great Social Life & General Assurance Ltd., Jalgaon (E. Khandesh). *Chairman* of The Savda-Faizpur Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Bombay, Pachora Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Bombay and a social worker *Address:* Savda (East Khandesh).



PATKAR, SIR SITARAM SUNDERRAO, Kt. (1939). B.A., LL.B. *b.* 16th May, 1873. *m.* Shantabai. *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School and College, Pleader, High Court, Appellate Side, 1897. Government Pleader, 1913-26; Member, Indian Bar Committee, 1923; Judge, Bombay High Court, 1926; Officiating Chief Justice in June 1931; retired in 1933; Vice-Chancellor of the Indian Women's University, 1931; Chancellor, July 1932; appointed by the Bombay Government, November 1933 to enquire into the complaint of the Bombay Port Trust against the Bombay Municipality; Umpire in the Wage Cut Dispute between the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association 1935; President, Commission to inquire into the election petition relating to the Bombay Central Division Mahomedan Rural Constituency, 1935; Chairman of the Court of Arbitration to decide dispute regarding jurisdiction over Cochin backwaters between the Cochin State and the Government of Madras, 1935; appointed member of Bombay Famine Fund Committee. *Address:* Hughes Road, Chowpatty, Bombay.

PATKI, JANARDAN GANESH, A.R.I.B.A., A.I.I.A., G.D.Arch., Chartered Architect. Born on 19th May 1901. After completing his studies, he joined the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay, in 1924, and got Government Diploma in Architecture in 1930. Having had practical experience in Architecture, he started his own professional practice in 1931. He is the second in India having passed the R.I.B.A., Special Examination. He is a Senior Partner of the firm of Messrs. Patki & Dadarkar, one of the well-known firms of Architects in Bombay. *Residential Address:* Plot No. 548-B, Matunga, Bombay. *Office Address:* 6, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.



PATON, V. F. NOEL, J.P., Partner; Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. *b.* 29th January 1900. *e.* The Edinburgh Academy. *m.* (1932) Joane Mary *e.d.* of Sir Gilbert Wiles, K.C.I.E., one son and two daughters. Royal Engineers, 1918-19. Came to India as Asst. in Killick Nixon & Co., in 1920. European Association Committee, 1931-1933 and 1940; M.L.C., Bombay, 1937; Chairman, Bombay Branch, Indian Roads and Transport Development Association Ltd. Chairman of the Association of Electrical Undertakings (Bombay Province); Vice-President, Bombay Caledonian Society; Captain, A. F. (I), Commdg. Cav. Group, Bombay Light Patrol. Hon. A-D-C. to the Governor of Bombay. Represented Bombay Contingent A.F.(I) at Coronation, 1937. *Recreations:* Riding, Golf, Sailing, Fishing, Shooting. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club, Byculla, R.B.Y.C., East India United Service. *Address:* 40, Pali Hill, Bandra.

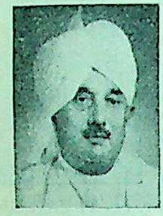


PATRO, RAO BAHADUR SIR ANNEPU PARASHURAM, Kt. (1924); K.C.I.E. (1935); High Court, Vakil, Ganjam; landholder - Member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1920 to 1937; connected with the working of Local Self-Government institutions in rural areas for over a quarter of a century. Minister of Education, Public Works and Excise, 1921-27. President, All-Parties Conference, Delhi, 1930; President, South India Liberal Confederation, 1927; President and Leader of All-Indian Committee of Justice Party (Non-Brahmin). Delegate to Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931 and 1932; also Delegate to England to co-operate with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1933. Delegate to the League of Nations, Geneva, 1931. Member of Council of State (Central) from 1937. *Publications:* Rural Economics; A Study of Rural Conditions in the Madras Presidency; Studies in Local Self-Government. *Address:* Kesava Bagh, Royapettah, Madras.

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PATTANI, ANANTRAI PRABHASHANKER, M.A. (Cantab.), Dewan, Bhavnagar State. Elder son of late Sir Prabhashanker Dalpatram Pattani, K.C.I.E., and Lady Rama Pattani; *b.* 29th September 1888; *e.* in England at Elstree, Harrow and Cambridge; *m.* Yashomati L. Vaidya, 1904; one son; joined Bhavnagar State service in 1911. Controller of State Accounts; Tutor to His Highness the Minor Maharaja and brothers 1920; Hazur Secretary 1931; Member, State Council, 1935; Dewan, 1937. *Publications:* Has written two small plays for students in Gujarati; A Gujarati translation of Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan" with an original "Explanation" of same; and an illustrated Gujarati version, carried out under his direction, of first fourteen chapters of H. G. Wells' "Outline of History." *Address:* Anant Wadi, Bhavnagar.



PAVRY, MISS BAPSY, M.A., Litterateur. *Educ.:* Queen Mary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay; M.A., Columbia University. Visited England every year, since 1924. Presented at Their Majesties' Court, 1928; received by President Coolidge (1924), by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini, by the Shah of Persia, and by the King of Afghanistan (1934), by President Kemal Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March-April 1937), by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug.-Sept. 1937), by President Lebrun (1938). Guest of King Gazi in Iraq and of Emir Abdullah in Transjordan (1937). Attended the historic reception given in Paris by the President of France in honour of King George and Queen Elizabeth (1938). Member of Committee of various Charity Balls, held in London in 1928-38, in the presence of members of the Royal Family. *Publications:* Heroines of Ancient Persia (Cambridge, 1930). *Address:* Malabar Hill, Bombay.



PAVRY, DASTURJI SAHEB CURSETJI ERACHJI, First High Priest of the Fasali Parsis, elected 1920; Order of Merit from the Shah of Persia 1929; Honorary Member of the Hungarian Oriental Society. Congratulatory Addresses from six of the world's foremost learned Societies, 1931-33; presented on 9 April 1934 with a Commemoration Volume, by seventy eminent scholars from seventeen countries, and published in England by Oxford University Press; felicitations and tributes from many world-famous men, April 1939; *b.* 9 April 1859; *sons*, three; *daughters*, three. Owns large estates in Baroda State. *Education:* Ordained 1871; High Priest of the Parsis at Lonavla, elected, 1912; Trustee of the Mullan Foundation for Betterment of Zoroastrian Community. Presented with a Complimentary Address by the Parsees of Navsari, 1920. *Publication:* Essays and Addresses on Zoroastrian Subjects, Parts 1 to 6, Bombay, 1904, 1917, 1921, 1922, 1928, 1937. Iranian Studies, Bombay, 1927. *Address:* Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PAVRY, JAL DASTURC, M.A., Ph.D., Orientalist; Vice-President, Society for Study of Religions, London; Honorary Member, Institute Litteraire et Artistique de France, Paris. Fellow of Columbia University. Presented to His Majesty at the Levee (1928). Received by Pope Pius XI (1926), by Signor Mussolini, the Shah of Persia and the King of Afghanistan (1934), by President Kemal Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March-April 1937) by Herr Hitler, King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece), and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug.-Sept. 1937), by President Lebrun (1938). Guest of King Gazi in Irak and of Emir Abdullah in Transjordan (1937). Attended the historic Reception given by President Lebrun in honour of the King and Queen (1938). Member of Council, World Alliance for International Peace through Religion (Geneva). *Publication:* Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future Life (New York, 1926). *Address:* Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PAVRY, MERWANJI ERACHJI, J.P. (Bombay); L.R.C.P. (London); L. M. & S. (Bombay); L.M. (Dublin); Captain (I.M.S.) of the Parsi Pioneer Battalion, Hon. Presidency Magte.; Medical Practitioner, Bombay, *b.* 14 Oct., 1866. *Educ.:* Grant Medical College of Bombay; Rotunda Hospital of Dublin, and London Hospital. Played for Middlesex County XI in 1895; Divisional Surgeon, St. John's Ambulance Brigade Overseas; Serving Brother of the Venerable Order of St. John; Vellum Vote of Thanks of the Grand Priory Long Service Medal and Bar; Hon. Life Member, St. John Ambulance Association, President, Baronet Cricket Club and John Bright Cricket Club, since 1882, and Bombay Parsi Gymkhana, since 1938. Vice-President, Physical Culture and Health League, Sir Dinshaw Petit Gymnasium, Bombay Scout Association, Bombay Olympic Association and B. P. A. Boxing Federation; Trustee of various Institutions and Charity Trusts. *Clubs:* *Publications:* Parsi Cricket, etc. Parsi Gymkhana, Willingdon Sports Club, and Ripon Club. *Address:* Mayo Road, Bombay.

PENNY, JAMES DOWNING, B.A. (Oxon.) 1909, I.C.S. (1910), C.S.I. (1939), C.I.E. (1937), Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab. *b.* 25th May, 1886. *m.* to Margaret Mary Wilson; *Educ.:* at Marlborough College, Magdalen College, Oxford. Indian Army Reserve of Officers 1917; Settlement Officer, Lyallpur, 1920; Senior Secretary to Financial

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Commissioner, Punjab, 1925; Deputy Secretary, Govt. of India, Finance Department, 1926; Secretary to Government of Punjab, Finance Dept., 1927; Commissioner 1934; Chief Secretary to Govt. of Punjab, 1937. *Address:* Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore.

PERIER, MOST REV. FERDINAND, S.J., Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, since 1924. *b.* Antwerp, 22 Sept. 1875. Joined Society of Jesus, 1897, nominated Superior of Jesuit Mission in Bengal, 1913. Consecrated Coadjutor Bishop, Dec. 1921. Grand Cross Order of the Crown; Grand Cross Order of Leopold. *Address:* 32, Park Street, Calcutta.

PERKIN, E. A. O., C.I.E. (1937). Inspector General of Police, Orissa. *b.* 1889; *m.* to Marion Toogood, 1914; *Educ.:* Blundells. Joined Bengal Police, 1909; Transferred to Bihar and Orissa, 1912; Transferred to New Orissa, 1936; various posts as Superintendent of Police, Principal, Police Training College and D.I.G., C.I.D. *Address:* Cuttack, B. N. Rly., Orissa.

PETIT, SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, 3rd Baronet. *cr.* 1890; *b.* 24 June 1901; *s.* of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, 2nd Baronet, and Dinbai, *d.* of Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, 3rd Baronet. *S.* father 1933; *m.* 1928, Sylia, *d.* of late R. D. Tata; one *s.* one *d.* *Educ.:* St. Xavier's, Bombay; Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1925. *Heir:* *s.* Nasserwanjee Dinshaw Petit, *b.* 13 Aug. 1934. *Address:* Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PETIT, JEHANGIR, Merchant, and until recently Millowner and agent for the Petit group of mills. *b.* 21st August 1879. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College; Hon. Pre. Magistrate (1904-15); Member, Bombay Legislative Council (1921-34); Bombay Municipal Corporation (1901-30); Bombay Improvement Board (1920-30); Bombay Development Board (1920-34); Board of the V. J. Technical Institute (1913-33); the Indigenous Industries Committee (1915-17); the Bombay Presidency Industrial Committee (1918-25); the Industrial Disputes' Committee (1921); the Excise Committee (1921-24); the University Reforms Committee (1924-25); the Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee (1931); and the Committees of Management of all the Petit Charities and Institutions. Fellow of the Bombay University (1928-34); Trustee, Parsee Punchayat of Bombay (1916-34); Delegate, Parsi Chief Matrimony Court, Bombay (1900-20); President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber (1919-20); of the Bombay Millowners' Association—twice—(1915-16 and 1928-29) and has served on several other Public Bodies. *Address:* Petit Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

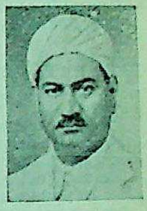
PILDITCH DENYS, C.I.E. (1941), I.P. Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India. *b.* Oct. 6, 1891; *m.* Phyllis Charsley, *d.* of John Roberts; 1 *s.*, 1 *d.*; *Educ.:* Tonbridge; joined the Indian Police in 1912 and served in the United Provinces; Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau, 1936-1939; Director, 1939. *Address:* New Delhi and Simla. *Club:* Royal Thames Yacht Club.

PILLAI, NARAYANA RAGHAVAN, B.A. (Madras), 1918; B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.). 1922, C.I.E., C.B.E., Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India. *b.* 24th July 1898. *m.* to Edith Minnie Arthurs. *Educ.:* Christian College, Madras, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S. in 1922 and served till 1927 in the Central Provinces, Assistant Collector of Customs, 1927; Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1929; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, 1931; Collector of Customs, 1936; Joint Secretary to the Government of India, 1938. *Address:* Commerce Department, Govt. of India, New Delhi and Simla.

PILLAY, T. SIVARAMASETU, O.B.E. (1941), M.A., B.L.; Dy. Secretary, Commerce Department. *b.* 24th April 1899; *Educ.:* Madras. *Address:* Government of India, New Delhi/Simla.

PLATTS, LT.-COL. Matthew George, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., C.I.E. (1939); O.B.E. (1920); M.C. (1917). Chief Engineer for Electricity, Govt. of Madras. *b.* Dec. 17, 1886; *m.* Helen Adah widow of the late Capt. J. R. Cook, I.A. and *d.* of the late R. A. Sadler of Blandford, Dorset; *Educ.:* The Leys School, Cambridge, Leeds Univ. and School of Military Engineering, Chatham. Royal Engineers and P.W.D., India. *Publications:* Professional papers to the Institution of Civil Engineers. *Address:* Govt. Electricity Dept., Madras.

PODAR, RAMDEV ANANDILAL, leading merchant, cotton magnate and a well-known philanthropist. *b.* at Nawalgarh in 1896. Senior partner of Messrs. Anandilal Podar & Co., Member: New York Cotton Exchange; New Orleans Cotton Exchange; Liverpool Cotton Exchange and Incorporated Oil & Seeds Association of London. A Founder Director and Chairman, Podar Sons Ltd., Podar Trading Co., Ltd., Shree Shakti Mills Ltd., Silk & Art Silk Mills Association Ltd., Founder Director and Vice Chairman: Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., and Indian Stock Exchange Ltd., Ex-Vice-Chairman, Grain & Seeds Brokers' Association Ltd., Founder Director & Ex-Chairman, Podar Mills Ltd., Director: East India Cotton Association Ltd., Union Bank of India Ltd., and The Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., Ex-Director, Marwari Chamber of Commerce Ltd., President, Marwari Sammelan, Bombay; Santa Cruz Residents' Association, Santa Cruz Education Society and Malad-Kandivli Education Society. Ex-President, Marwari Agrawal Jatiya Kosh and Rajputana Shiksha Mandal. Founder and Trustee: Bombay Ayurvedic Society. Vice-President, Cotton Brokers' Association Ltd., Trustee: Lakshminarayan Temple Trust, Santa Cruz. Vice-President, Shikshan Prasarak Mandali, Poona. Hon. Secretary & Trustee: Anandilal Education Society. Member of the Advisory Committee; Podar Ayurvedic College and



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Hospital. Member, Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan, Bombay. Patron, Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth. President, All India Marwari Federation (Bhagalpur Session), 1941. Club: The Orient Club, Bombay. *Address:* Podar Chambers, Fort, Bombay.

POLLOCK, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE RONALD EVELYN, Judge, High Court, Nagpur. *b.* 17th April, 1891; *m.* Margery Fitze; *Educ.:* Harrow and Pembroke College, Cambridge B.A. (1913); Barrister of Gray's Inn (1934); passed into I.C.S., 1914; District and Sessions Judge, 1924; Legal Remembrancer to Government, 1930; Additional Judicial Commissioner, 1932; Puisne Judge, 1936. *Address:* Nagpur, C.P.

PRABHUNATH SINHJI, MAHARAJ; General Member, Executive Council, Narsingarh State and Private Secretary to His Highness The Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Narsingarh. *b.* 24th April 1909. Uncle of the present Ruler of Narsingarh, and son of the late Maharaj Shri Moti Sinhji. *Educ.* at the Narsingarh High School and privately. Served many years as the Controller of Household to His Highness and afterwards was promoted to the post of the Private Secretary, in which post he is still serving. Working successfully as the President of the Narsingarh Central War Committee, donated more than Rs. 2,000 as his share. *Address:* Narsingarh.



PRADHAN, SIR GOVIND BALWANT, Kt., (*cr.* 1931) B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.) *b.* May 1874. *m.* Ramabai, *d.* of Mr. P. B. Pradhan, retired Assistant Engineer. *Educ.:* B. J. High School, Thana, Elphinstone College, and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised at Thana; Public Prosecutor of Kolaba, 1907-20; for 20 years a member of Thana Municipality; for several years its Vice-President and for 7 years its elected President; President, Thana District Boy Scouts Movement; elected to the Bombay Council in 1924; re-elected in 1926; Minister of Forest and Excise, 1927-28; Finance Member of Bombay Government, 1928-32; Chairman, Reception Committee, All Faiths' Conference, 1932; and Maha Sabha Conference, Bombay, 1933; Conferred title of "The Promoter of Faith" by Shri Jaggadguru Shankaracharya in 1934; and Chairman of the Reception Committee of All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference, Bombay in 1934. Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank, Bombay. The Long-life Insurance Co., and The Neptune Insurance Co.; substitute Delegate for India for the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1937. *Address:* Balvant Baug, Thana, Bombay.

PRASAD, JAGAT, M.A., B.Sc., C.I.E. (1934), Retd. Accountant General and Financial Adviser, His Highness's Government, Jammu and Kashmir, *b.* 16th May, 1879; *Educ.:* Muir Central College (now University College), Allahabad. Joined the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1902; Retired, 1934, as Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs (Permanent); Dy. Auditor General (Officiating). *Address:* Daryaganj, Delhi.

PRASAD, KUNWAR SIR JAGDISH, K.C.S.I. (1937); Kt. (1935); C.S.I. (1931); C.I.E. (1923); O.B.E. (1919); M.A. (Oxon.). *b.* Jan. 17, 1880. *Educ.:* Allahabad University, Lincoln College, Oxford. Assistant and Joint Magistrate; Magistrate and Collector, 1903-21; Provincial Reforms Officer, 1920; Secretary to Government, U.P., 1921-27; Chief Secretary to Government, U.P., 1927-1931. Resigned Indian Civil Service, April 1933. Home Member to U.P. Government, 1933; Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1st April 1935 to 1940. *Address:* Raja Jai Kishen Das Bahadur's House, Diwankabazaar, Moradabad, U.P.

PRASAD, RAJENDRA, M.A., M.L., LL.D. (Allahabad Univ.). *b.* 3 Dec. 1884. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta. Vakil, High Courts, Calcutta and Patna, till 1920. Professor, Univ. Law College, Calcutta, 1914-16; Member, Senate of Patna University since its foundation; worked in Champaran District with Mr. Gandhi emancipating the ryots in 1917; resigned in pursuance of non-co-operation resolution; Secretary and President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for several years; President, Bihar Provincial Conference, 1920 and 1929; Vice-Chancellor, "Bihar Vidyapith," founded Patna Law Weekly; General Secretary, Reception Committee, Gaya Congress, 1922; President, 48th Session, Indian National Congress, held in Bombay, October 1934 and also in Calcutta, 1939; President, Bihar Central Relief Committee, President, Quetta Central Relief Committee, Karachi, 1935; Secretary, All-India Parliamentary Committee, 1936; Member, Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee; President, All India-Hindi Literary Conference twice in Cocanada, 1928 and Nagpur, 1936; Rector, Bharatiya Itihas Parishad (Indian Academy of History). *Address:* Sadakat-asram, Patna.

PRASAD, DR. JWALA, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.); King George V Silver Jubilee Medal, and King George VI Coronation Medal; Professor, King Edward College, Amraoti. *b.* 25th October 1890; *m.* to Shreemati Manorama.

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Educ.: St. John's College, Agra; and Fitz-William House, Cambridge. Professor, St. John's College, Agra; Professor and Principal, Robertson College, Jubbulpore. *Publication:* Text-Books of Intermediate Logic, Deduction and Induction; Introduction to Indian Philosophy; Indian Epistemology; History of Rome (Hindi); Western Logic (Hindi); and a number of various research papers. *Address:* King Edward College, Amraoti (Berar).

PRATER, STANLEY HENRY, M.L.A., J.P., C.M.Z.Z., Curator, Bombay Natural History Society. *b.* 12th March 1890; *m.* Emma Elizabeth Sharman; *Educ.:* St. Mary's, Bombay. Joined the Bombay Natural History Society as Assistant in 1907; elected Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society of London in 1922; Joint Editor of the Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society since 1921. President, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, Bombay. Nominated to represent the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Community in Bombay Legislative Council in 1930; Elected Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937; served on the Bombay Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932. Member of the Provincial Board of Anglo-Indian and European Education, 1934-1940; represented the Anglo-Indian and European Schools in the Bombay Presidency on the Inter-Provincial Board of Education, Delhi, 1938; Managing Committee, St. George's Hospital, 1935; represents the Bombay Legislative Assembly in the Senate of the Bombay University. *Publications:* "Wild Animals of the Indian Empire"; has written several articles of educational interest particularly about Museums. *Address* 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PREMCHAND, SIR KIKABHAI, KT. (1931), Financier; *b.* April 1, 1883. *m.* Lady Lily. *Educ.:* at Bombay. Member, Legislative Assembly from January 1927 to September 1930; Member of the Indian Central Committee which co-operated with the Indian Statutory Committee. Sheriff of Bombay for 1932. *Address:* Premodyan, Love Lane, Byculla; or 63, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PREMJI CHATURBHUJ, VED, one of the popular Share, Stock and Finance brokers. *b.* 13th December 1889. *e.* at the New High School. *m.* Miss Premabai *d.* of Liladhar Lakhmidas, 10 sons and 1 daughter. After education joined cotton business in 1909 and by dint of his merits became Manager of the well-known firm of G. Dossa & Co. Entered the Stock Exchange and joined M. R. Ved & Co., n 1919 as partner. Became Chief Partner, 1926. Purchased his own card in 1925. Began working in his own name in 1939. Vice-President, Bhatia Mitra Nandal in 1938 and 1941. Trustee of the Building Fund of the same Mandal. *Clubs:* C. C. I., R. W. I. T. C., Hindu Merchants. *Address:* Agakhan Buildings, Dalal Street, Fort.



PRITAM KUNWAR RANI comes of the Bedi family of the Punjab and is the granddaughter of Sir Baba Khem Singh Bedi. *b.* 1916. *Educ.:* Queen Mary College, Lahore. *m.* in 1929 the late Raja Jagat Kumar of Sahaspur Bilari Estate in the Moradabad Dist., who died of a motor car accident in 1933, leaving behind a daughter, Rajkumari Diamand Premjagat Indra Mohini. The Rani Sahiba is very interested in the present-day problems and frequently contributes to the columns of the "Leader," "Landholders' Journal" and "Feudatory and Zemindari India." Her contributions have generally been very thoughtful and inspiring and in the words of the "Pioneer" of Lucknow her power of expression is so lucid and impressive that any leader writer might envy it. There are few meetings of landholders in the provinces where she is not invited and where members of her class do not look up to her for guidance and help in organising public opinion. Her Presidential address to the fifth U.P. Zemindar Conference at Benares was appreciated by no less a man than Lord Hailey. She is the Honorary Assistant Manager of her own Estate and has been elected Vice-President of the United Provinces Court of Wards Association. She is also a non-official visitor of the Moradabad District Jail. There are very few landlords in U. P. whose name is so popular as that of Rani Pritam Kunwar. The Rani Saheba takes great interest in the Girl Guide movement and is a Lieutenant of the Nainital branch. She also inaugurated the second session of the U. P. Hindu Young League at Bareilly. Raj Kumari Indra Mohini, the only daughter of Rani Pritam Kunwar and heir to Sahaspur Bilari Estate was born on July 25, 1931. She is being educated in St. Mary Ramnee Convent at Nainital. She is well behaved and intelligent. She is also receiving tuition in Hindi and Urdu. *Address:* Sahaspur Palace, Dist. Moradabad.





PUCKLE, FREDERICK HALE, B.A., C.S.I. (1938), C.I.E. (1930). Director-General of Information, Govt. of India. *b.* June 8, 1889; *m.* Violet Marion Vaughan-Thomas. *Educ.:* Uppingham and King's College, Cambridge. I.C.S., 1913; Indian Army, 1915-1919; thereafter various parts in Punjab and under the Govt. of India. *Address:* Simla/New Delhi.

PUDUKKOTTAI, HIS HIGHNESS SRI BRIHADAMBA DAS RAJA RAJAGOPALA TONDAIMAN BAHADUR, RAJA OF. *b.* 1922. Installed 19th November 1928. Minor. The State has an area of 1,179 sq. miles and population of 4,38,373 and has been ruled by the Tondaiman dynasty for centuries. Salute 11 guns. *Address:* New Palace, Pudukkottai.

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PURSHOTAMDAS, DHIRAJLAL MAGANLAL, B.Com. *b.* 24th April, 1913. *Educ.* at Bharda New High School and Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay. Grandson of the late Purshotamdas Pranvallabhdas, the founder of the firm Purshotamdas Pranvallabhdas & Co., Share Brokers, and son of the late Maganlal Purshotamdas. *m.* Miss Ashrumati, daughter of Chotalal Shivlal Khandwala of Surat. One son. The firm of Purshotamdas Pranvallabhdas was one of the earliest Stock Exchange firms having a large patronage; it has been connected with the house of Tatas since its inception. Director, East & West Insurance Co., Ltd., *Recreations*:—Tennis, Badminton and Billiards. *Clubs*: Radio, Hindu Merchants and Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay.



PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, SIR, Kt. (1923), C.I.E. (1919), M.B.E., Cotton Merchant. *b.* 30th May 1879. *Educ.*: Elph. Coll., Bombay. Member, Indian Retrenchment Committee; Director, Reserve Bank of India; Member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1926). Delegate to Round Table Conference (1930-33). President, East India Cotton Association. Chairman, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; Chairman, Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd. *Address*: "Suneeta," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

QUADIR BUKSH KHAN, KHAN SAHEB (1941) Notary Public (1941). Advocate, Hazaribagh (Behar). *b.* 1901, son of Elahi Buksh Khan, *Educ.*: at St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh and Patna. Started practice in 1926, leading Criminal Lawyer and publicist, consistent political and social worker, Vice-President of the Provincial Muslim League, Bihar—member of almost all public and social bodies. Founder and Secretary of the Muslim Girls School, Hazaribagh. Awarded Sanad in 1931 for general work. Special hobby travelling, Leader of the Muslim Community in Chotta Nagpur. *Address*: Hazaribagh (Bihar).



QADIR, KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH, SIR ABDUL, Kt., *cr.* 1927; Bar-at-Law; Advocate, High Court, Lahore; formerly Additional Judge, High Court of Judicature, Lahore. Member, Punjab Legislative Council, Lahore, 1923; (Deputy President, 1924); a Fellow, Punjab University, Lahore. *b.* 1874; *s.* of late Sheikh Fatehuddin of Kasur, Punjab, India. *m. d.* of late Sheikh Mohamad Umar, Bar-at-Law, Lahore; six *s.* one *d.* *Educ.*: Forman Christian College, Lahore; Lincoln's Inn. Journalist, as editor, *The Observer* and the *Makhzan*, Lahore, 1895-1904; study for the Bar in England, 1904-1907; practised as Advocate, 1907-1920; during which period he worked as Public Prosecutor at Lyallpur for eight years; the first elected President of the Punjab Legislative Council, Jan.-Sept. 1925, when he resigned the Chair on his appointment as Acting Minister for Education, Punjab. On termination of that duty, sat on the Committee of Inquiry appointed to examine the Jails Administration in the Punjab; deputed as a full delegate to represent India at the 7th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926; acted as Revenue Member of the Executive Council, Punjab Government, 1927; as Member of Public Service Commission, 1929; Member, Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1934-1937; Adviser, 1937-39; Elected member of the International Committee for Intellectual Co-operation, Geneva, in 1939. Officiated as Law Member, Government of India, from 25th October 1939 to 23rd December 1939. *Publications*: the New School of Urdu Literature (in English); Maqam-i-Khilafat (in Urdu). *Address*: 4, Temple Road, Lahore.

RADHAKRISHNAN, SIR S., Kt. (1931); M.A. D. Litt. (Hon.), LL.D., F.B.A., Professor of Eastern Religions, Oxford University, 1936. King George V, Professor of Philosophy, Calcutta University, Member of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, 1931-39. Vice-Chancellor, Hindu University, Benares, since September 1939. *b.* 5th Sept. 1888. *Educ.*: at the Madras Christian College; For some time Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Madras. Mysore University, Upton Lecturer in Comparative Religion, Manchester College, Oxford, Hibbert Lecturer, 1929-1930. *Publications*: Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore; The Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy; Indian Philosophy in the Library of Philosophy; Philosophy of the Upanishads; The Hindu View of Life; The Religion we need; Kalki, or the Future of Civilisation; "East and West in Religion on "An Idealist View of Life": Eastern Religions and Western Thought, article"; Indian Philosophy in Encyclopædia Britannica, and several others on Philosophy and Religion in Mind, International Journal of Ethics, Hibbert Journal, etc. *Address*: University, Calcutta; Benares.

RAFIUDDIN AHMAD MAULVI, SIR, Kt. (1932); Bar-at-Law, J.P. *Educ.*: Deccan College, Poona and University College, London. Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1892; Practised for some years at the Privy Council. As a journalist was a regular contributor to the *Nineteenth Century*; *The Times*, and *The Pall Mall Gazette*: holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal. First elected to Bombay Council, 1909; appointed Minister, Bombay Government in June 1928 and re-appointed Minister, Bombay Government in Nov. 1930, resigned in 1932. Had the honour of assisting Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, in Her Hindustani studies and publishing an account of the same in an article in the Strand Magazine in 1892 by Her Majesty's special permission. Companion of the Turkish Order of the Majidia and Knight of the order of the Rion and the Sun of Persia. *Address*: 2, Ganeshkhind Road, Poona.

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RAHIM, THE HON SIR ABDUR, M.A., LL.D. (1919). K.C.S.I. (1924) President, Legislative Assembly. *b.* September, 1867. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple) 1890; practised as Advocate, Calcutta; Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1900-03; Appointed Judge, Madras High Court; Fellow, Madras University since 1908. Member of the R. Commission on Public Services, 1913-15; officiated as Chief Justice, Madras, July to October 1910 and July to October 1919. *Publication:* "Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence." Member, Executive Council, Government of Bengal, 1920-25; Member, Bengal Legis. Council, 1925-29; Leader of the Bengal Muslim Party; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1931; Leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly from 1931; leader of the "Opposition" in the Assembly, 1931-34; Member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England. President of the Indian Legislative Assembly since January 1935; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference, 1935. *Address:* 6, Canning Road, New Delhi.

RAHIMTOOLA, FAZAL IBRAHIM, C.I.E., B.A., J.P., Honorary Magistrate; recipient of Jubilee and Coronation Medals: Member, Indian Tariff Board, Merchant. *b.* 21st October 1895. *m.* Jainabai, *d.* of Alimahomed Fazalbhoy. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School, and College, Bombay; passed First LL.B., examination, studied upto 2nd LL.B., Poona Law College; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-1930; Trustee, Bombay Port Trust, 1921-1930; Member, Advisory Committee, Bombay Development Department, 1922; Member, Advisory Committee—appointed to advice Government about liquor shops in Bombay City, 1922; was appointed by the Government of India on Government Securities Committee for considering the proposition with regard to the establishment of Sinking Fund for 3 & 3½% Government Papers; Member of the Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1921-1930; Member of Executive Council of the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts Association; Representative of the Corporation on B.B.&C.I. Railway Advisory Council; Secretary, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association; Member, Standing Finance Committee for Railways, Railway Board; Member Haj Inquiry Committee, 1929; Chairman Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference; President, Bombay Presidency Urdu Teachers' Conference; President, Urdu Newspapers' Association, a body which has as its members all the Urdu newspapers, both dailies and weeklies of India; Director, Sultania Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.; Director, Tata Construction Co., Ltd.; represented Bombay Government on the Committee of Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute to advise Government of U.P.; Secretary & Promoter of All-India Muslim Conference; Secretary, All-India Minorities Conference, which formulated as were known Muslim demands, which were subsequently embodied in the communal award and, under the constitution, by separation of Sind and full Provincial Autonomy to North-West Frontier Province; Member, Central Broadcasting Advisory Council; Director, Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Bombay Electric Supply & Tramway Co., Ltd., Automobile Acceptance Corporation; Member, Standing Committee for Haj and India Association, London; Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1925-1930; appointed Member of the Indian Tariff Board, 1930; Appointed Ag. President of the Indian Tariff Board, 1932; President, Indian Tariff Board, 1935; Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937, resigned owing to being asked again to join the Tariff Board; Conducted the following inquiries as Member and President of the Indian Tariff Board, from 1930-1938:—Indian Sugar Industry, 1930 and 1937 (1937, Special Sugar Board); Indian Paper Industry, 1931 and 1936 (1936 as President); Wire and Wire Nails Industry; Electric Wire and Cables; Glass Industry; Indian Cotton Textile Industry, 1932 and 1935 (1935, Special Tariff Board); Sericulture Industry (as President), Indian Woollen Industry, recipient of the Honour "C.I.E." from His Majesty The King Emperor, 1939. Director, The Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Ltd., Tata Power Co.; Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd. and Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd. President, Ismailia Co-operative Bank, Ltd. *Address:* Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

RAHIMTOOLA, SIR IBRAHIM, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *b.* May 1862; joined his elder brother Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rahimtoola in business in 1880; entered Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1892; President of Corporation, 1899. Member of the Bombay City Improvement Trust for 20 years from 1898; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1899-1916; Member, Imperial Legislative Council, 1913; President, Fiscal Commission, 1921; Member of Bombay Executive Council, 1918-1923; President, Legislative Council, 1923-1926; Member of the Royal Commission on Labour; President, Legislative Assembly (1931); resigned in 1933. *Address:* Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

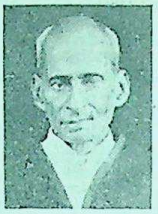
RAHIMTOOLA, CASSUMALLY JAFFERBHOY, J.P., a leading Khoja Mohamedan. Honorary Presidency Magistrate. *b.* 30th May 1901, son of Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, ex-Mayor of Bombay. *e.* St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1928 and started his own firm. Was member, Managing Committee, Islam Gymkhana and Muslim Students' Union. Hon. Chairman and Secretary, B Ward Local Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Twice co-opted by the Municipal Corporation to act on the Schools Committee. Started a Co-operative Bank for the Employees of the Schools Committee, 1933. Vice-President and Director, the Ismailia Co-operative Bank and Chairman and Director, Ideal Pictures Ltd., Royal Opera House, and Chairman and Director, the Ismailia Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Bombay. Was President, Ismailia Students' Education Society, (Ismail House, Bombay). *Address:* Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.



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RAI KIRUN CHUNDER ROY BAHADUR, Zemindar of Narail. *b.* in 1869. Included in the category of great Zemindars of Bengal in 1911. Was Honorary Magistrate, Municipal Commissioner, Vice-President, British Indian Association; President, Bengal Kayastha Sabha. Is President, Governing Body, Narail Victoria College; Life Member, Countess of Dufferin Fund and Benares Hindu University; Vice-President, North Suburban Hospital Committee. Donated liberally to Jessore Town Hall and Water Works, Khulna Town Hall; valuable land for improvement of Khulna Town. *Address:* Narail House, Cossipore, Calcutta.



RAIKUT, THE HON. MR. PRASANNA DEV, M.L.A., Minister for Excise and Forest, Govt. of Bengal; Sole proprietor of the Baikunthapur Raj Estate in the district of Jalpaiguri. *b.* 1893; *m.* in the Lakhipur family in Assam; *Educ.:* Rajkumar College, Raipur (C.P.). Devoted best part of his life in promoting industries and banking in the Province; a member of the Bengal Leg. Council for the last 15 years. *Address:* Secretariat, Calcutta.

RAISMAN, THE HON. SIR (Abraham) Jeremy, K.C.S.I. (1941); Kt. (1939); C.S.I. (1938); C.I.E. (1934). Finance Member of Government of India since 1939; b. 19th March 1892; *m.* 1925, Renee Mary Kelly; two *s. Educ.:* Leeds High School and University; Pembroke College, Oxford. B.A. (1st class Mods. and Lit. Hum.); John Locke Scholar in Moral Philosophy, 1915; joined I.C.S., 1916; served in Bihar and Orissa as Assistant Magistrate and Under-Secretary till 1922; Customs Dept., Bombay and Calcutta, 1922-28; Commissioner of Income-tax, Punjab and N.-W. F. P., 1928-31; Joint Secretary, Commerce Dept., Government of India, 1931-34; Member, Central Board of Revenue, 1934; Additional Secretary, Finance Department, 1936, Secretary, 1938-39. *Address:* Secretariat, New Delhi; Simla.

RAJABHOJ, PANDURANG N. *b.* in 1905 in a scheduled class family in Nasik Dist. *Educ.:* at Dhulia. Joined Government service in 1925. Interested himself in backward class uplift movement and gained wide popularity. Became Municipal Councillor and Government nominee in Poona Local Board. First launched the Parvati Temple entry satyagraha and participated in the Nasik 'Kalaram' and Mahad Tank Satyagraha and courted jail. His agitations in British India and Indian States raised him to the front and was invited as a signatory to the Poona-Pact. He submitted a memorandum before the Simon Commission and gave evidence before the Franchise Committee on behalf of the Depressed classes. He conducts two *weeklies* 'Dalit-Bandhu' and 'Indian States' in Marathi and English and one Anath Harijan Mahilashram at Poona. Is the Hon. Secretary of The Depressed of India Servant's Society; President All-India Harijan Political Conference and All-India Depressed Class Census Conference. *Address:* Ghorpade Peth, Poona City.



RAJ KANWAR, LALA, M.A., P.C.S., (Retd.), Chief Minister, Patna State since Oct. 1, 1936; *b.* March 31, 1882. *Educ.:* at Forman Christian and Law Colleges, Lahore; Arnold gold medal for standing first in the M.A. Examination of the Punjab University, 1902; was for short periods on the professorial staff of the Central Training College and Forman Christian College, Lahore, 1903. Held appointments in the Judicial and Revenue Departments and as Munsiff in the Punjab, 1903-12. Deputed to Gwalior State as Personal Assistant to Settlement Commissioner, 1913; Under-Secretary, Political Department, 1915; Officiating Member, Bench Appeal Mal (Revenue), 1917; Deputy Commissioner, Customs and Excise, 1918; Officer on Special duty, Political Department, 1918. Promoted to Punjab Civil Service, 1919. Political Secretary, Gwalior State, 1920; Manager, Gwalior State Trust, 1923. Reverted to Punjab Civil Service, 1927; Officer on Special duty in the Punjab Civil Secretariat, 1927-28; Under-Secretary to Government Punjab in the Local Self-Government and Revenue Departments, 1929-31; Secretary, Punjab Sources of Revenue Committee, 1931; Sub-Divisional Officer, Additional District Magistrate etc., 1932-36. *Publications:* Conditions, Needs and Responsibilities of Students; Beauties of Vedic Dharma; True Pilgrim's Progress; Miscellany—A Collection of Political Odds and Ends chiefly relating to Gwalior; Note on Gwalior Treaties and Model bye-laws under the Cantonments Act. *Address:* Balangir, Patna State, Orissa.

RAJA, TRIBHOVANDAS JAGJIVANDAS, M.A., LL.B., Dewan, Partabgarh State (Rajputana). *b.* 6th November 1893. *m.* Miss Taralaxmi R. Khandedia. *Educ.:* Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad, Bahauddin College, Junagad; Wilson College, Bombay and Government Law School, Bombay. Lecturer in History in Wilson College (1914-16); Naib Dewan and Sarnyayadhish, Wankaner State (1917-20); Deputy Revenue Commissioner, Junagad State (1920-21); Huzur Personal Assistant and Revenue Minister, Limbdi State (1921-1930); appointed Dewan, Lunawada State (1930); appointed Foreign and Political and Finance Minister, Bikaner, January (1933); reverted to Lunawada, July (1933); appointed Dewan, Porbandar State, August (1934); created a Tazmi Sirdar (Dowdi) of the Porbandar State, July 1939. Retired with grant of a special Varshasan (annuity for life)—November 1938. Appointed Dewan, Partabgarh State, November 1939. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India, Bombay; Roshanara Club, Delhi; Matheran Club, Matheran and Mansinghji Club, Partabgarh. *Address:* Pratabgarh, Rajputana.



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RAJAH, M. C., Rao Bahadur, M.L.A., Madras. After a brilliant educational career in the Madras Christian College he started life as a school master in 1905. In 1917, he led a deputation on behalf of the Depressed Classes before the late Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu. He gave evidence before the Public Services Commission and the Indian Franchise Committee; was nominated to the Madras Council in 1919 and continued as a member till 1926. In 1927 he was nominated to the Central Legislative Assembly and was a member of that body till 1937. He was a member of the Indian Central Committee of the Simon Commission and visited England in connection with the new reforms. He has been the elected President of the All-India Depressed Classes Association since 1926; presided over the All-India Depressed Classes Conferences in Nagpur, Delhi, Gurgaum, Simla and Bombay and took a prominent part in the Poona Pact. For a short period in 1937 he was Minister for development, Madras. *b.* June 17, 1883. *Address:* "Lallegro," St. Thomas Mt., Madras.

RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, C., B.A., B.L., Ex-Premier, Government of Madras, *b.* 1879 in a village near Hosur, Salem District. *Educ.:* Central College, Bangalore, Presidency College and Law College, Madras; joined Bar in 1900; had a lucrative practice at Salem. Joined Rowlatt Act Satyagraha campaign, 1919 and the Non-co-operation movement in 1920; Edited Mr. Gandhi's paper *Young India* during the latter's imprisonment. General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, 1921 to 1922 and Member, Working Committee of the Congress throughout the Non-co-operation campaign; Member of the Council of the All-India Spinners Association from the beginning up to 1935; Secretary, Prohibition League of India; Member-in-charge, Anti-drink campaign of the Indian National Congress. For many years Director of the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha; conducts a village Ashram for reviving hand-spinning and abolition of untouchability. Took charge of the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress after the conviction of Dr. Kitchlew, but handed over the Presidentship to Babu Rajendra Prasad in view of developments arising out of Mr. Gandhi's fast on untouchability-removal issue. Member, All-India Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, and President, Tamil Nadu Provincial Congress Committee till 1935. Elected to the Madras Leg. Assembly from the University constituency. Unanimously elected Leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature. Prime Minister, Government of Madras in Charge of Home and Finance Portfolio from July 1937 to November 1939; Member, All-India Working Committee of the Indian National Congress. Resigned Prime Ministership of Madras October 1939; on July 28 1940 induced the All-India Congress Committee at its Poona meeting to offer co-operation in war effort in the event of the immediate setting up of a provisional National Government; arrested and sentenced to one year's imprisonment on 4th December, 1940, under the Defence of India Act. *Publications:* Some Tamil short stories and books on Socrates, Marcus Aurelius, Bhagavad-Gita and Upanishads and 'Chats Behind Bars'; also written a 'Prohibition Manual' containing all about the drink and drug problem in India. *Address:* Bazlullah Road, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.

RAJAN, Sir P. T., Kt., B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, M.L.C. President, Madura District War Propaganda Committee. *b.* 1892. *Educ.:* Ley's School, Cambridge, Jesus College, Oxford, called to the Bar in 1917 (Inner Temple). Went to England in 1909 and returned to India in 1919 and commenced practice in Madura. Elected to the first, second and third Madras Legislative Councils by Madura (General-Rural) constituency; fourth time elected to the Council unopposed; Member of S.I.L.F.; a commissioned officer of the Indian Territorial Force. *Address:* "Palayam House," Tallakulam, Madura.

RAJAN, Dr. T. S. Soundara, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London), 1911. *b.* August 1880. *Educ.:* St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Medical College and Medical School, Madras, Middlesex Hospital, London. Government service in Burma for three months in 1905; Practitioner in Rangoon till 1914; Practitioner at Srirangam, Trichinopoly (1914-1920); suspended practice for 2 years doing Congress work; built Rajan Clinic—a private General Hospital with X-Ray and medical and surgical units. Minister, Public Health and Religious Endowments, Government of Madras, 1937-1939. Arrested and imprisoned in 1939 under Defence of India Act. *Publications:* A number of medical and surgical papers and some small treaties on religion and nationalism. *Address:* Rajan Clinic, Trichinopoly Cantt.

RAJPUT, Jamnadas M., F.R. Econ. S. (Lond.), J.P. Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Government Contractor, Landlord, a keen social worker, a member of various leading sports and social Clubs. *Born* in November 1904. *Educated* at Bombay. *Address:* Purshottam Nivas, New Queen's Road, Bombay.



RAJWADE, Major-General Sardar Raja Ganpat Rao Raghunath, C.B.E., Shaukat Jung, Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, Army Minister, Gwalior Government. *b.* January 1885. *e.* at Victoria College, Lashkar. Commissioned Captain by His Highness Maharaja Scindia in 1903 in the third Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, appointed honorary A.D.C. to His Highness, 1906 and Adjutant-General, Gwalior Army, 1909; Colonel in 1910; Commanded composite Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry Regiment at the Coronation



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Durbar in 1911, receiving the Coronation Medal. In 1912 was honoured with the privilege of driving under the Palace portico, and awarded the Gwalior Medal, as well as the privilege of a seat on the Ghashia in Durbar. On 23rd May 1913 he was appointed Inspector-General, Gwalior Army, and a member of His Highness' Council. In recognition of War Services, the title of Shaukat Jung was conferred on him, and on 18th January 1917 he was appointed honorary A.D.C. to His Excellency the Viceroy. He was twice mentioned in despatches during the War and in 1918 His Majesty the late King Emperor was graciously pleased to confer on him the rank of Captain in the British Army, C.B.E. (Military Division) 1919. Succeeded to the estate and hereditary titles of his father, Nov. 1920. He is a first-class Sardar of the Bombay Presidency and holds second seat in the U. P. Durbar. Major-General, Gwalior Army, 1921. In 1930, Lt.-Colonel in 19th K. G. O. Lancers Indian Army. Member, Indian Military College Committee, permanent member, Standing Army Committee appointed by the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. A Donat of the order of St. John of Jerusalem. Promoted Associate Commander of the same order by His Majesty the King on 19th November 1937. Awarded Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Coronation Medal, 1937.

RAM, CHANDRA, M.A. (Punjab), B.A. (Cantab.), M.B.E. (1919), C.I.E. (1933), I.C.S. *b.* 1st March, 1889. *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore; Trinity College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. in 1913; Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in several districts in the Punjab. Colonisation Officer, 1915; Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1919; Settlement Officer, 1921; Director of Land Records, 1924; Secretary to Punjab Government Transferred Departments, 1926; Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary and Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1928-36; Finance Secretary to Punjab Govt., 1936-37; Commissioner, 1938-39; Secretary to Punjab Govt., Medical and Local Govt. Departments, 1939-41; High Commissioner-designate for India in South Africa. *Address:* Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore.

RAM SARAN DAS, LALA, HONOURABLE RAI BAHADUR, C.I.E., Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1914); Chairman, Council of State; Leader of Opposition in the Council. Member, Defence Advisory Committee. *b.* Lahore, November, 1876; son of Rai Bahadur Lala Mela Ram, M.L.C., Punjab (1912-1920); Government Delegate to Reserve Bank Committee to London; is Director, Imperial Bank of India; Chairman, Advisory Committee of the Central Bank of India, Ltd. (Punjab Branches); Chairman, Indian Institute of Bankers (Punjab Branch); Director, British India Corporation, Ltd., Cawnpore; Director, Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd.; ex-Chairman, Northern India Chamber of Commerce; Northern India Chamber of Commerce Delegate to the Federated Chambers of British Empire Session, 1933, in London; Member, All-India Landholders' Association; Vice-Chairman, Gwalior State Economic Board of Development; Director, Concord of India Insurance Co., Ltd., Proprietor, Mela Ram Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills, Lahore; Member, Punjab Government Development Board; Director, Sutlej Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.; Chairman, Sunlight of India Insurance Co., Ltd.; President, Punjab Sanatana Dharma Pratinidhi Sabha; General President, Sanatana Dharma College Managing Committee, Lahore; Member, Managing Committee, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi and Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Lahore. *Address:* Lahore.



RAM, THE HON. SIR SITA, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt., Rai Saheb (1919), Rai Bahadur (1923), Knight Bachelor (1931), President of the U.P. Leg. Council. *b.* 12th Jan. 1885; *m.* Srimati Basudevi, sister of Lal Jagan Nath Aggarwal, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Lahore. Member, Municipal Board (1910-20), Chairman, Education Com., and Vice-Chairman; Hon. Secretary, Meerut College (1923-34) and Trustee for life since 1907; Hon. Sec., Devanagri High School (1913-37); Hon. Sec., Lyall Library, Meerut, since 1911; elected member, U. P. Leg. Council (1921-36); President, U. P. Leg. Council (1925-36); member, Executive Council, Allahabad University, for several years; member, Executive Council, Hindu University; founder of Depressed Class schools and Sevak Mandal at Meerut; member, Indian National Congress (1905-19); President, Sri Badrinath Temple Committee; President, Raghunath Girls' Inter-College, Meerut, since 1937; President-Patron of the U.P. Sports Control Board, Lucknow. *Address:* Meerut, Lucknow.

RAMACHENDRA REDDI, B.A., C.B.E. (1937); Landlord and prominent member of the '*Buchireddipalem Family*'. *b.* 24th November, 1894. *Educ.:* Pachaiyappa's College, Madras; President, Madras Legislative Council, 1930-1937; President, Nellore District Educational Council for 4 years till March 1929; President, Nellore District Board, 1929-30; Served in the Mettur-Project Committee and Textile Committee, 1928; elected to the Andhra University Senate representing the Madras Legislative Council; Member, Economic Enquiry Committee; elected by the Madras Legislative Council to enquire and report on the question of Resettlement in West and East Godavari Districts and Kristna District, 1929; Returned member to the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Madras Legislative Councils in 1923, 1926, 1930, respectively by the Non-Mahommedan Rural Constituency, Nellore District. Served on the (Sir Norman Marjoribank's Committee) Land Revenue Committee, which reported on the adjustments in Land Revenue Assessments in the Madras Presidency. *Club:* Cosmopolitan, Madras. *Address:* Buchireddipalem Nellore District.

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RAMAN, SIR CHANDRASEKHARA VENKATA, KT., M.A., Hon. Ph.D. (Frieburg), Hon. LL.D., (Glasgow), Hon. D.Sc. (Paris), F.R.S. Nobel Prize for Physics (1930). Awarded Franklyn Medal of Merit (March, 1941) by the Franklyn Institute, Philadelphia, its highest award for scientific research in recognition of his scientific researches and the lead given by him for scientific research in India. Ex-Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. *b.* 7th November 1888. *m.* Lokasundarammal. *Educ.:* A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam and Presidency College, Madras, Officer, Indian Finance Dept., 1907-17; British Association Lecturer (Toronto), 1924; Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, 1924; Mateucci Medallist, Rome, 1929; Hughes Medallist of the Royal Society (1930), Hon. Fellow, Zurich Phys. Soc. Royal Hungarian Acad. and Royal Irish Acad. and Royal Phil. Soc., Glasgow. *Publications:* Molecular Diffraction of Light; Music Instruments and numerous scientific papers in Indian, British and American Journals. President, Indian Academy of Sciences, 1934. *Address:* Hebbal, Bangalore.

RAMDAS PANTULU, V., B.A., B.L., Advocate, Madras. *b.* Oct. 1873. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College. Member, Council of State, Leader of the Congress Party in the Council of State. President, Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Madras Provincial Co-operative Union, South Indian Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks Association and the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association; Editor, Indian Co-operative Review; Member, Central Committee of the International Co-operative Alliance, London; Delegate to the 14th International Co-operative Congress held in London in September 1934. Member, Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Member, Governing body of the Indian Research Fund Association; Member, Court of the Delhi University; Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee. *Publications:* Commentaries on the Madras Estate Land Act (Land Tenures). *Address:* 'Farhatbagh,' Kutcheri Road, Mylapore, Madras.

RAMAIYA, A., M.A., Fellow of the Royal Economic Society (London), Advocate, Madura; Adviser, Madura-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce. Director, Bureau of Economic Research. *b.* 1894. *m.* Kamlabai *d.* S. Krishna Iyer of Tiruvarur. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College and Madras Law College. Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924-25) and the Currency Commission (1925-26); Secretary, Madura District People's Association, 1925 to 1927. Frequently contributes to the British Press articles on Indian subjects especially economic and financial. *Publications:* "A National System of Taxation," "Monetary Reform in India"; "Law of Sale of Goods in India." "Commentary on the Reserve Bank of India Act." "Reserve Bank and Agricultural Credits." *Address:* Lakshmi Vilasom, Sandaipet Street, Madura, S. India.

RAMASWAMI AIYAR, THE HON. SIR C. P., K.C.S.I. (1941), K.C.I.E., *cr.* 1925; C.I.E. 1923; Dewan of Travancore since 1936; Fellow of Madras University; *b.* 12 Nov. 1879, *o. s.* of late C. R. Pattabhi Ramayyar, Vakil, High Court and afterwards a Judge, Madras City Court; *m.* Sitammal, *g. d.* of C. V. R. Sastri, the first Indian Judge in Madras; three *s. Educ.:* Wesleyan High School, Presidency College, and Law College, Madras. Joined the Madras Bar, 1903, and led the original side soon afterwards; enrolled specially as an Advocate, 1923; Fellow of University, 1912; Member of Madras Corporation, 1911, served on many committees; Member of the Indian National Congress and was its All-India Secretary, 1917-18; Madras Delegate to Delhi War Conference; Trustee, Pachayappa's College Trusts, 1914-19; gave evidence before the Southborough Commission on Indian Reforms and the Meston Committee on Finance also before Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford; gave evidence in London before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1919; University Member of Legislative Council, Madras, 1919; Member of Committee to frame Rules under Reforms Act, 1919; Member of Legislative Council under Reformed Constitution for Madras, 1920; Advocate-General for the Presidency, 1920; engaged from 1910 in almost all heavy trials in Madras; one of the Indian representatives at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926 and 1927; Rapporteur to the League of Nations Committee on Public Health, 1927; Law Member of Madras Government, 1923-28; Vice-President, Executive Council, 1924; resigned membership of Madras Government, March 1928 and rejoined the Bar, April 1928; delivered the Sri Krishna Rajendra University Lecture at Mysore, 1928; represented the State of Cochin before the Butler Enquiry Committee, 1928; member of the Sub-Committee to draft constitution for uniting British India and the Indian States in a Federation, 1930; Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and member of the Federal Structure Committee of the R. T. C., 1931; Acting Law Member, Government of India, 1931; Legal and Constitutional Adviser to the Government of Travancore; Member of the Consultative Committee of the R.T.C.; delivered the Convocation Address of the Delhi University, 1932; Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University, 1932; Acting Commerce Member of the Government of India, 1932; Chairman of the Committee appointed by Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933; Member of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933; Delegate to World Economic Conference, 1933; drafted a new constitution for Kashmere, 1934; Member of the Government of India Committee on Secretariat Procedure, 1935. Dewan of Travancore, 1936; Conferred the title of "Sachivothama" by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, was instrumental in implementing the



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Temple Entry Proclamation of His Highness, 1936; Chief Commissioner, Travancore Boy Scouts Association, 1937; Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University, 1937. Was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1937. Was conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws by the Travancore University, 1939. Awarded K.C.S.I. 1941. *Publications:* Contributions to various periodicals on political, financial and literary topics; interested in French literature. *Recreations:* Lawn-tennis, riding and walking. *Address:* Trivandrum, Travancore, India; The Grove, Mylapore, Madras; Delisle, Ootacamund, India. *Clubs:* National Liberal, Royal Automobile, Madras Cosmopolitan.

RAMESAM, Sir Vepa, B.A., B.L., retired Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* 27 July 1875. *m.* Lakshminarasamma. *Educ.:* Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam; Presidency Coll., Madras, and Law Coll., Madras. Practised as High Court Vakil at Vizagapatam from 1896 to 1900; at Madras, 1900-1920; Govt. Pleader, 1916-20; appointed Judge, 1920. Edited Mulla's Hindu Law, 8th Edition, 1936; Joint Editor, Mulla's Hindu Law, 9th Edition, 1940. *Address:* Gopal Vihar, Mylapore, Madras.

RAMJI Prasad, Rai Bahadur, Zemindar and Pensioner. *b.* 31 March 1865. *Educ.:* Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur and Patna. Entered Government Service as Moharrir, 1883; Appt. Sub-Registrar, 1885; Retd. as P. A. to I. G. of Registration (B. & O.), 1921; Twice acted as Inspector General of Registration between 1918 and 1920. During active service associated with various public works in addition to his own duty in Municipalities, Local Boards, District Board and as Honorary Magistrate. Held first class Magisterial powers, 1926-1939; Visitor, Sitamarhi Jail, 1928-1940; Honorary Treasurer, Sitamarhi Central Co-operative Bank, 1924-1930; President, Sitamarhi Municipality, 1930-1933; President, All-India Bihut Mahasabha (Muzaffarpur), 1932; President, Sub-Divisional Agricultural Advisory Committee, 1938-1941; Rai Sahib, 1916; Rai Bahadur, 1921; Recipient of the Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. Only son—Mr. Jagannath Prasad, B.L., Pleader. *Address:* Sitamarhi (Bihar).



RAMPUR, Major His Highness Alijah Farzand-i-Dilpizir-i-Daulat-i-Inglishia, Mukhlis-ud-Daulah, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umra Nawab, Sir Sayed Mohammad Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., D.Litt., LL.D., Mustaid Jung. *b.* 17th Nov. 1906. Succeeded 20th June 1930. State has area of 89,254 square miles and population 464,919. Permanent Salute 15 guns. *Address:* Rampur State, U.P.

RAMUNNI Menon, Sir Konkoth, Kt. *cr.* 1933; Diwan Bahadur 1927; M. A. (Cantab); LL.D. (Hony. Madras). *b.* Trichur, 14 Sept. 1872; *m.* V. K. Kalliani Amma, of Trichur; two *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.:* Maharaja's College, Ernakulam; Presidency College, Madras; Christ's College (scholar), Cambridge. Entered the Madras Educ. Department, 1898; Prof. of Zoology, 1910; retired 1927. Connected with the Madras University since 1912; Vice-Chancellor, 1928-34; Life Member of the Senate, nominated Member of the Madras Legislative Council on two occasions; represented the Madras University at the Congress of the Universities of the Empire at Edinburgh, 1931; Chairman, Inter-University Board, 1932-33; Member, Council of State since 1934. *Address:* Konkoth House, Trichur, Cochin State, South India.

RANA Bodhjung Bahadur, Manyabara Raja Saheb, F.R.G.S., Minister, Tripura State. *b.* 18th January 1894. *s.* of late General Rana Padmajung Bahadur and grand-son of late Maharaja Sir Jung Bahadur of Nepal. *m.* A niece of His late Highness The Maharaja Birendra Kishore Dev Barman Manikya Bahadur of Tripura. *Educ.:* Government High School, Allahabad, afterwards privately. Entered State service as A. D. C. to Tripura Durbar in 1910; Private Secretary, 1915; Officer-in-charge Durbar's Privy Purse 1920; Chief Secretary, 1929-38. Became fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London, 1930, when on European tour. Received the title of "Manyabara" from Tripura Durbar in 1928; and the title of "Raja" as a personal distinction from the British Government in 1937. Got "Karmabir" medal from Tripura Durbar for efficient working in various Departments of the State. *Address:* Agartala, Tripura State.



RANA, Tribhuvanrai D., Rao Bahadur, B.A., LL.B., Senior Advocate, Federal Court, Dewan of Kutch State, since Dec. 1939. *b.* 1870. *Educ.:* Bahdurkhanji High School, Junagadh, Wilson College and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Appointed Asst. Durbar Agent, Alienation Settlement Office, Junagadh, 1897; Durbar Agent, 1899; granted by Junagadh State hereditary annuity of Rs. 360 in 1899; Legal Remembrancer, Junagadh State, 1900-1919; Political Secretary, 1920; Dewan, 1921-23; Shifted to Rajkot for practice as pleader, 1924; Nominated Member, Civil Station Committee, Rajkot, 1927; Member of Waterworks Committee; Vice-Chairman, Bench of Hon. Magistrates, 1927-1936; Chairman, 1936. Dewan, Radhanpur State, 1936-1937; President, Kathiawar Orphanage, 1937:



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President, Panchnath Temple Institute; Honorary Secretary and trustee, Sheth Govindji Tulsidas' Trust Institutes, Rajkot; Honorary Secretary, Red Cross Centre, Rajkot; Awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935 and Coronation Medal, 1937. Rao Saheb, 1931; Rao Bahadur, 1935. *Address:* Bhuj, Kutch State.

RANCHHODLAL, SIR CHINUBHAI MADHOWLAL, Second Baronet, *cr.* 1913. *b.* 18 April 1906. *s.* of 1st Baronet and Sulochana, *d.* of Chunilal Khushalrai. *s.* father, 1916. *m.* 30th November 1924 with Tanumati, *d.* of Jhaverilal Bulakhiram Mehta of Ahmedabad. (Father was first member of Hindu community to receive a Baronetcy). *Address:* "Shantikunj," Shahibag, Ahmedabad.

RANGANATHAM, ARCOT, B.A., B.L., *b.* 29th June 1879. *Educ.:* Christian and Law Colleges, Madras. Entered Government Service in 1901; resigned Deputy Collectorship in 1915; entered Legislative Council in 1920; re-elected in 1923, 1926 and 1930. Went to England as a member of the National Convention Deputation in 1924. Minister for Development, Madras, December 1926 to March 1928; Hon. Secretary, Young Men's Indian Association, Madras, from 1916; Member, General Council, Theosophical Society, 1934-39, Joint Secretary. Theosophical Society of South India, 1938. Director, India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hosepet Commissioner for Tirupati Tirumalai Devasthanams, 1936-39. *Publications:* Editor, (1923-32) "Prajabandhu," a Telugu Magazine devoted to the education of the Electorate: Author of "Indian Village—as it is." "The World in Distress," "India, from a Theosophist's Point of View." *Address:* Besant Avenue, Adyar, Madras, S.

RANGNEKAR, SIR SAJBA SHANKAR, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Kt. Retired Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court. *b.* 20th December 1878; Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1924; Acting Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1926-1927 and Additional Judge in 1928; confirmed, April 1929. *Address:* 16, Wellesley Road, Poona.

RANSFORD, COL. (late Royal Engineers), ALISTER JOHN, C.I.E., June 1936, mentioned despatches, 1918; Mint Master, H.M.'s Mint, Bombay. *b.* January 5th, 1895. *m.* to Lucy Torfrida (Née Walford), 1927. Son, 1936. daughter, 1938. *Educ.*: at Fettes College, Edinburgh, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Commissioned, R. E., 17-7-14, European War, 1915-18 in France and Belgium (despatches, 1914-15, star, two medals); Entered Finance Department, Government of India, 1924 as Dep. Mint Master, Bombay; Promoted Major, 9-5-29; Appointed Mint Master, Bombay, 1931; Promoted Lieut.-Col., 14-5-37; Promoted Colonel, 14-5-40. Assistant Commissioner, No. 3 District, St. John's Ambulance Brigade; Chairman, St. John's Ambulance Association, Bombay Provincial Centre, June 1939. Officer of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem. *Address:* Mint House, Ballard Road, Bombay.

RAO, DR. RAGHAVENDRA E., Barrister-at-Law. Apptd. Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (*Defence*), July, 1941. *Educ.:* Bilaspur and England. Practised as lawyer in Bilaspur. Ex-President, Provincial Congress Committee. Ex-Leader, Swarajya Party; twice Minister, C.P. Government; appointed Home Member in 1930; Acting Governor, 1936; Elected Member, C. P. Legislative Assembly, 1937; Chief Minister, C. P. Government, April to July 1937; Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, 1939-41. *Address:* New Delhi, Simla.

RAO, VINAYEK GANPAT, B.A. (Bom.), 1908, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1913; called to the Bar, 1914. Professor of French, Elphinstone College, Bombay. *b.* 24 Sept., 1888. *m.* Miss B. R. Kothare. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College; St. John's College, Cambridge; Grenoble University (France); Hon. Professor of French, Elphinstone College, 1914-1917; Hon. Professor of French, Wilson College, 1914-1917, 1921-1923. Officer d'Academie. Prof. of Law, Government Law College, 1923-1924; Asstt. Law Reporter, India Law Reports, Bombay Series, 1923. Justice of Peace, Member of the Bombay Corporation for ten years; Ex-Chairman of the Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality; Provincial Commissioner. Hindusthan Scouts Association; Chairman, Junior Red Cross Society; Member of the Senate; Captain, University Training Corps. *Address:* 1st Road, Khar, Bombay (21).

RASHID, MIAN ABDUL, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, B.A. (Punjab); M.A. (Cantab.); Judge, High Court, Lahore. *b.* 20th June 1889. *m. d.* of Nawab Maula Bakhsh, C.I.E. *Educ.*: Central Model School and Forman Christian College, Lahore, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. Practised at Lahore, 1913-1933; appointed Asstt. Legal Remembrancer, 1925; officiated as Govt. Advocate, Punjab, in 1927, 1929 and 1930. *Address:* 16, Masson Road, Lahore.

RAU, SIR (BENEGAL) NARSING, B.A. (Madras), B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1934), Kt. (1938), I.C.S., Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* 26th Feb. 1887. *Educ.:* The Presidency College, Madras and Trinity College, Cambridge, Entered the Indian Civil Service, 1910; District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad, 1919-20; District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar, 1920-25; Secretary to the Govt. of Assam Legislative Dept. and to the Assam Legislative Council, 1925-33; Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India Legislative Dept., 1934-35; Offg. Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1935; on special duty with the Govt. of India for the revision of the Indian Statute Book, 1935-38; Officiating Reforms Commissioner, 1938; Judge, High Court, Calcutta, Jan. 1939. *Address:* Calcutta Club, 241, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

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RAU, SIR RAGHAVENDRA, M.A. (Madras Univ.), Created Knight Bachelor in Feb. 1937. Additional Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India. *b.* 24 May, 1889. *m.* Satyabhama Rau. *Educ.:* Kundapur High School, Mangalore Govt. College and Madras Christian College. Entered the Indian Audit and Accounts Service in 1912. After serving in various accounts offices, entered the Government of India Secretariat Finance Department in 1921. After 5 years during which he was Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary in that Department and was attached to the Lee Commission as an Assistant Secretary on the financial side, joined the Railway Department in 1926. Director of Finance, 1928; Offg. Financial Commissioner of Railways, 1929; Financial Commissioner of Railways, 1932-37; Accountant General, Bombay, 1937-39. *Address:* New Delhi-Simla.

RAU, THE HON. DR. U. RAMA, President, Madras Legislative Council. *b.* 17th September 1874; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College and Madras Medical College. Medical Practitioner, Madras; Councillor, Corporation of Madras; member, Madras Legislative Council; member, Council of State; resigned membership of Council of State in 1930. Was member, Madras Medical Council and its Vice-President; was Honorary Presidency Magistrate, was a member of the Senate of the Madras University; was President of the Indian Medical Association; Editor of "The Antiseptic" and "Health." District Superintendent, St. John's Ambulance Association, Madras; Organiser, Madras Ambulance Corps; Director, United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; Organised Congress Hospital in Madras during the C. D. Movement in 1930. *Publication:* "First Aid in Accidents," "First Aid in Child Birth" and "Health Tracts" (in English, Tamil and Telugu). *Address:* "Hawarden," Lauder's Gate Road, Vepery, Madras.

RAY, SIR PROPULLA CHANDRA, KT., C.I.E., D.Sc. (Edin.), Ph.D. (Cal.), late Senior Prof. of Chemistry, Univ. Coll. of Sc., Calcutta. *b.* Bengal, 1861. *Educ.:* Calcutta; Edinburgh University, Graduated at Edinburgh, D.Sc., 1887; Hon. Ph.D., Calcutta University, 1908; Hon. D.Sc., Durham Univ., 1912. President, National Council of Education, Indian Chemical Society; Founder and Director, Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd. *Address:* College of Science, Calcutta.

RAZA ALI, SYED, SIR, Kt. (1935), C.B.E.(1926), B.A., LL.B. (Allahabad University). *b.* 29 April, 1882. *Educ.:* Government High School, Moradabad and Mahomedan College, Aligarh. Started practice in Moradabad, 1908; elected as Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1912, 1916 and 1920; elected Trustee of Aligarh College; took active part in negotiating the Congress League Compact in 1916; same year settled at Allahabad; identified himself with Swaraj and Khilafat movements but strongly differing from non-co-operation programme; became independent in politics, 1920; member of Council of State, 1921-1926; elected member of Delhi University Court; was member of N. W. F. P. Inquiry Committee, 1922, and signed majority report; headed two deputations of Moslem members of Indian Legislature to Viceroy in 1922 and 1923 in connection with Turkish question; President, All dia Moslem League, Bombay Session, December, 1924; Member, Govt. of India's Deputation to South Africa (1925-1926), Substitute Delegate, Government of India's Delegation to Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1929. Agent of the Government of India in South Africa, 1935-38. *Publications:* Essays on Moslem Questions (1912); "My Impressions of Soviet Russia" (1930). *Club:* Chelmsford, Delhi and Simla.

READYMONEY, SIR JEHANGIR COWASJI JEHANGIR; *see* JEHANGIR.

REDDI, SIR VENKATA KURMA. (See under VENKATA KURMA REDDI.)

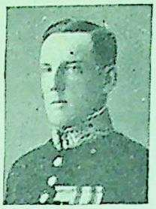
REDDY, C. RAMALINGA; Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, 1928-30 and since 1936; Member, Legislative Council of Madras since 1935; nominated to Upper Chamber of New Provincial Legislature, 1937; *s.* of C. Ramaswami Reddy of Kattamanchi in Chittoor District. *b.* 1880; unmarried. *Educ.:* St. John's College, Cambridge, 1902-1906; Government of India Scholarship to England; 1st class in History Tripos; Vice-President of Cambridge Union Society, 1906; being the first Indian to be elected to that office; Secretary of Cambridge University Liberal Club; toured in America, 1906; Vice-Principal, Baroda College, 1908; Second tour to England and America, and tour in Europe, Canada, Japan, Phillipines, and Hong-Kong, 1913-14; Principal, Maharajah's College, Mysore, 1916-18; Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, 1918-21; resigned office, 1921; Member of the All-India Advisory Board of Education, 1921, and again from 1940; Deputy Leader and Organiser of the United Nationalist Party, 1924; Elected M.L.C., 1936; Hon. D.Litt., 1936. *Publications:* Speeches on University Reform; Political Economy in Telugu, for which the Madras University Prize for a work of modern interest in Telugu was awarded; Enquiry into the Principles of Poetry (Telugu); "Congress in Office and the Constitutional issues that have arisen," published 1940. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Address:* Andhra University, Waltair, S. India; Padma Prabhasa, Chittoor, N.A., S. India; Redford, Bangalore, S. India.

REED, SIR STANLEY, KT., K.B.E., LL.D. (Glasgow), M.P. Aylesbury Division, since 1938, Editor, *The Times of India*, Bombay, 1907-1923. *b.* Bristol, 1872. *m.* 1901, Lilian, *d.* of John Humphrey of Bombay. Joined staff, *Times of India* and *Daily Sp.* Correspdt., *Times of India* and *Daily Chronicle* through famine districts of India, 1900; tour of Prince and Princess of Wales in India, 1905-06; Amir's visit to India, 1907; Persian Gulf, 1907; King and Queen in India, 1911; Jt. Hon. Sec., Bombay Pres., King Edward and Lord Hardinge Memorials; Ex. Lt.-Col. Commdg. Bombay L. H. Press presented Western India at Imp. Conference, 1909 and 1930. *Address:* *The Times of India*, Salisbury Square House, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

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REID, His Excellency Sir Robert Niel, M.A. (Oxon.), K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1924, Governor of Assam, *b.* 15 July 1883. *m.* Amy Helen Disney, 1909. *Educ.*: Malvern and Brasenose Coll., Oxford; I.C.S., 1906; arrived in India, 1907. Asst. Magte., Bengal; Under-Secretary, 1911-14; I.A.R.O., 1916-19; Magte. and Collector, 1920-27. Secretary, Agriculture and Industries Department, 1927-28; Commissioner, Rajshahi Division, 1930; Offg. Chief Secretary, 1930-31; Member of Executive Council, Bengal, from Jan. 1934. Governor of Assam, 1937; Governor of Bengal, from 25th June 1938 to 24th October 1938; Governor, Assam, from 25th October 1938, acting Governor of Bengal from 24th February 1939 to 11th June 1939. *Address*: Government House, Shillong; The Warren, Thorpeness, Suffolk.



REILLY, Sir (Henry) D'Arcy (Cornelius), Kt., Chief Justice of the High Court of Mysore, 1934, *b.* 15th January 1876. *m.* to Margaret Florence Wilkinson (1903). *Educ.*: Merchant Taylors' School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Indian Civil Service (Madras), arrived November 1899; Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 1910-1913; District and Sessions Judge, 1916. Ag. Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, 1924, 1925 and 1926; Temp. Addl. Judge, 1927; Permanent Judge, 1928. *Address*: Hillside, Palace Road, Bangalore.

REMEDIOS, Monsignor James Dos, B.A., J.P. (Oct. 1918); Dean, Vicariate of Bombay, (1929); Chaplain, St. Teresa's Chapel and Principal, St. Teresa's High School, since 1904. Diocesan Inspector of Schools, 1920. *b.* 9th August 1875. *Educ.*: at St. Xavier's College and at the Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon. Made Monsignor, 1929; K. I. H., 1939. *Address*: St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum, Bombay.

REYNOLDS, Jasper Fellowes Crofts, M.C., A.M.I.Mech. E., Ag. Agent and General Manager, South Indian Railway, since 1941. *b.* 1893; joined S. I. Rly. 1919; Chief Mechanical Engineer in 1931-33; Chief Transportation Superintendent, 1933-41; Trustee, Madras Port Trust; member, Cochin Harbour Advisory Board. *Address*: S. I. Railway, Trichinopoly.

RICE, Lieut.-Col. Henry James, C.I.E., M.C., M.D., *b.* 20th October 1894; *m.* Lilian Geoghegan; *Educ.*: Portora and Trinity College, Dublin. Served, European War; Lieut. R.A.M.C., 1917; Capt., 1918; Lieut. I.M.S., 1922; Capt., 1923; Major, 1932; served, 1930 N.-W. F. (despatches). *Address*: Chiltan Hotel, Quetta.

ROBERTS, Hugh Gordon, M.B. and Ch.B., M.D., C.I.E. (1928). Senior Medical Missionary, Welsh Presbyterian Mission, Assam. *b.* 1885; *m.* Katherine; one *s.*, one *d.* *Educ.*: Liverpool Coll. and Univ. Civil Surgeon, Shillong, 1914-19 (services having been lent by the Mission to the Govt. of Assam); Member, Assam Legislative Council, 1921-24; Member, Assam Medical Council since 1920; President, Assam Branch (British Medical Association) 1932-33; King's Jubilee Medal 1935; Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal. *Address*: Khasi Hills Welsh Mission Hospital, Shillong, Assam, and 9, Marine Park, West Kirby, Cheshire.

ROBERTSON, Frederick Wynne, C.I.E. (1935); B.A. (T.C.D.), Gold Medallist in History, 1908. Chairman, Public Service Commission, Bengal. *b.* Feb. 3, 1885; *m.* Gladys *d.* of Dr. E. J. Jerome (1924); *Educ.*: Charterhouse and Trinity College, Dublin. Entered I.C.S. 1909; Settlement Officer, Bankura, 1917; Secretary, Board of Revenue, Bengal, 1923; Commissioner, Presidency Dn., 1930; Commnr., Rajshahi Dn., 1933; Retired from I.C.S., 1937. *Address*: 4, Alipore Park Road, Calcutta.

ROCHE, Victoria, J. L. P., M.L.A., (Madras); Tuticorin Municipal Chairman for over 12 years continuously; Managing Partner of Messrs. F. X. Pereira & Son, Tuticorin Agents: The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., at Tuticorin *b.* Sept. 26, 1894, *e.* in St. Joseph's College, Trichy and St. Aloysius', Mangalore; *m.* in 1918 Miss Mary Pereira, sister of Dewan Bahadur I. X. Pereira, Member, Ceylon State Council. One of the organizers and an active member of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, and its representative in the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce. President of South Indian Adult Education Association. The Tuticorin Co-operative Bank Ltd., Member of Tuticorin Port Trust, Hospital Advisory Committee, Tinnevelley District Board, Road Traffic Board, Dist. Cottage Industries Emporium Committee, Board of Communications, Senate House, Madras, etc. In 1925 he represented the Port Conservancy Board in the Madras Legislative Council as an Expert Member for the Port Trust Bill. He is the Founder and Principal of St. Joseph's Institute, Mangalagiri, which trains young men in Carpentry, Tailoring, Toy-making, Painting, Fancy Art Leather Works, etc., and convenes in July-August every year an Indian Industries Exhibition at Tuticorin. He is the Managing Editor "Village India" an Anglo-Tamil Monthly devoted to Rural uplift and Mass Literacy. The Rural Centre and Industrial Institute at his Mangalagiri Demonstration Farm gives practical training in modern cultivation and allied cottage industries and rural uplift work. *Address*: "Sukhastan," Tuticorin.



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RODGERS, MIRZA HUMAYUN AKHTAR, M.Sc., B.; Governing Director, Orient Gold Industries, Ltd., Bombay, and Proprietor, Sweeto Chemical and Industrial Works, Bombay. *b.* 4th November 1916; Son of Mr. M. Ashroff Zareen and Ameerun Nessa Begum of Nurmahal, grandson of Lt. Khan Saheb Mahboob Alam, Zemindar and Estate owner of Nurmahal. *m.* in 1939, Maqboola Begum Firdosi, daughter of Mirza M. Sarwar of Nurmahal. *e.* at St. Xavier's Bombay. *Recreations:* Cricket, Tennis and Billiards. Scientific Research and Social Worker; at present experimenting the possibilities and processes of transmutation and disintegration of metals, in which he has already achieved a great deal of success. A scientist and an Industrialist, who outstands in the promotion of the industrial development of India. *Address:* 201, Hornby Road, Bombay.



ROERICH, PROFESSOR NICHOLAS K.; Commander, Order of Imperial Russians of St. Stanislaus, St. Anne and St. Vladimir; Commander, First Class of Swedish Order of the Northern Star; French Legion of Honour; Yugoslavian St. Sava I Cl. Grand Cross; Hon. President, Rœrich Museum, New York; Hon. President, Union Internationale Pour le Pacte Rœrich, Bruges; Hon. President, Permanent Peace Banner Committee, New York; Hon. Member of Yugoslavian Academy of Art and Science, Vice-President of Archæological Institute of America, Member of Academy of Rheims, Societaire of Salon d'Autumne, Paris. *b.* St. Petersburg, 10th Oct. 1874; *s.* of Konstantin Rœrich and Marie V. Kalashnikoff. *m.* 1901, Helena Ivanovna Shaposhnikov, St. Petersburg; two sons. *Educ.:* School of Law, University of St. Petersburg; Studied drawing and painting under Michall O. Mikeshine, also under Kuindjy at Academy Fine Arts, St. Petersburg and under Cormon and Puvis de Chavannes in Paris. *Address:* Estate in Naggar, Kulu, Punjab, British India.

ROSHAN LAL, CAPT. SARDAR, Secretary, Council of State and Secretary to the Prime Minister, Jaipur; Official Member, Central Advisory Board; Secretary, Legislative Committee, Jaipur; *b.* 3rd August 1895; *m.* 1912, Tej Kaur Devi; one son; *m.* March 1929, Bertha Ram Chander. *d.* of Mr. Pratap Ram Chander, Bar-at-Law; four sons; *Educ.* in the Punjab; London Chamber of Commerce (1914), Fellow (F.R.S.A.) of the Royal Society of Arts, London, and (F.C.I.) Birmingham; Retired Officer of Alwar State; Private Secretary and Chief of Staff to His late Highness the Maharaja of Alwar, 1915-27 and again from 1930-37; Also Private Secretary to H. H. The Maharaja of Jind (1927), and Private Secretary to H. H. the Raja of Mand State (1928-30); Travelled extensively in Europe—1920, 1923, 1926, 1933 and 1937 on the Staff of the late Maharaja of Alwar; Member, Union of Literature, Paris, 1937-39; *Recreations:* Cricket, tennis and riding. *Address:* Ajmer Road, Jaipur State, Rajputana.



ROUGHTON, NOEL JAMES, B.A. (Oxon.), 1908, C.I.E. (1932), C.S.I. (1938), I.C.S. Chairman, Public Services Commission for Bihar, Orissa and Central Provinces and Berar from 1941. *b.* 25 Dec. 1885. *m.* Muriel Edith Boas. *Educ.:* Winchester and New College, Oxford; Joined I.C.S., 1909, Central Provinces Commission; Under Secretary, 1918; Dy. Commissioner, 1919; Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations, 1920; Director of Industries and Registrar Co-operative Credit, 1923; Dy. Secretary, Government of India, Department of Commerce, 1925; Finance Secretary, C.P. Government, 1928; Commissioner, 1933; Chief Secretary, 1933; Temporary Member of Council, Revenue and Finance, 1934. Temporary Member of Council, Home, 1936; Chairman, Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee, 1936-37; Officiating Financial Commissioner, 1937. Member, Tariff Board, 1938; Establishment Officer, Finance Dept., Govt. of India, 1939. *Address:* Ranchi, Bihar.

ROWJEE, MAHOMEDBHOY IBRAHIMBHOY, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, ex-Sheriff of Bombay, Chief Vazir to H. H. The Aga Khan and President of H. H. The Aga Khan's Supreme Council for India. *Born:* 1900. He is a leading member of the Ismaili Khoja Community and comes from a family well-known for its charities. He became a member of the Ismaili Khoja Council, Bombay in 1921 and was chosen as its Secretary a few years later, was later on its Vice-President and also President of H. H. The Aga Khan's Supreme Council for Bombay Presidency; elected member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the last nine years and is at present a member of the Standing Committee. He built a Sanatorium at Matheran for the use of the Ismaili Khoja Community. *Address:* 50, Hughes Road, Bombay.



ROWLAND, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FRANCIS GEORGE, B.A. (Oxford) (1905), Judge High Court, Patna. *b.* 14th August, 1883. *m.* to Frances Elizabeth in 1912. 2*s.* and 1 *d.* *Educ.:* Harrow School (Scholar); Balliol College, Oxford (Scholar). Indian Civil Service from 1906. *Address:* Whitecliff, Whiteleaf, Bucks, England; High Court, Patna.

ROXBURGH, Thomas James Young, B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1932), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., Judge, High Court, Calcutta (additional) *m.* to Mona G. M. Heymerdinguer; *Educ.:* Merchant Taylors' School; Magdalene College, Cambridge. *Address:* c/o Lloyds Bank, 37, Chowringhi Road, Calcutta.

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ROY, SIR ASOKA KUMAR, Kt. (1937), M.A. B.L.; Bar-at-Law; Advocate General, Bengal. *b.* September 9, 1886; *m.* Charu Hashini *d.* of late Taraprasad Roy Chaudhury; *Educ.:* Doveton College, Presidency College and Ripon College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar Middle Temple 1912 (First Class Honoursman at the Final Bar Examination); Standing Counsel, Bengal, 1929; Twice acted as Judge of the High Court of Calcutta; Advocate General of Bengal since May 1934. *Address:* 3, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta.

ROY, THE HON'BLE SIR BIJOY PROSAD SINGH, Kt. (1933), M.A., B.L., Minister in charge, Revenue Department, Govt. of Bengal. *b.* 12th January, 1894. *m.* to Bilwabashini Debi. *Educ.:* Chakdighi S. P. Institution; Hindu School, Calcutta; Presidency College, Calcutta; University Law College, Calcutta. Member, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, 1913-19; awarded King's Commission of Hon. 2nd. Lieut., 1918; Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, 1924; elected to Bengal Legislative Council, 1921; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1924-30; Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1924-30; Member, British Indian Association, Hon. Asstt. Secretary, 1925-28; Vice-President, 1928-33; Member, Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932; Member, Executive Committee and Trustee, Indian Association; Member, Council of All-India National Liberal Federation; Minister in charge, Local Self-Government Department, under the Government of India Act of 1935, Government of Bengal. *Publications:* Annotated Edition, *Bengal Municipal Act. Address:* Chakdighi, District Burdwan, Bengal; 15, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.

ROY, SATYENDRA NATH, C.S.I., 1938; C.I.E., 1932; I.C.S.; Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Communications since 1937; *b.* Sep. 23, 1888; 3rd *s.* of late Kedarnath Roy, a District and Sessions Judge in Bengal; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta; Christ's College, Cambridge. B.A. (Calcutta Cantab.) Appointed to the I.C.S., 1913, and posted to Bengal; Under Secretary, Govt. of Bengal, Finance Department; employed under Defence Force, 1918; Under Secretary, General Department, Govt. of Bengal, 1918-19; Deputy Chairman, Howrah Municipality, 1919-20; Magistrate and Collector, Deputy Secretary, Political Department, Govt. of Bengal, 1925-27; Member, Legislative Assembly; Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Committee, 1928-29; Deputy Secretary, Home Department, Govt. of India, 1929-32; Joint Secretary, Home Department, Govt. of India, 1931; Additional Secretary, Political Department, Govt. of Bengal, 1933-36; Joint Secretary, Govt. of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1936-37; Council of State, since 1938. *Address:* 5, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

RUNGANADHAN, S. E., DIWAN BAHADUR, M.A., L.T., I.E.S., (Retd.); Adviser to the Secretary of State for India. Prof., Ceded Districts College, Madras Presidency. Then Senior Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras; Addl. Prof. of English, Presidency College Professor of English, Presidency College; Officer Commanding "E" Coy. of 5th Btn., U.T.C., Madras. Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University, Chidambaram (Retd.). An educationist of very catholic and broad views on life; an authority on Phonetics. *Address:* India Office, London.

RUSSELL, SIR GUTHRIE, K.C.I.E. (1937), Kt. (1932), Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1937), B.Sc., A.M. Inst. C.E., M. Inst. E. (India), J.P., Director-General of Munitions Production, Supply Dept., July, 1940. Hon. Col., N. W. Rly. Regiment, Member of the Council of State. *s.* of the Rev. John and Mrs. Russell, Lochwinnoch, Scotland. *b.* 19th Jan. 1887. *m.* Florence Heggie, *d.* of the late Rev. Peter and Mrs. Anton Kilsyth, Scotland. *Educ:* at Glasgow Academy and Glasgow University; graduated B.Sc. in 1907. Appointed Asstt. Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 1913; Asst. Secretary to the Agent, 1920; Deputy Agent Junior, 1922; Controller of Stores, 1923; Deputy Agent Senior, 1925; appointed offg. Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 1926, confirmed as Agent, 1927; appointed Member Engineering, Railway Board, 1928; Chief Commissioner of Railways, 1929-40. President of the Institution of Engineers (India), 1933-34. *Address:* Calcutta.

RUSSELL, ROBERT EDWIN, M.A. (Dublin Univ.), C.S.I. (1941); C.I.E. (1934). Adviser to the Governor of Bihar. *b.* April 21, 1890. *m.* Esther Rhona Murray; *Educ.:* Campbell College, Belfast; Trinity College, Dublin; Indian Civil Service. *Address:* Patna, E.I. Rly.

RUTHERFORD, THOMAS GEORGE, I.C.S., C.I.E. (1925), C.S.I. (1939), Adviser to H. E. The Governor of Madras. *b.* 25th Sept., 1886; *m.* to Audrey Dickenson; *Educ.:* Edinburgh University and University College, London. Entered I.C.S., 1910; Army service, 1917-1919 (East Persia); Collector and District Magistrate, 1921-1928; Special Commissioner, Agency Operations, 1925; held various administrative posts such as Commissioner of Labour and I. G. of Prisons, and Officiated as Secretary to Government, 1928-38; Governor's Secretary, 1938-39. *Address:* Madras.

RUTHNASWAMY, MARIADAS, B.A. (Madras), M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn), C.I.E. (1930), K.C.S.G. (1938,) Member, Madras Public Services Commission from 1930. *b.* 15th August, 1885; *m.* Marie Dhyrinanathan, 1914. *Educ.:* St. Anne's Convent School (Secunderabad); St. Joseph's College (Cuddalore); St. Joseph's College (Trichinopoly); Nizam College (Hyderabad); Downing College (Cambridge). Asstt. Professor of English and History, Baroda College, 1913-18; Prof. of History, 1918-27 and Principal, Pachaiappa's College, 1921-27; Principal, Law College (Madras), 1928-30; Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1921-23: Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1921-26; President, Madras Legislative Council, 1925-26; Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1927. *Publications: The Political Philosophy of Mr. Gandhi* (1923); *The Political Theory of*

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the Government of India (1928); *The Making of the State* (1933); *Some Influences that made the British Administrative System in India* (1939). *Clubs:* Presidency Club, Madras. *Address:* Fioretti, Cathedral, P.O. Madras.

SABNIS, Rao Bahadur Sir Raghunathrao V., Kt. (1925), B.A., C.I.E. *b.* 1 April 1857. *Educ.:* Rajaram H.S., Kolhapur; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Ent. Educ. Dpt.; held offices of Huzur Chitnis and Ch. Rev. Officer, Kolhapur; Diwan, Kolhapur State, 1898, 1925, retired (1926). Hon. Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Kolhapur, 1931; Fellow of Royal Society of Arts, Asiatic Society, Bombay Br.; President of the Ilakha Panchayat (District Local Board), Kolhapur, 1927-38; Chairman of the Board of Director of the Bank of Kolhapur Ltd., Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kolhapur Sugar Mills, Ltd. *Address:* Kolhapur, Shahupuri.

SADIQ Hasan, S., B.A., Bar-at-Law, Member, Legisl. Assembly, India, 1923-26, 1930-34. At present Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly. President of Messrs. K. B. Shaikh Gulam Hussun & Co., Carpet Manufacturers. Chairman, Amritsar Swadeshi Workers Mills, Ltd. *b.* 1888. *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore and Gray's Inn, London; President, Anjuman Islamia, Amritsar; President, Literary Club, Amritsar; President, Tanzim Orphanage, Amritsar; takes active interest in Moslem education and political movements; President, Punjab and N.-W. F. Province Post Office and R. M. S. Association, 1924-25; Presided over All-India Moslem Kashmiri Conference, 1928. For several years Chairman, Health and Education Committees of Amritsar Municipality. *Address:* Amritsar.

SAHA, Meghnad, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.B., F.N.I., Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University. *b.* 1893. *Educ.*: Dacca and Presidency College, Calcutta. Lecturer in Physics and Applied Mathematics, Calcutta Univ., 1916; worked at the Imperial College of Science, London, 1921-22 and in Berlin; Khaira Prof. of Physics, Calcutta Univ., 1921-23; Prof. of Physics, Allahabad Univ., 1923-1938: founded U.P. Academy of Sciences and elected First President, 1931; Dean of Science Faculty, Allahabad Univ. (1931-1934). Member of Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association (1930-1933); Member of Council, Indian Institute of Science (1931-1934). President, Indian Science Congress, 1934; President, National Institute of Sciences, India, 1937-1938. Carnegie Travelling Fellow, 1936. Founder of a School of Research in Physics at Allahabad; Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University (1938); Member of the National Planning Committee of the Indian National Congress; Member of the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, and Chairman, Scientific Instruments Committee, Government of India. *Publications:* On the Fundamental Law of Electric Action deduced from the Theory of Relativity, 1918; On Measurement of the Pressure of Radiation, 1918; Selective Radiation Pressure, 1918, etc., and numerous Scientific papers, English, Continental and American. Author of a treatise on the Theory of Relativity; Author of a Treatise on Modern Physics; a Treatise on Heat; a Junior Text Book of Heat. Founder-editor of "Science and Culture". *Address:* University College of Science, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

SAHNI, Birbal, F.R.S. 1936; M.A., Sc. D. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (Lond.); Prof. of Botany, Univ. of Lucknow, since 1921, and Hon. Prof. Univ. of Benares, since 1936; Dean, Faculty of Science, Lucknow, since 1933; Prof. of Botany, Benares 1919-20; Lahore, 1920-21; *b.* Bhera, Punjab, Nov. 14, 1891; *s.* of Ruchi Ram Sahni, M.A., Emeritus Prof. of Chemistry, Lahore, and of late Shrimati Ishwar Devi Anand, Bhera; *m.* 1920, Savitri, *y.d.* of late Sundar Das Suri, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Punjab. *Educ.*: Privately, Central Model School, Government College (Scholar), Lahore; Emanuel College, Cambridge (foundation scholar, exhibitioner, Sudbury-Hardyman research prize); Munich University. One of the founders and President (1924) of Indian Botanical Society; President, Lahore Philosophical Society, 1921; President, Botanical Section, 1921, Geological Section, 1926, and Botany Section, 1938 (Jubilee Session), of the Indian Science Congress; Vice-President, Indian Assocn. for Cultivation of Science, Indian Academy of Sciences, Foreign Secretary (1938) National Institute of Science, India; President, National Academy of Science, India, 1937-38; Vice-President, Palaeobotanical Section, 5th International Botanical Congress, Cambridge, 1930, and 6th Congress, Amsterdam, 1935; Government Delegate to Imperial Botanical Conference, London 1935; Delegate to Tercentenary of Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, 1935; Barclay Medal, 1936, of Asiatic Soc. of Bengal; Special Univ. Lecturer, Lahore, 1932; Extension Lecturer, Lahore and Rohtak, 1936; Sukhraj Rai Reader in Natural Science, Patna Univ. 1937; member, Andhra Univ. Commission, 1932; member Provincial Agricultural Research Committee, Lucknow. *Publications:* Text Book of Botany, Indian Ed. (with Lowson); Original papers in scientific journals, etc. Editor, Lucknow University Studies. *Recreations:* Tennis, travel. *Address:* The University, Lucknow, India. *Club:* University.

SAILANA, Raja of, H. H. Raja Sir Dilep Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E. (1936). *b.* 18 March 1891. Succeeded the Gadi, 14 July 1919. *m.* first to the *d.* of H.H. the Maharawat of Partabgarh and after her death to the *d.* of the Rawat of Meja in Udaipur. *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer. Salute, 11 guns. President of Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares and the Kurukshetra Restoration Society. *Address:* Sailana, C. I.

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SAKLATVALA, SIR SORABJI DORABJI, M.L.A., B.A., J.P., Director, Tata Sons Ltd. Chairman of Sir D. J. Tata Trust.



b. March 1879. *m.* Meherbai. *d.* of late Major Divecha, I.M.S.; one daughter. *Educ.:* at St. Xavier's College. Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1924; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1929-30 and 1930-31; Elected Member, Bombay Legislative Council, representing Millowners' Association, Bombay (Aug. 1934). Now Legislative Assembly. Knighted on 1st January 1941. *Publications:* History of Millowners' Association, Bombay. *Recreation:* Stamp Collecting (Member, Royal Philatelic Society of London). *Clubs:* Willingdon, Bombay Presidency Radio, Cricket Club of India and Ripon. *Address:* Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

SAKSENA, MOHAN LAL, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate. *b.* 24th October 1896; *Educ.:* Church Mission High School, Lucknow, Canning College, Lucknow, University School of Law, Allahabad. Joined N.C.O. in 1920; member, Municipal Board, Lucknow, 1923-25; member, U. P. Legislative Council and Chief Whip, Swaraj Party, 1924-26; General Secretary, U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1928-35; member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935; President U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1938-39; *m.* Srimati Shakuntala Devi Saksena, B.A. (Cal.). Head Mistress Arya Kanya Maha Vidyalay, Calcutta, 12th Nov., 1938. Appointed Managing Director, the *National Herald*, 1939. *Address:* Aminuddaula Park, Lucknow.

SAKSENA, RAMJI Ram, B.Sc., M.A., LL.B., Imperial Customs Service, Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia and New Zealand since February 1941. *b.* June 15, 1897, Sultanpur, U.P. *Educ.:* Allahabad University. *Career:* Professor of Economics, Allahabad University, 1920-21; joined Income-tax Department, 1922; Imperial Customs Service, 1923; First Secretary, Central Board of Revenue and Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, 1934; Officer on Special Duty, Finance Department, Government of India, for the revision of the official publication "Handbook of Commercial Information for India, Third Edition," 1936; Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Japan from April 1937 to September 1940. *Recreation:* Tennis, bridge. *Club Membership:* Royal Automobile Club and Millions Club, Sydney, Royal Empire Society. *Address:* Prudential Buildings, Martin Place, Sydney, Australia.

SALAR JUNG BAHADUR, NAWAB. *b.* 13 June 1889. *Educ.:* at Nizam College; Prime Minister of Hyderabad, 1912-14. *Address:* Hyderabad, Deccan.

SAMBAMURTI, THE HON. MR. B., Speaker Madras Legislative Assembly, since 1938. *b.* 4th March 1886. Was Lecturer in Physics on the Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram, 1909. Practised Law from 1911 to 1920 and enjoyed a lucrative practice; gave up practice to join N.C.O. Movement (1921); disbarred 1923; General Secretary, Reception Committee, I. N. Congress, 1923; President, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, 1926. General-Secretary, Andhra P.C.C., 1935, '36 and '37. Secretary, Madras Presidency Composite Parliamentary Committee, 1936; organised Volunteer training camps; President of the Hindustan Seva Dal; President, Bengal Volunteer Conference; Member, Congress Working Committee (1929); was convicted and imprisoned four times in the years, 1921, 1928, 1930 and 1932 respectively in connection with his political activities. Detained since 4th December 1940 under Defence of India Act. Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly (1937). *Address:* Cocanada; Legislative Assembly Hall, Madras.

SAMIULLAH KHAN, M., B.A., LL.B., Advocate. Vice-President, Government Press Employees' Union (1929-1930). *b.* 1889. *m.* Miss Irasunnisa A. Jalil. *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Worked on many war committees during the war; Secy., Prov. Khilafat Committee, C.P., 1920-24; Secy., Anjuman High School, Nagpur, 1923 and 1931-32 and its General-Secretary, 1932-33. Vice-President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1921-28; one of the secretaries of the Silver Wedding Fund at its start; was Member, All-India Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee from 1921-23; non-cooperated from practice from 1921-23; a member of Swaraj party. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924-26; Whip of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, 1925, and a Member of the Executive Committee of the Anjuman High School Institute, since 1915. Hon. Secretary, District Bar Association, Nagpur, 1927-32. President, Railway Mail Service Association (Branch), Nagpur (1926). President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1932 to 1938; Member, Provincial War and Publicity Committee, since 1940; Editor, *Yudha Samachar*, Provincial War Committee's Organ. *Address:* Sadar Bazar, Nagpur, C.P.

SAMPURNANAND, MR., B.Sc. (ALLD.), L.T. (ALLD.), Minister of Education of the U.P. Government. *b.* 1 Jan. 1891; *m.* Savitri Devi (deceased); *Educ.:* Queen's College, Benares; Training College, Allahabad. After graduating worked as a teacher in the Prem Mahavidyalaya, Brindaban and the Harishchandra High School, Benares, worked at the Daly (Rajkumar) College, Indore, 1915-18; Headmaster, Dungar College, Bikaner, 1918-21; Editor To-day (Eng. Daily now defunct) and Maryada (Hindi monthly); Professor, Kashi Vidyapith, since 1922; Member, A.I.C.C., since 1922 with one break; 3 times Secy., U.P. Provincial Congress Committee; President, second All-India Socialist Conference, Bombay. President, 29th Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Poona Session 1940. *Publications:* Nine books in Hindi on political and historical and astronomical subjects. *Hobby:* Gardening. *Address:* Secretariat, Lucknow, Jalipa Devi, Benares.

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SANGLI: HER HIGHNESS SHRIMANT SOUBHAGYAVATI SARASWATIBAI PATWARDHAN, RANI SAHEB OF. *b.* 1891. She is the daughter of Sir M. V. Joshi, K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., of Amraoti, Ex. Home Member of the C. P. Govt. *m.* 1910. Was awarded in 1929 the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal of the First Class in recognition of her public services in the cause of the womanhood of India.



Accompanied His Highness to England and the Continent on the occasion of the First Round Table Conference in the year 1930, and again in 1937. Was President of the Seva Sadan Society, Poona, from 1921 up to 1938. Has been working as President, Girl Guide's Association of Sangli. Was President of the Women's Education Managing Board of Sangli from 1920 to 1933. Is President of the Sangli State Constituency Conference of the A.I.W.C. since 1934. Takes keen interest in social, moral and educational uplift of women. Carried on the administration of the State during His Highness' absence in England for the Round Table Conference in 1931 and still continues to assist His Highness in the administration as Regent. *Address:* Sangli.

SANJIVA ROW, KODIKAL, M.A., C.I.E. (1935), Member, Federal Public Service Commission, 1940. *b.* 18th March, 1890; *m.* Umabai; *Educ.:* St. Aloysius College, Mangalore and Presidency College, Madras. Joined service, 1914; Personal Assistant to Controller of Currency, 1925; Supdt., Finance Department, 1925; Asstt. Secretary to Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept., 1928; Asstt. Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1928; promoted to Indian Audit and Accounts service, 1928; Secretary Federal Finance Committee, 1932; Budget Officer to the Govt. of India, 1933; Representative of the Govt. of India on the Committee for the Indo-Burma Financial Award, 1936; Deputy Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1936; Joint Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1937-40; Govt. Director on the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, 1938; Nominated member of the Central Legislative Assembly, off and on from 1928-1939. Hon. Treasurer, British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, from 1939, Indian Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Association, Lady Chelmsford Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Lady Reading Health School and Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund from 1940. Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Coronation Medal, 1937. *Address:* New Delhi-Simla.

APRU, THE RIGHT HON'BLE, SIR TEJ BAHADUR, M.A., LL.D., K.C.S.I.(1923), P.C.(1934.), D.C.L. (Oxford), LL.D. (Hyderabad), D. Litt. (Benares). *b.* 8 Dec. 1875. *Educ.:* Agra College, Agra. Advocate, High Court, Allahabad, 1896-1926; Member, U.P. Leg. Council, 1913-16; Member Imperial Leg. Council, 1916-20; Member, Lord Southborough's Functions Committee, 1918-1919; Member of Moderate Deputation and appeared as a witness before Lord Selborne's Committee in London, 1919; Member, All-India Congress Committee (1906-1917); President, U.P. Political Conference, 1914; President, U.P. Social Conference (1913); President, U.P. Liberal League, 1918-20; Fellow, Allahabad Univ., 1910-1920; Member, Benares Hindu University Court and Senate and Syndicate; Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, retired (1923). Member of the Imperial Conference in London (1923); presided over the All-India Liberal Federation, Poona (1923); Member of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; Member of the Round Table Conferences (1930-1932) and the Joint Parliamentary Committee (1933); President, United Provinces Unemployment Committee (1934-35) and author of a monumental report on the problem of unemployment. Took a leading part in organizing a non-party Conference for ending Indian political deadlock in 1941. *Publications:* has contributed frequently to the press on political, social and legal topics; edited the *Allahabad Law Journal*, 1904-1917. *Address:* 19, Albert Road, Allahabad.

SARAIYA: DULLABHDAS VITHALDAS, B.A., LL.B., President, State Council, Dharampur. *b.* 1879 in Surat. *Educ.:* in Bombay, passed B.A., in 1900 from Wilson College, took LL.B. degree in 1902. *m.* Lilavanti Damodardas Mehta of Surat, has two daughters and one son by name Champaklal, who is the District and Session Judge in the State. Practised for some time in Ahmedabad, entered Bombay Govt. Service in 1904 and joined the Dharampur State Service in 1906 as Nayab Dewan, became Political Secretary in 1928, and President in 1935. Awarded Silver Jubilee and Coronation medals. *Address:* President, State Council, Dharampur, Dist., Surat.



SARAIYA: RAMANLAL GOKALDAS, J.P., B.A., B.Sc., (Fellow of the Chemical Society, London), Cotton Merchant and Partner, Narandas Rajaram & Co., Bombay. *b.* 16th January 1898. *Educ.:* at Gujerat College, Ahmedabad; Wilson College, Bombay and Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. *m.* in 1920 Padmavati, daughter of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt. of Bombay. Has three sons. Passed Matric in 1914; B.A.(Hon.) 1919; Dakshina Fellow Wilson College, 1919-20. Passed B.Sc. in 1920. Proceeded to England and took post-graduate course in Chemical Engineering. Took the diploma of City and Guilds of London Institute in oils and fats and also in soap manufacturing. After his return to India, he joined



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Narandas Rajaram & Co., in 1922. Became a partner of his firm in 1926. Is a director of Madhusudan Mills Ltd., Hajeebhoy Aden Salt Works Ltd., Chairman, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Chairman, Bombay Co-operative Banks' Association, Director, Broach City Press Co., Ltd., Narandas Rajaram & Co., (Africa) Ltd., Hind Cycles Ltd., and Powell Ltd. Also a Member of the Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber and of the Technological Research and wider Markets sub-committees of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. Was a non-official adviser to the Government of India in connection with Indo-Japan trade negotiations. *Address:* Vasant Vihar, 85, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.

SARAIYA, VARJIVANDAS MOTILAL, B.A. (1907), Landlord and Cotton Merchant. *b.* January 1887. *m.* Kanta, daughter of Dr. M. M. Mody, Civil Surgeon, 1908; has three sons—Vinod, Jayant and Vinay—all graduates, one daughter Ratan. Partner in Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co., owners of several ginning and pressing factories in India and East Africa, also cotton importer and exporter; Director, Broach City Press Co., Ltd., Karauli Ginning and Pressing Co., Ltd.; Director, Narandas Rajaram & Co., (Africa) Ltd.; Member, Cotton Standards Committee of East India Cotton Association and Indian Central Cotton Committee; travelled to East Africa and Uganda in 1917 on business, to Europe in 1927, to Kashmir, Mysore, Calcutta, and other places in India. Trustee of Modh Subhechhak Fund and Hindu Surat Charity Fund. Vice-Chairman of Swastik League. *Address:* Swastik Court, Queen's Road, Bandstand, Bombay.



SARDAR MOHAMEDKHAN, VIQARUL-OMERA ZIYAUL MULK, SAHIBZADA SAHIB, BAHADUR, DALER JUNG, J.P., B.C.S., Dewan and Vice-President, Junagadh State Council. *b.* on May 22, 1886, is a scion of the Ruling Family of Tonk State in Rajputana and a first cousin of the Present Ruler. He had his early training in the midst of his ancestral environments, learning shooting, riding, pigsticking, polo, sword and lance handling, etc. After his preliminary education at home especially in fine arts such as Poetry, literature, etc., under able tutors, he joined Mayo College, Ajmer, where he received his Sword of Honour for general efficiency in studies and sports. Having received his Post Diploma in 1910, he joined Bombay Provincial Civil Service the same year. After a distinguished career he rose to the position of Ag. Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate, Upper Sind Frontier. He was finally confirmed as Collector and District Magistrate in 1931. As such he served in the Districts of Nawabshah and Dadu in Sind and Ratnagiri and West Khandesh in the Bombay Presidency. At the request of His Highness the Nawab Sahib his services were lent to Junagadh State as Dewan and President of the State Council in 1936 in which capacity he worked during the absence of Mr. J. Monteath on leave. On the latter's return from leave he was appointed as Second Member and Vice-President of the State Council and was finally confirmed as Dewan and Vice-President on the retirement of Mr. J. Monteath—His Highness himself being the President. *Address:* Junagadh-Kathiawar.



SARDUL SINGH CAVEESHAR, SARDAR, Managing Director, The People's Insurance Company, Ltd., and Managing Governor, the New Hindustan Bank, Ltd., Lahore. Took leading part in Non-Co-operation movement. *b.* 1886 at Amritsar. Graduated in 1909. Special qualifications in Higher Mathematics. Post-Graduate studies in Government College, Lahore. Began his public career at Delhi and started the "Sikh Review." Elected Fellow of the Hindu University, 1917. In 1918 shifted to Lahore and started the "New Herald" incorporating therewith the "Sikh Review." Elected Secretary of All-India Sikh League, in 1920. Also appointed Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee in the same year. Elected President, Sikh League, Lahore. Presided over the Punjab Provincial Conference in 1925. In 1926 resigned his membership of the various Sikh organisations to devote himself wholly to the Congress cause. Elected member, Congress Working Committee in 1928; held that position for six years. Acted as Congress President in 1932 and 1933. Resigned working Committee membership on Office Acceptance question. Started "People's" in 1926. Founded the New Hindustan Bank, Ltd. in 1935. President, Forward Bloc. Author of many religious and political tracts and books. His well-known books are: "Successful Life Insurance Agent," "Non-Violent Non-co-operation." "The Sikh Studies", "India's Fight for Freedom." *Address:* 1, Chamberlain Road, Lahore.



SARKAR, SIR JADUNATH, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., Premchand Roychand Scholar, D. Litt.; Hon. Member of Royal Asiatic Society (London), Hon. F.R.A.S.B.; Member of the Indian Hist. Record Comn., Corr. Member, Italian Institute of Mid. and Extr. East (Rome), and of R. Hist. S. (London); Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist (Bom. Br. R.A.S.); Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1926-28; Indian Educational Service (ret.). *b.* 10 December 1870. *m.* Kadambini Chaudhuri. *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Professor of Modern Indian History, Hindu University of Benares (1917-19). Sir W. Meyer,

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Lecturer, Madras University (1928). Reader in Indian History, Patna University (1920-1922 and 1932). *Publications:* India of Aurangzeb—Statistics, Topography and Roads; History of Aurangzeb, 5 Vols.; Shivaji and His Times; Mughal Administration; Studies in Aurangzeb's Reign; Anecdotes of Aurangzeb; Chaitanya; Economics of British India; India Through the Ages; Fall of the Mughal Empire, 3 Vols. House of Shivaji. Edited *Later Mughals* and Poona Residency Records. *Address:* 255, Lansdowne Road Extension, Calcutta.

SARKER: NALINI RANJAN, The Hon. Mr., M.L.A., Bengal. Member, Governor-General's Executive Council for Education, Health and Lands, July 1941. Ex-Finance Minister, Government of Bengal, Ex-General Manager and Director, and now President, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Calcutta. Treasurer, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; member of the Executive Committee of the Employers' Federation of India. Was President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Commissioner of Calcutta Port Trust, Mayor of Calcutta, Councillor of Calcutta Corporation; Fellow of Calcutta University, President of the Indian Life Offices' Association, and the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, member of the Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal; member of the Central Jute Committee; formerly Chief Whip of the Swaraj Party, Secretary, All-India Congress Exhibition in Calcutta, 1928; Ex-Member of the Board of Industries, Bengal; Ex-Member of the Central Cotton Committee, Ex-President of the Indian Insurance Institute; President, Institute of Economics, Calcutta; Ex-Member, Central Banking Enquiry Committee and Railway Retrenchment Committee; Member, Consultative Committee of the Government of India for revision of Company Law, 1935; Ex-Member, Board of Income-Tax Referees, Bengal; was one of the non-official delegates to the Indo-Japanese Trade Conference; represents the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the Export Advisory Council; non-official Adviser to the Indo-Burma Trade Negotiations, 1941; is on the Board of a number of industrial and commercial concerns. *Address:* "Ranjani," 237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.



SARMA, SIR (RAMASWAMI) SRINIVASA, Kt., *cr.* 1936; C.I.E., 1926; Member of the Legislative Assembly since 1929. *b.* 1890. *Educ.:* Madras. Started life as Sub-editor of the Bengalee, Calcutta, 1913; left it to join as Calcutta Correspondent of Associated Press of India, 1916; visited Europe, 1919, 1926, 1929 and 1934; went back to India as Associated Press and Reuter's Correspondent in Calcutta, 1920; Editor-in-Chief of Bengalee and New Empire, and Managing Director of Liberal Newspapers, Ltd.; started the Whip, Calcutta Weekly political newspaper, 1934; now Managing Editor, The Whip. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Address:* 20, British Indian Street, Calcutta; Durgalaya, Tiruvarur, S.I. Railway, Madras Presidency.

SASTRI, THE RT. HON. V. S. SRINIVASA P.C. 1921; C.H. (1930). *b.* Sept. 22, 1869. *Educ.:* at Kumbhakonam. Started life as a School-master; joined the Servants of India Society in 1907; President, Servants of India Society, 1915-1927; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1913-16; elected from Madras Presidency to Imperial Legis. Council, 1916-20. Closely associated with Mr. Montagu during his tour in India in 1918; Member, Southborough Committee; gave evidence before Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reform Bill, 1919; served on Indian Railway Committee; represented India at Imperial Confce., 1921, and at the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva and the Washington Confce. on the reduction of naval armament during the same year. Appointed Privy Councillor and received the freedom of the City of London, 1921; undertook a tour in the Dominions as the representative of Government of India, 1922; elected Member, Council of State, 1921. delivered the Kamala Lectures to the Calcutta University on the "Rights and Duties of Indian Citizenship" since published in book form. High Commissioner for India in South Africa, 1927-29; Member, Royal Commission on Labour, 1929; Vice-Chanceller, Annamalai University, 1935-40. *Address:* "Svagatam," Mylapore, Madras.

SATYAMURTI, S., B.A., B.L., M.L.A. (Central). Advocate, High Court, Madras & Senior Advocate, Federal Court, India. *b.* 19th August 1887; *m.* Sri. Balasundar Ammal. Only child Sri Lakshmi. *Educ.:* Maharajah's College, Pudukotah; Christian College and Law College, Madras. Member, Madras Leg. Council (1923-30); Alderman, Corporation of Madras. Mayor of Madras; Deputy Leader, Congress Party. Went to prison twice 1931 and 1932 in connection with the Civil Disobedience movements. President, Madras District Congress Committee; President, Indian Motion Picture Congress. Member, Indian Leg. Assembly since 1935; Member, All-India Congress Committee, President, South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce, Madras. Sentenced to nine months S. I. under Defence of India Rule on 13-12-40. *Publications:* Rights of Citizens." *Address:* "Sundra," Tyagarayanagar, Madras.

SAUNDERS, MAJOR-GENERAL, MACAN, C.B. Col. D.S.O., Commander, Lahore District, since 1938. *b.* 9 Nov. 1884. *m.* Marjory. *d.* of Francis Bacon. *Educ.:* Malvern College; R.M.A., Woolwich. Lieut., Royal Field Artillery, 1903; Lieut., Indian Army, 1907; Capt., 1912; Major, 1918; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1919; Col., 1923, in India till 1914, except for a year in Russia; Staff Capt., 2nd Royal Naval Brigade, 1914, operations in Belgium and siege of Antwerp; Operations in Gallipoli, 1915, from 1st landing to evacuation; G.S.O. 3 in Egypt to March 1916; Brig-Major, Eastern Persian Field Force to April 1917; Operations in Mesopotamia, 1917-18; G.S.O. 2 and Intelligence Officer with Major-Genl. Dunsterville's Mission through N. W. Persia

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to the Caucasus, 1918; G.S.O. 1, Caucasus Section, G.H.Q. British Salonika Force, 1919 (wounded, despatches five times, D.S.O., Bt.-Lt.-Col.); P.S.C. Camberley, 1920; Military Attache, Teheran, Persia, 1921-24; D.D.M.I., Army Headquarters, 1924-29; D.M.O., 1930; Comdr., Wana Bde., 1931-34; Comdr., Delhi Independent Bde., 1934-36; A. D. C. to H.M. the King, 1932-35. *Address:* Flagstaff House, Lahore Cantt.

SAYERS, SIR FREDERICK, Kt. (1941), C.I.E. (1937), King's Police Medal (1926); General Service Medal (1921). Inspector-General of Police, Madras. *b.* 22nd July 1885. *m.* Elizabeth, *d.* of M.J. Boyan, M.D. 1909. *Educ.:* Foyle College, Londonderry, and Trinity College, Dublin. Joined Indian Police, 26th Nov. 1906; D.I.G. of Police, 1929; Commissioner of Police, Madras, 1936; Inspector-General of Police, Madras, 1937. *Address:* East India & Sports Club, St. James's Square, London.

SCHAMNAD, MAHMUD, KHAN BAHADUR (1930), M.L.A., Madras. Landholder. *b.* 7 March 1870. *m.* 1898 Mrs. Maryam Schamnad. *Educ.:* St. Aloysius' College, and Government College, Mangalore, and Christian College, Madras; Member, South Kanara Dist. Board for about 25 years; Hon. Magistrate for 10 years; Pioneer of Moplah education in S. Canara; Organised the Azizia Muslim Educational Association, Kasaragod, 1907, and Madras Moplah Amelioration Committee 1922; Elected Member of the First and Second Legislative Assembly (Central) and 3rd and 4th Legislative Council, Madras; Government awarded Coronation Medal and Certificate in recognition of his public services, 1911, a Coronation Medal again 1937; Leader of the Government Deputation to the Andamans to investigate into the Moplah Colonization Scheme in 1925; Member, Mohamedan Endowment Committee, Kasaragod; Vice-President, Madras Presidency Moslem League; Member, Staff Selection Board, Madras, 1928-30; Member, Senate Madras University, 1930-39; Member, Retrenchment Committee, Madras, 1931-32; Chief Whip of the Justice party; President Taluk Board, Kasaragod, 1932-34; President, District Educational Council, S. Kanara, 1937-38; *Author:* The Moplah Wills Act, 1928 (Madras) and Moplah Marumakkattayam Act, 1939 (Madras). *Club:* Cosmopolitan, Madras. *Address:* Sea View, Kasaragod, S. Kanara.



SCHERER, ROBERT, Head Office Delegate for Volkart Bros.' Branches in India and Ceylon; Chairman of Swiss Engineering Co., Ltd., Bombay. *b.* Oct. 1, 1895, *m.* Helen Klara, *d.* of E. Hausermann, Winterthur (Switzerland), two sons. *Educ.:* Government Commercial College, Zuerich (Switzerland); came to India as Assistant in 1916, joined Bombay Volunteer Rifles in 1916, passed G. D.A. examination (w. Hons.) in 1921; Member of General Committee of Bombay Chamber of Commerce in 1936-37 and 1938-39; Member of Governing Body of Imperial Council of Agricultural Research since 1936. *Address:* 10, Pali Hill, Bandra-Bombay.

SCHOFIELD, ALFRED, B.Sc. (Econ.); His Majesty's Trade Commissioner, Calcutta. *b.* 1889. *m.* Gladys Eleanor, *d.* of A. E. Hawkes, Burton-on-Trent. *Educ.:* Manchester School of Commerce, and University of London. In business in Manchester, 1909-12; Lecturer in Economics, London County Council, 1912-14; served with British Expeditionary Force, 1915-18; Lecturer in Economics, etc. to Bankers' Institute, 1919-20; appointed to Inland Revenue Department, London, 1921-23 and Department of Overseas Trade, 1923-1930. *Publications:* "Routine of Commerce" and "Commercial Practice". *Address:* Bengal Club, Calcutta.

SEKSARIA, SETH GOVINDRAM, Merchant and Philanthropist. *b.* at Nawalgarh, Jaipur in 1888. His family traces its origin from Seksar a small village in the principality of Nawalgarh, a feudatory Jagirdar of the Jaipur Raj. His father, Gordhandas Seksaria came down to Bombay in 1893. Seth Govindram Seksaria followed him in 1904 and this boy of sixteen, now a man in his fifties has risen to pre-eminence in the Industrial and commercial world. Today he is a multi-millionaire, proprietor of about a dozen textile, oil and sugar mills scattered in the various parts of India. He is called the "Cotton King of India". He is a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, New York, The East India Cotton Association Ltd., The Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd., Bombay; India Chamber and Bureau, Indian Stock Exchange Ltd., and others. In spite of his great wealth, he is noted for his plain living and high thinking. A great benefactor he has constructed many modern schools for boys and girls. Among his many charitable contributions are Rs. 1,50,000 to Govindram Seksaria College of Commerce, Wardha, Rs. 50,000to Hindu Foundling Home at Matunga. He wears a simple ordinary dress and is a staunch supporter of Indian National ideals. He is an orthodox Sanatanist. *Address:* Seksaria Chambers, 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.



SEN, SIRDAR D. K., M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.B. (Dublin), Bar-at-Law. *b.* 25th of July 1897 at Shillong (Assam). Son of Mr. B. N. Sen, late Finance Minister and Chief Secretary, Nabha State. *m.* Diane, *dr.* of Late Arthur Gidion, Member of the London Stock Exchange. *Ed.:* at the Forman Christian College, Lahore; Oriel College, Oxford; University of London, and Gray's Inn, London. M.A. in English, and Economics, University of the Punjab. Stood First in the M.A. Examination in English with First



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Class Denzil-Ibbetson Prizeman, Punjab University, 1921. The first Indian to obtain First Class Honours in Law at Oxford. Senior Professor of English, D. A. V. College, Lahore. Legal Adviser, Patiala, 1926. Legal Adviser to the Delegation of the Chamber of Princes in England, 1927. Foreign Minister, Patiala, 1929-32. Chief Minister, Mandi State, 1933-39. Foreign and Education Minister, Patiala 1939. Adviser to the Chamber of Princes in England, 1935, 1936 and 1937. *Address:* Patiala.

SEN, MRS. HANNAH. *b.* in Calcutta. *Educ.:* B.A. (Hons.), B.L. (1st class), Calcutta University; Teachers' Diploma, London. Resided in London for several years studying and carrying on active propaganda on behalf of recognized women's organizations in India. In 1932 she was invited to return to India to help to launch the Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, and has been Directress of that Institution ever since. Mrs. Sen is deeply interested in women's activities and was one of the representatives of the Women's Indian Association at the joint meeting of the three Women's Organizations convened in Delhi, January 1935, to consider the Joint Parliamentary Report. She is now the Standing Committee Member for Education of the All-India Women's Conference, Vice-Chairman of the National Council of Women in India, Member of the Central Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau and of the Advisory Committee for Educational Broadcasts of the All India Radio. *Address:* Lady Irwin College, Sikandra Road, New Delhi.



SEN, KSHITISH CHANDRA, B.A. (Calcutta), 1909, B.A. (Cambridge, Tripos in Moral Sciences, 1912), Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* 1888. *m.* to Lila Das Gupta. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1913; Assistant Collector, Nasik and Dharwar districts, 1913-1920; Assistant Judge, Dharwar, Sholapur, Khandesh and Thana districts, 1920-1923; Assistant Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to Legislative Council, 1923-24; Deputy Secretary, Legal Department, 1924-25; District and Sessions Judge, Thana and Kanara districts, 1923 and 1925-28; Registrar of High Court, Appellate Side, 1928-1931; District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind), 1931-34; Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, 1935-37; officiated as Judge, High Court of Bombay in 1934, 1936 and June 1937 to February 1939; Additional Judge, High Court of Bombay since March 1939 to 1941, when confirmed as a permanent Judge. *Address:* Crismill, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SEN SUSIL CHANDRA, C.I.E. (1937), M.Sc. (1st Class), LL.B., Gold Medalist, University of Calcutta and Incorporated Society. Solicitor to the Government of India at Calcutta and Advocate, High Court of Calcutta. *m.* Ashalata Sen; *Educ.:* Presidency College and University Law College, Calcutta. Adviser to the Government of India in connection with the Indian Companies Act, and the Indian Insurance Act; Member for sometime of the Central Legislative Assembly and Council of State. *Publications: Indian Companies Act* (jointly with Sir Nrependranath Sircar). *Address:* 30, Nandan Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta; 6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

SEN, USHA NATH, C.B.E. (1931). Director and Managing Editor, Associated Press of India. *b.* 6th October, 1880. *Educ.:* at Ripon College, Calcutta. *Address:* Associated Press of India, 4, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

SENANAYAKE, DON STEPHEN, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Government of Ceylon. *b.* 20th October, 1884; *m.* to Mrs. Emily Maude Dunnwille; *Educ.:* St. Thomas' College. Planter. *Publications:* "Agriculture and Patriotism" *Address:* Woodlands, Castle Street, Colombo, Ceylon.

SESHADRI, P., M.A., M.B.E., Principal, Government College, Ajmer. *b.* 1887, son of P. Ramanujachari. *Educ.:* Pachayappa's College, Madras, Gold Medalist. Assistant Professor, Pachayappa's, 1907-14; Principal, Salem College, 1914-16; Head of the English Department and Member, Senate, Syndicate and Council of the Benares Hindu University, 1916-28; Principal, Sanatan Dharma College, Cawnpore and Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Agra University, 1928-31; Principal, Government College since 1932; represented India at the World Conference of Education in Denver (U.S.A.) and the Conference of the Universities of the British Empire, Edinburgh (1931); Secretary, Inter-University Board, India 1927-32, Member, Educational Experts' Committee of the League of Nations, Geneva, 1931-34; Member, Punjab University Enquiry Committee, 1932-33; represented India at World Conference of Education, Tokyo, 1937; President, All-India Teacher's Federation since 1925; King's Jubilee Medal, 1935; Coronation Medal, 1937; M.B.E., 1941; five sons and two daughters. *Publications:* Bilhana, John Leyden, Sonnets, Anglo-Indian Poetry, Champak leaves, Vanished Hours, The Universities of India, etc. *Address:* Ajmer.



SETALVAD, B. K., General Manager, Ruby General Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, since July, 1939. *b.* 1897. Worked as an Assistant with Messrs. M. Kanji & Co. from 1921 to 1930 when he went to the Head Office of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company at Toronto (Canada), for further study, training and personal experience. Obtained Insurance Diploma of the New York University. Attended the World Conference of Chambers of Commerce held at Washington in 1931 as a delegate of the Indian



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Insurance Association. Also obtained considerable practical experience in leading Offices at London for Fire, Accident and Marine Insurance. After returning to India in December 1932 worked as Manager and Partner of the Managing Agents of The Universal Fire from 1932-1939. *Address:* 45-47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SETALVAD, Sir Chimanlal Harilal, K.C.I.E. (1924), LL.D. Advocate, High Court, Bombay. *b.* July 1866. *m.* Krishnagavri, *d.* of Nurbheram Rughnathdas, Govt. Pleader, Ahmedabad. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay. Pleader, High Court, Bombay; Admitted as Advocate, High Court; Member, Southborough Reforms Committee, 1918; Member, Hunter Committee, 1919; Additional Judge, Bombay High Court, 1920; Member, Executive Council of Governor of Bombay, Jan. 1921 to June 1923; and Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, 1917-1929. *Address:* Setalvad Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SETALVAD, J. C., Chairman of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association, Bombay, was the Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay in 1938 and its President in 1939 and again its Vice-President in 1941, is connected with a number of commercial bodies in this country. He is actively connected with the two large Indian Insurance Companies, the Vulcan Insurance Company, Limited and the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Company, Limited. He is thus in close touch with the active management of General as well as Life Insurance business. He is one of the founders of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association and is its Chairman for the present year. He represented Indian Insurance Companies on the Advisory Committee on the Insurance Bill appointed by the Government of India in 1936. He has been an active Member of the Executive Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the last 14 years. He is also on the Executive Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Delhi representing insurance interests. *Address:* Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Fort, Bombay.



SETALVAD, Keshavlal Harilal, J. P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Senior Partner, M. Kanji & Co., Managing Agents of Universal Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay. *b.* 25th May 1876 at Ahmedabad. *s.* of Rao Saheb Harilal Ambashankar Setalvad, ex Dewan, Limbdi State. *m.* 1 son & 2 daughters. *e.* at Government High School, Ahmedabad. Started life with Insurance, 1896. In 1901 obtained the agency for the whole of India of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co. of Canada. In the same year started M. Kanji & Co., in partnership with Seth Motilal Kanji, J.P., and Seth Varajdas Bhaidas. In 1926 was invited by the Head Office of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., to go to their Office in Toronto, Canada at the time of opening their Head Office Building. In 1929 again went to America to attend the Convention of Agents in Toronto. Has travelled extensively and visited almost all the important cities and towns in U.S.A., and Europe. In 1919 promoted Universal Fire & General Insurance Co., Ltd. Made J.P., in 1934 and Hon. Presidency Magistrate in 1940. *Address:* Universal Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.



SETH, Ramanlal Sarabhai, the talented son of Seth Sarabhai Dayabhai. *b.* Samvat 1966 in Ahmedabad. *Educ.:* upto Matriculation at the Government R. C. High School and then joined the Gujarat College for one year. Thereafter he took to business and for two years he worked as a Representative of Messrs. Gill & Co., in Ahmedabad and for the following two years he worked as a Representative for Messrs. Langaley & Co. in Ahmedabad dealing in ready cotton. In 1931 he joined the Ahmedabad Stock Exchange as a Member. In 1936 the card of Seth Sarabhai Dayabhai was transferred to his name in Bombay and since then he has been a member of the Bombay Stock and Share Brokers' Association. Seth Ramanbhai is endowed with great energy and real business talents. He has the privilege of knowing intimately several Ruling Princes, Rajas and high Govt. officials. *Address:* Ratanpole, Ahmedabad.



SETHI, Ram Lal, Rai Bahadur, M.Sc. (Punjab), 1917; B.Sc., Agriculture (Edin.), 1921. Selected I. A. S. in December 1921. Professor of Agriculture and Principal, Government Agricultural College, Cawnpore (U.P.); *b.* April 20, 1894. *Educ.:* at Govt. College, Lahore, and University of Edinburgh; Economic Botanist to Government, U.P., 1922-36; Secreatry Adviser to Sir John Russell, 1936-37; Assistant Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, 1937-40; awarded title of Rai Bahadur, June 1937. *Publications:* about twenty scientific papers on different subjects. *Address:* Principal, Government Agricultural College, Cawnpore, U.P.

SHADI Lal, Rt. Hon. Sir, M.A. (Punjab), 1895, B.A. Honours (Oxford), 1898; B.C.L. Hon. (Oxford), 1899; Hon. LL.D. (Punjab). Boden Sanskrit Scholar (Oxford), 1896; Arden Law Scholar (Gray's Inn), 1899; Honoursman of Council of Legal Education, 1899; Special Prizeman in Constitutions, Law, 1899; Appointed Member of the Privy Council, 1934; Resigned Judicial Committee, 1939. *b.* May 1874. *Educ.:* at Govt. College, Lahore; Balliol College, Oxford. Practised at the Bar, 1899-1913. Offg. Judge, Punjab

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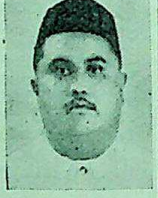
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Chief Court, 1913 and 1914; Permanent Judge, 1917; Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1919; First Indian to be appointed permanent Chief Justice, May 1920-1934. Elected by Punjab University to the Leg. Council in 1910 and 1913. Fellow and Syndic, Punjab University; Dean, Law Faculty; Bencher of the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn. *Publications:* Lectures on Private International Law; Commentaries on the Punjab Alienation of Land Act and Punjab Pre-emption Act, etc. *Address:* 2, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi.

SHAH, CHANDULAL T., Deputy Chief Agent for India, The Crown Life Insurance Company of Canada. *b.* in Wadhwan in 1906. Following his father's footsteps, he started his career with insurance in 1925 at the young age of 19. Joined Crown Life Ins. Co. in 1931 as an agent and became within a year, Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency. In recognition of his work and increasing successes, he has been admitted to partnership by Mr. T. W. Brough, Chief Agent for India, since 1936. He takes pleasure in extending the hand of his charities to the poor for education. Is a Rotarian and a Freemason. His activities are not confined exclusively to his insurance business. He is taking keen interest in several institutions of social service. He is known for his willingness to be serviceable. He is charitable and has so far given more than Rs. 75,000 to charity. Member of the managing Committee, Bombay and Mangrol Jain Sabha, Sidhhkshetra Jain Balashram and Jain Conference. *Clubs:* Rotary, C. C. I., and Hindu Merchants'. *Address:* "Kum-Kum," opp. Aerodrome, Ghod Bunder Road, Bombay 24; *Office:* Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.



SHAH, RATILAL NATHALAL, Mill Agent, The Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co., Ltd., The New Commercial Mills Co., Ltd., and the New National Mills Co., Ltd., Director of The Sentinel Assurance Co., Ltd., and Partner in the firm of Managing Agents; *b.* 1900; shrewd and astute businessman, very well-known in business circles of Ahmedabad; Ex-Vice-President of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association and an active member of the present Managing Committee. He guides the activities of several social and educational institutions in the City. In him can be seen a happy combination of business insight and academic interest. *Address:* Near Sharda Mandir, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.



SHAHAB-UD-DIN, THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR SIR CHAUDHARI, Kt. (1930), B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court. Speaker, Punjab Legislative Assembly; Founder and Proprietor, "Indian Cases," and "Criminal Law Journal"; Member Legislative Assembly, for 3 years; President, Municipal Committee, Lahore, for 4 years and elected President, Punjab Legislative Council; re-elected President, Punjab Legislative Council in January 1927. *Educ.:* Government College and Law College, Lahore. Started Criminal Law Journal of India in 1904 and Indian Cases in 1909. Was first elected member, Lahore Municipal Committee in 1913; President of the Corporation in 1922. Elected member, Punjab Legislative Council; re-elected President, Lahore Municipal Committee, 1924. *Publications:* The Criminal Law Journal of India; Indian Case and two Punjabi poems. *Address:* Legislative Assembly, Lahore.

SHAHPURA, RAJA DHIRAJ UMAID SINGHJI, RAJA SAHEB of. *b.* 7th March 1876. Succeeded to *gadi* in 1932. Permanent salute 9 guns. *Address:* Shahpura (Rajputana).

SHANKAR RAU, HATTIANGADI, B.A., C.I.E. (1931); *b.* 29 September 1887. *m.* Uma Bai. *Educ:* Government College, Mangalore and Presidency College, Madras. Superintendent, Government of India, Finance Department, 1922-24: Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1924; Asstt. Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1924; Under-Secretary, 1925; Deputy Secretary, 1926; Budget Officer, 1926-31; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1927, 1930 and 1931; Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, 1931; Controller of the Currency, 1935; Secretary, Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Bombay, 1915-19; President, Kanara Saraswat Association, Bombay, 1931-32; President, Mahasabha of Chitrapur Saraswats, 1932. President, Karnatak Association, Bombay, 1937-38; President, Bombay Homœopathic Medical Association, 1937-38 and 1940-41. *Publications:* Indian Thought in Shelley and Tennyson; Tales from Society; The Chitrapur Saraswat Directory; A Chitrapur Saraswat Miscellany; The claims of Homœopathy. *Address:* 2, Laburnum Road, Bombay.

SHANKARSHASTRI, NARASINHSHASTRI PANDIT JOTIRMARTAND, "Daivajnamukutalankar"; Astronomer, Astrologer and Landlord. *b.* 19 Dec. 1884. *m.* Annapurnabai, *d.* of Vedamurti Chendramadixit of Laxmeshwar. *Educ.:* Hosaritti, Compiler of the Annual Indian Calendar known as "Hosritti Panchang"; Publisher of the annual general predictions. *Publications:* Annual Indian Calendar: Bhamini-Dipika in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology); Kalachandrika in Sanskrit, Sanhita Tajak-Sara (a treatise on Astrology) with Commentary in Marathi; Daivajna-Ratnakar in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology); Griha-Ratna-Mala in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astronomy), has contributed an article on "Indian Calendar Reform," published in "What India Thinks," deited by C. Roberts of Calcutta. The History of Canopus (Agastya) in English. History of Ursa Major (Saptarshi-Malika). A History of the Comet in Marathi; Water-diviner in Sanskrit; A Biography of Sri Tembe Maharaj in Marathi (based on Astrology and Philosophy). *Address:* Haveri, Dharwar Dist.

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SHARMA, H. C., M.P.F. (Lond.), Member, B.F.M.P. and PATRA (London), Cert. Press Technology (London), Superintendent, The British India Press, Bombay. *s.* of late Pandit Shambhulal Sharma, Prof., Daly College, Indore. *b.* 1901. *Educ.:* at the Ajmer High School and P.M.V. College, Brindaban. *m.* Saraswati Devi, 1921. Entered life as Store-keeper and specialised in the art of printing; Superintendent, "The Indian Daily Telegraph," 1921-1924; Manager, "The Independence and the Indian Prince, 1923-1924; Superintendent, Stationery & Printing Department, Indore, 1924-1939. Ex-Officio Superintendent, "The Government Central Book Depot," 1936-39; Secretary, "The All-India Ahilyotsava Committee," and "The Ahilyotsava Statue Committee," Indore, 1925-40. Municipal Councillor, Indore City, 1937-39. Awarded title of Sahitya Manishi in 1937, and Sahitya Bhushanin, 1939 by Jagat Guru. Chairman, The Arya Samaj Golden Jubilee, Indore, 1938; Member, Board of "The Trustees for the Improvements of the City of Indore," 1939. Also associated with various public institutions and societies. *Address:* The 'British India Press,' Bombay 10.



SHARPLEY, FORBES WILMOT, B.Sc., Eng. (Lond.); Ph.D., F.R.S.E., M.I.E.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), Professor of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, since 1926; *b.* Dublin, 7th January 1897; *m.* Kathleen M. Kirkwood, Edinburgh, *Educ.:* Dublin; Edinburgh. After completing an Engineering apprenticeship, served as Assistant and Manager respectively with Dublin and Edinburgh engineering firms; joined Electrical Engineering Dept. of the Herlot-Watt College, Edinburgh, in 1921; since joining present post has devoted considerable time to problems in connection with vision and illumination in coal mines and has published several papers on the subject. *Recreations:* tennis, astronomy, photography. *Club:* United Service, Calcutta. *Address:* Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, Bihar.

SHASTRI, PRABHU DUTT, Ph.D. (Kiel), B.Sc., Litt. Hum. (Oxon), M.A., B.T. Hon., M.O.L. (Punjab); Vidyasagar (Calcutta); Shastra-Vachaspati (Nadia); I.E.S.; Principal, Rajshahi College, 1933-37; Principal, David Hare Training College, Calcutta, 1938; Sen. Prof. of Mental and Moral Phil. in Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Principal, Hooghly Govt. College, 1927. *b.* 20th June 1885. *Educ.:* Universities of Lahore, Oxford, Kiel Bonn and Paris. Del. to and Sectional Pres. at 4th Int. Congress of Philosophy held at Bologne, 1911; invited to lecture in Universities of Geneva, Florence and Rome, 1913-14. Visited the U.S.A. and Canada in 1920-22 and invited to address the Universities of Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Yale, Johns Hopkins and Toronto. Invited as Sectional President at 5th International Congress of Philosophy, Naples, 1924. Delivered a series of lectures before the University of Geneva by special invitation in January 1935. *Publications:* Several works and articles on philosophical, educational, literary, religious and social subjects. *Address:* Bharati-Bhawan, 3, Multan Road, Lahore.

SHEKH DIN MOHAMED, KHAN BAHADUR (1931), M.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Lahore. *b.* 2nd December, 1886. *Educ.:* mostly at Lahore. Started as a Lawyer in 1910; Vice-President and President of the Municipal Committee, Gujranwala, 1916-1933; Assistant Legal Remembrancer, 1933; Additional Judge, High Court, 1934; Member, Delimitation Committee, 1935; Special Officer to Government, Punjab, 1936; Additional Judge, High Court, May 1936; Puisne Judge, 30th March, 1937. *Address:* High Court, Lahore.

SHEPPARD, SAMUEL TOWNSEND, London Correspondent of *The Times of India*. *b.* Bath, Jan. 1880. *Educ.:* Bradfield and Trinity Coll., Oxford. *m.* 1921, Anne, *d.* of the late J. H. Carpenter (died 1934). Joined the staff of *The Times* (London) as Secretary to the Editor in 1902. Assistant Editor, *The Times of India*, 1907-1923; Editor, 1923-1932; Temporary Capt. in the Army, 1917-18; employed on the staff of Bombay Brigade, Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records Commission. *Publications:* Contributed to *The Times* History of the War in South Africa, "The Byculla Club: a history", "Bombay Place-names and Street-names," "A History of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles" and "Bombay." Edited, "Bombay in the days of Queen Anne" for the Hakluyt Society. *Address: The Times of India*, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

SHETHIA, DEVCHAND DHARAMSI, J.P., Senior Partner of Messrs. S. D. Shethia & Co., and Shethia Bros., Coal & Coke Merchants, Agents —Maitland Craig Lubricants and Sole Selling Agents—Jhagrakhand Coal and The Kutch Salt Works, Kandla; Head Office Bombay, Branches—Calcutta, Cawnpore, Jharia, Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar. *b.* 1886 at Anjar (Cutch). *m.* 1901, Devkibai, *d.* of Thakar Jivraj Kalyanji, Anjar. One adopted son Mr. Madhusudan, and one daughter Jamnabai. Started business career at young age of 17 in Bombay, then Calcutta, finally settling down at Bombay—entirely a self-made man. Charitably disposed, has donated several institutes including Goklibai High School, Vile-Parle, started Girls School at Anjar after his mother's name, built compound wall in their family temple Gangeshwar and a Dharmashalla also at Anjar (Cutch) and gave Rs.3,000 during recent famine in Cutch. He is a trustee in many charitable trusts and is the President of Bombay Cutchi Lohana Betada Community and Vice-President of Bombay Provincial Hindu Mahasabha. He



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started Gurkha Sangh in Bombay, was their President and did great service during communal riots. *Address :*—Residence—Shethia Bhuvan, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaon ; *Office* —Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIRLAW, JOHN FENTON, M.R.C.V.S. (1923). Veterinary Research Officer in charge of Pathology, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, U.P. *b.* Aug. 31st, 1896. *m.* to Leslie Hamilton (nee Wilkes). *Educ.* at George Heriots' School, Edinburgh ; Royal (Dick) Veterinary College ; University of Edinburgh. Assistant to Professor of Pathology, Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, 1922-27 ; Professor of Pathology, Punjab Veterinary College, 1927-1936 ; Officer in charge, Pathology, 1936. Contributions on numerous veterinary scientific subjects. *Address :* Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, U.P.

SHIRNAME, DR. TUKARAM GOPAL, B.Ag. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Wales), F.S.S. (Lond.), F.R. Econ. S. (Lond.) *b.* November 12, 1899. *m.* to Shantabai, *d.* of G. S. Darekar of Poona. *Educ :* at Poona, Aberystwyth (Wales) and London. Demonstrator and Lecturer in Agricultural Economics, Agricultural College, Poona (1925-30) ; sent on study leave by the Govt. of Bombay to England for advanced studies (1930-32) ; attached to work with the Indian Trade Commissioner, London (1932) ; Professor of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural College, Poona, from Oct. 1932 ; on deputation to the Govt. of India as Marketing Officer from Feb. 1935-39 ; from July 1939, Chief Marketing Officer, Bombay Province, Bombay ; travelled widely in Europe and all Provinces and States in India, Burma and Baluchistan. Correspondent for India, International Conference of Agricultural Economists (1932-34) ; organised the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics and its first Secretary (1939) ; Secretary, Bombay Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Committee (1934) ; Examiner in Bombay University for B.Ag., B.Sc. (Agri.) and M. Com., Secretary, Deccan Maratha Education Association, Poona (1927-34) ; Chairman, Shri Shivaji Maratha Society, Poona (1934-35) ; Member, G.I.P. Railway Committee, Provincial Board of Rural Development, Provincial Fruit and Vegetable Market Committee. *Publications :* Marketing of agricultural products exported from Bombay to the United Kingdom ; Studies in the cost of production of crops in the Bombay Deccan ; several papers on marketing, financial and social analysis of farming, cost of production of crops, etc. *Address :* Chief Marketing Officer, Bombay.

SHROFF, DR. E. D., C.B.E., J.P., L.R.C.P. & S.E., D.P.H. (London), Retired Chief Officer, Karachi Municipal Corporation. *b.* 5th October 1884, Medical Officer, Pilgrim Observation Camp, Perim, 1911-12. Medical Officer for 22½ years and Chief Officer of the Karachi Municipal Corporation for 5½ years. Hon. Secretary, Karachi Health Association for 5 years ; Hon. Secretary, Karachi Club for 14 years, Member, Executive Committee, Imperial Indian War Relief Fund during the Great War of 1914-1918 ; Hon. Secretary, War League, West India. During the War rendered valuable assistance to No. 1 & No. 37 Indian General Hospitals at Karachi. President, Poor Patients Medical Relief Society, Karachi. Honorary Secretary, Mayor's Quetta Earth-quake Relief Fund ; Hon. Secretary, His Late Majesty King George V Sind Memorial Fund ; President, Rotary Club of Karachi, 1937. He is the Hon. Secretary of the Karachi City War Committee ; Member of the Sind Joint-War Committee and Chairman, A. R. P. Advisory Committee. and the Overseas League, Karachi. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal (1921), O.B.E., (1933), and C.B.E (1941).



SHROFF, KAIKHUSHRU RUTTONJI P., President, Stock Exchange, Bombay, and Director of several Joint Stock Companies. *b.* July 27, 1878 ; *m.* Aimai, *d.* of Rustomji Panday ; *Educ. :* Bharda New High School and Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce. Teacher, Bharda New High School ; Recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. *Publications :* "Elementary Arithmetics and Algebra for P. E. Students." *Address :* Sunshine, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

SHUJAUDDIN, KHALIFA, M.A. (Punjab), B.A., LL.B. (Cambridge), LL.D. (Dublin), Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn). *b.* 27 Sept. 1887. Hon. Prof., English Literature, Islamia Coll., Lahore, 1906-1908 ; Lecturer, University Law Coll., Lahore, 1917-1919 ; Fellow, Punjab Univ., since 1917 ; Member of the Syndicate of the Univ. since 1921 ; Hon. Secretary, Islamia College, Lahore ; Founder and Hon. Secy. Punjab Muslim Educational Conference, Lahore, since 1922 ; Member of Council, All-India Muslim League ; Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, 1927-1930 ; Member, Bar Council, High Court, Lahore ; Member of the Court of Muslim Univ., Aligarh ; Chairman, Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, 1933 ; appeared before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London on behalf of the All-India Muslim Conference, 1933 ; awarded Jubilee Medal, 1935 ; Member, Council of Law Reporting and Vice-President, Bar Association, High Court, Lahore. *Publications :* Published a Commentary on the Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934. *Address :* 3, Begum Road, Lahore.

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SHUKLA, PANDIT RAVISHANKAR, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Ex-Prime Minister, C.P. Government. *b.* 1876. *m.* to Shrimati Bhawani Bai. *Educ.:* at Nagpur Hislop College and Jubbulpore Law School. Head Master, Khairagarh High School for 3 years. Joined Bar in 1908. Was arrested as a non-co-operator in 1921 but released due to popular upheaval. Sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment in 1930, to 2 years' imprisonment and fine Rs. 500 in 1932. Practice licence cancelled by Government in 1932 but restored in 1935. Entered Legislative Council, 1923,as member, Swaraj Party. Chairman, District Council, Raipur, from 1926. Minister for Education, July 1937 and sponsored Vidya Mandir scheme. Prime Minister from August 1938 to 10th November 1939. *Address:* Budhapara, Raipur, C. P.

SHUTTLEWORTH, GRAHAM DENNISON, J.P. Senior Partner, Croft & Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay. *b.* 17 June 1889. *m.* Margaret Ellen Anderson (15 March 1917). *Educ.:* St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned.

SIDDIQUI, KHAN BAHADUR AL-HAJ CHOUDHURI FARIDUDDIN AHMAD, son of late Choudhuri Raisuddin Ahmad Siddiqui, Zemindar of Baliadi (Dacca). *b.* 22nd December, 1882.



He is the 35th descendant of Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique, Father-in-law of the Holy Prophet of Arabia. *Educ.:* Mostly at home. Elected Hony. Secretary to the Sir Salimullah Moslem Orphanage, Dacca, in 1923 when the institution was on the verge of extinction and he brought it up. It has now become one of the best and well-managed institutions of its kind in India. H. E. the Governor of Bengal is the Patron-in-Chief of the Orphanage. He is an Honorary Magistrate and connected with about 20 educational, religious and social institutions either as President, Secretary or member. He is a recipient of the "Silver Jubilee" and "Coronation" Medals. His family is ever loyal to the British Crown. —*Address:* "Ar-Raihan," 9, Moulvi Abul Khairat Road, Dacca (Bengal).

SIKANDER HYAT KHAN, MAJOR THE HON'BLE SIRDAR SIR, K.B.E. (1933), K.B., D.O.L., of Wah (Attock District), Premier, Punjab, since 1-4-1937. *b.* 5th June 1892. Son of late Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., K.I.H., Khan Bahadur of Wah (Attock District); *married* 1912; five sons, five daughters. *Educ.:* M. A. O. College, Aligarh, University College, London. Served European War, 1914-18; Third Afghan War 1919 with 2/67th Panjabis; first Indian to command a Company on active service; Vice-Chairman, Attock District Board; 1st Class Honorary Magistrate, 1919-30; Member of the Punjab Legislative Council since 1921: Non-official member of the Provincial Police Committee, 1926; Chairman, Punjab Reforms Committee, 1928; Temporary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Punjab, August to November 1929; Revenue Member, Punjab Government, 1930-35; Acting Governor of the Punjab, 1932 and 1934; Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, February 1935 to October 1936. *Recreation:* Shooting, riding and gardening. *Addresses:* Wah, Attock District; 98, Upper Mall Lahore; The "Boundary", Simla E.

SIKKIM, MAHARAJA OF, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR TASHI NAMGYAL, K.C.S.I. (1939), K.C.I.E. (1923). *b.* 26 Oct. 1893; *s.* of late Maharaja Sir Thutob Namgyal, K.C.I.E. of Sikkim. *m.* grand-daughter of Lonchen Sholkhang (Regent of Tibet). *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer; St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. *Address:* The Palace, Gangtok, Sikkim.

SINGH, DURGA NARAYAN, MAJOR, RAJA of Tirwa. *b.* 1896. *e.* At Mayo College, entered public life 1915, President, Joint Conference of Taluqdars and Zemindars, U.P., 1922, U.P. Social Conference 1923, U. P. Kshattriya Sabha, etc.; President, U.P. Hindu Sabha, 1933-36, President for several years to date of A. I. Shuddhi Sabha. Chairman, District Board, Farrukhabad, 1923-27; Member, U. P. Legislative Council, 1924-27; Member, Court of Wards, U. P., 1924-27, 1934-37 and 1937 to date; Member, U. P. Delimitation Committee; Member, U.P., College, Benares, B. R. College, Agra, Padrauna High School, President and founder, A. K. K. High School, Tirwa; Member, Seva Samiti, Allahabad, U. P. Liberal League, Vice-President A. P. Zemindars' Association; Chairman, Indian Insurance Company, Director, A.I.U. Assurance Co. Visited Europe 1928. He got a commission in regular army in 1919, promoted Captain 1924, Major 1936. Minister of Communications, first U.P. Cabinet. *Address:* Tirwa, District Farrukhabad.



SINGH, KUNWAR SIR MAHARAJ, M.A. (Oxford), Bar-at-Law, C.I.E., Member, U.P. Legis. Assembly, 1937. *b.* 17 May 1878. *m.* to Gunwati Maya Das, *d.* of the late Rai Bahadur Maya Das of Ferozepur (Punjab). 2 *s.* and 1 *d.* *Educ.:* Harrow and Ball. Coll., Oxford; Bar-at-Law, 1902. Ent. U.P. C.S. 1904; Asst. Sec. to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, 1911; Collr. of Hamirpur, U.P., 1917; Deputy Commissioner, Hardoi, 1918; Secy. to U.P. Govt., 1919; Dy. Secretary, Govt. of India, Education Dept., 1920-23; Dy. Commissioner, Bahraich, 1923; Commissioner, Allahabad, 1927; Benares, 1928; Allahabad, 1929; Chief Minister, Jodhpur, 1931; Agent-General to the Government of India in South Africa, 1932; Member, Executive Council, U. P. Govt., 1935; Member, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937; Elected Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University in 1941. *Publications:* Annual Report on Co-operative Credit Societies in the U.P., 1908-1909; Reports on, Indians in Mauritius British Guiana and in South and East Africa and various contributions to the press. *Address:* Lucknow and Simla.

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SINGH, ST. NIHAL, Author and Journalist. *b.* May 30, 1884. *Educ.:* Punjab University; *m.* to Cathleyne Kinsey Brook, 1907; First contribution to an English newspaper in 1898. Since 1902 has regularly written for reviews, quarterlies, magazines, weekly and daily newspapers all over the world. Has thrice girdled the globe and while living on four Continents has been commissioned by the Governments of various countries, notably Canada, Belgium, Ceylon and India, to write books and booklets, some of which have run through enormous editions. Among best-known works are: *India's Fighters; India's Fighting Troops; The King's Indian Allies; The Rajas and Their India; Progressive British India; Japan's Modernization; The Nizam and the British Empire; Bhagvat Sinhjee: The Maker of Modern Gondal; Messages of Uplift for India; Urge Divine; Making Bad Children Good; Dry America, &c. Address:* "Suryasthan," 16, Nemi Road, Dehra Dun, U.P.

SINGHANIA, LALA PADAMPAT, M.L.A. (U.P.), *b.* 1905. Governing Director Juggilal Kamlapat Group of Mills, Cawnpore. A great pioneer of Textile, Jute, Sugar, Hosiery and Oil Industries and ardent believer in developing all the Industrial prospects of U.P. and the country. His latest acquisitions are Steel, Cardboard, Plywood and Plastic Product Industries and has offices in Calcutta, Bombay, etc. He is a great philanthropist and public worker and patron of a large number of social, educational, political and literary institutions. Holds a prominent position in India. Is the founder of the Merchants' Chamber of Commerce, U.P.; Ex-President of the All-India Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce; Representative of the commercial community of U.P. in the Assembly as an Independent. Ex-President of All-India Marwari Federation and All-India Vaish Mahasabha; Chairman of U. P. Industrial Financing Corporation. *Hobbies:* Riding, Sports, Music, Building and Studies. *Address:* Kamla Tower, Cawnpore.



SINHA, 2ND BARON OF RAIPUR, *cr.* 1919; AROON SINHA, Barrister-at-Law; *b.* 22 Aug. 1887; *e.s.* of 1st Baron; *m.* 1st, 1916, Pryatama (*d.* 1920), *e.d.* of Rai Bahadur Lalil Mohan Chatterjee; two *d.*; 2nd 1919, Nirpuama, *y. d.* of Rai Bahadur Lalil Mohan Chatterjee; two *s. Heir: s.* Hon. Sudhindro Prosanno Sinha. *b.* 29th October 1920. *Address:* 7, Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta.

SINHA, ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M.A., B.L. (Honours in English in B.A. 1912), ex-Minister, Bihar Government in charge of Finance, L. S. G. and P. W. D. *b.* July 1889; *Educ.:* Patna College and University Law College (Calcutta). Professor of History, T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur (1915-16); enrolled vakil, Patna High Court and practised till 1921; non-co-operated after Nagpur Congress; worked with Mr. Gandhi in his famous Champaran agrarian enquiry in 1917; was elected Asst. Secretary and then Genl. Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee for several years; elected Vice-Chairman, Patna City Municipality, 1924, and Chairman, Dt. Board; elected President, Bihar Provincial Conference, 1928; elected Working General Secretary, Bihar Central Relief Fund (in connection with Bihar earthquake), 1934; elected member of the Council of State (1926-29); elected member of the Central Assembly (1935-37); elected to the Provincial Assembly, Bihar, 1937; Working General Secretary, Bihar Central Relief Committee, 1934-35; General Secretary, Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, 1934-1936; Elected member of Bihar Legislative Assembly; Finance Minister, Bihar Government 1937 (July) to 1939 (3rd November); General Secretary, Reception Committee of the 53rd Session of the Indian National Congress. *Address:* Patna.

SINHA, BHUPENDRA NARAYANA, RAJA BAHADUR (1918), B.A. (Calcutta), of Nashipur and Zamindar. *b.* 15th Nov. 1888. *m.* first Rani Prem Kumari and on demise Rani Surya Kumari. *Educ.:* Presidency College, and University Law College, Calcutta. 1st Class Hon. Magte.; Trustees of the Indian Museum; President of the India Art School and re-elected in 1929; elected to the Bengal Council in 1926; elected as a co-opted member of the Royal Statutory Commission; Member of the E. B. Railway Local Advisory Committee and Minister to the Govt. of Bengal; Leader of the Landholders' party in the Council; Vice-President of the Bengal Olympic Association, Calcutta, of Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School, of the Hindu Mission, Bengal and of the Calcutta Orphanage; Director of several Joint Stock Companies; Patron of the Bratachari movement. *Address:* 54, Gariahat Road, Ballygunge, P.O., Calcutta; or Nashipur Rajphati, Nashipur P.O., Dist. Murshidabad, Bengal.

SINHA, KUMAR GANGANAND, M.A. (1921); M.L.A. (1924-1930); elected to the Bihar Legislative Council from Darbhanga General Constituency (1937); Hon. Research Scholar of the Calcutta University (1922-23); Proprietor, Srinagar Raj. *b.* 24 Sept. 1898. *Educ.:* Presidency College (Calcutta); Govt. Sanskrit College, Calcutta; and Post-Graduate Department, Calcutta University. Joined the Swarajya Party in the Assembly (1925). Elected a Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly, 1928; Life Member of the Empire Parliamentary Association; Member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Hindu Sabha, 1926-35; President of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha for several years; visited Europe, 1930-31; was in England during the first Round Table Conference. Elected Deputy Leader of the opposition in the Bihar Legislative Council (1937); Member, Bihar Sanskrit Council and Bihar Sanskrit Convocation; Dist. Commissioner (for Darbhanga) of Boy Scouts Association (1937). *Publications:* Author of several papers and books. *Address:* P.O. Srinagar, Dist. Purnea (Bihar).

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SINHA, SACHCHIDANADA, Barrister, First Elected Dy. President, Indian Leg. Assembly, first Indian Finance Member, Ex-Member Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa Govt., 1921-1926; also President of Leg. Council, 1921-22. Vice-Chancellor Patna University, 1936. Re-appointed, 1939 and also in 1941. *b.* 10 Nov. 1871. *m.* Srimati Radhika (decd.) *Educ.:* Patna College and City College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1893; Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1893; Allahabad High Court, 1896; Patna High Court, 1916. Founded and edited *The Hindustan Review*, 1899-1921; Twice Elected Member, Imperial Legislative Council. Elected Legislative Assembly, 1920. Was especially invited while in England in 1933, to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms and submitted a lengthy memorandum on the White Paper from the standpoint of constitutional nationalists. Convocation Lecturer at the Lucknow University, 1935, and the Nagpur University, 1937; received from Allahabad University degree of Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa*, in 1937. *Publications:* "The Partition of Bengal or the Separation of Bihar," "Speeches and writings of Sachchidananda Sinha," (1935). *Address:* Patna, Bihar.

SIRCAR SIR NILRATAN, Kt. *cr.* 1918, M.A., M.D. (Cal.), D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (E.); Consulting Physician; *b.* 1 Oct. 1861; *s.* of Nandalal Sircar and Thakomoni; *m.* Nirmala Majumdar (*Nee*); one *s.* five *d.* *Educ.:* Calcutta University. Founder and Proprietor of National Soap Factory, and National Tannery Co.; one of the Founders and President of the Carmichael Medical College and Hospitals and Medical Club, Calcutta; President, Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, Jadavpur Tuberculosis Hospital. Chittaranjan Hospital and Post-Graduate Department in Science of the Calcutta University; sometime Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University; Member, Legislative Council, Bengal. *Address:* 7,-Short Street, Calcutta. *Club:* Medical, Calcutta.

SIRCAR, SIR NRIPENDRA NATH, KT., K.C.S.I. (1936), M.A., B.L., *m.* Nabanalini Basu, *e. d.* of Durgadas Basu. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta, Lincoln's Inn. Practised at Bhagalpore in Bihar as pleader since 1897. Member of Subordinate Judicial Service, 1902-05; First Honours man in Bar Final Michaelmas Term, 1907; Honours in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry in B.A.; M.A., in Chemistry. Holder of Foundation Scholarship, Presidency College. Law Member, Government of India, 1934-39. Advocate-General of Bengal, 1929-34; Delegate to Third Round Table Conference and Joint Select Committee. *Publications:*—Joint author of *Treatise on Indian Companies Act*, and author of *Treatise on Land of Arbitration*, the latter based on his Tagore Law Lectures, 1941. *Address:* 36-1, Elgin Road, Calcutta.

SIROHI, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ, MAHARAO SIR SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. *b.* Sept. 27, 1888. *s.* to the *gadi*, April 29, 1920. *Address:* Sirohi, Rajputana.

SISTA, VENKATRAO, M.S.M.A. (Lond.). Advertising Consultant, Managing Director, Adarts Ltd. *b.* 2nd September 1902, son of Sambhu Sastry Sista. *m.* One son and three daughters. Matriculated 1921, Commercial training at Davar's College of Commerce, specialised study of Salesmanship and Advertising, passed the Examination of the Incorporated Salesmanagers' Association, London with distinction, first Indian to be later elected a member of this Association. First served in the Municipality, later joined G. I. P. Rly.



and was in charge of Assessment. Resigned 1934 and started Sista's Sales and Publicity Service, converted in 1939 into a limited company in the name of Adarts Ltd. Member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Examiner in Salesmanship and Advertising for D.Com. (I.M.C.) Examination. Chairman (1940-41), Press and Art Club of India; President (1936-37 and 1940-41), Bombay Andhra Mahasabha; Freemason, English, Scottish and Irish Constitutions. *Club:* Cricket Club of India. *Recreations:* Tennis, Billiards, Swimming, Motoring. *Address:* Arunodaya, Bhimani Street, Matunga, Bombay.

SITAMAU, H. H. SIR RAJA RAM SINGH, RAJA OF, K.C.I.E. *b.* 1880; descended from Rathore House of Kachi, Baroda. *m.* thrice. *Educ.:* Daly Coll., Indore, Hindi and Sanskrit poet, and keen student of science and ancient and modern philosophy, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *s.* by selection by Govt. of India in default of direct issue, 1900. *Address:* Ramnivas Palace, Sitamau, C.I.

SIVASWAMI AYYAR, SIR P. S., K.C.S.I., 1915, C.S.I. (1912), C.I.E. (1908), LL.D., Madras University, 1932; LL.D., Benares Hindu University, 1933; Retd. Member, Executive Council, Madras. *b.* 7 Feb. 1864. *Educ.:* S. P. G. College, Tanjore; Government College, Kumbakonam; Presidency College, Madras; High Court Vakil, 1885; Asstt. Professor, Law College, Madras, 1893-99; Joint Editor, Madras Law Journal 1893-1907; first Indian Representative of the University of Madras in the Madras Legislative Council, 1904-07; Advocate-General, 1907; Member of Executive Council, Madras, 1912-17; Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, 1916-18; Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University, 1918-19; Elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, 1920; President of the Second and Ninth Sessions of the National Liberal Federation at Calcutta, 1919, and Akola, 1926. Member of the Indian Delegation at the Third Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1922; Nominated Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924. *Publications:* Indian Constitutional Problems (1928); Evolution of Hindu Moral Ideals (1935). *Address:* Sudharma. Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras.

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SKEMP, FRANK WHITTINGHAM, M.A. (Manc.), B.A., Hist. Honours (1900); Indian Civil Service. Puisne Judge, Lahore High Court. *b.* 13 Dec. 1880. *m.* Dorothy Frazer. *Educ.:* University of Manchester; Peterhouse, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. (Punjab Commission), 1904; Officiating D.C., 1910-1913; Sessions Judge, 1918-1927; Additional Judge, Lahore High Court, 1927; Puisne Judge, 1933. *Publications:* Multani Stories. *Address:* 11, Aikman Road, Lahore.

SKRINE, CLARMONT PERCIVAL, B.A. (Oxon.), O.B.E. (1935), Resident, Punjab States, since April, 1939. *b.* 1888; *m.* Doris Forbes 2nd *d.* of James Whitelaw of Nungate, North Berwick. *Educ.:* Winchester; New College, Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1912; Assistant Magistrate Azamgarh, Cawnpore, Gorakhpur (U.P.), 1912-15; Asst. Political Agent, Sibi, Baluchistan, 1915-16; on political service in the South Persian war area, 1916-18; Consul, Kerman, 1918-19, Under-Secretary, Foreign and Political Department, 1919-20; Political Agent, Chagai, Baluchistan, 1921-22; officiated 6 months as Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Pishin; Consul-General in Chinese Turkestan, Kashgar, 1922-24, Secretary to the A.G.G., Punjab States, 1926-27; Consul in Seistan and Kain, 1927-29; Political Agent, Sibi, 1929-31; Political Agent, Kalat and Chagai, 1932-35; Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1935-36. Resident, Madras States, 1936-1938. Awarded O.B.E. in Quetta Earthquake Honours List, 1935, awarded Gill Memorial by Royal Geographical Society, 1929. *Publications:* Chinese Central Asia, 1926; papers on Central Asia, Iran, Baluchistan, the Quetta Earthquake, etc. *Address:* The Residency, Lahore.

SLADE, MEAD, C.I.E. (1938), I.C.S., Member, Central Board of Revenue, Delhi-Simla, *b.* 24th January 1894. *Educ.:* Ilminster School, Somerset, and University College, London. Military Service, 1914-1923 (Captain, Indian Army); Appointed to I.C.S., 1923, and posted to Burma; Collector of Customs successively at Calcutta, Rangoon, and Bombay, 1930-36. Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, June 1936. Officiating Secretary ditto, April-Oct. 1938; Member, Central Board of Revenue, October 1938. *Address:* Central Board of Revenue, Delhi, Simla.

SLADEN, JOSEPH MAURICE, I.C.S., Secretary, Home Dept., Govt. of Bombay. *b.* Feb. 22 1896; *m.* Eileen *d.* of F. Wright of Dalkey, Eire; *Educ.:* Winchester College, 1909-1915; R.M.C., Sandhurst, 1915: New College, Oxford, 1919-1920. Commissioned to The King's Royal Rifle Corps, October, 1915; Army Service, 1915-1919; Nominated to I.C.S., 1919; arrived in India 1920; service under Govt. of Bombay, 1920-1931; Minister, Khairpur State, Sind, 1932-1937; Secretary, Home Dept., Govt. of Bombay since 1938. *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay.

SLOAN, TENNANT, M.A., C.S.I. (1936), C.I.E., (1930); Adviser to the Governor, United Provinces. *b.* 9 November 1884. *m.* Gladys Hope, *d.* of R. Hope Robertson, Glasgow. *Educ.:* Glasgow Academy, Glasgow University and Christ Church, Oxford. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1909; served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer. Under-Secretary to Government, Magistrate and Collector, Deputy Secretary and Secretary to Government in United Provinces and also as Under-Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary in Home Department of Government of India. *Address:* Lucknow, U.P.

SMITH, ALBERT, General Manager, The British India General Insurance Co., Ltd. *b.* 27th October 1902. *m.* 19th Sept. 1932. One son and one daughter. Joined Head Office staff of London & Lancashire Insurance Co., Ltd., London, 1919. Transferred to the Calcutta Branch of that Company, 1923. Joined the British India General Insurance Co. Ltd., Head Office in 1928 as Assistant Manager. Appointed General Manager, 1935. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay Gymkhana, Cricket Club of India, Bombay Flying Club and Bombay Football Club. *Address:* Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.



SMITH-PEARSE, THOMAS LAWRENCE HART, M.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S., Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur. Member, Indian Public Schools Conference; Chairman, 1939-41. *b.* July 1893. *m.* Miss Katherine Waghorn, two sons. *b.* June 1926 and June 1932. *Educ.:* Marlborough College and St. John's College, Oxford. *Addresses:* Rajkumar College, Raipur; C/o Messrs. Lloyds Bank Ltd., Cox and King's Branch, 6, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1, and Launceston, Cornwall.

SMITH, WALTER ROBERT GEORGE, C.I.E. (1937) Bar-at-Law; Commissioner of Police, Bombay. *b.* 5th Nov. 1887. *m.* Ellen *d.* of the late John Cochrane. *Educ.:* Grove Park School, Wrexham and Gray's Inn. Joined Police Service, Dec. 1908, as Assistant Superintendent; Superintendent of Police, March 1921; Dy. Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1932; Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, March 1932; Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1933; awarded King's Police Medal, 1933. *Address:* Head Police Office, Bombay.

SOBHA SINGH, THE HON'BLE SARDAR BAHADUR, O.B.E. (1938); Landlord, Millowner, and Contractor. Member, Central Legislative Assembly (1938). Member, Council of State, (1939). *b.* 1890. *Educ.:* Khalsa Collegiate School, Amritsar and privately. *m.* Shrimati Wariam Kaur, *d.* of S. Harbel Singh, Rais, Factory owner, Jarhanwala, 1905. Director, Reserve Bank of India, (1938); Trustee, Delhi Improvement Trust, (1938); Director, Delhi, Cloth & General Mills and several other leading



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business concerns. Member, Delhi Municipal Committee, 1915-1936; Vice-President, New Delhi Municipal Committee since 1930 and President, 1938. Honorary Magistrate since 1916. Elected Chairman, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, 1939. *Address:* "Baikunth," New Delhi.

SODHBANS, SIRDAR PREM SINGH, F.L.A.A. (Lond.), R.A., Lahore. *b.* 20th July 1885 at Gujarkhan. *Ed.:* Ramnagar; (G. Wala) and Pannu. Served in army. A.L.A.A., London, 30th September 1911, and Fellow on 12th December 1922. Member, War League, Gujranwala, 1917-1919. Founder and Secretary of the Central Sikh League, 1919-22; President, Lahore Distt. Gurdwara Committee, 1920-21; Member, Executive Committee of S. G. P. C., 1921-1923; Host to Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Gandhi and M. Shaukat Ali on their visit to Nankana Sahib after massacre of 125 Sikhs, 1921. Vice-President and President, Lahore City Congress Committee and Member, A.I.C.C., 1921-22. Founder and Editor "Indian Accountant," since July 1922; Hony. Secretary, Indian Institute of Professional Accountants, Lahore, since 1923. A. I. R. O.—1927-34. Approached Government of India along with 16 Professional Accountants of Bombay, Calcutta, U.P. and Punjab for establishment of Indian Accountancy Board in January 1928. Represented Punjab Flying Club at first and second conferences of Indian Flying Clubs at Delhi, 1930-31. President, Sikh Rights Protection Society since 1931. Presented sword to H. E. Capt. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Acting Governor, along with other Ex-soldiers, 1934. Member, Executive Committees of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry 1932-35 and 1937 and of Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore and also its Hony. Secretary, since 1928 and of the Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1932-33, '35, '37, '38 and 1939. Member, Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab since 1934; Member of N.-W.R. Advisory Committee, 1933-36. Member of H. M. King George V Lahore Silver-Jubilee Central Committee, 1936; Adviser to Indian Employers Delegate to 20th Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1936. Guest of Honour at Luncheon at Midland Hotel given in his honour at Manchester by the Master Cotton Spinners' Association, July 1936. The First Indian Delegate and Guest of Honour to the 5th International Congress on Accounting held at Berlin, 1938 and Elected on the Panel of Presidents on 23rd September, 1938 Session. Guest of Honour at Luncheon by Deutchen Orient Verien, Berlin; President, Society of Registered Accountants in N. India, 1937-38; Member, Indian Accountancy Board, (Govt. of India), 1939, Member, Prices Control Board, Punjab, 1939. Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Committee, 1925; the Royal Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928; Franchise Committee, 1932; The Delimitation Committee, 1935; The Income-tax Inquiry Committee, 1936; The Wedgewood Railway Inquiry Committee, 1936; The Indian Sugar Tariff Board, 1937; The Punjab Unemployment Committee, 1938; The Punjab Land Revenue Committee, 1938. *Publications:*—"Indian Accountant," "Economic Planning of India," "German Problem in Europe," "India and League of Nations," "Industrial Development of India," "Development of Accountancy Profession in India"—the National Paper submitted to the 5th International Congress on Accounting held in Berlin, 1938, etc., etc. *Addresses:* 7A, Nisbet Road, Lahore and Commercial Buildings, The Mall, Cawnpore.

SOERTSZ, THE HON. MR. FRANCIS JOSEPH, LL.B. (London); K.C. (1933). Puisne Justice, Supreme Court, Ceylon. *b.* March 14, 1886; *m.* Elgin Sophia Daniels; *Educ.:* St. Joseph's College, Colombo. Passed out as advocate, May 1909; Acted as Crown Counsel, Police Magistrate, District Judge; Lecturer, Ceylon Law College; appointed Puisne Justice from 12th November 1936 having acted on several previous occasions. *Address:* Colombo.

SOLA, THE REV. MARCIAL, S.J., Ph. D., M.A. Former Principal of the Ateneo de Manila Institution from 1916-1920. Professor of Logic and Philosophy at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. *b.* Nov. 7, 1872 in the province of Barcelona, North of Spain. Ordained at St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A. in 1906. *Educ.:* Vich. Spain and at St. Louis University, Mo., U.S.A. Went to the Philippines. On the staff of the Manila Observatory under the Spanish and the American Governments from 1897 to 1903. A Delegate to the World's Fair held in St. Louis, U.S.A., in 1904. Prof. for several years at the Ateneo de Manila, Philippines, and Principal of that Institution from 1916 to 1920. On the Staff of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1922. *Publications:* Author of "The Meteorological Service of the Philippine Islands." "A Study of Seismic Waves". Contributor to the monthly review "Razon y Fe" edited at Madrid. Author of "A Compendium of the Science of Logic." *Address:* St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOMAN, RAMCHANDRA GANEH, District Pleader, Deputy President, Bombay Leg. Council. *b.* 24th November 1876; *m.* Mrs. Sitabai Soman; *Educ.:* Satara. Started practice at Satara (1900); edited a Weekly named *Prakash* for 15 years; was member of Bombay Council for Satara Dist., 1924-26 and 1934-36; was a follower of Lok. Tilak; member of the Congress for more than 30 years; elected in 1937 on Congress ticket to the Bombay Leg. Council; elected President of Satara Muncipality in 1938 for triennial period; appointed Chairman of Directorate Board, W. I. Ins. Co. for second time in 1940 and on the Board of Directorate of United Western Bank, Satara; convicted under Cri. Law Amend. Act in 1930 but acquitted in H. C.; confined in jail as detenu in 1932 and in Jan. 1941 under Defence of Indian Rules. *Address:* Shanwar Peth, Satara City.

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SOMERVELL, THEODORE HOWARD, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Camb.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Kaiser-i-Hind Medals, 1929 and 1939. Medical Missionary. *b.* 16th April, 1890 ; *m.* Margaret, *d.* of Sir James Hope Simpson. Three *s.* *Educ.:* Rugby School, Caius College, Cambridge, and University College Hospital, London, (First class, Parts I and II of Nat. Science Tripos, Cambridge). Capt., R.A.M.C., in B.E.F., 1915-18 ; Casualty Clearing Station ; Member of Everest Expeditions, 1922 and 1924 ; Joined London Missionary Society in 1923, and has since then been at the Mission Hospital at Neyyoor, Travancore. *Publications: After Everest* (1936) ; *Knife and Life in India* (1940) ; numerous articles in various journals on surgical and mountaineering subjects. *Address:* Neyyoor, Travancore, S. India.

SOMJEE, HABIB JUSABBHOY ALLADINBHOY, B.A., Dip. Arch. (Lond.)., A.R.I.B.A. (Lond.), A. M. Inst. B.E. (Lond.), Cert. T.P. (Lond.), G.D.Arch., A.I.I.A., Chartered Architect, Engineer, Surveyor and Town Planning Consultant; also Lecturer in Architectural Academy, Bombay. *b.* 23rd July, 1906. *Educ.:* The Bharda New High School ; Sir J. J. School of Art.; Elphinstone College, and Govt. Law College, Bombay ; and the University College, London. Bombay University Scholar, 1933-37. Partner of Messrs. Somjee Payne, 1931-33 ; Senior Asst. Architect to J. Leed, F.R.I.B.A., Oxford, 1936 ; Senior Technical Asst. in the London County Council, London, Oct. 1936 to Oct. 1937. R.I.B.A. Examiner, 1938; also Examiner for Diploma of the Kala-Bhavan Technical Institute, Baroda, 1940. Member of the Town Planning Committee of the Indian Institute of Architects, since 1939. Bronze Medalist of the Bombay Art Society in 1933 and 1938 in Architecture. *Publications:* Manager of the College Magazine, "Elphinstonian," sundry articles and papers on general subjects. Research on "The Mogul Style of Architecture" in the Indian Historical Research Institute, Bombay for M.A. degree. *Address:* Central Bank Building, Bombay 1. Tele.: 27779.



SOMJEE, THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MAHOMEDBHOY ALLADINBHOY, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Judge, Bombay High Court. *b.* 19th Jan. 1889 ; *m.* to Jaloo, only child of late Mr. Nowroji Kaikobad Panthakey and Mrs. Panthakey of Bandra. *Educ.:* at Elphinstone College, Bombay. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple) Jan. 1922. Vakil, Bombay High Court, 1916-1920 ; Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1922-1937 ; Prof. of Law, Government Law College, Bombay, for 3 years ; Appointed Judge, Bombay High Court, March 1939. *Address:* "Glenridge," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SONALKAR, V. R., B.A. (Bom.), C.A.I.B. (London), Manager, The Bank of Baroda, Ltd., Calcutta. *b.* 2nd February 1900. *Educ:* at Deccan College, Poona and Wilson College, Bombay. Took up Banking as a career. Joined the Central Bank of India Ltd. in 1922. Talents appreciated by Sir Sorabji N. Pochkhanawala and within a few months of service sent out to do important work in connection with the amalgamation of the Tata Industrial Bank with the Central. Visited Central Bank's Branches like Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras, Rangoon, Calcutta, etc. as Inspector. Was Agent of the Central Bank at Rangoon, Karachi and Amritsar. Was specially deputed to organise, manage and control the Bank's large investments against agricultural produce in the big grain markets (Mundis) of the Punjab. Joined the Bank of Baroda Ltd., as the Chief Accountant at Head Office in 1937. A keen student of Banking also possesses wide experience of practical Banking in India. Was a co-opted Member of the Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, appointed to deal with the proposed Banking Legislation (1940). Associate of the Institute of Bankers, London. Author of an instructive and interesting Book "Banking Frauds in India" widely reviewed in various commercial Journals and appreciated in Banking circles. A Rotarian. Was Treasurer of the Rotary Club at Baroda. *Address:* C/o The Bank of Baroda, Ltd., 11, Clive Street, Calcutta.



SONI, RAI BAHADUR, SETH BHAGCHAND, O.B.E., M.L.A., a leading Banker and Merchant Prince of Rajputana comes of a noble family renowned for their charities, one of its members the great-grandfather of the Rai Bahadur built the magnificent red stone Jain temple at Ajmer and is the proprietor of the firm of Seth Joharmal Gumbhirmal. *b.* 11th November 1904. *Educ.:* Government High School, Ajmer. Director: Rutlam Electric Co., Ltd.; Ajmer Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; Amalgamated Electric Supply Co., Ltd. ; Jalgaon Electric Supply Co., Ltd. ; Mewar Textile Ltd.; Mandsaur Electric Supply Co.; Binod Mills Ltd., Ujjain, upto 1939. Treasurer B. B. & C. I. (B.G.), Jaipur, Jodhpur and Udaipur State Railways, Bharatpur and Dholpur and Shahpura States. Jaipur, Gwalior and Bharatpur Residencies. Honorary Magistrate since 1930 and Municipal Commissioner for several years till 1934. Vice-Patron: Girl Guides' Association, India; Life Member, Red Cross Society; President: All-India Digamber Jain Mahasabha, November 1935-36 and since February 1940, was made a Rai Bahadur, 1935, the All-India Digamber Jain Community honoured him by awarding the title, Dharam Veer, in 1936 at its Indore Session, and the All-India



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Khandelwal Mahasabha by the title Jati Shiromani in 1937. Patron: Ajmer-Merwara War Purposes Association, 1939. Officiating Chairman, Ajmer-Merwara War Purposes Finance Sub-Committee from April 1940 to September 1940. He was also awarded Tazim and Gold Honour by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Jodhpur in 1935, and awarded O.B.E. in 1941. *Address:* Tikam Niwas, Ajmer.

SOONAWALLA, HOMI PESTONJEE, Indian Tourist. *b.* on 5th July 1877 at Bombay. *Educ.* at Fort High School. *m.* on 14th February 1917 Miss Soonabai, Granddaughter of Jehangirji Framji Buxi to whom the Parsi community of Hong Kong presented a beautiful silver vase as a token of their respect and esteem towards him in January 1864. Mr. Soonawalla an enterprising Parsee traveller has toured the whole of India on cycle, covering thousands of miles. He started touring on the 6th of November 1896 and even to-day he spends his life off and on in touring. He is a great lover of travel, and many a time interesting accounts of his tour have appeared in local newspapers and were read with great interest. He has also visited Ceylon and the Khyber Pass. He is very social and courteous. He has one son Edulji who is being educated at St. Xavier's College, Bombay. His great-grand father, Seth Edulji Rustomji Soonawalla built a Fire-Temple (Agiary) at Mahim, Bombay. *Address:* "Rose Villa," Nesbit Road, Mazgaon, Bombay 10.



SOPARKAR, GORDHANDAS BHAIDAS, L.C.E., F.S.I., A.M.T.P. Inst. (Lond.), Consulting Surveyor to the Govt. of Bombay and Head of the Town Planning and Valuation Department. *b.* May 12, 1888; *m.* in 1908 to Taragauri, *decd.* 1931, *d.* of Sheth Ranchhoddas Varjivandas. *Educ:* Elphinstone High School and College and Engineering College, Poona; recipient of several prizes and Govt. Scholarships in School and College career; received special training in London in Valuation of Real Property and Town Planning; elected Fellow of the Chartered Surveyors' Institute and an Associate Member of the Town Planning Institute, London, 1925; appointed Surveyor in Town Planning and Valuation Department of the Bombay Govt. in March, 1914; officiated as Consulting Surveyor to Govt. from June, 1919, to Jany. 1920; Deputy Asstt. Consulting Surveyor to Govt., 1920-30; Asstt. Consulting Surveyor to Govt., 1930-39; Consulting Surveyor to Govt. since December 1939; was on deputation to Bhavnagar State for about 4 months in 1935, where he designed the beautiful Krishnanagar as a suburb of Bhavnagar City; was also deputed for a short period to the State of Chhota Udepur in July, 1939, for advice in Town Improvement; was also on deputation to advise Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay, and designed for them the layout of an industrial town on a virgin soil near Mithapur Station on the Dwarka State Railway. *Address:* Poona.

SORABJI, CORNELIA. Kaisar-i-Hind Gold 1st class medal (1909). Bar 1st Class (1921), Legal Adviser to Purdahnishins, Court of Wards, Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Assam, and Consulting Counsel from 1904 to 1922. *Educ.:* Somerville Coll., Oxford, Lee and Pembertons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, Bachelor of Civil Law, Oxford, 1892; Bar-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn, 1923. Practising High Court, Calcutta. *Publications:* "Sun Babies" (1904); "Between the Twilights" (1908); "The Purdanishin" (1916); "Sun-Babies" (2nd Series Illustrated), 1920; "Therefore" (1924); *Gold Mohur Time*, (1930); "Susie Sorabji—Lie" (1932); "India Calling" (1935); "India Recalled" (1936); contributions to the *Nineteenth Century Westminster Gazette, The Times*, other newspapers and magazines. *Address:* 22, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2.

SORLEY, HERBERT TOWER, M.A., D.Litt., C.I.E. (1939), I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad. *b.* 12th April 1892; *m.* to Marjorie Davidson, *d.* of the late George Niven, Surgeon, West Didsbury, Manchester. Two *ds. Educ.:* Aberdeen Grammar School, Aberdeen University; and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. in 1914, India 1915; served in numerous official capacities in Bombay Presidency and been M.L.A., Central Legislative Assembly, Collector of Bombay and Secretary to Government, General and Educational Departments. *Publications:* 1. (with A. H. Dracup); *The Census volumes for* 1931 *relating to Bombay Presidency including Sind;* 2. *The Marine Fisheries of Bombay Presidency* (1933); 3. *Shah Abdul Latif of Bhit* (1940). *Address:* Shahi Bagh, Ahmedabad.

SOUTER, EDWARD MATHESON, C.I.E. (1935); Controller of Supplies, U.P. (Department of Supply). Formerly Managing Director, Ford & Macdonald Ltd., Cawnpore. *b.* January 26, 1891, *m.* Dorothy Mary Andreae. *Educ.:* Inverness Academy, Scotland. Joined Ford & Macdonald Ltd. in 1908; represented Upper India Chamber of Commerce in Lower House of United Provinces Legislature from 1926-40; Hon. Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, 1931-1939. *Address:* Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

SPACKMAN, COL. WILLIAM COLLIS, I.M.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S.(Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Ed.), F.R.C.O.G. (Eng.), F.C.P.S., J.P., Bombay; Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bihar. *b.* 23 Sept. 1889. *m.* Audrey Helen Smith. *Educ.:* Trent College, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. War Service, 1914-18; Mesopotamia and Turkey (Prisoner of War, 1916-18). Wounded; twice mentioned in dispatches Frontier Medal, 1923. Transferred to Civil Employ, 1924, Bombay Presidency. Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology, Grant Medical College, Bombay. *Publications:* Numberous articles of professional subjects in various Journals. *Address:* Patna.

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SPENCE, SIR GEORGE HEMMING, M.A., Oxon., Kt., 1939, C.I.E., 1931, C.S.I., 1937, Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India. *b.* 6th Nov. 1888. *m.* to Constance Isabel daughter of the Rev. T. N. H. Smith-Pearse. *Educ.:* at Marlborough College and Trinity College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1912; Served in the Punjab till 1919, and thereafter under the Government of India. *Address:* 8, Hastings Road, New Delhi; Mount Plesant, Simla.

SRINIVASA MURTI, CAPTAIN G., B.A., B.L., M.B., C.M., Vaidya Ratana. *b.* 1887. *m.* Srimati Sringarammal. *Educ.:* Madras University, awarded 2 State scholarships, the Johnstone and many other medals and prizes. Served as Lecturer, surgeon, and Superintendent in Madras Medical Schools and Colleges and in many Civilian and War hospitals; Secretary, Usman Committee on Indigenous Medicine; Elected President, Ayurveda Mahamandal, Nasik Session, 1929; one of the founders of the Madras Medical Association; for many years Secretary of the Association and Editor, *Madras Medical Journal;* Principal, Government Indian Medical School, since 1924. Awarded "Vaidya Ratna" Birthday Honours, 1932; Treasurer and past Recording Secretary, Theosophical Society, Adyar; Director, Adyar Library and Editor, Adyar Library Series; Adviser to Govt. in Department of Indian Medicine and President, Central Board of Indian Medicines Madras; First President, Academy of Indian Medicine, Madras. *Address:* Adyar, Madras.

SRINIVASAN, KASTURI, B.A., Managing Editor, *The Hindu*, Madras; President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference; eldest son of the late Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Proprietor and Editor of *The Hindu*; *b.* August 1887; graduated from the Madras Presidency College; joined *The Hindu* as Joint Manager and assumed Editorship in February, 1934. *Address:* Sabarmati, Mowbrays Road, Mylapore, Madras.

SRIVASTAVA, DR. SIR J.P., KT., D.Sc. (Agra), D. LITT. (Lucknow), M.Sc., TECH. (Vict.), A.M.S.T., M.L.A., son of late Munshi Janki Prasad Srivastava, Rais and Landlord, Bansi, District Basti; Member, National Defence Council. *b.* 16th August 1889. *m.* on 2nd February 1907, Kailash, two sons and five daughters. *Educ.:* at Christ Church College, Cawnpore, Muir Central College, Allahabad and Manchester College of Technology. Large business interest in Cawnpore. Controls the New Victoria Mills Co., Ltd., and the Indian Turpentine & Rosin Co., Ltd., Director, Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Western India Match Co., Ltd., the Raza Textiles Ltd., and Great Sugar Combine, Ltd., Managing Director, the Pioneer Ltd., Represented Upper India Chamber of Commerce in U. P. Legislative Council, 1926-36. Elected unopposed to the new U. P. Legislative Assembly from same constituency.



Chairman, U. P. Simon Committee, 1928. Honorary Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, 1928-31. Minister for Education U. P. Government 1931-1937. Minister for Finance and Industries, U. P. Government, 1937. Knighted, 1934. Awarded honorary D.Sc. (Agra University) and honorary D. Litt. (Lucknow University), 1936. *Address:* Kailash, Cawnpore.

SRIVASTAVA, RAM CHANDRA, B.Sc., O.B.E., Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology (Govt. of India), Cawnpore. *b.* 10th Sept. 1891. *m.* to the late Radha Pyari Srivastava and again to Nawal Kishori Srivastava. *Educ.:* Muir Central College, Allahabad; Municipal School of Technology, Manchester; Royal Technical College, Glasgow and University College, London; Manager, Cawnpore Sugar Works Distillery; Manager, Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi; and Deputy Director of Industries, U.P. *Address:* "Nawal Niwas," Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

STEPHENS, IAN MELVILLE, C.I.E., M.A., Assistant Editor and Director, The *Statesman*, Calcutta. *b.* February 1903. *Educ.:* Winchester and King's College, Cambridge (foundation scholar); Took 1st Class honours in the Natural Sciences Tripos and again in the Historical Tripos; R. J. Smith Research Student, and Supervisor in History, King's College, 1925-26; Private Secretary to Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., 1926-28; and then to Sir Ernest Debenham, Bart., 1928-30; Deputy Director of Public Information with the Government of India, 1930-32; Publicity officer to the Indian Franchise Committee, 1932; Director of Public Information, 1932-37. Awarded C.I.E. and Jubilee Medal in 1935 and Coronation Medal, 1937. Joined Staff of *Statesman*, 1937. *Address:* The "Statesman," Calcutta.

STEWART, HERBERT RAY, C.I.E. (1939); M.Sc. (N.U.I.), F.R.C.Sc.I., D.I.C., N.D.A., Director of Agriculture, Punjab, since 1932; *b.* 10th July, 1890; *s.* of Hugh Stewart, Ballyward, Co. Down; *m.* 1917, Eva, *d.* of William Rea, J.P., Ballygawley, Co. Tyrone. *Educ.:* Excelsior Academy, Banbridge; Royal College of Science, Dublin; Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Military Service, 1915-19: entered the Indian Agricultural Service as Deputy Director of Agriculture, 1920; Professor of Agriculture, Punjab, 1921-27; Assistant Director of Agriculture, 1928-32; Officiating Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Government of India, 1938. Member, Punjab Legislative Council from time to time, 1927-36; Fellow of the University of the Punjab, since 1929, and Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, since 1933. *Publications:* various pamphlets on agriculture and farm accounts. *Address:* Lahore, Punjab, India.

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STEWART, H. E. Sir Thomas Alexander, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Bihar. *b.* 26th February 1888. *m.* 1914, Elsie, *d.* of Crandon Gill; one *s.* two *d.* *Educ.:* George Heriot's School, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1912 and served as Asstt. Magistrate and Collector, U.P., 1912-18; Asstt. Collector Imperial Customs Service, 1919. Rice Commissioner, Rangoon, 1920; Collector of Customs, Rangoon, 1923; Collector of Customs, Madras, 1925; Collector of Customs, Bombay, 1928; Collector of Salt Revenue, 1932; Additional Secretary, Commerce Dept., Government of India, 1932. Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Dept., 1934; Member of Council, 1937; Ag. Governor of Bihar, 1938; Governor of Bihar, 6th Aug. 1939. *Address:* Bihar Governor's Camp.



STOKOE, Rev. Canon Cecil George, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R.G.S. (1929), Chaplain in Kashmir. *b.* 9th April, 1867. *m.* 1st, Harriet Louise Philbrick; 2nd, Frances Cecilia Harington. *Educ.:* St. Paul's School, London; Trinity College, Oxford; Wells Theological College. Ordained deacon in 1893 and Priest in 1894; Curate in Leeds, Reading and Lancaster. Chaplain, H. M. Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, 1899-1922; Chaplain of Kashmir, since 1924; has travelled extensively in Europe, Asia, Africa, America. *Address:* The Parsonage, Srinagar, Kashmir.

STONE, The Hon. Sir Gilbert, Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, Nagpur High Court. *b.* 1886. *Educ.:* Caius Coll., Cambridge; called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, 1911. Practised at the Common Bar; did considerable amount of work on the Chancery side and some in Admiralty courts; Secretary, Coal Industry Commission, 1915-20; Legal Adviser to the Imperial Institute; contested various Parliamentary constituencies during the period of the coalition on behalf of it and afterwards on behalf of the National Liberals; member of Mr. Lloyd George's Coal and Power Committee; appointed Puisne Judge, Madras High Court, 1930. *Publications:* 15 volumes on Mining Law in the British Empire; Editor of Porter on Insurance and of the workmen's compensation section of country Courts' Practice, also on Rents Restriction Act, a Case Book on Insurance and several historical books. *Address:* High Court, Nagpur, C.P.

STONES, Sir Frederick, Kt. (1941), O.B.E., J.P., M.L.A., Director, E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd., Bombay. *b.* October 4, 1886; *m.* Sarah Danson. *Educ.:* at Culcheth, Central Secondary School; College of Technology, Manchester. Served apprenticeship with J. Howarth & Sons, Manufacturers, Meadow Mills, Failsworth, 1903-04; Manager's Assistant at Wilton Mfg. Co., Middleton, England, 1904-08; Weaving Master, Bengal Cotton Mills, Calcutta, 1908-09; Weaving Master, Swan Mills, Ltd., Bombay, 1909-10; Mills Superintendent, Bombay Dyeing & Mfg. Co., Bombay, 1910-20; Director, E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd., Bombay, since 1920. *Address:* E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

STOW, Vincent Aubrey Stewart, M.A., (Oxon.); C.I.E. (1934); Literae Humaniores, (1906) (July 1931); Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer. *b.* 27th July 1883. *m.* Marie Elinor Morier (1912). *Educ.:* Winchester Coll. and Exeter Coll., Oxford. Asst. Master, Marlborough Coll., 1906; appointed to Chiefs' Colleges Cadre, I.E.S., 1907; Asst. Master, Daly Coll., Indore, 1907; Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Raipur, 1912; I. A. R. O., Active Service, M. E. F., 1918; attached to Civil Administration, Iraq, 1919; Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Raipur, 1919; Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, July 1931. Retired from I. E. S. Cadre, 1938. *Publications:* Educational Works. *Address:* Mayo College, Ajmer, Rajputana.

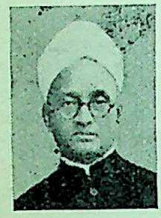
STRETTELL, Major-General Chauncy Batho Dashwood, K.C.I.E. (1939), C.B. (1935); *b.* 6th Aug. 1881. *m.* Margery Gillian de Hane, *d.* of H. H. Brown, Esq., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S. *Educ.:* Wellington College and R. M. C. Sandhurst, U. L. Indian Army, Jan. 1900; 13th Rajputs, 1901; Waziristan Blockade, 1901-2 (medal); 3rd Punjab Cavalry P. F. F., 1902; A. D. C. to G. O. C., 4th Quetta Div., 1910. Burma Mil. Police, 1912; NMAI HKA. Exp. 1911-12; received expression of thanks of Government of India and Government of Burma, King's Police Medal, Jan. 1, 1914. Raised Service Squadron 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 1914-15. Great War Mespot, Exp. Force; Despatches 3 times. Brevet of Lt.-Col. Brig. Ma. 7th Meerut Cav. Bde., 1917. D.A.Q.M.G. Karachi, 1919; G.S.O. 2 Karachi, 1919; Brig. Maj. 10th Cav. Bde. Palestine, 1920; Commdt. PAVO Cav. F.F., 1924; Col., 1923; A.A.G. Nor-Com., 1928; Commander 3rd Meerut Cav. Bde., 1929; B.G.S. South Com., 1932; D.Q.M.G., 1935; D.A.G., 1936; Commander, Peshawar District, 1936-39. *Publications:* Contributions to magazines, Professional and others. *Address:* c/o Grindlay & Co., Peshawar.

SUBBARAYAN, The Hon. Dr. Paramasiva, M.A., B.C. L.(Oxon.), LL.D. (Dublin), Zemindar of Kumaramangalam. *b.* 11th Sept. 1889. *m* Radhabai Kudmal, *d.* of Rai Sahib K. Rangarao of Mangalore. Three *s.* one *d.* *Educ.:* Newington School, Madras, the Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges and Wadham College, Oxford. Was Council Secretary for a few months in the first reformed Legislative Council; has been a member of Madras Legislative Council representing South Central Landholders from 1920. Was a member of All-India Congress Committee, in 1920. Was Chief Minister, Government of Madras, 1926-30. Elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly unopposed for Tiruchengodu rural; Member, All-India Congress Committee, 1937-39; Minister for Law, Madras; President, Madras Olympic Association, Board of Control for Cricket in India, and Madras Hockey Association and Madras Cricket Association. *Address:* "Imawaddy House," Tyagarajanagar, Madras.

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SUBBARAYA AIYAR, M., B.A., B.L. (1909). *Educ.:* Madras Christian College; joined the Madras Bar, 1910; studied in the Chambers of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, K.C.S.I., Advocate, Federal Court and the Madras, Mysore and Cochin High Courts; has wide practice of Income-tax, Civil and commercial cases; has travelled extensively in India, the Far East and Europe; interested in the promotion of rural industries and industrial concerns; is on the Board of Directors of several electrical produce and manufacturing concerns; *Publications:* Contribution to legal journals; Editor—the Indian Incometax Act in Butterworth & Company's Encyclopaedia of the Acts and Codes of India. *Clubs:* London—National Liberal and Madras—Cosmopolitan. *Address:* Mylapore, Madras.



SUBEDAR, MANU, B.A. (Bombay), Dakshin Fellow of the Elphinstone College, B.Sc. (Eco.), London, First Class honours in Public Finance, Banking and Currency, Barrister-at-Law, Gray's Inn, 1912. *Educ.:* New High School, Bombay, First in Matric from the School, Elphinstone College, Bombay; James Taylor Scholar & Prizeman, London School of Economics, London University, South Kensington, Gray's Inn; Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University; Professor of Economics, Calcutta University; Examiner for M.A., Bombay and Calcutta. Partner, Lalji Naranji & Co.; gave evidence on behalf of the Indian Commercial Community before the Babington-Smith Committee; wrote separate dissenting report on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and also on Housing Scheme; Member, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Official Adviser on matters of technical finance to various Indian States; Nominated Member, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, (1930); Wrote separate Minority Report on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, 1931; Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932 and 1934; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1935; Financial Adviser to the Chamber of Princes, 1936-1939; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1937. *Address:* Kodak House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUBRAMANIA IYER, PAPAGUDI SAMU SASTRIGAL, B.A., G.D.A., Registered Accountant, Auditor. Head Office—30, Lingha Chetty Street, Madras. Branches: Ernakulam and Tuticorin. Senior partner in Messrs. P. S. Subramania Iyer & Co., 176, Second Cross Street, Colombo. *b.* 31st August 1896. Son of Mr. P. S. Samu Sastrigal, Landlord and Sanskrit Scholar. *m.* 1916. *Educ.:* Hindu High School, Ambasamudram, Hindu College, Tinnevelly and graduated in St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly. Articled under Messrs. Cornelious Logan & Co., and Messrs. Ford Rhodes Thornton & Co., Chartered Accountants, and was enrolled as Government Diplomate in Accountancy in 1925 and as a Registered Accountant in 1932. Secretary of the Society of Auditors, Madras for the years 1927 to 1931, President of the same Society for the years 1935-36 and 1936-37, Vice-President for the year 1940 and now is President from March 1941. *Office Address:* 30, Lingha Chetty Street, Madras. *Residence:* "Dwarka," Nageswarapuram, Mylapore, Madras.



SUHRAWARDY, SIR HASSAN, Kt. (1932); Lt.-Colonel, I.T.F., O.B.E. (1927), Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, 1st Class (1930), L.M.S., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., Hon. LL.D. (Lond.), D.S.C. (Cal.). Adviser to the Secretary of State for India. *b.* Dacca, 17 Nov. 1884, *s.* of Moulana Obaidullah el Obaidy Suhrawardy. *Educ.:* Dacca Madrasah, Dacca College, Calcutta Med. College, Post-graduate—Dublin, Edinburgh and London. Deputy President, Bengal Legislative Council, 1922; Leader, Indian Delegation, British Empire University Congress, Edinburgh, 1931; Commanding Officer, Calcutta University Corps. Associate Commander of the Order of St. John; Organising Member, Indian Field Ambulance Bays Water, London, 1914 (Founded by Mahatma Gandhi). Ex-Member, Bengal Public Services Commission; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1930-34; Hon. Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy. *Publications:* Mother & Infant Welfare for India; Calcutta and Environs; Manual of Post Operative Treatment, etc. *Address:* India Office, London.

SUHRAWARDY, SIR ZAHHADUR RAHIM ZAHID, M.A., B.L., Kt., Bar-at-Law, late Judge, Calcutta High Court. *b.* 1870. *Educ.:* Dacca and Calcutta. *Address:* 3, Wellesley 1st Lane, Calcutta.

SUKTHANKAR, VISHNU SITARAM, M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Berlin), *Mahabharata-dipaka*, Kaisar-i-Hind Medalist. *b.* 4th May 1887. *m.* Eleanora Bowing (died 6th Aug., 1926). Corresponding Member, Oriental Institute of Prague, Czechoslovakia; formerly Fellow of the Bombay University; Honorary Member, American Oriental Society; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society (Bombay Branch); Founder-Member, Bharatiya-Vidya-Bhavan; Member of the Boards of Studies in Sanskrit, History and Archæology; Lecturer in the Post-graduate Department of the Bombay University. Editor-in-chief of the Critical Edition of *The Mahabharata*. *Educ.:* Maratha High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay; St. John's College, Cambridge (England); Edinburgh University, and Berlin University, Formerly Asstt. Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle; Secretary, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. *Publications:* Die Grammatik Sakatayanas, Leipzig, 1921; Vasavadatta, Oxford Univ. Press, 1923; First Critical Edition of the *Mahabharata*, 1933; Studies in Bhasa; Epic Studies. Editor-in-Chief, Journal of the Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society. *Address:* Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.

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SUNDARA RAJ DEWAN BAHADUR, DR. B., M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (Liverpool); Director of Fisheries, Madras. *b.* 1888. *Educ.:* Madras and Liverpool. Assistant to the Piscicultural Expert, 1915; Asst. Director of Fisheries, (inland), 1920. *m.* Phyllis Seymour Darling, M.R.S.T., F.R.G.S. *Publications:* The occurrence of the Bank Myna, near Madras, Bombay Nat. His. Soc. Journ. XXIII; Note on Trygon kuhlii, Mull and Henle; Rec. Ind. Mus. Vol. X; Note on the Breeding of chiloscyllium griseum Mull. and Henle; Rec. Ind. Mus. Vol. XII; Remarks on the Madras Species of Haplochilus. Ind. Sci. Congress, 1915; Notes on the Fresh Water Fishes of Madras; Rec. Ind. Mus. Vol. XII; On the habits of Hilsa (Clupea illisha) and their artificial propagation in the Coleroon J.R.A.S.B. Vol. XIII, 1917; The value of fish as natural enemies of mosquitoes in combating malaria, Leaflet Fish. Depart, Madras; A new genus of Lernaeid fish parasite from Madras, Sci. Cong. Nagpur, 1920, etc. *Address:* "The Anchorage," Adyar, Madras.

SURVE, DADASAHEB APPASAHEB, RAO BAHADUR (1934), Prime Minister of Kolhapur. *b.* 7th February 1903. *m.* Kumari Pramilabai (dead) *d.* of Shri R. T. Powar, J.P., Bombay, *m.* Kumari Shantadevi, *d.* of the late Akojirao Nimbalkar, Inamdar of Nej. *Educ.:* Baldwin High School, Bangalore. Chief Secretary to H. H., 1925-1929. Acting Dewan, 1929-31. Appointed Dewan, 1931. Prime Minister, Jan. 1932. Rao Saheb, 1930. Attended First Indian Round Table Conference in London as Adviser to States' Delegation and Third Round Table Conference as a delegate. *Address:* Premala House, Kolhapur (Residency).



SUTHERLAND, REV. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, M.A., B.D. (Glasgow University); Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1930); Missionary Church of Scotland Mission, Chingleput, S. India. *b.* 15 July 1877, in Invernesshire, Scotland. *m.* Elsie Ruth Nicol, M.A. of Melbourne, Australia. *Educ.:* Garnethill School, University of Glasgow and Theological College of the United Free Church of Scotland at Glasgow. Missionary of the Church of Scotland in Chingleput District, since 1905; Supdt. of Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, 1925-1938. *Address:* Church of Scotland Mission, Chingleput, S. India.

SUVERNPATKI: VISHNU MAHADEO, L.R.I. B.A. (Lon.), A.I.I.A. (Bom.). *b.* 1892. Secondary education at Ahmednagar, Architectural course at Sir J. J. School of Arts. Joined the then well-known firm of Messrs. Taraporvalla & Bharucha, Architects. Looking to his high Architectural taste the firm sent him to England for further studies. After completing the course there under the guidance of the late Mr. Bond, F.R.I.B.A., returned to India and since then designed and carried out many public, residential and commercial Buildings in Bombay as well as in the moffussil till his separation from the said Firm. Practised on his own till 1936 when owing to the pressure of work took Mr. M. K. Vora, B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E., as partner and is carrying on the business under the name of Suvernpatki & Vora, Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. He is one of the founders of the Indian Institute of Architects.



SYED ABUL AAS: Zemindar. *b.* 27th Septr. 1880. *m.* Bibi Noor-i-Ayesha. *Educ.:* Govt. City School, Patna; studied privately English, Arabic, Persian and Urdu. Aptd. Hon. Magte. at Patna, 1906; member of Council of All-India Muslim League; Hon. Asstt. Secry., Bihar and Orissa Provincial Muslim League; unanimously elected President, Bihar Provincial Muslim League in 1936; joined Muslim Deputation which waited upon Lord Hardinge in 1914; elected Member of Aligarh Muslim University Assocn., 1914; elected Vice-President of Bihari Students' Association and Anjumani-Islamia, Patna, 1914; served 2 years as Director, Bihar and Orissa Provincial Co-operative Bank, Patna, 1917-18. Appointed non-official member of the Patna Mental Hospital, 1923; Nominated Member of Governing Body of the Madrasah Islamia, Patna, 1935; Nominated Member of the Oriental Public Library, Patna, 1936. *Address:* Abul-'Aas Lane, Bankipur, Patna.

SYED AMJAD ALI, B.A. (Hons.), O.B.E., M.L.A., Punjab. *Educ.* at Government College, Lahore, and the Middle Temple, London. Graduated, 1927. Went to England in 1931 and worked as Hon. Joint Secretary of the Muslim Delegation and Hon. Publicity Officer of the Round Table Conference. Was elected Secretary of the All-India Muslim Youth League. Went to England again and worked as Hon. Secretary of the Muslim Delegation to the Round Table Conference and Hon. Secretary of the British India Delegation to the Joint Select Committee. Was Hon. Private Secretary to His Highness the Aga Khan during his three successive visits to India in 1934, 1935 and 1936. O.B.E., 1936. Was Resident Secretary of the Unionist Party from its inception and relinquished it on becoming the Parliamentary Private Secretary of the Premier. Went to Sydney for the Second British Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1938, as Delegate and Secretary of the Indian Group. Official Whip of the Govt., since Nov. 1940. *b.* July 5, 1908. *Address:* "Ashiana," Lahore.



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SYED, Sir Muhammad Sa'adulla, Kt. (1928), M.A. (Chemistry), 1906; B.L., 1907; Premier of Assam. *b.* May 1886. *Educ.:* Cotton College, Gauhati, Assam (F.A.), Presidency College, Calcutta, (M.A.); Ripon College, Calcutta, (B.L.). Asst. Lecturer in Chemistry, Cotton College, Gauhati, 1908; Practised as a Lawyer in Gauhati Courts, 1909-19; in the Calcutta High Court, 1920-24; Member, Assam Legislative Council, 1913-20; again since 1923; Minister, Assam Government in charge of Education and Agriculture, 1924-29; Member, Executive Council, Assam Government in charge of Law and Order and P.W.D., 1929-30. Member in charge of Finance and Law and Order from Nov. 1930 to April 1934, Premier of Assam, April 1937 to Sept. 1938; and again from November, 1939, to date. *Address:* Gauhati, Assam.

SYKES, Paul, B.Com., Canadian Govt. Trad. Commissioner for India, Burma and Ceylon. *b.* Dec. 22, 1897. *m.* to Jean Campbell, *d.* of late Lt.-Col. H. R. Duff, R.C. A.M.C. *Educ.:* at Queen's University, Kingston, (Ont.). Served with Canadian Expeditionary Force, 1916-1919; in business, 1919-21; Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce, Canada, 1922-26; has served in present capacity in New Zealand, Hongkong, Manchuria, North China, Germany and in Calcutta. *Address:* Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay.

TAMBE, Shripad Balwant, B.A., LL.B. *b.* 8 Dec. 1875. *Educ.:* Jabalpur (Hitkarini School), Amraoti, Anglo-Vernacular and High School and Bombay Elphinstone College and Govt. Law School. Pleader at Amraoti, Member and Vice-President of Amraoti Town Municipal Committee; President, Provincial Congress Committee; Member, C. P. Legis. Council, 1917-1920 and 1924; President, C. P. Legis. Council, March 1925. Home Member, Central Provinces Government; Ag. Governor, Central Provinces, 1929. Delegate to the 1st and 2nd Round Table Conferences. Member, Indian Franchise Committee, 1932. *Address:* Dhantoli, Nagpur, C. P.

TANDAN, Radha Raman, M.A., B.L., Zemindar and Pleader, Muzafferpur; graduated with honours in history from the G. B. B. College, Muzafferpur and obtained post-graduate and Law Diplomas at Patna; *b.* 1st March 1912; belongs to a high Khattry-family reputed for staunch orthodoxy; *m.* Srimati Pramodwala Devi, *d.* of a famous physician of Jaunpore (U.P.); Contributes to the columns of the provincial dailies, Journalist and short-story-writer; Interested in Tennis and keen chess-player; worked for the



Earthquake relief measures organised by the Congress at Patna and Muzafferpur in March 1934. Honorary Joint Secretary, Guardians' Association; Elected Member, Executive Committee, North Bihar Athletic Association in 1938; Member, Governing Body, the Abeda H. E. School; took leading part in organizing of the 1st Bihar Women's Educational and Industrial Conference, inaugurated by H. E. Lady Stewart at Muzafferpur in Feb. 1940. Elected member, District War Committee and Publicity Sub-Committee in Jan. '41. *Address:* "Ramana," Muzafferpur.

TANNAN, Mohan Lal, M.Com. (Birm.), Bar-at-Law, I.E.S., R.A., General Manager, the Punjab National Bank, Lahore, 1937-39; Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, 1920-37; on deputation to the Government of India, Commerce Department, as Secretary, Indian Accountancy Board and Under-Secretary, 1932-35. *b.* 2 May 1885. President, 10th Indian Economic Conference, 1927. Vice-President, the Indian Economic Society, 1921-23; Syndic of the Bombay University, 1923-24 to 1927-28; Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay; Director, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay; Member, Council Indian Institute of Bankers; Principal and Professor of Banking, the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. *Publications:* "Banking Law and Practice in India," "Indian Currency and Banking Problems," jointly with Prof. K. T. Shah, and several pamphlets such as the "Banking Needs of India," "Indian Currency and the War," "Regulation of Banks in India," etc. *Address:* The Cliff, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

TASKER, Sir Theodore James, Kt., *cr.* 1937, C.I.E., 1932; O.B.E., 1919; I.C.S.; services lent to Hyderabad Government as Member of Council, (Revenue and Police Portfolios); *b.* 20 Jan. 1884; *s.* of late Rev. John Greenwood Tasker, D.D. *m.* 1915, Jessie Helen Mellis-Smith, (Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal); three *s.* one *d.* *Educ.:* King Edward's School, Birmingham; Trinity College, Cambridge, (Major Scholar in Classics, First Class Honours Classical Tripos). Entered I.C.S., 1908; Under-Secretary to Madras Government, 1913-15; District Magistrate, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, 1917-22; Commissioner of Coorg, 1923-26; services lent to Government of Nizam of Hyderabad, 1927, as Director-General of Revenue and Revenue Secretary; Member of Council, 1935. *Address:* Begumpet, Hyderabad Deccan, India; South Barn, Swanage, Dorset.

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TAUNTON, IVON HOPE, C.I.E. (1941); B.A. (Cantab.); I.C.S. *b.* 19, Dec. 1890. *Educ.:* Uppingham and Clare College, Cambridge; Asstt. Collector and Magistrate in Sind, 1914; on military service, 1917-19; Offg. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1923; Offg. Dy. Commissioner, 1924; Offg. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1925; Chairman, Cattle Theft Commission, 1925; Offg. Collector and Superintendent of Stamps, 1926; Offg. Deputy Secretary to Government, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, 1926; Offg. Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, 1927; in foreign service as Finance and Revenue Member; Khairpur State Executive Council, 1927; Offg. Collector, Sholapur and Political Agent, Akalkot, 1932; Collector, 1932; appointed Commissioner, Bombay Municipality, 1934. Chief Secretary to Government, Sind, 1939; Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Secretary to Government of Sind, 1940. *Address:* Karachi.

TAYLOR, SIR JAMES BRAID, K.C.I.E. (1939), M.A., Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Kt. (1935), C.I.E. (1932); Governor, Reserve Bank of India, July 1937. *b.* 21 April 1891. *m.* Betty, *d.* of H. Coles, Esq., Indian Police. *Educ.:* Edinburgh Academy and University. Indian Civil Service, 1914; Under-Secretary, Central Provinces Government, 1920; Commerce Department, Government of India, 1920-22. Deputy Controller of Currency, Calcutta, 1924; Bombay, 1925; Controller of Currency, Calcutta, 1929. Additional Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India up to 1935; Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 1935. *Address:* Reserve Bank of India, Mint Road, Bombay.

TEHRI, LT.-COL. H.H. MAHARAJA SIR NARENDRA SHAH, K.C.S.I., LL.D., of Tenri-Garhwal State. *b.* 3 Aug. 1898. *m.* 1916. Heir-apparent born, 1921. Succeeded, 1913. *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer. *Address:* Narendranagar, (Tehri-Garhwal State).

TENDULKER, SARDAR RAO BAHADUR VINAYAK MAHADEO, Merchant and Landlord in Kolaba District. *b.* in 1875. *m.* in 1888, two sons, four daughters. Leader of Bhalawaliker Saraswat Community. Rao Saheb in 1917, Sardar of the Deccan in 1934 and Rao Bahadur in 1938. Elected President of Taluka Local Board, Roha in 1922 and the first elected President of District Local Board in 1926. Honorary organizer, Co-operative Credit Societies, Kolaba in 1916. Associate Provincial Recruiting Board in 1917, Honorary Special Magistrate in Roha Taluka in 1935, Ex-member, Abkari Advisory Committee, District Agriculture Association, Kolaba and the Chairman, Co-operative Credit Society, Chanera in Roha Taluka. Jubilee medal in 1935, Coronation in 1937, afrinama of H. E. Governor of Bombay in 1933 for good services in village improvement and Civil Disobedience in Roha Taluka. *Address:* Kokban, Taluka Roha, Kolaba District.



THAKER, S. H., A prominent Banker and Insurance Manager. *b.* 4th October 1904. Took up Insurance at an early age and after working as Agent, Organizer and Secretary in Leading Indian Insurance Companies, started the Warden Insurance Co., Ltd., in 1933 of which he is the Managing Director. His experience in the field of Life Insurance and his executive ability were mainly instrumental for bringing the Warden Insurance Co. to its present position. It is now one of the leading Life Insurance Cos. in the Country. He is also the Managing Director of the first Commercial and Scheduled Bank of Gujarat, The International Bank of India Ltd., which is directed by leading industrial and business Magnates of Bombay and Ahmedabad. *Club:* Orient, Ahmedabad and Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address:* Warden House, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.



THAKKAR, J. C., a well known financier and business magnate Born on 14th February 1903. After completing his education he began his career as an insurance agent, working up important Agency connections with foreign, and later on with leading Indian concerns. In 1933, he started the Warden Insurance Co., Ltd., at Ahmedabad and became its Managing Director. The exceptional progress and success the Company has achieved within a few short years stand evidence of his efficiency and capacity for business. He is also Managing Governor of the popular and first Commercial Bank of Gujarat, the International Bank of India, Ltd., Ahmedabad. The success of both these concerns should greatly be attributed to the special genius of Mr. Thakkar. *Residence:* Parimal Society, Ahmedabad. *Office:* C/o The International Bank of India, Ltd., P.O. Box No. 76, Ahmedabad.



THAKORRAM KAPILRAM, DIWAN BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., C.I.E., Advocate, (O.S.). Dist. Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Surat, (retired; 1938). *b.* 16th April 1868. *m.* Ratangavri, *d.* of Keshavrai Amritrai. *Educ.:* Bhavnagar, Alfred High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay; teacher, Sorabji J. J. High School, Surat and began practice at Surat 1894. Entered Municipality in 1904; Chairman, Schools Committee, 1907, 1909, 1911; Chairman, Managing Committee, 1908-09, 1917-18. Vice-President, 1911-14; President, 1928-31. Chairman, Committee of

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Management, 1922-25; Chairman, School Board, 1925, 1931-1932. President, Raichand Depchand Girls' School Society, since 1928; Chairman, People's Co-operative Bank, 1930-33; District Scout Commissioner, Surat, since 1922; Member, Pratt Committee; Witness Royal Reforms Commission, 1919. Vice-President, Surat Sarvajanik Education Society, 1927-40. Government Advocate, Bardoli Inquiry, 1931. President, Home for Destitute Children, since 1921; Jubilee Medals in 1935; Silver Medal, Coronation of King Emperor George VI; Medal of Merit for Scout work, 1936. *Address:* Sanghadia-wad, Surat.

THAKURDAS, SIR PURSHOTAMDAS, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E. (See under Purshotamdas.)

THAPAR, KARAMCHAND. *b.* 1895, Ludhiana (Punjab), *e.* Punjab University, a prominent Industrialist and business magnate of Calcutta, known for his progressive methods of business and organising capacity; Managing Director of the firm 'Karam Chand Thapar & Bros., Ltd.,' (with Head Office at Calcutta), controlling several Joint-Stock Companies among which may be mentioned, Shree Gopal Paper Mills Ltd., Shree Sitaram Sugar Co., Ltd., Deoria Sugar Mills Ltd., Bharat Starch & Chemicals Ltd., Dry Ice & Refrigerators Ltd., Indian Medical Supply Laboratory Ltd., Orient Commercial Co., Ltd., Oriental Coal Co., Ltd., The Rawanwara Collieries Ltd., The Eastern Syndicate Ltd., Kasta & Behar Collieries Ltd.; a prominent member of several Government and Public Industrial and Commercial Bodies; Chairman of the Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd. which owes in a great measure its formation to his devoted service to the Industry—a landmark of organisation and reconciliation of conflicting interests. His firm has a net work of offices and branches all over India. *Office Address:* 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. *Residence:* 35/1, Balleygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.



THOMBARE, RAO BAHADUR Y. A., B.A., Actg. Diwan, Sangli State. Rao Sahib (1934), Rao Bahadur (1937). *Educ.:* Bombay University. Joined Sitamau State service (1904) and worked as Judicial Secretary, Jail Superintendent, etc., twice officiated as Dewan; joined Indore State service and held position as Judge, Nazim Adalat Court; Judge, Small Causes Court and Additional District and Sessions Judge, Indore District; Dewan, Sitamau, 1912-21; practised as pleader at Poona, 1921-22; Legal Adviser to Meherban Shrimant Captain Fattesinhrao Raje Saheb of Akalkot; State Karbari and Dewan of Akalkot State, 1923; joined Sangli State service, 1923; accompanied His Highness of Sangli to the First Round Table Conference, 1930, and Second Round Table Conference, 1931; delegate to Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, 1933. *Address:* Sangli.

THORNE, JOHN ANDERSON, C.S.I. (1938); C.I.E. (1931); Secretary, Governor-General's Secretariat, (Public). *b.* 18 Oct. 1888. *s.* of James Cross Thorne. *m.* 1914, Dorothy Horton; one *s.* one *d. Educ.:* Blundell's School, Tiverton; Balliol College, Oxford. Indian Civil Service, 1911; Madras Presidency, 1912. *Address:* Delhi/Simla.

TITUS, MURRAY THURSTON, Ph.D., D.D. Orientalist, and Principal, Lucknow Christian College. *b.* Nov. 5th, 1885; *m.* Olive Glasgow. *Educ.:* Ohio Wesleyan University, B.A., 1908; and Hon. D.D., 1926; Hartford, Conn., Seminary Foundation, Ph.D., 1927. Prof. of English, Lucknow Christian College, 1910-1913; Author: *Indian Islam*, 1930; *Islam for Beginners*, 1931; *The Young Moslem Looks at Life*, 1937, etc. Associate Editor, *Moslem World Quarterly*. *Address:* Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow.

TIWANA, THE HON. MAJOR NAWABZADA MALIK KHIZAR HAYAT KHAN, O.B.E. (1931), M.L.A., Minister of Public Works, Punjab. *b.* 7th August 1900. *Educ.:* Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore; stood first in the Diploma Exam. (1916). While at College was deputed to Delhi Darbar of which he possesses a medal: volunteered for service during the Great War while still a student of the Govt. College, Lahore; helped in recruiting work; was given a commission in the Army on 17th April, 1918, and is now attached to the 19th Lancers; saw active service in 3rd Afghan War and mentioned in despatches; took up management of Kalra Estate—one of the biggest estates in the Punjab. Sometime President and is now a leading member of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India; possesses 1st class magisterial powers; saw active service again in the N.-W. F. disturbances and secured the N.-W. F. 1930-31 clasp. A former Vice-Chairman of the Shahpur Dist. Board; was present in London at the Jubilee celebrations of His Late Majesty; was awarded the Silver Jubilee and the Coronation Medals. *Address:* Secretariat, Lahore.

TODHUNTER, SIR CHARLES GEORGE, K.C.S.I. (1921), Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, Officer of St. John of Jerusalem. *b.* 16 Feb. 1869. *Educ.:* Aldenham Sch. and King's Coll., Cambridge, Members' Prizeman, Cambridge University, 1888: *m.* Alice, O.B.E., K.-i-H. *d.* of Captain C. Losack, 93rd Highlanders. Served in I.C.S., Madras; conducted special inquiries into Customs and Excise matters in Kashmir, the C.P. and C.I. States. Sec., Indian Excise Committee, 1906; I.G. of Excise and Salt to the Govt. of India, 1909-1910. President, Life-Saving Appliances Committee, 1913; Secretary to Govt. of Madras, 1915; Member of Board of Revenue, 1916: Member of Executive Council, 1919-21; President, Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25; Member, Council of State, 1926. Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. *Address:* Vasantha Mahal, Mysore.

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TONK, H. H. SAID-UD-DAULAH, Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Mohammed Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Sowlat-i-Jang, G.C.I.E., *b.* 1879. *s.* 1930. State has area of 1,634,061 acres and population of 317,360. *Address:* Tonk, Rajputana.

TOTTENHAM, SIR ALEXANDER LOFTUS, M.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1925). Kt. (1931), Administrator, Pudukkottai State. *b.* 1873; *Educ.:* Clifton and Queen's College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1897; Assistant and Special Assistant Collector, 1898-1906; Secretary to Commissioners of Land Revenue, 1906; Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, 1906-1911; Collector and District Magistrate, 1911-1922; Additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council 1918-19; Commissioner of Income-tax, 1922; Member, Central Board of Revenue, and Joint Secretary, Finance Department, Govt. of India, 1923-1933; Retired 1933; Administrator of Pudukkottai State, South India, from 1934. *Address:* Administrator's Bungalow, Pudukkottai (South India).

TOTTENHAM, SIR RICHARD, I.C.S., B.A. (1913), C.I.E. (1930), C.S.I. (1936), Knight (1937). Addl. Secy., Home Dept., Govt. of India. *b.* Nov. 18, 1890; *m.* Hazel Joyce, *d.* of the late Major Gwynne, R. W. Fuslrs. *Educ.:* Harrow and New College, Oxford. Joined Madras Civil Service 1914 and served as Asstt. & Sub-Collector and as Under-Secy., Public Works Dept., till 1924; In Army (now Defence) Dept. of Govt. of India on special duty, as Deputy Secretary & Secretary from 1929 to 1937; (with one year as Retrenchment Secretary, Madras, 1931-32); President, Council of State and Dewan, Bharatpur, 1938 to 1940. *Address:* New Delhi/Simla; also c/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London.

TRAVANCORE, H. H. MAHARANI SETU PARVATI BAYI. *b.* November 1896. Grand-niece of the late Maharaja and Mother of H. H. Sir Bala Rama Varma Sri Chitra



Tirunal, Maharaja of Travancore. *m.* 1907, Ravi Varma, Kochu Koil Tampuran, B.A., F.M.U., two sons and one daughter. *Educ.:* Privately. Interested in movements calculated to promote Fine Arts and Social Reform, presided over the All-India Women's Conference on Educational and Social Reform at Calcutta, 1929, and at Trivandrum, 1937. Has travelled extensively in India, England, Europe and the Far East; is the recipient of the honorary Degree of "Doctor of Literature" from the Andhra University and "Doctor of Letters" from the Benares Hindu University. Pro-chancellor, Travancore University. At the end of November 1940, Her Highness presided over the 7th Biennial Conference of the National Council of Women in India at Delhi. Her Highness is the President of the Council and has just become one of its Patrons. *Recreation:* Music. *Address:* Kaudiar Palace Trivandrum.

TRAVANCORE: MARTANDA VARMA, His HIGHNESS, THE ELAYA RAJA (Heir-apparent of Travancore. His Highness is the younger brother of His Highness the Maharaja and second son of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi. *Born* on 22nd March 1922. The prince is now preparing to sit for the Intermediate examination of the Travancore University. The *Tirumadampu* or *Upanayana*, which is one of the *Sastraic* rites prescribed for a Kshatriya prince, was performed in January 1939.



The Prince is a lover of horses, a keen and smart rider and competed lately in the open sports of the State Forces carrying off a prize for tent-pegging. He is also an excellent photographer, sharing this hobby with His Highness the Maharaja and is now developing interest in tennis and similar open air games. His command of conversational English is very superior. His Highness is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel of His Highness the Maharaja's Bodyguard. He has just assumed the position of Chief Scout of the Travancore Boy Scouts Association. *Address:* Trivandrum, Travancore.

TRAVANCORE: KARTIKA TIRUNAL, RANI LAKSHMI BAYI, Her Highness the First Princess of Travancore. *b.* on 17th September 1916. Is the only daughter of Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi and the only



sister of Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Elaya Raja of Travancore. Her Highness received her early education in Malayalam and Sanskrit and later in English. The Princess in company with Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi visited Europe for the first time in 1932 and again accompanied His Highness the Maharaja in the following year. She is the Chief Guide of the Travancore Girl Guide organisation, plays tennis, is a gifted singer and plays on the Veena. In January 1934, she married Captain Goda Varma Raja, a scion of one of the ancient Royal Families which existed in Travancore before the 18th Century. On the 5th of January 1938, she gave birth to a son, Prince Avittam Tirunal, who is the First Prince of Travancore or heir-presumptive after His Highness the Elaya Raja. *Address:* Kaudiar Palace, Trivandrum.

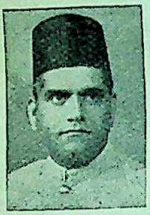
TRIPURA: CAPTAIN H.H. MAHARAJA MANIKYA SIR BIR BIKRAM KISHORE DEB BARMAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of. *b.* 19th August 1908; succeeded, 13th August 1923 invested with powers 19th August 1927; *m.* daughter of the late Maharaja of Balrampur and on her demise married the eldest daughter of H.H. Maharaja of Panna. *Address:* Agartala, Tripura.

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TRIVEDI, CHANDULAL MADHAVLAL, I.C.S., B.A. (Bom.), O.B.E. (1931), C.I.E. (1935). Chief Secretary to Government, Central Provinces and Berar, Nagpur. *b.* 2nd July 1893; *m.* Kusum Trivedi. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay, and St. John's College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1917, and served as Asstt. Commissioner, Central Provinces till Nov. 1921; after serving in various capacities, was posted as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, 1932-35, (Offg. Joint Secretary, April 1934 to September 1934); Secretary to the Govt. of India Secretariat Organisation Committee, 1935-36; Commissioner, Berar, 1936; Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, 1936-37; Chief Secretary to Government, C.P. and Berar, from 1937. *Address:* Nagpur.

TRIVEDI, JAYANTILAL RATILAL. Merchant. Eldest son of Mr. Ratilal Kalidas Trivedi, B.A., LL.B., Retired Police Prosecutor. *b.* 16th July 1902. *Educ.* at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. *m.* Kanchanlaxmi, daughter of Manishanker J. Trivedi of Bhavnagar. She is a Life Member of the Fort Hindu Stree Mandal and a Member of other women's Association doing social welfare work. Joined the well-known firm of Devkaran Nanjee & Sons as an Assistant in 1922 and is now Joint Managing Partner of one of their firms, Chugondas & Co., Dealers in Government Securities since 1879. *Director:* Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., Devkaran Nanjee Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Shrimali Shubhechchak Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. *Trustee:* Manilal Mohanlal Smarak Fund, Bombay. *Member:* Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India, P. M. Hindu Swimming Pools & Boat Club and P. J. Hindu Gymkhana. *Residential Address:* 83, Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, and *Office Address:* Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.



TURNER, ALFRED CHARLES, M.A. (Cantab.), M.B.E. (Military), 1919, I.C.S. Jt. Secy. Finance Dept., Govt. of India. *b.* March 12, 1892; *m.* Gladys Blanche Hoskins. *Educ.:* Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Served in Great War August, 1914—May, 1919, partly in Royal Fusiliers and partly as Inspector of Propeller Explosions, Ministry of Munitions, retired as Captain; Served in U.P. from May, 1920, till March, 1938, last 2 years as Finance Secretary. *Publications:* Settlement Report of Rae Bareli District, U.P., 1926-29; Census Report of the U.P., 1931. *Address:* Finance Dept., Govt. of India, New Delhi/Simla.

TWYNAM, H.E. SIR HENRY JOSEPH, K.C.S.I. cr. 1940; C.S.I. 1937; C.I.E. 1934., Governor, Central Provinces and Berar: *b.* 24th April 1887; *s.* of Charles Henry Twynam and Mary Sophia Piggot; *m.* 1915, Muriel Hearson: one *s.* and two *d.* *Educ.:* Ratcliffe College; Rouen; Universities of Manchester (B.A. Hons.), London, Lausanne. Entered Indian Civil Service 1909; Assistant Magistrate, East Bengal and Assam, 1910; Political Department, Government of Bengal 1914; I.A.R.O. 1915-18 (Captain and Adjutant 2/123rd Outram's Rifles), Vice-President, Cooch Behar State Council 1920-24; District Magistrate, Mymensingh 1925-27; Revenue and Irrigation Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1929-31; Additional Secretary, Political Department and Officiating Chief Secretary, 1932, 1936-40; Commissioner, Presidency and Chittagong Divisions of Bengal 1933-34; Acting Governor of Assam 1939; Acting Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar and then Governor, 1940. *Recreations:* golf, riding. *Clubs* East India and Sports, Lamington Yacht. *Address:* White House, Barton-on-Sea, Hants; New Milton, 323; Governor's Camp, Central Provinces and Berar.



TYABJI, HUSAIN BADRUDDIN, M.A. (Hons.), LL.M. (Hons.), Cantab. 1896; J.P., Bar-at-Law, Second Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay. Acted Chief Judge. Retired. *b.* 11th October 1873. *m.* Miss Nazar Mohammad Fatehally. *Educ.:* Anjumane-Islam, Bombay; St. Xavier's School and College; Downing College, Cambridge. Practised in the Bombay High Court. *Address:* "Chateau Marne", 34, Marzbanabad, Andheri.

TYABJI, MRS. KHADIJA SHUFFI, M.L.A., J.P. Hony. Presidency Magistrate. *b.* 1885, has two children, Kamar and Sultana Shuffi Tyabji. She is an elected member of the Municipal Corporation and the first elected Muslim lady member of the Schools Committee. A member of the Schools Committee for several years, its Chairman, 1934; first Commissioner, Municipal Girl Guides. Presided at the Bombay Presidency Muslim Ladies' Educational Conference, Poona, 1926; Chairman, Reception Committee of the Bombay Constituent Conference of All-India Educational and Social Reforms, 1930; was Vice-Chairman, National Council of Women in India, was Chairman, Local Committee of the All-India Conference on Educational and Social Reforms; Chairman, Red Cross Executive, 1928; Vice-President, Social Service League; Chairman, Mahila Seva Mandal; was Chairman, now Member, Port Haj Committee. Founded a Muslim Purdah Nursing Division, first of its kind in the world.



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Appointed Associate Serving Sister Overseas Brigade St. John's Ambulance 1937; Chairman and now a member, Allbless and Cama Hospital Advisory Board and is also connected with the following institutions for many years —Govt. Urdu Test Book Committee; Infant Welfare Society; The National Baby Week; Executive Committee, Governor's Hospital Fund; Advisory Committee, J. J. and Allied Hospitals; Seva Sadan Council, Bombay, Presidency Women's Council. As Chairman, Flag Day Committee, collected Rs. 22,000 in one day for the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund. President, All-India Educational Conference, Women's Section, Poona, 1940. Member, War Gifts Fund, Ladies Committee. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal, 1935; Gold Medal 1941. *Address:* Oomar Mansion, Warden Road, Bombay 6.

TYMMS, Sir FREDERICK, Kt. (1941), *b.* Wales, 4th August 1889; *s.* William Henry Tymms. *Educ.:* Tenby and King's College, London. Director of Civil Aviation in India, 1931; M.C., 1916; Chevalier de L'ordre de la Courronne; Belgian Croix de Guerre, 1917; C.I.E., 1935; F.R.Ae.S.; War service; South Lancashire Regiment and Royal Flying Corps; British Aviation Mission to U.S.A., 1918; Civil Aviation Department, Air Ministry from 1919; late Air Ministry Superintendent, Cairo-Karachi Air Route and Chief Technical Assistant, Air Ministry; Representative of Govt. of India with British Purchasing Commission to U.S.A., 1940. *Publications:* Part author "Commercial Air Transport", 1926; "Flying for Air Survey Photography", Scientific papers on Air Navigation and Air Routes for Royal Aeronautical Society. *Address:* New Delhi/Simla.

TYNDALE-BISCOE, Rev. CECIL EARLE, M.A. Principal of C. M. S. Schools, Kashmir, N. India; Hon. Canon, Lahore Cathedral of, 1932; *b.* Holton, Oxon, 9th February 1863, *s.* of William Earle Biscoe, J.P., D.L., of Holton Park, Oxon; *m.* 1901, Blanche Violet, *d.* of Rev. Richard Burges; three *s.* one *d. Educ:* Park Hall, nr. Evesham; Bradfield College; Jesus College, Cambridge. Coxed the Cambridge boat 1884, defeated Oxford, and the Jesus College boat, head of the river for three years and won the Grand Challenge at Henley, 1886; deacon, 1887; priest, 1890; curate at Bradfield, Berks, 1887; at St. Mary's Whitechapel, 1888-90; arrived Kashmir, N. India, Church Missionary Society, 1890; Kaiser - i - Hind Gold Medal 1st Class, 1912, and Bar, 1929. *Publications:* "Character" Building; "Kashmir in Sunlight and Shade." *Recreations:* Boating, swimming. *Address:* Srinagar, Kashmir, N. India.

TYRRELL, CHRISTOPHER HAROLD, J.P., F.R.G.S., Accountant, Eastern Bank Limited, Bombay. *b.* July, 1898, eldest son of Christopher Tyrrell, A.M.I.C.E., of Belfast. *m.* Margaret, daughter of Major R. Noble, R.I.R., has one daughter, Valerie (12). *Educ.:* Merchant Taylors' School, (Crosby) and Queen's University, Belfast, actively interested in Boy Scouts since arrival in India in 1920; Deputy Chief Commissioner of Iraq Boy Scouts Association (1926); District Commissioner, Boy Scouts, Bombay, since 1937; Deputy Camp Chief, Boy Scouts Association in India since 1938. Publications: *Adventures in Scouting* (1934), editor of *Scout Fortnightly News Bulletin*, (1938). *Address;* The Eastern Bank Ltd., Fort, Bombay.



TYSON, GEOFFREY WILLIAM, C.I.E. (1941). Editor of "Capital," Calcutta. *b.* 14th June, 1898. *m.* Kathleen Corbett (nee Allen); one *s. Educ.:* Lancaster Royal Grammar School; London School of Economics (University of London). Royal Naval Reserve (afloat), 1914-18; Editorial Staffs, Northern Whig, News Agencies; Editor, India Monthly Magazine; Assistant Editor, Capital. *Publications: Danger in India*, (1930); Contributions on India and Economic topics to Reviews, etc.; Short Stories, occasional magazine articles under pseudonym of Geoffrey Irwin. *Address:* 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta, India.

TYSON, JOHN DAWSON, M.A. (Oxon.), C.B.E. (1933), I.C.S., Secretary, Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands. *b.* 25th April, 1893; *m.* Dorrice Alexander Yuill; *Educ.:* Aldenham, Magdalen College, Oxford. 1914-18 served in Argyll and Suth'd Highlanders,—Captain; entered I.C.S., 1919; posted to Bengal; Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, 1926-27; Secretary to Agent of Government of India in South Africa, 1927-29; Acting Agent, 1930; Private Secretary to Governor of Bengal, 1930-34 and 1938; Adviser, Cooch Bihar State, 1936; represented Government of India before West India Royal Commission, 1939; Acting Secretary to Government of India, Dept. of Communications, 1939. *Address:* Bengal, United Service Club, Calcutta.

UJJAL SINGH, SARDAR, M.A. (Punjab). Landlord and Millowner. *b.* 27 Dec. 1895. *Educ:* Govt. College, Lahore. Went to England in 1920 as member of Sikh Deputation to press the claims of the Sikh community before the joint Parliamentary Committee; member of Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee; Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925-30; and Provincial Cotton Committee since 1925; elected member, Punjab Legislative Council; was member and Hon. Secretary of Punjab Reforms Committee which co-operated with the Simon Commission; Presided over non-Government Schools Conference, Punjab, 1928; was selected delegate for Round Table

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Conference, 1930 and 1931, served on Federal Structure Committee and other important Committees of Round Table Conference. Presided over Punjab Sikh Political Conference, 1932; was appointed Member, Consultative Committee, 1932; Presided over Sikh Youths Conference, 1933; Presided at the Khalsa College Convocation, 1935; re-elected to new Provincial Assembly, 1937; appointed Parliamentary Secretary, (Home). *Address:* 94, Upper Mall, Lahore.

UMAR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA, THE HON. AL' HAJ MAJOR-GENERAL NAWAB MALIK, SIR, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., M.V.O., A.D.C. to H. M. King-Emperor, Nawab, Hereditary, Member, Council of State. Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, 1929-34 and Deputy Herald. Delhi Durbar, Landlord. *b.* 1874. *Son and Heir:* Nawabzada, Major Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, O.B.E. *Educ.:* Atchisen Chiefs' College, Lahore; was given Hon. Commission in 18th K. G. O. Lancers; attended King Edward's Coronation Durbar at Delhi; served in Somaliland; joined Tibet Expedition; Imperial Attache to the late Ameer of Afghanistan; attended King George's Coronation Durbar at Delhi; saw active service in the world war in France and Mesopotamia; (mentioned in despatches) Mons. Star, 1914; Member, Provincial Recruiting Board; represented Punjab, Delhi War Conference in 1918, served in the 3rd Kabul War (mentioned in despatches) made Colonel; Member, Esher Committee, 1920; has been President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India, A.D.C. (Hon. for life) to H. M. the King-Emperor (1930); attended Silver Jubilee function in London (1935). an A.-D.-C. *Address:* Kalra, Dist. Shahpur, Punjab.

USMAN, SIR MAHOMED, K.C.I.E., B.A., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras. *b.* 1884. *m. d.* of Shifa-ul-Mulk Zynul-abudin Sahib Bahadur, B.A. *Educ.:* Madras Christian College. Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1913-1925; Hon. Pres. Magte., 1916-20; Fellow of the Madras University since 1921; Vice-President & Chairman, Red Cross Society, Madras Branch; Member, Town Planning Trust, 1921-25; Chairman of Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine, 1921-23; Member, Publicity Board, 1918 and 1921-22; President, Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman, Madras; President, Board of Visitors to the Govt. Mahomedan Coll. gave evidence before the Reforms Committees and the Jail Committee. Elected Member, Madras Legis. Council, 1921-23; Sheriff of Madras, (1924); President of the Corporation of Madras, 1924-25; Member, Executive Council, 1925-34; President, Madras Children's Aid Society; President, Madras Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, 1925-1928; Chairman, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales' Children's Hospital Fund 1925-36; Chairman, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Madras, 1925; President, Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India, 1925-35; President, Automobile Association of Southern India; Khan Sahib, 1920; Khan Bahadur, 1921; Kaisar-i-Hind Second Class, 1923; Knighted, 1928; K.C.I.E. (1933); Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; Coronation Medal, 1937; Officiating Governor of Madras, May-August, 1934. *Address:* Teynampet Gardens, Mylapore, Madras.

VACHHA, JAMSHEDJI BEJANJI, Khan Bahadur, B.A., B.Sc., C.I.E., Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay Presidency from 1927 to 1939. *b.* 26th May 1879. *m.* Roshan Ardashir Karanjawalla, B.A. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay. Entered Government Service as Deputy Collector, 1902. Officiated as Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Dept., and Member, Central Board of Revenue in 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1936. *Publications:* The Bombay Income-Tax Manual. *Address:* Banoo Mansion, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

VAIDYA, LAXMINARAYAN VISHVANATH, Managing Agent and Chairman, Shree Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay. *b.* 20th October 1899. *s.* of Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya, B.A., J.P., Bar-at-Law, a former Chairman of the above Company, a great scholar and Orientalist. *m.* 1916 Miss Bhatt, *d.* of Mr. Maneklal Sunderji Bhatt. One son and Three daughters. *E.* Elphinstone High School and St. Xaviers' College. Joined the Indian Merchants' Chamber in 1918. Accompanied the Secretary of the Chamber when he went to Geneva to attend the International Labour Conference. Also travelled in Europe and the Continent with him. Joined the London School of Economics. In 1923 joined a firm of Building Contractors as Manager. Took over the Managing Agency of the Shree Life Assurance Co., in 1924. Trustee of the Ved Dharma Sabha an institution which publishes Sanskrit and Gujerati Books. Officer of the District Grand Lodge of Bombay and an active member in Indian Insurance Circles. Translated "Recreation", a lecture of Earl Grey of Falloden into Gujerati. *Address:* 88, Cathedral Street, Bhuleshwar, Bombay.



VAKIL, SETH KAKALBHAI BHUNDARDAS, Director of Bombay Stock Exchange. *b.* at Radhanpur, November 1887. *e.* at Radhanpur, Patan and Bombay. Served the G.I.P. Railway from 1906-1911. He then started his own firm in the name of Kakalbhai Maganlal & Co. for Yarn business. and The International Trading Co. in 1915 for Export and Import business. He joined the Stock Exchange in 1920 and for furtherance of his import business he visited England and the Continent and was able to secure many good agencies, also visited China and Japan. Has rendered valuable service to the Commercial Community in general and the Stock Exchange in particular. Nominated member of the Stock Exchange Judicial Board, 1925-28, was Secretary of the Defaulter Committee. Member, Board of Directors of the Stock Exchange 1929, since then successively elected



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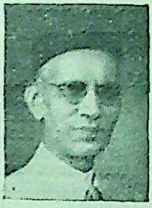
member of the Governing Body except 1939. Director of Sonawalla Land & Investment Co. Ltd. and Arjan Khimji Ginning & Pressing Co. Ltd. His purse is devoted to all righteous causes, and he is associated with various Public and Charitable Institutions as Patron, President, Founder, etc. *Address :* Stock Exchange New Building, Apollo Street, Bombay.

VAKIL : LALBHAI HIRACHAND, SETH, Founder of the firm of Lalbhai Hirachand. *b.* in Ahmedabad on 20th December 1877. *Educ.:*



Mission High School and Gujerat College, Ahmedabad. After education entered Insurance Business, subsequently became a member of the Ahmedabad Shroff's Association, also did business in Pearls and Jewellery till 1918 when he became a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange, founded his firm, Lalbhai Hirachand, and became the Senior Partner. As a businessman he has built up a fine reputation for himself and his firm. His sympathy for the poor is almost a weakness in him and he has made good contributions towards Charity. *Address :* 20, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

VAKIL : SOMABHAI HIRACHAND, SETH, Partner of the firm of Lalbhai Hirachand since its inception. *b.* in Ahmedabad on 14th July 1884. *Educ.:* Government High School, Ahmedabad. After education he was engaged in Cloth business with the well-known firm of Vakil Bros., at Ahmedabad where he gained considerable experience. Went to Europe in 1910 for Jewellery business on behalf of Messrs. Lalbhai Manekla1 and stayed there for three years. On his return he joined his brothers business of Lalbhai Hirachand, Share and Stock brokers. In 1922 became a member of the Ahmedabad Stock Exchange and started business as a share broker there. Like his brother he is very charitable and sympathetic towards the poor. *Address :* 20, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.



VAKIL : RASIKLAL SOMABHAI, Partner, Messrs. Lalbhai Hirachand. *b.* at Baroda on the 27th July 1905. *Educ.:* Government High School, Ahmedabad and National College. After education worked in the Bank of India Ltd., Ahmedabad, till 1927. Subsequently he joined his family firm of Lalbhai Hirachand and became its partner in 1938. He has been conducting the entire business of the firm since 1931, on account of the age and failing health of his uncle and father, who founded the firm. His rare talent for organisation, singular capacity for hard work and the charm of his manners have made him an ideal businessman. He is a good Sportsman. *Address :* 20, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.



VAKIL : MANUBHAI SOMABHAI, Partner, Messrs. Lalbhai Hirachand. *b.* 3rd March 1908. *Educ.:* at the Government High School, Ahmedabad and Wilson College, Bombay. Worked in the Bank of India Ltd., Ahmedabad from 1928 to 1931. Joined his family firm of Lalbhai Hirachand in 1932 and is Managing their Ahmedabad Branch. He is a popular figure in business circles. He takes very keen interest in sports of every kind. *Address :* 20, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.



VANDRAVAN GORDHANDAS SETH, Proprietor, the Cotton Information Bureau, Bombay Merchant and Commission Agent, having branch offices and agencies established in important Commercial centres in India. He is a member of the Bullion Exchange, and East India Cotton Association, Bombay. As a prominent member of the Dasa Sorathia Vanik Community, he is a trustee of several Charitable Trusts and an elected member on the Panchayat Board ; Director, Kathiawar Safe Deposit Co., Ltd. His services are requisitioned by reputed newspapers for furnishing Commercial news, he has displayed a keen interest in educational and social welfare work, while in the field of charity he has been chiefly instrumental in supporting orphanages established for the benefit of the members of his Community. *Address :* Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



VARADACHARIAR, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SRINIVASA, B.A., B.L., Rao Bahadur (1926), Judge, Federal Court, New Delhi. *b.* 20 June 1881 ; *m.* Rukmani Ammall (1898) ; *Educ.:* Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. For two years Lecturer in Pachaiyappa's College ; enrolled as a High Court Vakil, (1905) ; practised at the Bar ever since till appointed Judge of the High Court, 1934-1939 ; for some years Editor of the *Madras Law Journal.* *Address :* New Delhi.

VARDE, VAMAN PUNDLIK B. Com., Proprietor of R. R. Nabar & Co., Share-Brokers, Bombay. *b.* in 1898. *e.* at Ratnagiri High School and Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay. Passed B. Com. in 1918. Held responsible appointments in Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., the Union Bank of India Ltd., and was later Chief Accountant in the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. Joined R. R. Nabar & Co., Share-Brokers, Bombay as a partner. Bought his card in 1936 and became a Member of the Bombay



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Stock Exchange. After the death of Mr. R. R. Nabar in 1937, he became the sole proprietor of the firm. Director, the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bank of Maharashtra Ltd., Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society, Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Ltd., Kirloskar Bros. Ltd. (Dist. Satara); Vanguard Insurance Co. Ltd., Madras; Blossom Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Poona; also Chairman, Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd., G. G. Dandekar Machine Works Ltd. (Bhiwandi) and Swastik Safe Deposit & Investments Ltd. He revived and re-organised the Deccan Merchants Co-operative Bank Ltd. in 1929 and worked as its Hon. Secretary for three years. Reconstructed Dadar Co-operative Bank Ltd. in 1938. Hon. Treasurer, Social Service League and Chikitsak Samooha and has been Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer of many other Co-operative, Educational and Charitable Institutions in Bombay. *Address:* "Prabhat," 38, Shivaji Park, Mahim, Bombay.

VARMA: GOPINATH SINHA, B.A., L.T., M.A.S.B., M.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., D. Litt., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.G.S., Headmaster, W. I. M. High School, Bareilly. *b.* Feb. 1894. Comes of aristocratic family of Bartaria Sakyasenas. King Birsen of Kanuj, Emperor Madhriputra Sakyasena of Ujjain and numerous generals, ministers and statesmen of Rulers of Delhi, Lucknow and Rohilkhand were descendants of this family. Wife Nanda Rani, compiled Istri Shistachar, a book on etiquette of Indian ladies. *Educ.:* E. I. M. and W. I. M. High Schools and Bareilly College. Great scholar of History and Geography, Sexology and Ethnology. Has written "a Peep into the Origin, Status and History of Kayasthas, 4 Vols: History of Kayastha Ruling Chiefs, Zemindars and State officials, 2 parts; Izhar-i-Haquiquat, National History of India, 2 parts; Popular History of England; Manual of Geographical principles; Comparative Geography of the world; Political Geography of the world.—Continent Wise; Rational Geography of India and Secrets of Happy Marriage." Founded public library at Bhoor and All India Sakyasena Association and Samachar which he edited for 4 years. Helps widows and orphans. Gave his houses for orphanage and hospital to be opened at Bhoor. *Address:* 117, Sinha Bhawan, Moh. Quanungo, Bareilly.



VARMA, JAIKRISHNA NAGARDAS, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), M.Sc. Econ. (London), Barrister-at-Law, Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, London; Dewan, Lunawada State since 1936. *b.* 26 May, 1894; *m.* Miss Kunjlila R. Thakkar. *Educ.:* R. S. Dalal High School, Broach; Shri Sayaji High School, Baroda; Wilson College, Bombay; Government Law School, Bombay; the Hon. Inn of Court, the Middle Temple, London and the School of Economics, London. Secretary, the Bombay Industrial Mills, Ltd., Bombay and the Toolsidas Tejpal Mills, Ltd., Hathras (1922-23), Advocate, O.S. High Court, Bombay (1924-36). Part-time Professor of Mercantile Law, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay (1926). Joint-author: The "The Constitutional Law of India and England"; Author of "Varma-ni-Vividh Vartao," "Laxmi-ni-Sadi" and other works in Gujarati. *Address:* Lunawada (Via Godhra).

VARMA, SUKHDEO PRASAD, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Puisne Judge, Patna High Court, since January, 1934. *b.* 14th of January, 1885; *m.* Srimati J. Varma, 3 *s.* and 2 *d.* *Educ.:* at Muzaffarpur; Presidency College, Calcutta, B.A.; London. After graduation proceeded to England; called to Bar, Middle Temple, 1910. Started practice as an advocate at Muzaffarpur in 1910; while still in practice worked for some time as Professor of English in the Muzaffarpur College; Lecturer, Patna Law College, 1912-1920; joined Patna High Court Bar on its establishment in 1916; Assistant Government Advocate, 1924; Government Advocate, Patna High Court, 1932; President, Bratachari Movement for Bihar. *Recreations:* Tennis, chess, gardening and music. *Clubs:* New Patna Club; Bihar Flying Club. *Address:* Fraser-Cross Road, Patna.

VAZIFDAR, KHAN BAHADUR CAPTAIN, N.J., L.M. & S., F.C.P.S., A.I.R.O., (Retd.) General Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay; Retired Chemical Analyser to Government of Bombay and Professor of Forensic Medicine, Grant Medical College, Bombay; Fellow of the Indian Chemical Society; Examiner in Chemistry, in Physiology, in Medical Jurisprudence and Mental Diseases in the University of Bombay. Examiner in Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay. Examiner in Forensic Medicine in the University of Lucknow and Medical Examination Board, Nagpur. Examiner in Technical and General Chemistry, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. President, College of Physicians Surgeons, Bombay (1937-1940). *Publications:* Author of (1) "Physiology of the Central Nervous System and Special Senses," 7th Edition, and (2) "Synopsis of Physiology," 4th Edition. (3) "The Law and Ethics of Professional Secrecy," (4) "Law and Ethics of Abortion," (5) Poisoning by Magnesium Sulphate, (6) "Unusual Identification of Explosives." *Address:* Red Cross Society Office, Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.



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VAZIFDAR, Dr. (Miss) Gool Nowroji, M.B.B.S., F.C.P.S., (Bombay) Honorary Obstetric Physician, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay. Daughter of Khan Bahadur N. J. Vazifdar.



Miss Vazifdar holds the unique honour of being the first woman Fellow (by examination) of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay. She has had a distinguished career at the Grant Medical College, passed all her examinations with several medals and scholarships. After her graduation she worked as Resident Accoucheuse at Nowroji Wadia Maternity Hospital which is one of the largest institutions in the world and was afterwards appointed as Honorary Assistant Surgeon at the Cama and Albless Hospitals. She has been now appointed as Honorary Obstetric Physician at the same Hospital and is recently appointed Assistant Medical Officer in addition to her duties. *Address:* "Tankerville," Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

VAZIFDAR, Sohrab Shapoor, M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S., J.P., Honorary Magistrate, *b.* 1st August 1883. *m.* to Mary Hormusji Wadia. *Educ.:* Grant Medical College, Bombay; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, Entered I. M. S. in 1908. During the Great War served in German E. Africa and subsequently in South Persia and Mesopotamia. Appointed Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College in 1923; Second Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College in April 1923; First Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Medicine, G. M. College in 1925; and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital 1926-38. *Address:* C/o Lloyds Bank Limited, Bombay.

VELINKER, Shrikrishna Gunaji, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), J.P. (1903); Holder of Certificate of Honour, Council of Legal Education, Trinity (1909); of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn; Bar-at-Law, Trinity (1909). *b.* 12th April, 1868. *m.* to Prabhavatibai, *d.* of Rao Bahadur Makund Ramchander, Executive Engr., Bombay. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Enrolled as pleader, High Court, Bombay, in January 1893; called to the Bar in June 1909. In prominent practice in the High Court at Bombay and criminal courts of the Presidency. One of the Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act to try culprits in Ahmedabad and Viramgam arson and murder cases, 1919; President, Tribunal of Appeal under City of Bombay Improvement Act, Sept. 1921 to April 1923. Elected Member, Bombay Bar Council, and Vice-President since 1933. Secry., P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, 1897-1908. *Publications:* Law of Gaming and Wagering and the Law of Compulsory Land Acquisition and Compensation. *Address:* Ratan House, 425, Lamington Road (South), Bombay.

VENKATA Reddi, Sir Kurma, K.C.I.E., (1937); Kt., (1923), B.A., B.L., D.Litt., M.L.C.; Leader, National Democratic Party, Madras. *b.* 1875. *m.* R. Laxmi Kantamma. *Educ.:* Arts College, Rajahmundry, Madras Christian College, and Madras Law College. Led the non-Brahmin deputation to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Constitutional Reforms in 1919. Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, 1920; Minister of Agriculture and Industries to the Madras Government, 1920-23; Member of the Madras Legislative Council, 1920-26; Member of the Senate of the Madras University, 1924-26; Member of the Syndicate of the Andhra University, 1924-26; appointed Indian Delegate to the League Assembly at Geneva, 1928, and Agent to the Government of India in S. Africa, 1929-32; Member, Council of State, 1933-34; Member of Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, 1934. Ag. Governor of Madras 1936; Prime Minister, Madras, April to July 1937. *Address:* "Kurma House," Thyagarayanagar, Madras.

VENKATAPATHY, Naidu Gettu, Rao Bahadur, (1923). *Educ.:* Christian College. Travelled in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, etc. Possesses good knowledge of Municipal and other organisations in Western Countries. Councillor, Madras Corporation, 1919-26 and served on its various committees. Was the Vice-President of Temperance Association, Naidu Sangham, Depressed Class Mission Society, Thelaga Association and Santhome Dispensary, and Trustee of the Victoria Public Hall. Has worked on the Committees of various other important Associations.



For some time Moral Lecturer for Hindu Convicts in Madras Penitentiary. Continues to be Committee Member of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Special Juror of the Madras High Court and is the Vice-President of Society for Protection of Children, Member of the Madras Andhra Sabha, Suguna Vilas Sabha, South Indian Athletic Association and the Cosmopolitan Club. *Address:* "Hanover House," Harley's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

VENKATARAMANI, K. S., M.A., B.L., Mylapore, Madras. *b.* 10th June 1891. Advocate, High Court, Madras. Some time member of the Senate, Madras Univ., and the Syndicate Annamalai Univ. Author of several books in English, remarkable for their original views and graceful style; Was awarded a Silver Plate by the Madras Bar Association and an Ivory Shield and Sadra by His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya Swamigal of Kamakoti Peetam in recognition of services to Indian Cultural renaissance. Delivered special lectures in 1933 at the Benares Hindu University and in 1936 at the Allahabad University. Founded in 1938 an Ashram for Rural reconstruction and Cultural renaissance named "Markandeya Ashram" at Tirukadayur, Tanjore District. Founder editor "Bharata Mani" a cultural

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Tamil Monthly. Delivered in 1939 one of the Sayaji Rao Memorial lectures at Baroda, and a special lecture at Gwalior at the invitation of the Durbar. Now engaged on a book of travel impressions. *Address:* Svetaranya Ashrama, Mylapore, Madras, or Kaveripoompattinam, Tanjore District.

VENKATARAO, CHELIKANI, M.B.E., Diwan, Jeypore Samasthanam, Orissa. *b.* on 20th February 1891. Father C. Seetharamaswamy Garu. *m.* Sri Venkata Chellayamma Garu, second daughter of the Rajah of Kalahasti. Related to an influential Aristocratic family of Andhra Desa. One son and one daughter. Passed M.A. (Philosophy) of Edinburgh University. Took diploma of Barrister from Grays Inn of London. Practised in Privy Council & Madras High Court for some time. Interested in Agricultural, horticultural and Industrial development of the Country and improvement of cattle. *Recreations*—Tennis and big game shooting. *Address:* Jeypore, Orissa.



VENKATASUBBA, RAO, SIR M., B.A., B.L., H. E. H. The Nizam's Agent in C. P. and Berar, since 1st July 1939. *b.* 18th July 1878. *Educ.:* Free Church Mission Institution, Madras Christian College and Madras Law College. Enrolled High Court Vakil, 1903; Practised 1903-1921 in partnership with Mr. V. Radhakrishnaiya under the firm name of Messrs. Venkatasubba Rao and Radhakrishnaiya. Had a large and leading practice on the Original Side of the High Court. Election Commissioner, 1921-22; Judge, Madras High Court, 1921-1938; Officiating Chief Justice, 27th July to 29th September 1935, again 20th July to 13th October, 1936; Delivered Convocation Address, Andhra University, December, 1933; and Founders' Day Celebration address, Annamalai University, 1938. Member, Indian Delimitation Committee, 1935-36; Knighted January, 1936. Scout Chief Commissioner, Madras Presidency till August 1939, Founder-President, The Madras Seva Sadan. *m.* Andalamma who has been awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal, 1931, Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 and is the Founder-Secretary of the Madras Seva Sadan and is prominently connected with various social and uplift movements. *Address:* Nagpur.

VENKATESWARA, SEKHARIPURAM VAIDYANATHA, M.A.; Retd. Professor of Indian History, Presidency College, Madras. *b.* 29th Jan. 1884. *m.* 1909, Vijaya Lakshmi Ammal (*d.* 1933); Two *s.* six *d.* *Educ.:* Victoria College, Palghat; Madras Christian College; Teachers' College, Saidapet. Assistant Lecturer in History, Government College, Kumbakonam, 1906; Chief Lecturer since 1915; Principal Government Brennen College, Tellichery, 1919-21; University Professor of History, Mysore, and Head of the Departments of History and Economics, 1922-31; Principal, Arts College, Rajahmundry, 1932; Principal, Govt. Victoria College, Palghat, 1932-36; Presidency College, Madras, 1936-39; Member of the Indian Historical Records Commission. Retired from Govt. service, 29th January 1939. *Publications:* *Indian Culture through the Ages*, Vol. I on Education and the Propagation of Culture, 1928; Vol. II Public Life and Political Institutions, 1932; Vol. III Art and Aesthetics (in press), etc. *Recreations:* creative work in literature and art, philosophical problems, tennis and walking. *Address:* 20, Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras.

VICCAJEE, VICTOR FRAMJEE, B.A., F.S.A.A., A.C.I.S., R.A., (India), R.A. (Burma) Senior Partner, S. R. Batliboi & Co., Incorporated Accountants, of Calcutta and Rangoon. *b.* 20th January 1903. *e.* Thomas Hanbury School, Shanghai and Lugard Hall, University of Hong Kong. Awarded the H. O. White Bursary. Professional training in City of London. *m.* Jer, *d.* of the late Jehangir Neemuchwala, Solicitor, Bombay. Has acted as lecturer to the B.Com. and M.A. classes at the Calcutta University and as member of the Committee of the Incorporated Accountants, Bengal and District Society. Local Examination Representative of the Institute of Book-Keepers, London. Past Master of Lodge "St. Mary," No. 3331 E.C. *Address:* 1B, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.



VICKERS, HAROLD JAMES, I.P., C.B.E. (1936); Dy. Inspector General of Police, N.W.F.P. *b.* 1895; *m.* Mabel Mary Langley; *Educ.:* The Liverpool Institute. Joined Indian Police in 1914; Served in 9th Royal Scots, 26th (K.G.O.) Light Cavalry & Royal Air Force; Dy. Director, Intelligence, Govt. of India, Peshawar, 1933-40; Awarded King's Police Medal, 1926. *Address:* Peshawar.

VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA, DIWAN BAHADUR SIR T., K.B.E. (1926); Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research from 1929 to 1935. *b.* August 1875. *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras. Joined Provincial Service, 1898; Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation, from 1912 to 1917; Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1917-18; Director of Land Records, 1918; Deputy Director of Industries, 1918-19; Diwan of Cochin, 1919-32; Collector and District Magte., 1920; Commissioner for India, British Empire Exhibition, 1922-25; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1925-26; Director of Industries, 1926; also Director of Fisheries, 1926; opened Canadian National Exhibition, August, 1926; Member, Public Service Commission, 1926-29. Chairman, Madras Government Committee on Co-operation, 1939; Prime Minister, Mewar State, since 25th December 1939. *Address:* Udaipur.

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VIJBHUKHANDAS JAMNADAS, *b.* in 1904 of a rich family of Freight Brokers in Bombay. He left his studies at an early age of 16 and joined the firm of Messrs. Moolchand Vussonji & Co., Cotton Brokers, who were brokers to such important firms as Messrs. Volkart Bros., group of Currimbhoy's Mills, and the Moon Mills. He later managed the broking business of the well-known firm of E. Spinner & Company. On the death of his grandfather, Seth Lakhmidas Nemidas, J.P., who was working as a Share Broker, the Stock Exchange Card was transferred to him in 1928. He is now managing the business and has established reputation as a trust-worthy broker. He has built up a reputable clientele to whom he serves ably and honestly. He is a member of the East India Cotton Association. He is a trustee of two to three Charitable Trusts, and has also various private charities to his credit. *Address:* 172, Bazar Gate Street, Bombay.



VISSANJI, SETH KARSONDAS, J.P. *b.* on 14th August 1887 in the well-known family of the late Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji. He had to leave his studies at an early age to join in his father's business, where he received a thorough training under the able guidance of his elders. He is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Vissanji Sons & Co., and other associate firms, who are connected as brokers and Muccadums with the Bombay Co. Ltd., and Wallace & Co. He is one of the Directors of the Wallace Flour Mills Co. Ltd, to the work of which he devotes most of his time and attention. He is a leading businessman, and holds a prominent position particularly in the wheat and flour trades of the city. He is a philanthropist and not only is he associated with many charitable and educational trusts and institutions, but he himself spends large sums for educational and charitable purposes. *Address:* 9, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.



VISVESVARAYA, SIR MOKSHAGUNDAM, K.C.I.E., LL.D., D.Sc., D.Litt., M.I.C.E., late Dewan of Mysore. *b.* 15th Sept. 1861. *Educ.:* Central Coll., Bangalore, and Coll. of Science, Poona. Asst. Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay, 1884; Supdt. Eng., 1904; retired from Bombay Govt. Service, 1908. Apptd. Sp. Consulting Eng. to Nizam's Govt., 1909; Ch. Eng. and Sec., P.W. and Ry. Depts., Govt. of Mysore, 1909; Dewan of Mysore, 1912-1918; Chairman, Bombay Technical and Industrial Education Committee (appointed by the Government of Bombay), 1921-22; Member, New Capital Enquiry Committee, Delhi, 1922; Retrenchment Adviser to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1924; Chairman, Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1925; Member, Bombay Back Bay Inquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1926. Chairman, Irrigation Inquiry Committee (appointed by Govt. of Bombay), 1938. Toured round the world in 1919-20 and has also otherwise travelled extensively. *Publications:* "Reconstructing India" (P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London) and "Planned Economy for India" (1934), Bangalore Press, Bangalore. *Address:* Uplands, High Ground, Bangalore; also 46F, Warden Road, Bombay.

VISWANATH, BHAGAVATULA, Rao Bahadur, F.I.C. (London), Rao Bahadur (1929), Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute. *b.* 1st January 1889. *m.* to Srimati Venkata Lakshmi. *Educ.:* at Vizianagram. Assistant Chemist. Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore till 1923: Agricultural Chemist to Government of Madras, 1923-34; Imperial Agricultural Chemist Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, since 1934; Joint Director, 1935 and Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute since 1935. President, Agricultural Section. Indian Science Congress, 1937. President, Indian Society of Soil Science, 1935-37. Vice-President, Indian Society of Soil Science. Vice-President, Society of Biological Chemists, India, 1938. Foundation Fellow of National Institute of Science, India; Indian Academy of Science; Indian Chemical Society. *Publications:* Several original contributions on soils and plant nutrition and on the utilisation of Agricultural products and wastes. *Address:* Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

VISWANATHA, SEKHARIPURAM VAIDYANATHA, M.A., L.T. (Madras). Retired Professor and Archæologist, Journalist and Author. *b.* 20th October, 1891; *m.* to Venkatambal. two *d.* one *s.* *Educ.:* Victoria College, Palghat; Government College, Kumbakonam; Madras Christian College and Teachers' College, Saidapet. Lecturer, Findlay College, Mannargudi, 1915-1919; Senior Lecturer, National College, Trichinopoly, 1919-29; Temporary Government Epigraphist, Madras, for two years; Examiner to the Universities of Madras and Mysore; Extension Lecturer, Mysore University; Member, All-India Oriental Conference; served on staff of "Aryan Path," Bombay, 1936. *Publications: International Law in Ancient India* (*Longmans*, 1925); *Racial Synthesis in Hindu Culture*; (Trübner's Oriental Series, 1928) contributions to Journals, etc. *Address:* "Govardhan," R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.

VIZIANAGRAM, MAHARAJKUMAR SIR VIJAYA of, Kt. (1936), M.L.A. (U.P.), Member, United Provinces Legislative Assembly and holder of Benares Estates. *b.* 28th December 1905. *m.* to Maharajkumar Rani Lady Bhagirathi Devi; *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer, and Haileybury College, England. Captained the All-India Cricket Tour to England, 1936; Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1934-1937; Minister of Justice to the U.P. Government from April to July 1937; keen sportsman; has travelled extensively in Europe and America. *Address:* Vizianagram Palace, Benares City.

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VRINDAVANDAS, H. BHAGAT. Merchant and Broker. *b.* 1876. *Educ.* at Wilson College, Bombay. Joined the well-known firm of Devkaran Nanjee & Sons as an Assistant in 1905; was admitted as a Partner in their Cotton and Bullion firms, Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee Cotton Brokers in 1917 and Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee Bullion Merchants in 1921, respectively; is now also the Managing Partner of Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee Bullion Merchants. *Director:* Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., *Vice-President* of the Merchants' Committee of the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd. *Member:* Indian Merchants' Chamber. Has one son Jashwantlal (28) a graduate, who is a member of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association and a Partner in Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee (Share Department), and one daughter Jyotsna (10). *Residential Address:* 'Shanti Sadan,' French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay. *Office Address:* Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.



WADIA, ARDESHIR RUTTONJI, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Professor of Philosophy, University of Mysore. *b.* 4 June 1888. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School and Wilson College, Bombay; Middle Temple, London, for Bar; St. Catherine's, Oxford, for Diploma in Economics and Political Science, Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge for Moral Science Tripos. Prof. of English and Philosophy, Wilson College, Bombay, 1914; Lecturer in Psychology, University of Bombay, 1914-16. Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, 1930-31. Secretary, Inter-University Board, 1932-37. President, All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations, Patna, 1926; and Indian Philosophical Congress, Dacca, 1930. Delegate, Congress of the Universities of the British Empire, London and Edinburgh, 1931. President, Fourth All-Karnataka Hindi Prachar Conference, 1933. President Executive Committee Indian Philosophical Congress, and Mysore State Education League. *Pub.:* The Ethics of Feminism; Civilisation as a Co-operative Adventure; "Pragmatic Idealism" in "Contemporary Indian Philosophy." "Zoroaster." *Address:* The University, Mysore.

WADIA, BOMANJI JAMSETJI, M.A., LL.B. (Univ. of Bombay), Bar-at-Law. *b.* 4 Aug. 1881. *m.* Rattanbai Hormusji Wadia and subsequently to Perin Nowroji Chinoy of Secunderabad. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and at the Inner Temple, London, for the Bar, 1904-6, was Principal, Govt. Law College, Bombay, 1919-1925. Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay for two months from 5th June 1928, and again from January to October 1929, and from 1st Feb. to October 1930. Additional Judge, 1930-31; Puisne Judge, High Court, 1931-41. Syndic, Univ. of Bombay. *Address:* 37, New Marine Lines, Bombay.

WADIA, SIR CUSROW, N., Kt. (1932); C.I.E. (1919), Millowner. *b.* 1869. *Educ.:* King's Coll., London. Joined his father's firm, 1888. Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association (1918). *Address:* Pedder House, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WADIA, DARASHAW NOSHERWAN, M.A., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S.B., Mineralogist, Government of Ceylon. *b.* October, 1883. *Educ.:* Baroda College, Bombay University. Prof. of Geology, Prince of Wales College, Jammu (Kashmir), 1907-1920; Geological Survey of India, 1921-1939; Carried out the Geological Survey of N. W. Punjab, Hazara and Kashmir as part of official duties; Mineral Adviser, Ceylon Government since 1938. *Publications: Geology of India* (Macmillan, London, 1919, 1926, 1938); *Syntaxis of N. W. Himalayas* (1931); *Geology of Nanga Parbat and Gilgit District* (1932); *Recent ideas on structure of Himalayas* (1938). *Address:* Colombo.

WADIA, JAMSETJI ARDASEER, J.P., 1900, Merchant, *b.* 31st Oct. 1857. *Educ.:* Elphinstone Sch. and Coll. and served apprenticeship in Dickinson Akroid & Co. of London; Promoter and Director of Cotton and other industrial concerns; Member of Bombay Mun. Corpn. from 1901-1921. Was a member of the Standing Committee of the Corporation for about five years; in 1909 was elected a member by Government of the Malaria Commission which met in Simla; in 1917 was selected by Government to a committee of four to inquire into the complaints of joint stock companies arising out of the imposition of super-tax. For 21 years wrote the cotton industrial review for the City of Bombay for the *Times of India* commencing with 1905. *Publications:* Writer on Industrial and Economic subjects; published two pamphlets against closing of the Mints. *Address:* Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WADIA, SIR NUSSERWANJI NOWROSJEE, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.I.M.E., M.I.St.E., J.P., F.C.P.S. (Hon.), Millowner. *b.* 30th May 1873. *m.* Evylene Clara Powell. *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College. Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, 1911 and 1925. *Address:* "Bella Vista," Pedder Road, Bombay.

WADIA, PESTONJI ARDESHIR, M.A., Professor of Philosophy and History, Wilson College, Bombay. *b.* 16th Dec. 1878. *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay. *Publications:* The Philosophers and the French Revolution; Zoroastrianism and our Spiritual Heritage; Inquiry into the Principles of Theosophy; The Wealth of India; Money and the Money Market in India, An Introduction to Ivanhoe and History of India. Mahatma Gandhi, a dialogue in understanding. A Missionary and His Pledge. *Address:* Hormazd Villa, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WADSWORTH, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SIDNEY, B.A.(1st divn. 2nd class Classical Tripos, 1911), Bar-at-Law (Certificate of Honour, 1925), Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* 21st December 1888; *m.* Olive Florence Clegg, *d.* of Sir Robert

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Clegg, K.C.I.E., I.C.S. *Educ.*: Loughborough G. S.; The Sorbonne, Paris; Jesus College, Cambridge; Middle Temple. Entered I.C.S., 1913; Under-Secretary to Government, 1918-19; Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1922-24; Registrar, High Court, 1925-26; District Judge at Chingleput, Madura and Chittoor, 1926-35. *Address:* High Court, Madras.

WAJID KHAN, CAPTAIN SAHIBZADA DR. ABDUL, M.A., Ph.D. (Econ.), London, *b.* May 1902. Son of the late Sahibzada Abdur Rashid Khan of U.P. Civil Service. *m.* 1926, Anjum Zamani Begum (died 1932), cousin of H. H. Nawab of Bhopal one son and two daughters. Remarried 1937—Kaniz Sakina Begum, sister of Raja Sahib of Kutwara (Oudh). *Educ.:* Muslim University, Aligarh, and London School of Economics, University of London. Assisted in preparation of Indian States case for Butler Committee in 1928; acted as Secretary to H. H. the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, 1931; Personal Secretary to H. H. Nawab of Bhopal, 1931-33; Secretary to H. H. Maharaja of Patiala, 1935-36; Secretary to H. H. Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, 1937-38. Elected member of the Ministers' Committee of the Chamber of Princes, from Malwa States, 1940. Chief Minister, Jaora State, C. I., 1938-41. Is a well-known writer on Indian States' affairs. *Publication:* "Financial Problems of Indian States under Federation," 1938. *Address:* Phoolwalan, Bareilly, U.P.



WALCHAND, HIRACHAND, *b.* 1882. *Educ.* at Sholapur, Poona and Bombay. Chairman of the premier Indian Shipping Company—The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., which owes its present sound position to him. Chairman, The Premier Construction Co., Ltd., who are responsible for the Organisation doing large constructional works for Railways, Military and other Government and Semi-Government Bodies in India, Ceylon, etc.; Pipe Making Industry having 31 Factories all over India, Burma and Ceylon, and Sugar Manufacturing business with a Sugar Plant at Kalamb (Poona District), capable of a daily crushing capacity of 1000 tons; also interested in the Sugar Factory at Ravalgaon (Nasik District) with a Sugar Plant capable of a daily crushing capacity of 650 tons, Director Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Tata Chemicals Ltd., etc.; President—Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, 1927; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1932-33; All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, 1933-34; Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, 1931-33; Vice-President—International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1934 to date; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Congress of International Chamber of Commerce 1933, 1935, 1937 and 1939 Sessions at Vienna, Paris, Berlin and Copenhagen; Employers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1932; member, Governing Body of Imperial Agricultural Research Council of the Government of India for 5 years; President—Indian National Shipowners' Association; Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, 1927-38. *Clubs:* Willingdon, Orient, Royal Western India Turf, Bombay; Calcutta Club, Calcutta. *Address:* Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay. *Tele.:* Care Hincon, Bombay: *Telephone:* 26037 (five lines) Office and 41877 Residence.

WALVEKAR BALAJI BHAVANSA, M.L.A., Bombay. *b.* December 12, 1897. Chairman, S. C. D. Weaving & Industrial Co-operative Association, 1935-37, and a leader and enthusiastic worker of the weaver classes in Maharashtra; Chairman, International Press Ltd.; Member, Harijan Seva Sangh, Poona; Director of Bharat Industrial Bank Ltd., Poona; Secretary, Bihar Flood Relief Committee; Member, Poona City Municipality from 1932 and President 1934. Member, Standing Committee, Poona Municipality, 1933-34. He took great interest in relief work during the plague outbreak in the city. Presented a civic address to Mahatma Gandhi in 1934 when he visited Poona on his Harijan tour. Secretary of the social conference of his community in 1932. Chief Trustee, Lord Reay Industrial Museum, Poona, 1935. Director Navayug Chitrapat Ltd. and Chairman, Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Handloom Weavers' Conference, 2nd Session, 1939, held at Poona. *Address:* 398, Vetal Peth, Poona City.



WARE, DR. FRANK, F.R.C.V.S., C.I.E. (1937), Animal Husbandry Commissioner with Government of India, since 1938. *b.* Feb. 22, 1886; *m.* Martha (nee) Turner. M.Sc. *Educ.:* Royal Veterinary College, London. Joined Indian Veterinary Service in 1907; Principal, Madras Veterinary College, 1925-27; Director of Veterinary Services, Madras, 1927-29; Director, Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, 1929-38. *Publications:* Various publications on Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Subjects. *Address:* Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

WASSOODEW, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KESHOWRAO BALKRISHNA, B.A., LL.B., PUISNE JUDGE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY. *b.* 14th January 1883; *m.* daughter of Dr. G. B. Prabhakar, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.: *Educ.:* John Connon High School, Elphinstone College and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Entered Provincial Civil Service, Executive Branch, 1907. After serving as Deputy Collector and Magistrate appointed as Assistant Judge in Ahmednagar in 1912. Since then served in various Districts as Additional and District and Sessions Judge. *Address:* 46-C, Warden Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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WAUGH, ARTHUR ALLEN, C.I.E., 1937; Indian Civil Service; Settlement Commissioner, United Provinces. *b.* 25th July 1891. *Educ.:* George Watson's College, Edinburgh; Edinburgh University, M.A.; entered Indian Civil service, 1914. *Address:* Lucknow, U.P.

WAVELL, GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD PERCIVAL, K.C.B. *cr.* 1939; C.B., 1935; C.M.G., 1919; M.C.; Apptd. Commander-in-Chief in India in July 1941. *b.* May 1883; *s.* of late Major-General A. G. Wavell, C.B.; *m.* 1915, Eugenie Marie, *o.c.* of late Colonel Owel Quirk, C.B., D.S.O.; one *s.* three *d. Educ.:* Winchester College; R.M.C., Sandhurst; Staff College. Appointed The Black Watch, 1901; served S. African War (medal with 4 clasps); Indian Frontier, 1908 (medal with clasp); European War, 1914-18; served in France, 1914-16 (wounded, M.C.) as Military Attache with Russian Army in Caucasus, Oct. 1916—June 1917 (Orders of St. Vladimir and St. Stanislas), and with Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1917-1920; B.G.G.S. XX. Corps, 1918-19, B.G.G.S., E.E.F., 1919-20; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, 1917; Colonel, 1921; Major-General, 1933; Lieut. General, 1938; General, 1940; Commander, 6th Infantry Brigade, Aldershot, 1930-34; A.D.C. to the King, 1932-33; Commander, 2nd Division, Aldershot, 1935-37; commanded Troops in Palestine and Trans-Jordan, 1937-38; G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command, 1938-39; G.O.C.-in-C., Middle East, 1939-41; Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; Commander Legion of Honour, Order of the Nile, Order of El Nahda. *Publication:* The Palestine Campaigns, 1928. *Recreations:* Hunting, golf, shooting, ski-ing. *Address:* Simla/New Delhi. *Club:* United Service.

WAZIR HASAN, SIR SAIYID, Kt., B.A., LL.B. *Educ.:* Government High School, Balia; Muir Central College, Allahabad; M. A. O. College, Aligarh. Joined the Lucknow Bar in 1903; Secretary, All-India Moslem League from 1912-19; was instrumental in bringing about Hindu-Moslem Pact of 1916; appointed Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1920 and Chief Judge of Oudh, February 1930-34; retired in 1934. *Address:* Thornhill Road, Allahabad.

WEBB-JOHNSON, STANLEY, LL.B. (1st Class Honours), O.B.E. (1930), E.D. (1935). Second Solicitor to the Government of India. *b.* 1st March, 1888; *m.* Beryl Buchanan Binny of Hurstpierpoint, Grand *d.* of the founder of Binny & Co., Madras. *Educ.:* Rossall and Victoria University, 1912-14. Partner in Hasties, Solicitors, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; served throughout War of 1914-19, with the 6th Bn. East Surrey Regiment and on the Staff; since then Controller of Enemy Property and Legal Advisor to the Government of India; Commandant, Delhi Contingent A.F.I.; President, Simla Y.M.C.A.; Vice-President, Delhi Y.M.C.A., Masonic Fraternity of Delhi, Delhi Olympic Association. Ex-Services Association of India; Hon. Secretary, Delhi Hunt. *Publications:* *A Digest of Indian Law Cases.* *Address:* Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi; United Service Club, Simla.

WEBSTER, MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS SHERIDAN RIDDELL, C.B., 1939; D.S.O., 1915; G.O.C.-in-Chief, Southern Command. *b.* Feb. 12, 1886; *s.* of late John Riddell-Webster and Mrs. Riddell-Webster of Priorsgate, St. Andrews; *m.* 1920, Harriet Hill, *d.* of Col. Sir Alexander Sprot, 1st Bart.; two *s. Educ.:* Harrow; R.M.C., Sandhurst. Entered Army, 1905; Capt., 1913; Major and Brevet Lt.-Col., 1923; Lt.-Col., 1930; Col., 1933; Maj.-Gen., 1937; Served European War, 1914-17, (despatches, D.S.O. Bt. Major); commanded 2nd Bn. The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), 1930-33; A.Q.M.G., War Office, 1933-34; Commander, Poona (Independent) Brigade Area, 1935-38; A.D.C. to the King, 1936-38; Director of Movements and Quartering, War Office, 1938-39. Dy. Q.M.G., Army Headquarters, India, 1939-41. *Club:* Army and Navy. *Address:* Command House, Poona.

WELINKER, WAMAN NARAYAN, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Eng.). *b.* 30th October 1898. *m.* Miss Manak Kalgoolkar. 2 sons and one daughter. *Educ.:* at St. Xavier's College, Bombay and Middlesex Hospital, London. *Publications:* "Treatment of Gonorrhea with Albucid" and articles on venereal diseases. Lecturer in Grant Medical College on Venereal Diseases and Specialist in Venereal Diseases J. J. Hospital, a post previously held by Lt.-Col. Jalal M. Shah, I.M.S., M.B.E. *Recreations:* Motoring. *Clubs:* Western India Turf Club. Hon. Physician, Children's Aid Society. *Address:* Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road Bombay.



WESTCOTT, RT. REV. F., *see* Calcutta, Bishop of.

WIJEWARDENE, DON RICHARD, B.A. (Cantab.), Chairman and Managing Director, The Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd. *b.* 23rd February, 1886. *m.* to Ruby, *d.* of late Meedeniya Adigar and Mrs. Meedeniya. *Educ.:* St. Thomas' College, Colombo. Peterhouse, Cambridge. Called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 1912. Owned the Sinhalese daily newspaper "Dinamina"; founded the "Ceylon Daily News" in 1918; purchased four years later the "Ceylon Observer," the first and oldest Ceylon newspaper, being in continuous publication since 1834; in 1926 floated the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd., in which he holds the controlling interest and is Chairman for life, and which are now also proprietors of the "Selumina" (Sinhalese Sunday) "Thenakaran" (Tamil Daily) Ceylon Publicity Co., and Chitrafoto (Photographic Studio). *Address:* "Warrington," Braybrooke Place, Colombo, Ceylon.

WIJEYEWARDENE, THE HON'BLE MR. EDWIN ARTHUR LEWIS, King's Counsel, 1937; Puisne Judge, Supreme Court, Ceylon. *b.* 21st March 1887; *m.* Lillian Beatrice Perera; One son. *Educ.:* Ananda College and St. Thomas' College, Colombo. Ceylon Mathe-

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matical Prize-man, 1904; English University Scholar, 1906. Advocate, Supreme Court, 1911; Ag. District Judge, Colombo, 1932; Deputy Public Trustee, 1932; Public Trustee, 1935; Solicitor-General, 1936; Acting Attorney-General, 1938; Puisne Justice, Supreme Court, 1938. *Address:* "Neston," Gregory's Road, Colombo.

WILES, Sir Gilbert, M.A. (Cantab.), K.C.I.E. (1938); C.S.I. (1931); C.I.E. (1926). Adviser to the Secretary of State for India, Dec. 1940. *b.* 25th March 1880. *m.* Winifred Mary Pryor. *Educ.:* Perse School and S. Cath. College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S. in India, 1904; Asst. Collector, Supdt., Land Records, and Collector, 1904-17; Chairman, Cotton Contracts Board, 1918-1920; Deputy Secretary, Home Department, 1921-22; Secy., General Department, 1923; Secy., Finance Department, from 1923-32; Member, Indian Tariff Board, Sept. 1933; President, Indian Tariff Board, September 1934; Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, 1935-37; Commander, Order of St. John, and Asstt. Commissioner, St. John Ambulance Brigade, No. 3 District, India, 1935-39; Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay, 1938-39; Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, 1939-40. *Address:* 54, Parliament Street, London, S.W. 1.

WILLIAMSON, Sir Horace, Kt. (1934); C.I.E. (1922); M.B.E. (1919); Adviser to the Secretary of State for India since 1937. *b.* July 16, 1880. *m.* John Emma Doran Holtz. *Educ.:* Cheltenham College. Joined Indian Police, United Provinces, 1900; Superintendent, 1913; Assistant to Inspector-General, 1917; Secretary, Indian Disorders Inquiry Committee, 1919-20; Deputy Inspector-General, 1923; Officiating Inspector-General, 1928; Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Govt. of India, 1931-36; Member, Council of India, 1936. *Address:* India Office, London.

WILSON, Lieut.-General Sir Roger Cochrane, K.C.B. (1937), D.S.O. (1918), M.C., A.-D.-C., Adjutant-General in India. *b.* 26th December 1882; *m.* Marion Blanche Florence Hollway, 1905, 2 *s.*, 2 *d. Educ.:* Wellington College, Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Cheshire Regiment, 1901; 114 Mahrattas, Indian Army, 1904; Staff College, 1914; served Mesopotamia, 1914-18; General Staff, India, 1922-25; Brigadier Manzai Brigade, Waziristan, 1926-30; Commandant, Indian Staff College, 1931-34; G.O.C., Rawalpindi District, 1934-36. Secy., Military Dept., India Office, 1936-37. *Address:* Army Headquarters (India), Simla and New Delhi.

WITTS, Major-General Frederick Vavasour Broome, C.B.E., 1921; D.S.O., 1917; M.C.; O.C., Bombay District, since July, 1941. *b.* 30 Jan. 1889; 5th *s.* of late Rev. Canon Broome Witts of Upper Slaughter Manor, Glos.; *m.* 1929, Alice, *e.d.* of A. E. Wrigley, J.P., Gaines, nr. Worcester; three *d. Educ.:* Radley; R.M.A., Woolwich (passed in first and out first, King's Medal and Pollock Medal); Staff College, Quetta, 1922. Joined Royal Engineers, 1907; Lieut., 1909; Capt., 1914; Bt. Major, 1919; Major, 1924; Bt. Lieut.-Colonel, 1929; Lieut.-Col., 1931; Col. 1934; Major-General, 1939; joined K.G.O., Bengal Sappers and Miners, 1913, and served with them in European War; France, 1915; Mesopotamia, 1916-18, including command of bridging operations over the Tigris at Shumran on 23rd Feb. 1917 (despatches three times, wounded once, M.C., D.S.O., French Croix de Guerre, Brevet Major, 1919); served in Kurdistan, 1919, as Brigade-Major (despatches); served in Iraq, 1920, as Brigade-Major to Brig.-Gen. F. E. Coningham (despatches twice, O.B.E., C.B.E.); General Staff War Office, 1923-27; Staff Officer, Royal Engineers, H. Q., Shanghai Defence Force 1927; O.C., 56th Field Coy., R.E., Shanghai Defence Force, 1928; Bulford Camp, 1929; General Staff, Staff College, Camberley, 1930-32; C.R.E., 5th Division, Catterick Camp, 1933-34; G.S.O.I., 5th Division, Catterick Camp, 1935; Western Desert, Egypt, 1936; Palestine, 1936; Catterick Camp, 1937; Brigadier, General Staff, Western Command, India, 1937-38; Commander, 8th (Bareilly) Infantry Bridgade, India, 1938-39; Commander, 45th (West Country) Division T.A., F.R.G.S. *Publications:* Articles in R.U.S.I. and R.E. Journals on Military Bridging in Mesopotamia. *Recreations:* Golf, tennis, hunting, shooting and fishing. *Address:* H. Q., Bombay. District Colaba, Bombay. *Club:* Army and Navy.

WYLIE, H. E. Sir Francis (Verner), K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Adviser to H. E. The Crown Representative, (British Minister-Designate. at Kabul). *b.* 9th August 1891. *m.* Kathleen Byrne, 1923. *e.* at the Royal School, Dungannon (1904-09) and Dublin University (1909-15). Entered I.C.S., 1914. Arrived in India, 1915. Posted to the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner. Served in Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1916-19. Held various appointments in the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, 1919-37. Governor of C.P. & Berar, 1938-1940. *Address:* New Delhi/ Simla.

YAKUB Mohammed, Moulvi, Sir, Kt. (1929), Lawyer. *b.* August 27, 1879. *m.* The late Wahida Begum, Editor of Tehzebi Niswan, Lahore. *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Member and Chairman, Moradabad Municipal Board; Member and senior Vice-Chairman, Moradabad District Board; Trustee, M.A.O. College, Aligarh; Member of the Court, Muslim University, Aligarh; Member, Legislative Assembly, Member of Age of Consent Committee; Member of the Army Retrenchment Committee; Deputy President and President of Legislative Assembly; Member of Statutory Railway Board Committee, London; Former President and Secretary of All-India Muslim League; President, U. P. Muslim League Annual Session, Pilibhit; President, Bundhilkhand Muslim Conference; President, All-India Palestine Conference, Bombay; President, All-India Postmen's Conference, Aligarh. Acting Commerce and Industries Member of the Govt. of India, Jan. and June and

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Member, Council of State, 1938. Reforms Adviser to the Government of H. E. H. The Nizam, Hyderabad (Deccan). *Address:* Mohalla Mugalpura, Moradabad U.P.

YAMIN KHAN, MOHAMMAD SIR, B.A., Kt. (1936), C.I.E. (1931), M.L.A. Barrister-at-Law. *b.* June 1888; *Educ.:* at Meerut College, M.A.O. College, Aligarh, and England. Practising Barrister at Meerut since December 1914; acted as Secretary of U.P. Special War Fund, Secretary Y.M.C.A. Fund, also District War League for Meerut District. Member, Municipal Board, Meerut, 1916-1932; Vice-Chairman 1918-1924, and Chairman, 1928-1931; Member, Leg. Assembly, 1920-1923, 1927-30 and from 1931 to date; Council of State, 1924-1925; Leader of the United India Party in the Assembly 1931-1934; Leader of the Democratic Party in the Assembly, 1937-1939; Member, Statutory Railway Board, and Reserve Bank Committees of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in London 1933; non-official visitor to Andaman Islands 1936; Member, Aliens Advisory Committee, 1940-41; Senior Advocate, Federal Court since 1938; Member, Viceroy's Amenities for Troops Fund; Member, Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund; recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation medals. *Permanent Address:* Kothi Junnat Nishan, Meerut.

YUSUF, SIR MOHAMUD ISMAIL, Kt. *cr.* 1915. Until 1906 head of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. Founded Ismail College, first Muslim College in Western India, at Bombay; Marine College, Seamen's Orphanage, Hospital, Sanatorium, Schools, etc., in Novha, and other Charitable Institutions in Bombay. One of the largest land-owners in Bombay. Honorary Special First Class Magistrate, Novha. Now living in retirement in his Novha Island. *Address:* Novha House, Queen's Road, Bombay.

ZAFAR ALI, SIR, KHAN BAHADUR, MIRZA, Kt. *cr.* 1931; B.A.; *b.* 20 Feb. 1870. Joined Punjab Judicial Department, 1893; District and Sessions Judge, 1918; Judge, Lahore High Court, 1922; retired, 1930. *Address:* 5, Davis Road, Lahore.

ZAFRULLA KHAN, CHAUDHURI SIR MUHAMMAD, K.C.S.I. (1937); Kt., B.A. (Honours), Punjab, LL.B. (Honours), London; Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn); Judge, Federal Court of India, July 1941. *b.* 6th Feb. Apptd. 1893. *m.* Badrun Nissa Begum, eldest daughter of the late Mr. S. A. Khan, I.C.S. (Bihar and Orissa). *Educ.:* at Government College, Lahore, King's College, and Lincoln's Inn, London. Advocate, Sialkot, Punjab, 1914-16; practised in Lahore High Court, 1916-35; Editor, "Indian Cases," 1916-32; Law Lecturer, University Law College, Lahore, 1919-1924; Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1926-35; Member, Punjab Provincial Reforms Committee; Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931 and 1932; Member, Consultative Committee, 1932; Delegate to the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933; President, All-India Muslim League, 1931; Crown Counsel, Delhi Conspiracy Case, March 1931 to June 1932. Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, 1932 (Depts. of Commerce and Railways). Law Member, 1939-41; *Pubs.:* "Indian Cases"; the Criminal Law Journal of India; Reprints of Punjab Criminal Rulings, Vol. IV, and Fifteen Years' Digest. *Address:* New Delhi.

ZAIDI, SYED BASHIR HUSAIN, C.I.E. *(1941),* Chief Minister of Rampur State. Belongs to Saadat Bareha family of Muzaffarnagar District. *b.* 1898. Married. *Educ.:* Took his degree in 1919 from St. Stephen's College, Delhi; Honours Degree in History from Cambridge in 1922. Member of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. Called to the Bar in 1923. Joined State service, 1930:—Judge of the State High Court; Private Secretary to His Highness; Household Minister; Political Minister. During the absence of Sir Abdussamad Khan, Kt., officiated as Chief Minister for several months in the years 1931, 32, 33; and also for Revenue and Finance Minister, April to September 1936. Attended the Third Indian Round Table Conference in 1932. Appointed Chief Minister, 1st December 1936. Title of C.I.E. was conferred in 1941. *Address:* Rampur, U.P.



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INDIA

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INDIA: His Excellency Victor Alexander John Hope, Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Born: 24th Sept. 1887; eldest son of 1st Marquess and Hon. Hersey de Moleyns, 3rd daughter of 4th Lord Ventry.

Succeeded father 1908.

Married: 1911, Doreen Maud, 2nd daughter of Rt. Hon. Sir F. Milner, 7th Bt. Twin sons, three daughters. *Heir:* s. Earl of Hopetoun, *q.v.*

Educated: Eton.

Earl of Hopetoun, 1703; Viscount Althrie, Baron Hope, 1703; Baron Hopetoun (U.K.) 1809; Baron Niddry (U.K.) 1814; Lord Lieutenant of West Lothian; Chairman of Market Supply Committee since 1933; Director of the Bank of Scotland, Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society, J. & P. Coats, Ltd., Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd., British Assets Trust Ltd.; President of Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Served European War, 1914-18 (despatches); and commanded 1st Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company, 1920-26; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1922-24; Deputy Chairman of Unionist Party Organisation, 1924-26; President of Navy League, 1924-31; Chairman, Departmental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce, 1923; Chairman, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, 1926-28; Chairman, Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, 1933.

Assumed charge as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, April 1936.

Recreations: Golf, Shooting.

Address: The Viceroy's House, New Delhi and Viceregal Lodge, Simla.

Secretary to the Governor-General (Personal) and Private Secretary: Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Military Secretary: Lt.-Col. B. Mac M. Mahon, D.S.O., M.C.

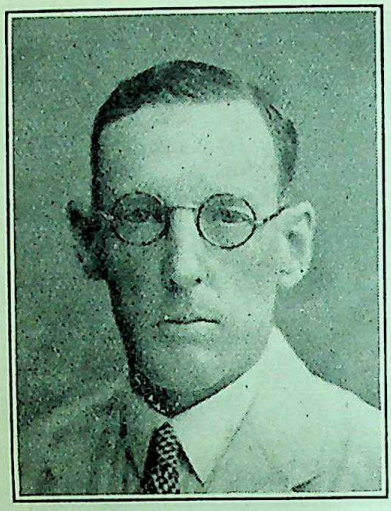
Surgeon: Lt.-Colonel H. H. Elliot, C.I.E., M.B.E., M.C., I.M.S.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H. E. General Sir Archibald Percival Wavell, K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G., M.C. (*Commander-in-Chief in India*).
The Hon'ble Sir Jeremy Raisman, C.S.I., C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (*Finance*).
The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Maxwell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Home*).
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (*Commerce*).
The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clow, C.S.I., C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (*Communications*).
The Hon'ble Sir Hormasji P. Mody, K.B.E. (*Supply*).
The Right Honourable Sir Akbar Hydari, P.C., Kt. (*Information*).
The Hon'ble Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao (*Civil Defence*).
The Hon'ble Malik Sir Firoz Khan Noon, K.C.I.E. (*Labour*).
The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. Aney (*Indians Overseas*).
The Hon'ble Sir Sultan Ahmed, Kt. (*Law*).
The Hon'ble Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker (*Education, Health and Lands*).

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ASSAM: His Excellency Sir Robert Niel Reid, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Assam.

Born: 15th July, 1883.

Educated: Malvern and Brasenose College.

Married: Amy Helen Disney, 1909.

Arrived in India, 1907, Assistant Magistrate, Bengal; Under-Secretary, 1911-14; I.A.R.O., 1916-19; Magistrate and Collector, 1920-27; Secretary, Agriculture and Industries Department, 1927-28; Commissioner, Rajshahi Division, 1930; Offg. Chief Secretary, 1930-31; Member of Executive Council, Bengal, 1934-37.

Assumed charge as Governor of Assam, 4th March 1937.

Recreations: Golf and Polo.

Address: Government House, Shillong.

Secretary to the Governor: Mr. J. P. Mills, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary: Major T. B. Alder.

MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Saadulla, (*Prime Minister, Home.*)
The Hon'ble Mr. Rohinikumar Chaudhury, (*Education and General.*)
The Hon'ble Maulvi Munwarali (*Agriculture & Veterinary.*)
The Hon'ble Mr. Hirendra Chandra Chakravarty, (*Medical and Public Health.*)
The Hon'ble Khan Saheb Mudabbir Hussain Chaudhury, (*Local Self-Government and Judicial.*)
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendra Nath Saikia, (*Excise.*)
The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Matin Choudhury, (*Public Works Department, Labour Welfare & Electricity.*)
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayidur Rahman, (*Revenue, Finance and Legislature.*)
The Hon'ble Miss Mavis Dunn, (*Co-operative, Industries and Registration.*)
The Hon'ble Srijut Rupnath Brahma, (*Forest.*)

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BENGAL: His Excellency Sir John Arthur Herbert, G.C.I.E., cr. 1939; D.L., J.P., Governor of Bengal.

Born: 1895.

Educated: Wellington; Harvard, U.S.A.

Married: 1924, Lady Mary Theresa Fox-Strangways, *d.* of 6th Earl of Ilchester; one son.

Served Great War Royal Horse Guards, 1916-18; A. D. C. to Viceroy, 1926-28. M. P., Monmouth, 1934-39. Parliamentary Private Secretary to Parliamentary Secretary, Admiralty, 1935 and to Under-Secretary of State for India, 1936. Assistant Whip, 1937.

Assumed Office as Governor of Bengal, 1939.
Address: Government House, Calcutta.
Secretary: M. O. Carter, Esq., M.C., I.C.S.
Additional Secretary: E. B. H. Baker, Esq., I.C.S.
Private Secretary: E. R. Kitchin, Esq., I.C.S.
Military Secretary: Lt.-Col. W. R. B. Peel.

MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister (*Education*).
The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazim-ud-Din, K.C.I.E. (*Home Department*).

The Hon'ble Sir B. P. Singh Roy (*Revenue*).
The Hon'ble Nawab Khwaja Habibullah Bahadur, of Dacca (*Public Health and Local Self-Govt.*).
The Hon'ble Maharaja Srischandra Nandy, of Cossimbazar (*Communications and Works*).

The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy (*Finance and Commerce and Labour*).
The Hon'ble Nawab Musharuff Hossain, Khan Bahadur (*Judicial and Legislative*).

The Hon'ble Mr. P. D. Raikut (*Forests and Excise*).
The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Mullick (*Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness*).

The Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin Khan (*Agriculture & Industries*).

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BIHAR: His Excellency Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Bihar.

Born: 26th February 1888.

Educated: George Heriot's School, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh University.

Married: 1914, Elsie, daughter of Crandon Gill.

Entered Indian Civil Service, 1911 and served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, U.P., 1912-18; Assistant Collector, Imperial Customs Service, 1919; Rice Commissioner, Rangoon, 1920; Collector of Customs, Rangoon, 1923; Collector of Customs, Madras, 1925; Collector of Customs, Bombay, 1928; Collector of Salt Revenue, 1932; Addl. Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1932; Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, 1934; Member of Council, 1937; Ag. Governor of Bihar, 1938.

Assumed charge as Governor of Bihar on 6th August 1939.

Address: Bihar Governor's Camp.

Secretary: Mr. W. G. Lacey, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary: Major W. R. Lloyd-Jones.

ADVISERS.

Mr. R. E. Russell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.: Appointment, Political, Judicial, Jails and Legislative.

Mr. E. R. J. R. Cousins, C.I.E., I.C.S.: Revenue, Education, Development and Employment, Local Self-Government, Medical, Public Health, Excise, Irrigation and Public Works.

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BOMBAY: His Excellency Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., T.D., Governor of Bombay.



Born: 27th July 1896; 2nd and only surviving son of late Brigadier-General Hon. Osbert Lumley, C.M.G. and late Constance Eleanor, O.B.E., c.d. of Captain Eustace John Wilson Patten, 1st Life Guards, and Emily Constantia, daughter of Rev. Lord John Thynne, Nephew and heir of 10th Earl of Scarborough, *q.v.*

Married: 1922, Katharine Isobel, daughter of late R. F. McEwen of Marchmont, Berwickshire, and Bardrochat, Ayrshire; one son (born 5th December 1932); four daughters.

Educated: Eton; R.M.C., Sandhurst; Magdalen College, Oxford; B.A., Oxford, 1921.

M.P. (C.) Kingston-upon-Hull, East, 1922-29; York, 1931-37. Served with 11th Hussars, France, 1916-18. Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay, September 1937.

Publications: History of the Eleventh Hussars, 1936. *Clubs:* Cavalry, Carlton.

Address: Government House, Bombay.

Secretary to the Governor: J. B. Irwin, Esq., B.A. (Dub.), D.S.O., M.C., I.C.S., J.P.

Military Secretary: Lt.-Col. L. C. Palk, P.S.C.

Surgeon: Capt. T. C. M. M. Morrison, M.B.Ch.B. (Glas.), I.M.S.

ADVISERS.

Mr. J. A. Madan, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Revenue, Education and Local Self-Government.

Mr. H. F. Knight, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance, Medical and Public Health, Excise, Co-operative Societies and Rural Development, Industries and Public Works Department.

Mr. C. H. Bristow, C.I.E., I.C.S., Home Department, Political and Services Department, including Labour and Legal Department.

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CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HENRY JOSEPH TWYNAM, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar.

Born: 24th April 1887.

Married: Muriel Hearson, 1915.

Educated: Ratcliffe College, Rouen; Universities of Manchester (B.A. Hons.), London, Lausanne.

Entered I.C.S., 1909; Asst. Magistrate, East Bengal and Assam, 1910; Political Dept., Government of Bengal, 1914; I.A.R.O., 1915-18 (Captain and Adjutant 2/123rd Outram's Rifles); Vice-President, Cooch Behar State Council, 1920-24; District Magistrate, Mymensingh, 1925-27; Revenue and Irrigation Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1929-31; Additional Secretary, Political Dept. and Officiating Chief Secretary, 1932, 1936-40; Commissioner, Presidency and Chittagong Divisions of Bengal, 1933-34; Acting Governor of Assam, 1939; Acting Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, 1940. Assumed charge as Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, October 2nd 1940.

Address: Governor's Camp, C.P. & Berar.

Secretary to the Governor: MR. W. V. GRIGSON, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S.

Military Secretary: MAJOR G. H. GARTLY.

Aide-de-Camp: MR. R. M. HADOW, I.C.S.

ADVISERS.

Financial Adviser: SIR G. P. BURTON, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.
Revenue Adviser: MR. H. C. GREENFIELD, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

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MADRAS: His Excellency The Hon. Sir Arthur Oswald James Hope, G.C.I.E., cr. 1939, M.C., Governor of Madras.

Born: 7th May 1897, eldest son of Baron Rankeillour, *q.v.*

Married: 1919, Grizel, youngest daughter of Brig. Gen. Sir R. Gordon Gilmour, 1st Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.; four daughters.

Educated: Oratory School, Sandhurst.

Joined Coldstream Guards, 1914; served in France, 1915-19 (M.C., Croix de Guerre, despatches, severely wounded); served in Turkey, 1922-23; M.P. (C) Nuneaton Division of Warwickshire, 1924-29; M.P. (U) Aston Division, Birmingham, 1931-39; Parliamentary Private Secretary to Col. G. R. Lane Fox, Secretary of Mines, 1924-26; Assistant Whip (unpaid), 1935; a Lord of the Treasury (unpaid), 1935-37; Vice-Chamberlain of H. M. Household, May-October 1937; Treasurer of H. M. Household, 1937-39.

Assumed charge as Governor of Madras, 12th March 1940.
Address: Governor's Camp, Madras.
Military Secretary: Brigadier G. B. Howell, M.V.O., M.C.
Private Secretary: Mr. W. T. Beyant, I.C.S.
Surgeon: Major W. P. Lappin, I.M.S.

ADVISERS.

Sir George Boag, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., in charge of Public Department; Finance Department; and Revenue Department (excluding Excise, Registration and Commercial Taxes).

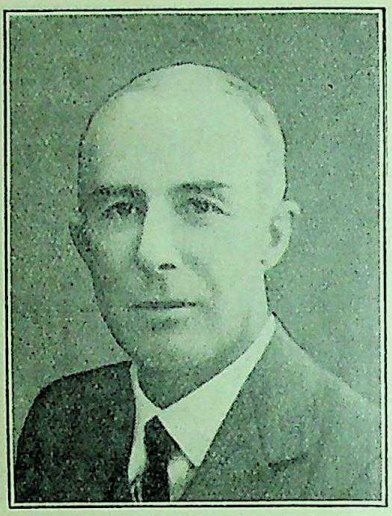
Mr. H. M. Hood, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., in charge of Development Department; Public Works Department (excluding Industrial and Labour disputes; Labour and Communities eligible for help by the Labour Department; and Factories and Trade Unions); Home Department; Control of Motor Vehicles; Motor Vehicles Act and Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

Mr. T. G. Rutherford, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., in charge of Local Administration Department; Home Department (excluding control of Motor Vehicles; Motor Vehicles Act and Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act); Public Works Department; Industrial and Labour Disputes; Labour and communities eligible for help by the Labour Department and Factories and Trade Unions.

Mr. T. Austin, I.C.S., in charge of Education and Public Health Department; Legal Department; Revenue Department—Excise; Registration and Commercial Taxes.

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N. W. FRONTIER PROVINCE: His Excellency Sir George Cunningham, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Governor of the N. W. F. Province.

Born: 23rd March, 1888.

Educated: Fettes College, Edinburgh, Magdalen College, Oxford. I.C.S., 1911.

Married: K. M. Adair.

Political Department, Government of India, since 1914. Served on N. W. Frontier, 1914-25; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1925-26. Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, 1926-31; Home Member, Executive Council, N. W. Frontier Province, 1932-36.

Assumed charge as Governor of N. W. Frontier Province, 3rd March 1937.

Address: Government House, Peshawar.

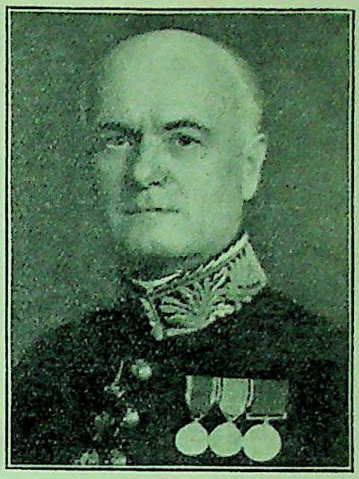
Secretary to Governor: Mr. C. B. Duke, I.C.S.

ADVISER.

Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Campbell, C.I.E., I.A., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor, N. W. F. Province.

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ORISSA: His Excellency Sir (William) Hawthorne Lewis, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Orissa.

Born: Kasauli, India, 29th June 1888.

Married: Alice Margaret Rose Hewitt, widow of Lieut. Ronald Erskine Hewitt, R.N. and daughter of the late George Edward Woodhouse.

Educated: Oundle School and Caius College, Cambridge. Arrived in India December 1912; served in Bihar and Orissa as Assistant Magistrate and Collector; Censor Duty Bombay, 1915-16; Under-Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1918; Deputy Commissioner 1923; Revenue Secretary, Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1925; on special reforms duty, Home Dept., Government of India, 1927; Joint Secretary, Government of India, Reforms Office, 1930; on deputation to the Indian Round Table Conference in London 1930 and 1931; Reforms Commissioner to Government of India 1932-35 and 1936 to 1941. Assumed charge as Governor of Orissa on April 1st, 1941.

Address: Government House, Puri.

Secretary: V. E. Davies, Esq., I.C.S.

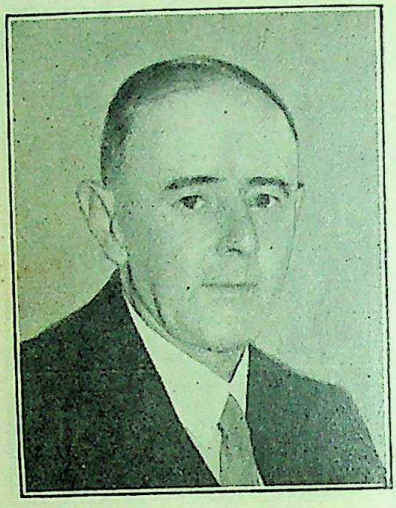
Aide-de-camp: D. B. Moore, Esq., I.P.

ADMINISTRATION.

Adviser: Mr. Eric Cecil Ansorge, C.I.E., I.C.S.

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PUNJAB: His Excellency Sir Bertrand James Glancy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Governor of the Punjab.

Born: 31st December 1882.

Educated: Clifton, Monmouth; Exeter College, Oxford.

Married: Grace Steele, 1914.

Entered Indian Civil Service 1905; served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner and Political Assistant; temporary Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, March to November 1913; Assistant Resident, Mewar, May, 1914; 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, March 1915; 1st Assistant to Resident in Kashmir, December 1918; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Political Department, October 1921, and again April 1927; employed under Kashmir Durbar from November 1921; Officiating Political Secretary to Government of India, June 1928; Officiating Agent to Governor-General, Punjab States, April 1929; in foreign service as President, Council of State, Jaipur, October 1929; Officiating Resident and A.G.G., Punjab States, April 1932; Officiating Political Secretary to Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, July 1932, and again July 1933; confirmed November 1933; Resident and A.G.G. in Central India, June 1933; Member, Council of State, variously from July 1933; Secretary, Chamber of Princes, October 1934; Political Advisor to H. E. the Crown Representative, 1938.

Assumed charge as Governor of the Punjab on 7th April 1941.

Address: Punjab Governor's Camp.

Secretary: Mr. E. P. Moon, I.C.S.

Military Secretary: Major L. M. Barlow, O.B.E., M.C.

MINISTERS.

The Hon. Sir Sikander Hyat-Khan, D.C.L., K.B.E., K.B., *Premier* (*Home Department*).

The Hon. Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Sir Chhoturam, (*Revenue*).

The Hon. Sir Manohar Lal, (*Finance*).

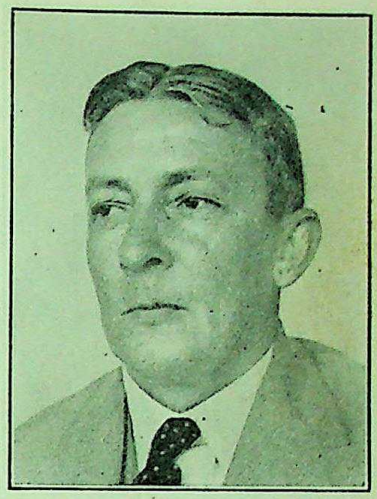
The Hon. Nawabzada Major Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, O.B.E., (*Public Works*).

The Hon. Mian Abdul Haye, (*Education*).

The Hon. Sardar Dasaundha Singh, (*Development*).

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SIND: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HUGH DOW, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor of Sind.

Born: 8th May 1886.

Educated: Aske's Hatcham School, University College, London.

Married: Ann, daughter of J. Sheffield, one son and one daughter.

Entered Indian Civil Service 1909 and served as Assistant Collector in Sind. Municipal Commissioner for Surat 1916-18. Asstt. Commr. in Sind for Civil Supplies and Recruiting 1918-20 and Deputy Controller of Prices. Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Bombay 1921. Acting Secretary, Finance Department, 1923. Financial Adviser to P. W. D., 1926. Revenue Officer, Lloyd (Sukkur) Barrage, 1927-33. Chairman, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34. Jt. Secretary, Commerce Dept., Government of India, 1934-36; Secretary, Commerce Dept., 1936-39; Director-General of Supplies and Vice-President, War Supply Board, 1939-40. Assumed charge as Governor of Sind, 1st April 1941.

Address: Government House, Karachi.

Secretary: MR. J. CORIN, I.C.S.

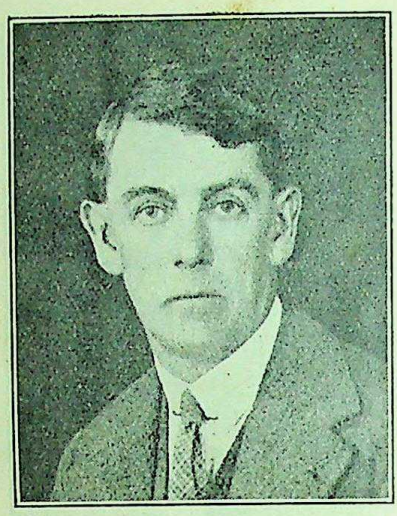
Military Secretary: MAJOR D. M. SMYTH.

MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE K. B. ALLAH BAKHSH MUHAMMAD UMER SOOMRO, O.B.E. *Premier, Finance, Medical & Public Health and Excise Dept.* THE HON'BLE MR. NIHCHALDAS C. VAZIRANI. *Revenue Dept., excluding Agriculture, Veterinary Dept., Forests, Excise & Rural Reconstruction.* THE HON'BLE SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATULLAH, K.C.S.I. *Home Dept., P. & M. Dept. excluding Labour, Legal Dept. and Genl. Dept. excluding Medical & Public Health, Local Self-Govt., Education & Industries.* THE HON'BLE PIR ILLAHI BAKHSH NAWAZ ALI. *Education, Labour, Industries, Forest & Rural Reconstruction.* THE HON'BLE RAI SAHIB GOKALDAS MEWALDAS. *Local Self-Govt., and Agri. & Veterinary Depts.* THE HON'BLE MR. ABDUS SATAR PIRZADA. *Public Works Department.*

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UNITED PROVINCES: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR MAURICE GARNIER HALLETT, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of the United Provinces.

Born: 28th October 1883.

Educated: Winchester College and New College, Oxford.

Married: G. C. M. Veasey.

Appointed to I.C.S., 1907; Under-Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1913-15; Magistrate and Collector, 1915-20; Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24; Magistrate-Collector, 1925-29; Commissioner, 1929-30; Chief Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1930-32; Home Secretary, Government of India, 1932-36. Governor of Bihar, 1937-39.

Assumed charge as Governor of the U. P. on Dec. 6, 1939.

Address: Governor's Camp, U.P.

Secretary: MR. H. S. STEPHENSON, I.C.S.

Military Secretary: MAJOR J. SMYTH.

ADVISERS:

MR. P. W. MARSH, *Revenue, Rural Development, Agriculture, Forests, Communications and Irrigation.*

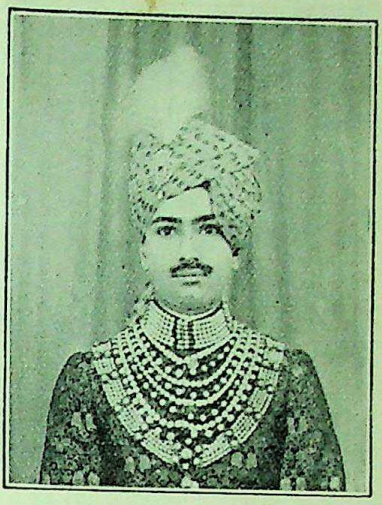
MR. PANNA LAL, *Education, Industries, Local Self-Government and Public Health.*

MR. T. SLOAN, *Home Affairs, Finance, Justice and Jails.*

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ALWAR: His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Tej Singhji Bahadur, the present Ruler of Alwar State, Rajputana.



Born : 19th March 1911 at Srichandpura in Alwar.

Educated : Privately.

The State was founded by Rao Pratap Singhji of Macheri who had descended through Naru from Raja Udaikaranji, Ruler of Jaipur in the fourteenth century. The Alwar Ruling family are Kachhwaha Rajputs of the Naruka sub-clan.

The following have been the rulers of Alwar State :—

(1) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Pratap Singhji, founder of the State, 1757-1791.

(2) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Bakhtawar Singhji, 1791-1815, entered into offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government in 1803.

(3) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Viney Singhji, 1815-1858, rendered valuable services to the British Government.

(4) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Shivdan Singhji, 1858-1875.

(5) Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Mangal Singhji, G.C.I.E., 1875-1892. The title of Maharaja as a hereditary distinction was conferred upon him.

(6) Col. His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Jey Singhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1892-1937, rendered valuable services to the British Government in the China War, Great War and the Afghan War. He was invited to attend the Round Table Conferences on Indian Constitutional Reforms and visited Europe several times. A personal salute of 17 guns and a permanent local salute of 17 guns was granted to His Highness.

(7) His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Tej Singhji Bahadur ascended the Gadi in 1937. His Highness takes a keen interest in the administration of the State and in the welfare of his subjects. Maharaj Kumar Pratap Singhji, heir-apparent, was born on 17th June, 1938, and Maharaj Kumar Yeshwant Singhji was born on 19th September, 1939.

The area of the State is 3,217 square miles, and the population according to the 1941 Census is 8,23,055. The revenue of the State is about Rs. 40 lacs.

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BAHAWALPUR: MAJOR DR. HIS HIGHNESS RUKN-UD-DAULA, NUS-RAT-I-JANG-SAIF-UD-DAULA, HAFIZULMULK, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULA WA MUIN-UD-DAULA AL-HAJ NAWAB SIR SADIQ MOHAMMAD KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR ABBASI V., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D., Nawab Ruler of Bahawalpur. Largest Mohammadan State in the Punjab.

Born : in 1904. Succeeded in 1907. *Educated :* in Aitchison Chiefs College, Lahore. *Married:* in 1921. Invested with full Ruling powers in 1924. A member of the Standing Committee of the Indian Princes Chamber. A.D.C. to Prince of Wales during his Indian tour, 1921. Hon. Major in the 21st K.G.O. Central India Horse. Visited Europe and England, 1913-14, 1924, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1935. Was honoured in May, 1937, by an invitation to be present in Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the Coronation of H.M. the King-Emperor. Received by King-Emperor on each occasion.

His Highness is a direct descendant of Abbaside Kaliphs of Baghdad and Cairo. *Heir :* SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD ABBAS KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR.

Area : 22,000 square miles. *Population :* 1,375,000.
Revenue : Rs. 1,32,21,656. *Salute :* 17 guns.

CABINET.

Prime Minister :
IZZAT NISHAN IMADUL-MULK, RAISUL-WUZRA, KHAN BAHADUR NABI BAKHSH MOHAMMAD HUSAIN, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.

P. W. & Revenue Minister :
MR. F. ANDERSON, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Home Minister :
RAFIUSHAN IFTIKHARUL-MULK, LT.-COLONEL KHAN BAHADUR, MAQBOOL HASAN KUREISHY, M.A., LL.B.

Household Minister :
UMDATUL-UMARA AMIN-UL-MULK SARDAR HAJI MOHAMMAD AMIR KHAN.

Minister for Law & Justice :
MEHTA UDHO DAS, B.A., LL.B.

Minister for Education :
MAJOR SHAMSUDDIN MOHAMMAD, B.A.

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BALASINOR: H.H. NAWAB SAHEB BABI SHRI JAMIATKHANJI BAHADUR, the present Ruler of Balasinor State.

Born : 10th November 1894. *Ascended the Gadi* on 31st December 1915.

Educated : At Raj Kumar College, Rajkot, where he achieved the Diploma. Afterwards joined the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun and returned with success. He is allowed to wear the Imperial Cadet Corps uniform. His Highness is a ruler of literary taste and can compose poetry in Urdu and Gujarathi. He is also endowed with the natural gift of writing drama and plays which are greatly admired in the province of Gujarat.

Married : First H. H. Begum Saheba Shri Subhan Bakhte Saheba, daughter of the Heir-apparent of Junagadh State, but she died. At present His Highness the Nawab Saheb has three Begum Sahebas: (1) H.H. Shri Sardar-Begum Saheba. (2) H.H. Shri Khurshed Begum Saheba. (3) H.H. Shri Zohra-Begum Saheba. The senior Begum Saheba, Sardar-Begum Saheba, the daughter of the late Thakor Saheb of Kervada, gave birth to a son in 1920, who unfortunately died in infancy. The third Zohra-Begum Saheba has given birth to four daughters.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb comes of a very ancient and well-known Babi Sunni Pathan dynasty. The ancestors of His Highness were the descendants of Sher Khanji Babi, son of Bahadur Khanji Babi, a distinguished officer in the Imperial Service at Delhi, who enjoyed a very high position at the time of the Mughal Emperors. Even to-day the same magnificent position is fully maintained. The Rulers of this clan have been famous not for their kingly pomp, dignity and splendour, but for their luxuriance of benevolence and exuberance of munificence throughout Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Military Force : 60 Cavalry, 177 Infantry and 10 guns.

Permanent Salute : 9 guns. The ruler has been granted a sanad of adoption. His Highness is also a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and is entitled to be received by H. E. the Viceroy.

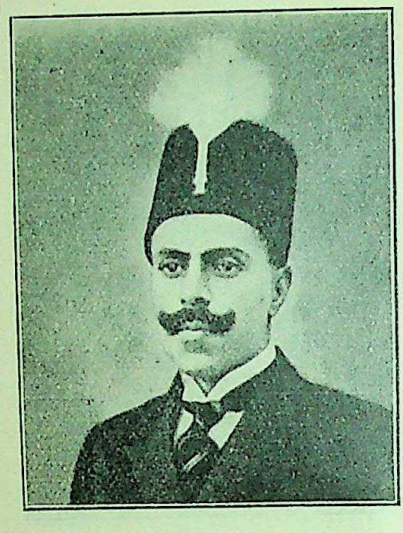
Balasinor State is a second class State in the Bombay Presidency with high Civil and Criminal powers.

Area of the State : 189 square miles. *Population :* 52,525 in 1931.

On the outbreak of the War His Highness placed his personal services and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty, presented an Ambulance Car and also made Cash Contributions.

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BANGANAPALLE: NAWAB MIR FAZLE ALI KHAN BAHADUR OF BANGANAPALLE is the only Muslim Ruler in South India.

Born: 9th November 1901. *Succeeded* on 6th July 1922, *Education:* St. George Grammar School, Hyderabad (Deccan); Newington Institute. Madras; Mayo College, Ajmer. *Marriages:* (1) In 1924 the only daughter of his paternal uncle (died in 1928). Two children. *Heir-Apparent:* Nawab Mir Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur, born 12th October 1925; and Sahebzadi Sultani Begum, born 31st August 1927. (2) In 1930 the present Begum Sahiba, Ra'ees-un-nissa Begum from the family of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur (Hyderabad). Two daughters: Sahibzadi Nargis Khatoon (Sahibzadi Pasha), born 20th August 1936 and Sahibzadi Haji Pasha, born 18th August 1938.

Recreation: Tennis, Billiards and Shikar. The Nawab Saheb Bahadur has travelled widely in India, and has made pilgrimages to the Holy Places in Iran, Iraq and Arabia.

The State pays no tribute to the Crown. The Nawab Saheb Bahadur is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

Salute: 9 guns. *Area of the State:* 275 square miles. *Population:* 39,239 (mostly Hindus). *Annual Revenue:* Rs. 3,35,546.

The State is rich in mineral resources; diamond deposits, also copper and calcite mines. "Labour is cheap, water supply plentiful and working conditions ideal," is the view expressed by geologists about the facilities afforded in regard to the working of the diamond mines. The State is also rich in slab deposits. The chief food grain is cholum. There is free medical aid and free education upto the Lower Secondary grade.

While placing all its resources at the disposal of the British Government, the Darbar has contributed a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the War Fund and Rs. 1,543-2-10 being the sum contributed by officials and the public. Further efforts are being made to collect contributions from the public. In response to Lady Linlithgow's appeal, 178 trinkets have so far been sent to the Mint Master, Bombay.

Dewan: RAO BAHADUR M. S. MANDANNA; *Chief Judge:* P. RAJAGOPALAN, ESQ., I.C.S.; *Civil and Sessions Judge:* MR. K. ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN, M.A., B.L.; *Munsif-Magistrate:* KHAJA NAZEER HUSSAIN SAHEB; *Development Officer:* HYDER BEIG SAHEB; *State Prosecutor and Pleader:* MR. M. NAJMUDDIN, M.A., B.L.; *Adviser, Banganapalle State Police:* KHAN BAHADUR M. KALIMULLA CHIDA, M.B.E., I.P.; *Chief Police Officer:* S. M. ABDUL SATTAR SAHEB; *Revenue Officer:* SYED IMAM SAHEB; *Officer, P. W. D.:* GHULAM GHOUSE KHAN; *Educational Officer:* B. NARASIMHAM; *Forest Officer:* G. TALAMAND KHAN; *Superintendent, Dewan's Office:* A. RAJA RAO.

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BARIA: LIEUT.-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAOL SHREE SIR RANJITSINHJI, K.C.S.I., Ruler of Baria.

Born : 10th July 1886.

Educated : At Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Imperial Cadet Corps College, Dehra Dun, and in England.

Married : In 1905 Shrimant Taktakunverba Saheb, daughter of His late Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla.

In 1918 Shrimant Dilharkunverba Saheb, a niece of His late Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla.

Succeeded to the Gadi : 28th February 1908. Assumed full Ruling Powers in May 1908.

Served in France and Flanders during the Great European War (1914-18) and also during the Third Afghan War (1919).

Son : MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE HEERASINHJI. *Grandsons:* MAHARAJ KUMAR JAYADEEPSINHJI, AND MAHARAJ KUMAR PRADEEP SINHJI.

The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any other State, and receives Chouth of Dohad, Kalol and Halol Talukas of the Panch Mahals from the British Government.

Area : 813 square miles. *Population :* 159,429. *Salute :* Permanent 9 ; Personal 11. *Recreation :* Pig-sticking, Polo, Tiger-hunting, etc.

His Highness has placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty's Government in the prosecution of the War; has made an annual contribution of Rs. 25,000; Rs. 5,000 to the Red Cross Fund; has also subscribed Defence Bonds of the value of Rs. 1,00,000 and has generously contributed to various other funds connected with the War.

ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan : DEWAN BAHADUR MOTILAL L. PAREKH, M.A., LL.B.

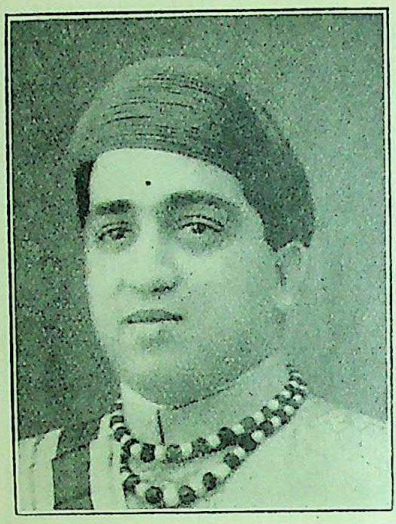
Officer Commanding State Forces : LT.-COL. MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI, C.I.E. *Raj-Kharch Officer :* CAPTAIN SARADAR KALLIANSINH. *Sar Nyayadhisha and First Class Magistrate :* U. J. SHAH, ESQ., B.A., LL.B.

Nyayadhisha and First Class Magistrate : M. V. SHETH, ESQ.

Medical Department : DR. J. H. KUMBHANI, M.B.B.S., D.T.M., F.C.P.S. *Electrical Department :* M. L. PATEL, ESQ., D.F.H. (London). *P. W. Department :* C. S. MALKAN, ESQ., B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E. *Education Department :* G. L. PANDYA, ESQ., M.A., B.T. *Banking Department :* CHANDULAL N. SHAH, ESQ. *Police Supdt.* MR. M. L. CHOWHAN.

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BARODA: His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Dowlat-i-Englishia Maharaja Pratapsingh Gaekwad, Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Baroda.

Born: June 29, 1908, *Ascended the Gadi:* on 7th February 1939.

Educated: Baroda College, Baroda, and Deccan College, Poona.

Married: In 1929, Shrimant Soubhagyavati Shantadevi Saheb, daughter of Shrimant Sardar Mansinhrao Ghorpade Hasurkar of Kolhapur.

Recreation: Polo, tennis, cricket.

Address: Laxmi Vilas Palace, Baroda.

Heir-Apparent: Shrimant Yuvaraj Fatehsingh Gaekwad (aged 11 years)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President:

Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, K.C.I.E.

COUNCILLORS.

(1) Col. Kumar Shivraj Singh, B.A.
(2) Mr. B. A. Gaekwad, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.
(3) Mr. Motilal Chhotalal Desai, B.A., LL.B.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

His Highness' contribution: £50,000 for a flight of fighters presented to H. M. the King Emperor. £50,000 for a trawler for Mine Sweeping & Submarine Detection. £1,000 to the Lord Mayor's fund, London. £100 to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for relief of distress in Greece. Rs. 25,00,000 invested in interest free defence bonds. Rs. 30,00,000 invested in 3 per cent. Defence Loan. Rs. 2,000 donated to the Gujarat States Agency and Baroda Cantonment War Purposes Fund. Rs. 10,000 to Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund from H. H. the Maharani Saheb.

The Baroda War gifts and Loan Committee have contributed Rs. 22,235 for the purchase of five ambulance cars, the cost of one of these being borne by the Ladies sub-committee and Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of five armoured carriers. Rs. 1,14,000/- have been collected for war gifts fund. Over Rs. 42,76,000 have been invested by business houses and others in 3% Defence Bonds.

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SHRIMANT MAHARAJ KUMAR UDAYSINH RAO GAEKWAR, B. A. (Bom.); B. A. (Cantab.), cousin of the present Ruler of Baroda.

Born : at Baroda in the year 1915.

Educated under capable European and Indian Tutors, and at Motibaug Princes' School. Passed the Matriculation examination from the Baroda High School and B.A., from the Baroda College in 1936, where throughout his career he was known for his social and amiable nature and was spoken of very highly by his Principal and Professors. The Maharaj Kumar attended the Deccan College, Poona, for one academic year.

The late Prince Shivajirao, father of the Maharaj Kumar was a great personality of the ruling house of Baroda, a noble hearted prince. He was hailed as another " Ranji " in English cricket.

His mother, Princess Kamaladevi Baisaheb who hails from the famous Sardar Kadam family, is well-known for her proficiency in outdoor sports, Riding, Tennis, Badminton and many acts of benevolence.

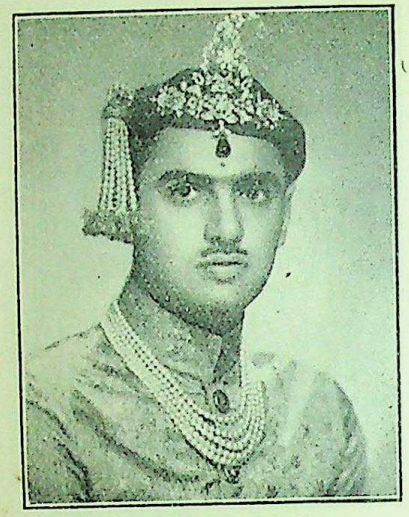
Shri Maharaj Kumar Udayasinharao possesses in him the literary qualities, sporting gifts and generosity of his parents to which he has added the vast and varied experience of a scholar, having stayed at Cambridge for three years.

He is a sportsman in the real sense of the word. He was a popular and courteous leader of his School and College Cricket XI and a patron of some of the brilliant star-cricketers of Baroda. He is fond of shikar and is a good shot. He is also a good tennis player.

The Maharaj Kumar went abroad in 1936 for higher education and joined Jesus College, Cambridge. He was also a member of the Middle Temple and had a distinguished career both in study and sports. He returned to India after the death of his grand-father, His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar. He is now reading for the Barrister's Examination. *Address :* Motibaug, Baroda.

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SHRIMANT MAHARAJ KUMAR KHANDERAO GAEKWAR, cousin of the present ruler of Baroda and a grandson of His Highness late Sayajirao Gaekwar.

Born : at Baroda in the year 1916.

Educated under capable European and Indian Tutors at home and at the Princes' School at Motibaug, Baroda. Passed the Matriculation from the Baroda High School in 1931 and joined the Baroda College ; coached privately for the School Certificate Examination (Senior Cambridge) which he passed in 1936 from the Lahore centre. The Prince then went abroad for higher Education ; joined his brother at Jesus College, Cambridge, as an under-graduate in 1936-37. The Maharaj Kumar possesses in him the literary qualities and sporting gifts of his illustrious parents. Unfortunately the Maharaj Kumar could not finish his studies at Cambridge due to outbreak of the War.

He is an all round sportsman, played cricket for his school and college, played in the Ranji Trophy Tournament and against Lord Tennyson's team at Baroda. He had a good season in England when he played a few matches for his college and Cambridge University against some County teams, and the West Indian touring side that visited England in 1939.

He is a member of the Willingdon Sports Club, Fenners Club, Cambridge and took part in important matches. He is good at Tennis also. He is fond of Shikar and is a great shot.

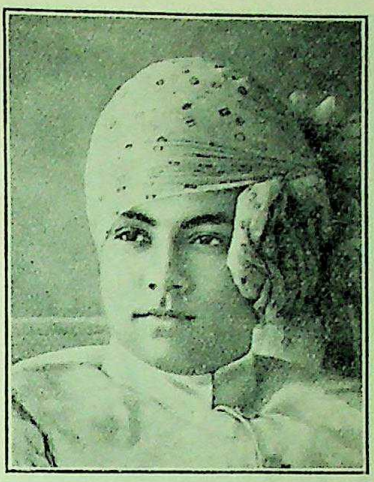
Returned home after the death of his grand-father. At present he is receiving training at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra-Dun. He is very popular and loved on account of his courteous behaviour and sweet manners.

Address : Motibaug, Baroda.

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BARWANI: HIS HIGHNESS DEVISINGHJI, RANA SAHEB of Barwani (Minor), Central India.



Born: On 19th July 1922.

Ascended the gadi on 21st April 1930.

Sisodia Rajput and a descendant of the Udaipur Ruling House. None of the rulers of Barwani was ever a tributary of any of the Malwa Chiefs.

Being educated at Christian College, Indore.

Area of State: 1,178 square miles.

Population: 1,76,632.

Revenue: About Rs. 12 lacs.

Salute: 11 guns.

State Council appointed by Government to carry on Minority Administration.

Dewan and President:

SIR HARILAL N. GOSALIA, KT., M.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member:

KHAN BAHADUR MEHERJIBHOY HORMUSJI.

Judicial Member:

RAI SAHEB M. S. DUTT CHOWDHARY, B.A., LL.B.

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BENARES: H. H. MAHARAJA VIBHUTI NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR (minor), the present Ruler of Benares.

Born on 5th November, 1927.
Succeeded April 5, 1939.

H. H. the Maharaja being a minor, the administration of the State is carried on by a Council of Administration.

The State of Benares under its Hindu Rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature. In the 12th century it was conquered by Sahab-ud-din Ghori and formed a separate province of the Mohammadan Empire. In the 18th century, Raja Mansaram, an enterprising Zemindar of Gangapur, obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738 and founded the Benares State, which comprised the four Sirkars of Benares, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Chunar. Raja Mansaram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler. During the next 30 years attempts were made by Safadar Jung and after him by Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja, but the latter withstood them successfully, strengthened his position and built the fort of Ramnagar on the bank of the Ganges. Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh. He was expelled by Warren Hastings. Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was then placed on the Gadi. The latter proved an imbecile and there was mal-administration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands held by the Raja in his own right, were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter province was assumed by the British Government under an arrangement by which the surplus revenue was granted to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains. On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State. The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State. The State now consists of three districts, *viz.*, Bhadohi, Chakia and Ramnagar. H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, though a minor, is very anxious to see the successful end of the present war in favour of the British nation. The Council of Administration, Benares State, have, therefore, purchased Defence Bonds worth Rs. 1,03,500 and have also invested nearly Rs. 16,148-6-3 in subscription to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and Postal Saving Certificates. Efforts are in progress for the formation of Civic Guards in the Districts of Benares State. The officers and officials of the State have also contributed to His Excellency's War Purposes Fund.

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BHAVNAGAR: Lt. His Highness Maharaja Raol Shree Sir Krishna-kumar Sinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhavnagar.

Born: 19th May 1912. His Highness is a Gohel Rajput and a direct descendant of Sajakji who is said to have settled in the country about 1260.

Educated: Harrow, England.

Married: In 1931 to Vijiaba Saheba, the 3rd daughter of Yuvaraj Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhojrajji of Gondal. Has two sons.

Succeeded to the Gadi: On the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., on 17th July 1919. Invested with full ruling powers on 18th April 1931.

Heir-Apparent: Yuvaraj Shri Veerbhadrasinhji.

Second Son: Kumar Shri Shivabhadrasinhji.

Area of the State: 2,961 square miles.

Average Annual Revenue: Rs. 1,20,28,758 including Railway.

Population (1931): 500,274.

Chief Products: Grain, Cotton, Sugar-cane and Salt.

The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length. The Port of Bhavnagar has a good and safe harbour for shipping.

The noteworthy features in the administration of the State are the entire separation of judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority. The authority and powers of all the heads of Departments are clearly defined and each within his own sphere is independent of the others being directly responsible to the Darbar.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Mukhya Dewan: Mr. Anantrai P. Pattani, M.A. (Cantab.)

Naib Dewan: Mr. Natavarlal M. Surati, B.A., LL.B.

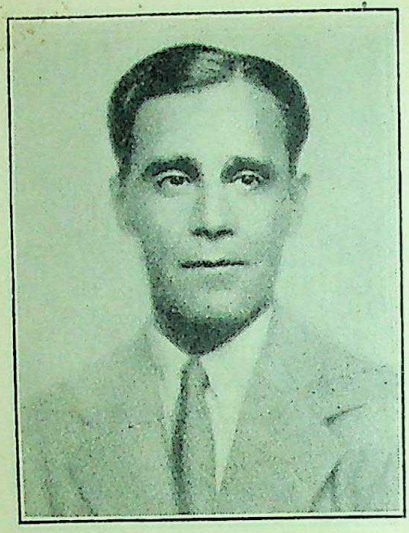
Judicial Assistant: Mr. Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.).

Personal Assistant: Mr. Hargovind Manishanker Trivedi, B.A., LL.B.

Salute: 13 guns. *Capital Town:* Bhavnagar.

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BHOPAL: LT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS SIKANDER SAULAT IFTIKHAR-UL-MULK NAWAB MUHAMMAD HAMIDULLA KHAN, BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., LL.D., the present Ruler of Bhopal, succeeded his mother, the late Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, in May 1926, when weighed down by age and cares of state, she abdicated in his favour. Previous to his accession, His Highness had actively participated in the administration for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice. His Highness was also the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes during 1931-32, and attended the various sessions of the Round Table Conference in London to advise and participate in the deliberations of that body and its committees on the subject of political reform in India.

In the game of polo His Highness is well known as one of the greatest players of the generation and enjoys international fame. No less conspicuous are his achievements in administration, which works directly under his personal and active supervision.

The administration is assisted by a Legislative Council, which represents traders, cultivators, Jagirdars, and general urban interests elected through popular constituencies.

Bhopal is notable as the principal Islamic State of Malwa and in India, second only to the State of Hyderabad. It is rich in its deposits of iron, bauxite, mica, and other valuable minerals and is rapidly growing in industry.

In the present conflict as in the last Great War, the response of Bhopal has been most enthusiastic. Apart from contributions in the form of gifts, investments, and subscriptions for the purposes of a wide war effort, His Highness' gift of American Securities amounting to over £54,000 has been accepted by His Majesty for the formation of a Bhopal Flight of fighters and the expenditure on the Army already the largest single item in the State budget has now been doubled. It now accounts for no less than 25 per cent. of the total revenues of the State. The 20th (Bhopal) Field Ambulance, a hospital unit equipped on a first class scale and the Sultania Infantry are already in the field. The latter has been replaced by another unit, while a complete Mechanical Transport Unit has received its initial training and is now on active service.

In March 1941, His Highness visited the Middle Eastern front where he inspected the British and Indian Forces in the field, and was present at the famous assault which ended in the subjugation of Keren in Eritrea.

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Salute : 19 guns. (21 guns within the State). *Area :* 7,000 sq. miles. *Population :* 754,000. *Heiress-Apparent :* The Princess Gauhar-i-Taj Surayya Jah Nawabzadi Abida Sultan, Bahadur. Other daughters of His Highness : Princess Mihr Taj Nawabzadi Sajida Sultan and Princess Qamar Taj Nawabzadi Rabi'a Sultan.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President : A. M. Mu'tamad-us-Sultan, Rai Bahadur, Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, Bahadur, Member, Revenue Department. *Members :* A. M. Mushir-al-Mulk Ali Qadr Qazi Ali Haider Abbasi (Political) ; A. M. Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.B., Bar-at-Law (Education and Robkarikhas) ; A. M. Amin-ul-Mulk Walaqadr Mr. Salamuddin Khan, B.A., LL.B. (Law and Justice, Commerce and Industry, P.W.D., and Publicity Bureau) ; A. M. K. F. Hayder (in-charge of Finance).

PRINCESS ABIDA SULTAN—SURNAMED AFTER HER RENOWNED GRANDMOTHER, HER HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SULTAN JAHAN BEGUM, C.I., G.C.S.I., etc., is the eldest daughter of His Highness the present Ruler of Bhopal and Begum-consort, Her Highness the Nawab Maimuna Sultan Shah Banu Begum Sahiba. The Princess who is officially entitled the Nawab Surayya Jah Gauhar-i-Taj Begum is the heiress-apparent to the throne.

Born : On the 28th August 1913. She was brought up and educated in Bhopal under the enlightened guidance of her illustrious grandmother. In 1933, the Princess was married to Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan Sahib of Kurwai, and has one son.

With her special knowledge of the humanities of classical Arabic and Persian, the Princess combines the best accomplishments of the western education which she received under tutors of outstanding abilities. She is well known as an accomplished musician, a fine rider and polo player, a good shot, and an entertaining conversationalist quite at home in a large variety of modern topics.

For some years past, the Princess is being initiated in the art of administration under the care and guidance of her own talented father, His Highness the present Ruler of Bhopal. During this period she has held charge of the Private Estate of His Highness as Chief Secretary in the Department of Deori Khas which is entrusted with the administration of the estate and large schemes of Agricultural Development. She is now the President of the Bhopal State Cabinet, a new body created since the beginning of the war to undertake the charge of administration in any emergency which might entail, in the exigencies of war services, the presence of His Highness in the field. At present, all matters of State Administration decided by the Executive Council are submitted to this body, which functions under the direct supervision of His Highness the Ruler after whose approval the decisions taken by it become operative.

STATE CABINET.

President : Princess Abida Sultan Nawab Surayya Jah Gauhar-i-Taj Begum Sahiba.

Members : A. M. Sir Joseph William Bhore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., C.I.E., Economic Adviser to His Highness ; A. M. Mu'tamad-us-Sultan Rai Bahadur Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, B.A., Member, Revenue Department and President, State Council, Bhopal ; and A. M. Nasir-ul Mulk Sir Syed Liakat Ali, Kt., M.A., LL.B., Ex-Minister-in-Attendance to His Highness.

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MAJOR NAWABZADA FAKHR-UL-MULK, SAIDUZ-ZAFAR KHAN, elder son of the late General Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Obaidullah Khan, C.S.I., and the nephew of H.H. The Ruler of Bhopal.

Born : January, 1907.

Educated : Privately.

Received Military training with the 1st Battalion "The Black Watch" (42nd Royal Highlanders) ,1931-32 and was attached to "Staff Head Quarters," Mhow, C.I., 1932-33.

He was Military Secretary to His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal from 1934-35 and Commanding Officer, "Bhopal Sultania Infantry", 1935-36.

At the outbreak of the present European War, the Nawabzada offered his personal services and placed all the resources of his private estates at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. The Nawabzada has donated Rs.10,000 and Rs.500 per month for the duration of the War to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Fund, and has also made a number of other contributions. He has recruited over 300 able bodied men for (52) Bhopal Motor Transport Unit, which is now being raised at Bhopal.

He takes a keen interest in public welfare and private and local institutions. Quite recently he made a grant of Rs.1,44,000 to the "Aligarh Muslim University" towards the enlargement of higher technical education. He is a Member of the Court, Muslim University, Aligarh.

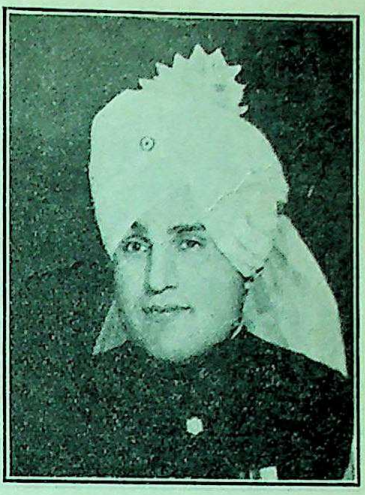
The Nawabzada has travelled extensively in England and the continent as well as in India. He is a very keen sportsman and owns a large string of race-horses. He is joint owner of the famous "Mas D' Antibes," winner of 2 Viceroy's Cups and one King Emperor's Cup in 1936 and 1937 respectively, also owner of "Zuyder Zee" whose successes on the Indian Turf are well known. He owns a very good Stud at Bhopal, where horse-breeding is now flourishing.

Other Recreations : Big game hunting, Tennis and Yachting, also Commodore of the Bhopal Yacht Club.

Address : Said Manzil Palace, Bhopal, C.I.

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MAJOR NAWABZADA IMAD-UL-DAULAH YEMIN-UL-MULK RASHIDUZZAFAR KHAN, B.A., younger son of the late General Nawab Mohsin-ul-mulk Obaidullah Khan, C.S.I. and the nephew of His Highness The Ruler of Bhopal.

Born : November 1908.

Educated : Privately, later joined the Muslim University, Aligarh. Graduated in 1932 with a brilliant career. Was the Secretary of the Historical Society which toured many historic places all over India under his secretaryship. Captain of the Muslim University Hockey XI in 1932.

Received administrative revenue training in Bhopal. He was responsible for colonisation work entrusted by H. H. the Ruler.

Being a keen lover of art and literature, he has been responsible for elevating the literary standard of Bhopal to a great height by patronising the leading Urdu poets in India.

At the outbreak of the present War the Nawabzada offered his personal services and placed all the resources of his private estates at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. He has just completed a course of Military training in the C.I. States O.T.C. at Indore, with remarkable success. He donated Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 500 per month for the duration of the War to H. E. the Viceroy's War fund, also generously to other War purposes. The Nawabzada takes a keen interest in education and is always contributing towards private and local charitable institutions. Together with his brother he recently donated Rs. 1,44,000 to the Muslim University, Aligarh, for the enlargement of higher Technical Education. Is a Member of the Court, Muslim University, Aligarh.

Sports : Being the Vice-President of the All-India Hockey Federation, the Nawabzada takes a very keen interest in Hockey. The famous "Bhopal Wanderers XI" owes its very existence to the Nawabzada's generous help and support. The Nawabzada owns a fine string of racehorses, and it will be recalled that his famous "Mas D'Antibes" won two Viceroy's Cups and one King Emperor's Cup in 1936 and 1937 respectively.

The foundation of a Stud at Bhopal where horse breeding is now flourishing under his personal care is the outcome of his idea.

Other Recreations : Big game hunting, yachting, and tennis. Vice-Commodore of the "Bhopal Yacht Club." He has travelled extensively both abroad and in India.

Address : Said Manzil Palace, Bhopal, C.I.

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BIKANER: GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR NARENDRA SHIROMANI MAHARAJA SRI GANGA SINGHJI BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C., LL.D., the present Ruler of Bikaner, was adopted by his brother, the late Maharaja Sri Dungar Singhji Bahadur. A fine type of Rathore Rajput, he affords an admirable example of what modern training can do for an Indian Prince. He is the twenty-first Ruler of Bikaner since its foundation by Rao Bikaji in 1465 A.D., and is worthily upholding the traditions of his illustrious house for gallantry and loyalty. The figure twenty-one is regarded by Indians as a very lucky number and it has proved to be so for the Bikaner State, because the Maharaja has not only brought it to a pitch of efficiency and prosperity but in his time Bikaner has ranked among the foremost States of India and proved to the world what pillars of strength the Princes can be to the Empire. The services rendered by His Highness' Government form one of the brightest chapters in the history of British connection with India.

Born : On 13th October 1880.

Succeeded to the Gadi on 31st August 1887, and assumed full ruling powers in 1898.

Educated : In 1889 he entered the Mayo College at Ajmer, studied there till 1894. His Highness' career at the College, where he won seven medals and many other prizes, was exceptionally brilliant.

His Highness represented India at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference held in England in 1917 and at the Peace Conference in 1919; was one of the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles by virtue of his appointment as one of the Plenipotentiaries, Commissioners and Procurators in respect of the Indian Empire by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet; received the Freedom of the Cities of London, Edinburgh, Manchester and Bristol; represented

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the Ruling Princes of India at the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1924; was leader of Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1930; was one of the three representatives of India at the Imperial Conference, 1930; and was a Member of the Indian States Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conferences, London, 1930-31 and 1931-32.

The Rathore clan of Rajputs has always been a race of warriors. It was by means of the sword that His Highness' ancestors conquered and maintained, sometimes against over-whelming odds, the territory that has now come down to His Highness. The warlike spirit of the race has remained intact and on more than one occasion the Maharaja has proved himself a worthy scion of the distinguished race of warriors to which he belongs.

The establishment of the Walter Nobles High School for boys, Her Highness the Maharani Nobles' Girls' School and the Dungar College, besides 6 State High Schools, including one for girls, and 3 State-aided High Schools, are outstanding monuments of His Highness' zeal for the spread of knowledge. Education, in all its stages and to all classes of subjects, is imparted free in the State. Grants-in-aid to educational institutions and libraries and scholarships for higher studies are awarded on a generous scale. The enactment of free compulsory primary education, the opening of a large number of Girls' Schools, the progress of the Boy Scout Movement, the opening of Libraries, specially the King-Emperor George V Silver Jubilee Library, are among other features of the progress made by the State in education.

The State possesses in the Capital two large and thoroughly well-equipped General Hospitals, one for men and one for women and children, costing over Rs.15 lakhs. These Hospitals are under the charge of doctors of eminence and are recognised as two of the leading institutions in India. There are common to both the Hospitals —

an X-Ray and Radium Institute,
Pathological Department,
Ophthalmic Department,
Dental Department, and
Ear, Nose and Throat Department,

all under highly qualified specialists.

There is also a well equipped separate T. B. Hospital in the Capital.

The State also maintains an efficient Medical Department which through the agency of 49 hospitals and dispensaries provides adequate medical relief throughout the territories of His Highness. A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre also functions in the City.

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It is not possible, in the space at our disposal, to detail all the measures of reform carried out by His Highness as the record has been one of phenomenal progress and development. Great improvements have been made in every branch of the administration and continuous attention is being paid to measures for securing the happiness and good government of the people. While the revenue has shown a marked increase, the expenditure on the nation-building activities has kept pace with the increased revenue.

No Indian Prince is better known or more honoured in the Empire than His Highness Maharaja Ganga Singhji who has to his credit a brilliant record of service to the British Crown which is neither surpassed nor equalled by any other Ruler of India. It is said that the path of duty is the path of glory, but in these days of scientific progress the discharge of duty alone without the power of brain, industry and sacrifices cannot help a leader in the position of the Maharaja of Bikaner, to rise to his fullest power. He has attained his unique position not only by a strict application to duty but by marvellous driving power that has been the surprise of those who came in contact with him. His Highness won the affection of his people during the long period of his brilliant and honourable rule by his constant industry, strenuous labour and sacrifices for their best interest. There have been times in his remarkable career when the strain of work has impaired his robust health but he has refused to quit his post. A Prince who can conceive and execute a gigantic scheme costing several crores of rupees for fertilizing the barren and thirsty soil of Bikaner desert, whose income, not very many years ago, was only 20 lakhs of rupees, cannot but be a great genius; but this remarkable achievement does not stand alone; another sum of over four crores of rupees has been spent on railways, and to-day there is a network of railway in the State, the total open mileage being 852·29 miles. When to those are added the large sums of money spent for public welfare, modern educational institutions and well-equipped modern hospitals, one obtains an idea of the enormous stride of progress in Bikaner and the benefits which the people have derived from the benevolent rule of one of the greatest Rulers that Rajputana or any other part of India has produced. Compare the State as it is now with what it was twenty years ago, and the rapidity of the extent of progress it has made becomes still more obvious. The achievements of Maharaja Ganga Singhji will form enduring monuments of his services to the State.

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His Highness was one of the first Ruling Princes in India to introduce a civil list for the governance of his personal expenditure, which he revised with the idea of increasing the benefits to his subjects. For some time he held the finance portfolio in his own hands and managed with the greatest magnanimity and with the one object to make his subjects the better able to meet the strain which the irrigation works had placed upon them. The brilliant results of his loving labour for his beloved subjects during the best years of His Highness' life are patent in the great schemes which have been brought into existence, and for all the money laid out a substantial return is assured apart from the increased prosperity which the irrigation brings to the public.

That a Ruler possessed of such rare distinction and rarer sense of duty, who has served his State in a spirit of whole-hearted devotion, worked for the promotion of its economic interest day in and day out and who has served the Empire with distinction on many historical occasions should also be a valuable asset to his own Order is natural and not at all surprising. He has been unsparing in his efforts to maintain the rights, the privileges and the dignity of the members of his own Order, and as a distinguished Chancellor has served the Chamber of Indian Princes with a spirit of devotion and ability that has left a permanent mark in the history of that Chamber.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner has shown how the reform giving his people an active share and interest in the management of their country, may be introduced without belittling the dignity and rightful position of their reigning Prince, but rather with the effect of enlarging his happiness by giving him the supreme pleasure of watching his subjects grow in prosperity and contentment and of knowing in his innermost heart that his care and labour have made that possible and brought it about. By such exalted service all India is helped upon her way. For his devotion to India His Highness is entitled to the grateful acknowledgment of all who love India as their Motherland.

His Highness completed the 53rd year of his reign in 1940.

Salutes : Personal 19.
Permanent 17.
Local 19.

Area : 23, 317 sq. miles. In point of area Bikaner is the 7th largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputana.

Population : 936,218.

Revenue : 1,50,00,000 (Estimates for 1940-41).

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BHOR: RAJA SHRIMANT SIR RAGHUNATHRAO SHANKARRAO *alias* BABASAHEB PANDIT PANT SACHIV, K.C.I.E., MADAR UL-MAHAM (most faithful) Raja of Bhor.

Born: 1878. *Education:* Collegiate. Ascended *Gadi*, 1922. Representative member of Princes' Chamber (7 years). Trips to England and Continent of Europe, 1930 and 1937. Audience with King-Emperor. Attended Coronation.

Founder of Dynasty: Shankaraji, member of Cabinet (ministry) of eight, Chhatrapati Rajaram's time 1698.

Heir: SHRIMANT SADASHIVRAO *alias* BHAUSAHEB, B.A.

Area: 910 sq. miles.

Population: 141,546. *Revenue:* Rs. 7,19,036.

9 guns Dynastic Salute was bestowed in 1927 for excellent administration and loyal and whole-hearted co-operation with British Government. Hereditary title "Raja" conferred upon the Ruler, June 1936. Permanent Member of Chamber of Princes, 1940. K.C.I.E. conferred in January 1941. Ruler enjoys full internal powers.

Reforms and improvements :—

Administrative: Executive Council system started, 1925. Legislative Council established, 1928 and non-official majority and non-official Vice-President granted, 1933. Privy purse moderately fixed. New reforms under consideration.

Judicial: An Independent High Court Scheme inaugurated, 1928.

Educational: Primary Education made free, 1922. Scholarships and Freeships for higher education founded. Library and Raghunathrao High School built at Bhor, 1928 and 1937. Shrimant Rajasaheb is President of the Poona Boy Scouts' Association.

Local Self-Government Institutions: Bhor Municipality reconstituted and election-right granted, 1929. Taluka Local Boards established, 1932.

General: "Laxmibai" Bridge over Nira built, 1933. The State rendered varied and valuable help to Government specially in the construction of the Lloyd Dam at Bhatghar and helped the war efforts substantially.

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BUNDI: HIS HIGHNESS HADENDRA SHROMANI DEO SAR BULAND RAI MAHARAO RAJA SIR ISHWARI SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., MAHARAO RAJA OF BUNDI.

Born: 8th March 1893, succeeded to the Gadi on 8th August 1927.

Educated: Privately.

Heir-apparent: Maharaj Kumar Bahadur Singh, was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer. In April, 1938, the Maharaj Kumar married the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Rutlam and a son was born on 13th September 1939.

His Highness is head of the Hara Clan of Chauhan Rajputs and stands fourth in order of precedence amongst the Princes of Rajputana.

Bundi City is one of the most picturesque and historically interesting towns in Rajputana.

Area of State: 2,220 square miles. *Population* in 1931: 2,16,722.

Revenue: Between 15 lakhs and 16 lakhs.

Salute: 17 guns. Annual tribute to Government Rs. 72,000.

COUNCIL.

Dewan & Finance Minister: A. W. ROBERTSON, ESQR., O.B.E., D.F.C.

General Minister: RAI SAHEB DR. D. N. AHLUWALIA, M.B.

Revenue Minister: Vacant.

Home Minister: MAHARAJA SHEONATH SINGH.

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE.

Chief Justice: PT. DEOKINANDAN CHATURVEDI, B.A., LL.B.

Puisne Judge: PT. JAGMOHAN NATH TIKKU, B.A., LL.B.

Inspector General of Police & Military: Mr. G. T. BEER.

Accountant General: PANDIT MUKET BEHARI LAL BHARGAVA.

Private Secretary: MR. SOHAN LAL R. JHAMARIA.

Superintendent of Customs, Excise & Forests: THAKUR MAHIPAL SINGH.

Executive Engineer: MR. P. G. ACHARYA (OFFG.).

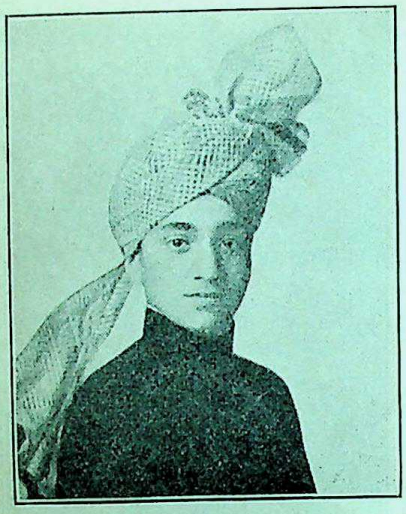
Revenue Commissioner: PANDIT RAM DUTT SHARMA, M.A., LL.B. (OFFG.)

Secretary Council: B. KEDAR MAL KABRA.

Sessions Judge: PANDIT DURGA SHANKAR DAVE, B.A., LL.B.

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CHAMBA: HIS HIGHNESS RAJA LAKSHMAN SINGH, the Ruler of Chamba State (Minor), is a Rajput of the Surajbansi Race and the progenitors of the dynasty have ruled in Chamba for fourteen hundred years.

Born: On 8th December, 1924.

Succeeded his father on 7th December, 1935.

Being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.
Area of the State: 3,127 square miles.
Population: 146,870 according to the Census of 1931.
Revenue: Rs. 9,00,000.
Salute: 11 guns.

A Council of Administration has been appointed by Government to carry on the Minority Administration.

President:
Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. STRONG, C. I. E.

Vice-President and Chief Secretary:
DIWAN BAHADUR LALA MADHO RAM.

Chief Judge and Ex-Officio Member:
RAI BAHADUR GHANSHYAM DASS, M.A., LL.B.

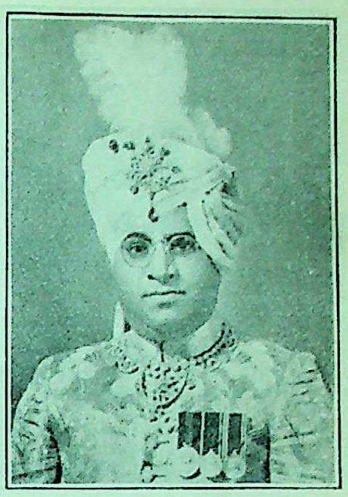
Chamba is one of the oldest principalities in India and has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation in A.D. 550.

Address: Chamba, Punjab.

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CHHOTA-UDEPUR: H. H. MAHARAWAL SHRI NATWARSINHJI FATEHSINHJI, Ruler of Chhota-Udepur State in Gujarat.



Born : 16th November 1906.

Succeeded to the Gadi: On 29th August 1923. Was invested with full powers on 20th June 1928.

Educated : At Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married : In 1927, Shri Padmakunver Basaheb, the daughter of His late Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla, and after her demise married on the 5th December 1928, Shri Kusumkunver Basaheb daughter of H.H. The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla.

H.H. is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. Visited Europe in 1926 and in 1937. *Heir-apparent :* YUVARAJ SHRI VIRENDRASINHJI, born on 24th October 1937.

Area of the State : 890.34 square miles. *Population :* 144,640.

Gross Revenue : Rs. 13,08,344. *Salute :* 9 guns.

Clubs : Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; Royal W. I. Turf Club, Bombay; British Union Club, London; S.F. Gymkhana, Chhota-Udepur; The Cricket Club of India, Ltd., Bombay.

Recreation : Shooting, Cricket, Riding, etc.

Tribute : The State pays Rs. 7,805 to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda and it receives Tanka or tribute from the Estates of Chorangla, Gad, Bhaka, Khareda and Choramal.

There are manganese mines in the State. The State owns Railway in its limits. There are telephone connections in the Town and Taluka Headquarters. In the capital there are electric and Water Works. There is also a Dak Bungalow.

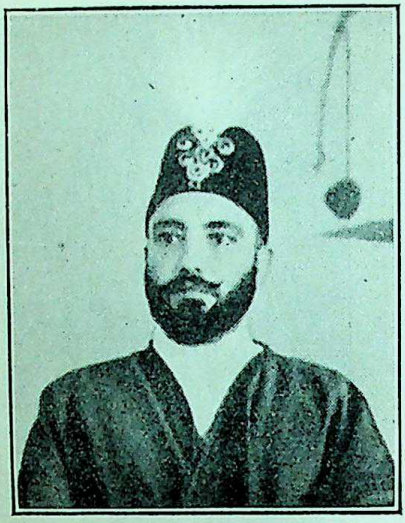
Immediately on the declaration of War, His Highness placed at the disposal of His Majesty his personal services and the resources of the State. *Contributions :* An annual donation of Rs. 25,000 till the war continues. A sum of Rs. 2,900 contributed by the people was paid towards H. E. the Viceroy's War purposes Fund. Rs. 830 for the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Fund, 3 per cent. Defence Bonds, 1946 of the face value of Rs. 1,04,300 and interest free Defence Bonds for Rs. 950 were purchased by the State and its people. Further collections are in progress. Central and Taluka War Committees have been formed.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Commanding Officer : CAPT. MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI, *Military Force. Dewan:* RAO BAHADUR DHIRAJLAL H. DESAI, B.A. *Personal Asstt. to the Dewan :* K. S. PRAKRAMSINHJI, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law. *Revenue Officer:* MR. K. N. PANIMAGALORE. *Dist. & Sessions Judge :* MR. C. G. DESAI, B.A., LL.B. *First Class Magistrate and Nyayadhish :* MR. NATVARLAL D. PARIKH, M.A., LL.B., B.Com., F.R.E.S. *Superintendent of Police :* K. S. RAISINHJI C. CHOWAN. *Chief Medical Officer and Jail Supdt.:* DR. R. M. DAVE, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), L.M. (Dublin), Z.U. (Vienna).

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CHITRAL: MAJOR H. H. MEHTAR SIR MOHAMMAD NASIR-UL-MULK, K.C.I.E., the present Ruler of Chitral.

Born : 29th September 1897.

Nationality : The Chitral dynasty trace their descent to Amir Taimur (the famous Tamerlane) through his grandson Sultan Hussain, the Emperor of Herat. Mirza Ayub, the grandson of Sultan Hussain, came to Chitral as an exile and married the daughter of the then ruler of Chitral who proudly styled himself the descendant of Alexander the Great. The issue of the marriage was the founder of the present dynasty.

Educated : First privately and then in the Islamia College, Peshawar, where he received the Chelmsford Gold Medal for being first in B.A. examination. His Highness also had military training and was attached as Hon. Officer to the Royal 13th Frontier Force Rifles, 6th Battalion, from 1926 to 1931. His Highness was with the Political Department from 1931 to 1936 when he succeeded to the *Gadi*. His Highness is officially styled as "Mehtar" but his own subjects address him as "Badashah".

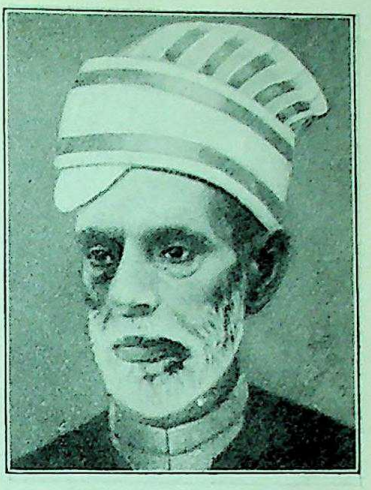
The Ruling family is staunchly loyal to the British Crown. In war and peace the Rulers have given undeniable proof of their devotion. In 1919 in alliance with the British Government Forces, His Highness commanded the Chitral State Army and occupied the Afghan Cantonment at Birkot and captured guns and other war materials as mentioned in Government despatches. In 1924 when his father His late Highness had gone on a pilgrimage His Highness acted as Regent and administered the State very successfully, and the Government on his request granted 1,000 more rifles for the State forces. On the return of his father His Highness was appointed as Governor of the Mastuj Province, which post he retained till his succession in 1936. In 1926 His Highness was appointed as Hon. Lieutenant in the Indian Army. In 1932 His Highness was one of the two delegates representing the British Government on the Boundary Commission with the Afghans. In January 1934 His Highness was made an Hon. Captain. In 1940 His Highness was promoted to Honorary Majorship in the Indian Army.

His Highness is interested in the study of general science and also composes Persian verses. His Highness has written a book of more than 2,000 Persian verses on the bearings of the Theory of Cosmic and Biological Evolution on Islam, which has been published

Salute : 11 guns. *Area of the State :* 4,000 sq. miles.
State Forces : H. H. maintains a Body-Guard of four thousand men.
Address : Chitral, N.W.F.P.

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COCHIN: H. H. SRI KERALA VARMA, Maharaja of Cochin State.

Born: 29th Vrischigam, 1039 M. E.

Educated: Privately.

Ascended the Musnad: 13th April, 1941.

Heir: H. H. Ravi Varma, Elaya Raja.

Cochin is a maritime Indian State lying in the South-west corner of India.

Salute: 17 guns.

Area: 1,480 sq. miles.

Population: 1,422, 426.

A substantial measure of responsible government has been introduced in Cochin. The Government of the State is now carried on by His Highness the Maharaja through the Diwan in relation to 'reserved subjects' and through a Minister responsible to the Legislature appointed under the Government of Cochin Act in relation to 'transferred subjects.' A Legislative Council with a predominant non-official majority and elected on a very wide franchise has been constituted.

In point of education the State takes the first place among the Indian States and Provinces. It owns 3 Colleges, 52 High Schools, 124 Lower Secondary Schools and 525 Primary Schools.

The State maintains 57 Hospitals and Dispensaries. Local administration is carried on by six Municipalities, three Town Councils and 86 Panchayats in the villages.

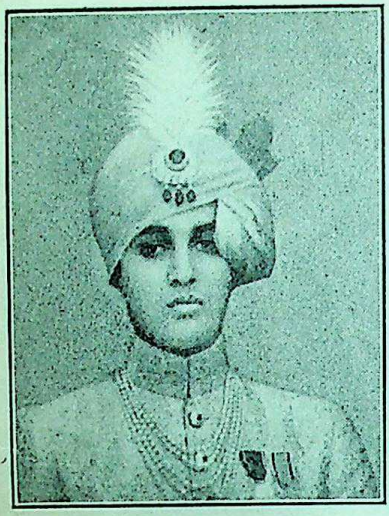
A contribution of Rs. 1 lakh for War Purposes Fund and Rs. 2,000 each for Red Cross and St. Dunstan's has been made. A contribution of Rs. 20,000 representing the savings effected in the expenditure for the Installation of H. H. the Maharaja has also been made towards H. E. the Viceroy's War Fund. Besides, the State has offered to contribute Rs. 10,000 every month to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for the entire duration of the War. A committee to collect funds from the public in aid of War Purposes is at work, and it has already collected over a lakh of rupees. A sum of about Rs. 95,000 has already been paid from the collections made by this committee.

Diwan: Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, K.C.I.E. (on leave preparatory to retirement). Mr. K. Achyutha Menon, Secretary to Government is in charge.

Minister: Dr. A. R. Menon, M.B. Ch. B. (Edin.).

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COOCH BEHAR: His Highness Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur.

Born : 15th December 1915. *Succeeded* to the *Gadi* on the 20th December 1922. *Educated* at Harrow and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. His Highness was invested with full Ruling Powers on 6th April 1936.

Area of the State : 1,318.35 sq. miles. *Population :* 590,866.

Revenue : About Rs. 38 lakhs.

Permanent Salute : 13 guns.

RULING FAMILY.

Mother : Her Highness The Maharani Saheba, daughter of His late Highness the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda. *Brother :* Maharajkumar Indrajitendra Narayan. *Sisters :* Maharajkumaris Ila Devi, Menaka Devi and Her Highness Gayatri Devi of Jaipur.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

In the last Great War all the resources of the State were placed at the disposal of Government and the then Ruler's brother Prince Hitendra Narayan joined the fighting forces in France. In the present war His Highness has placed his personal services and the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty and has contributed Rs. 95,000 to date. Further contributions are under consideration. War Bonds of about 3 lacs have also been purchased.

STATE COUNCIL.

President : His Highness the Maharaja Bhup Bahadur.

Chief Minister : Dewan Bahadur R. Subbayya Naidu. *Ministers :* Rai Karali Charan Ganguli Bahadur, B.A., B.C.S. (Retd.), Revenue Minister. Rai Sahib S. R. Majumdar, Finance Minister. Rai Chowduri S. K. Chakravarty, M.A., Fourth Member (representing the non-official group of the Legislative Council to whom he is responsible).

HIGH COURT.

Rai Subodh Chandra Dutt Bahadur, B.L., District & Sessions Judge, Bengal (Retd)., High Court Judge.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

All the members of the State Council with the following Additional Members representing different interests in the State. In view of the general constitutional development in India as a whole His Highness has been pleased to increase the number of the non-official members to provide for a non-official majority.

Rai S. C. Dutt Bahadur, B. L., District & Sessions Judge, Bengal Retd. (*Ex-officio*), Rai Sahib U. N. Dutt, B.L. (*Ex-officio*), Srijut S. C. Ghosal, M.A., B.L. (*Ex-officio*), Khan Chaudhuri Amanatulla Ahmed (Mohammedans). Rai Sahib Surendrakanta Basu Mazumdar, B. L. (Bar). Srijut Duli Chand Sethia Oswal (Merchants). Rai Chowdhuri Susil Kumar Chakravarty, M.A. (Hindus). Kumar Robindra Narayan (Rajguns). Srijut Satish Chandra Roy Singha Sarkar, B.L. (Dinhata Sub-division). Maulvi Dhajaruddin Prodhan (Mekligunj Sub-division). Srijut Dhir Chandra Basunia (Tufangunj Sub-division). Srijut H. K. Sen Gupta, B.L. (*Secretary*).

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DATIA: Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govindsinh Ju Deo Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Ruler of Datia.



Born: 1886. *Ascended the Gadi* on 5th August 1907.

His Highness is a Patron of St.. John Ambulance Association, Vice-Patron of National Horse Breeding and Show Society, Vice-President of Red Cross Society and All-India Baby Week Society, Vice-Patron of Girl Guide Association, Indian Empire, Member of Cricket Club of India, besides being a member of several other Societies, Associations and Clubs.

He contributed about Rs. 7 lakhs during the last War, has presented Lord Reading's statue to the Imperial Capital, Delhi, and has built several beautiful buildings of public utility in his own capital including Lord Hardinge Hospital and Lady Willingdon Girls' School. On the outbreak of the War His Highness offered all his resources. Besides subscribing Rs.4,500 as the first instalment, he is contributing Rs.1,000 per month to the War Purposes Fund, has subscribed to the St. Dunstan Fund, Silver Trinket Fund, King George Sailors' Fund and Red Cross & St. John Ambulance Organization. A working party to prepare woollen and cotton articles for the comfort of the wounded and sick has been organised, and War Committees to raise funds, to popularise War loans, to help in recruiting and do propaganda work have been established. The State Forces have supplied 8 trained Signallers and have agreed to raise a full section for the M. T. Section of a Indian Army.

Besides shooting several big game in South-East Africa in 1912-13 he has shot 212 tigers in India. His Highness celebrated his Silver Jubilee in 1933.

Constitution: The administration is carried on through the Chief Minister, who is the central administrative authority. The Chief Minister is assisted by the Heads of departments and advised by a Legislative Council which was constituted in 1924.

Area of the State: 912 square miles. *Population:* 158,834. *Revenue:* About Rs. 13 lakhs.

Chief Minister: Rai Bahadur Major Sardar Kahn Chand.

Address: Datia, Central India.

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DEWAS STATE (Jr.) H. H. MAHARAJA SHRIMANT SADASHIV RAO KHASE SAHEB PAWAR, the present Ruler of Dewas State (Jr.).

Born : 13th August 1887. *Educated* at the local Victoria High School, Daly College, Indore, Mayo College, Ajmer and the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun ; passed the London Matriculation and entered Lincoln's Inn to study law. *Succeeded* his brother in February 1934.

Married : H. H. Maharani A. S. Parvati Bai Saheb of the famous house of the Angres who is a niece of H. H. the Dowager Maharani Saheba of Baroda. One son and two daughters.

Heir-Apparent : Yuvraj Captain Yeswant Rao Bhau Saheb Pawar is a Matriculate of the London University and has filled in law terms at Gray's Inn, and has passed the first examination. Maharaj Kumari Alaknandabai Jadhav is highly educated and is zealously working as President of the State Council.

His Highness visited Europe in 1908, 1913, 1930, 1935 and 1938. He is a keen sportsman, an excellent Tennis player and a good shot.

His Highness was the President of the Maratha Education Conference in 1917, of Kurmi Kshattriya Conference in 1919 and 1933 and of the Ayurvedic Conference in 1936. He was elected a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1925 from Poona Rural Constituency and a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes in 1936. He is one of the progenitors of the Maratha Education Society and a sponsor of the Shri Shivaji Memorial of Poona.

In administering the State His Highness is assisted by a Council, two members of which are representatives of the Agricultural and Commercial sections of the population. An entirely elected Janpratinidhi Mandal with administrative and executive control over nation building departments was established in 1939.

His Highness' rule has been one of all round progress in the State. Village and Town Panchayats have been revived; a Maternity House has been opened ; Vocational education has been introduced ; and an extensive programme of village uplift has been set on foot.

All resources of the State are placed at the disposal of His Majesty to help in the War. A War Committee under the supervision of the heir-apparent has been formed. Committees to take internal security measures and to enlist Civic Guards also exist. Donations to the various funds amount to Rs. 13,875-7-8. The Darbar has invested Rs. 1,00,000 in Defence Bonds. His Highness is a member of the Committee of the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, and an honorary organiser of Her Excellency's Silver Trinket Fund.

Salute : 15 guns. *Area :* 419.41 sq. miles. *Revenue :* Rs. 6,82,848.

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DHAR (C.I.): His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Saheb Bahadur.

Born : 24th November 1920.
Succession : Succeeded to the *Gadi* by adoption on the 1st August 1926.

Education : His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur after completing his College career paid a short visit to London on the occasion of the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI in May 1937. His Highness again went on an Educational trip in May 1938 and returned to the Capital in October 1938. His Highness after receiving practical administrative training in the State was invested with full Ruling Powers on the 16th March 1940.

Salute : 15 guns.

Area of the State : 1,800·24 square miles. *Average revenue :* Rs. 30,00,000 including revenue of the Khasgi, Thakurates, Bhumats and Jagirs, etc. *Population :* 243,521 according to Census of 1931.

War Contributions : At the outbreak of war, the Durbar offered all the resources of the State and His Highness volunteered his personal services. Since then, the State has contributed Rs. 1,15,000 of which His Highness paid from his private purse Rs. 60,000 for the purchase of a Light Tank complete with arms, and Rs. 5,000 towards The Lord Mayor's Air Raid Victims Relief Fund. Defence Bonds of the face value of Rs. 50,000 have also been purchased by the Durbar and liberal donations from the officials and the public amounting to Rs. 6,000 have been contributed to Red Cross and other Funds. From the State Army one Demonstration Platoon has been furnished and raising of one section of a mechanised transport Unit has been promised. Six Signallers have already left for active service.

Administration of the State is now carried on by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur with the help of a Council consisting of a Dewan who is also the Vice-President and two other Members (Revenue and Judicial).

STATE COUNCIL.

President : His Highness Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Saheb Bahadur. *Dewan and Vice-President :* M. K. Kher, Esq., B.Sc., LL.B. *Revenue Member :* Mr. Raghunath Sahai. *Judicial Member :* Rao Bahadur B. S. Pharaskhanewale, B.A., LL.B. *Assistant to the Dewan in the Finance Branch :* Mr. B. S. Bapat, M.A., LL.B. *Durbar and Council Secretary :* Mr. R. M. Puranik, M.A., LL.B.

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DHARAMPUR: H. H. MAHARANA SHRI VIJAYADEVJI MOHANDEVJI RANA, Raja Saheb of Dharampur.

Born : 1884. *Ascended the Gadi :* 1921. *Educated :* At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married : In 1905 A. S. Rasikkunverba, daughter of H. H. Maharaja Shri Gambhirsinhji Maharaja of Rajpipla and after her demise in 1907, A. S. Manharkunverba, daughter of Kumar Shri Samantsinhji of Palitana. She died in January 1939.

His Highness is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. A Banner was presented to the State by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in 1887.

Visited Europe, Spitzbergen, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, China, Japan, Federated Malaya States, Java-Sumatra, Manila, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, U.S.A., Cuba, Costa-Rica and Panama.

Their Highnesses were received by Their Majesties the King and Queen in 1924.

At the outbreak of war in 1939, His Highness when on tour, from Naples offered his personal services and placed all the State resources at the disposal of the British Government. War Contributions: Rs.5,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, and Defence Bonds worth Rs.10,000. State Servants and public have purchased Defence Bonds worth Rs.23,000. His Highness was a Patron of the War Fete held by the Resident at Baroda on 14-12-1940 and donated Rs.500.

Princess Rajendrakunver Baiji Saheb, President of the Ladies Meeting convened by Shrimati Sushiladevi Bhatkal, Private Secretary to His Highness, donated Rs.200 to the Silver Trinket Fund and collected Rs.800 from the ladies.

Heir : Maharaj Kumar Shri Narhardevji, B.A. (Bom.), M.A. (Cant.). *Area of the State :* 704 sq. miles : *Population :* about 112,031. *Revenue :* Rs.8½ lakhs. *Salute :* Permanent 9, personal 11. *Recreation :* Shooting, Music and Travelling.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary : Shrimati Sushiladevi Bhatkal. *Personal Assistant :* Mr. Bhogilal J. Mody. *Assistant Secretary :* Mr. Jagmohandas C. Shah.

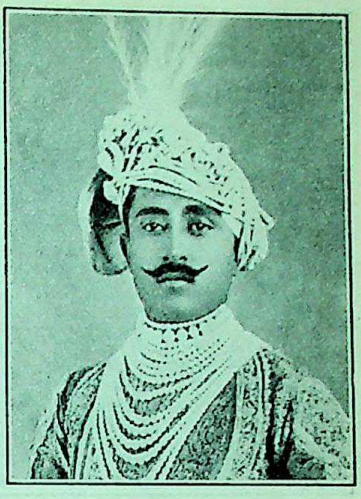
STATE COUNCIL.

President : Mr. D. V. Saraiya, B.A., LL.B. *Revenue Member :* Mr. S. J. Desai, B.A. *Commerce and Industry Member :* Dr. S. K. Pillai, oec. d. (Munich). *Law Member :* Mr. B. T. Shah, B.A., LL.B.

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DHOLPUR: LT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS RAIS-UD-DAULA SIPAHDAR-UL-MULK SARAMAD RAJ HAI HIND MAHARAJADHIRAJ SRI SAWAI MAHARAJ RANA SIR UDAI BHAN SINGH LOKENDRA BAHADUR DELER JUNG JAI DEO, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaj Rana of Dholpur.



Born: 12th February 1893.

Succeeded to the *Gadi* in March 1911 and assumed full ruling powers in 1913.

His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma examination and won several prizes, and then for a brief period in the Imperial Cadet Corps, after which he went on an educational tour to the Western Countries of Europe. He was a Member of the first two Round Table Conferences and visited England in 1930-31.

Married: To the sister of the present Rais of Badrukhan—one of the very old Houses of the Phulkian States.

Area of the State: 1,221 sq. miles. *Population:* 254,986.

Revenue: Rs. 19,74,000.

Salute: Permanent 15 guns; personal 17 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: H.H. THE MAHARAJ RANA BAHADUR.

Members.

Financial & Political Secretary: PANDIT KALADHAR TEWARI.

Jagirdar & President, Municipality: NAWAB MOHAMMAD RUSTAM ALI KHAN.

Revenue Secretary: BABO MADHU NARAIN, B.A.

Personal Secretary: RAI SAHEB M. DIN DAYAL, B.A.

Adm. Officer, Police Department: RAI BAHADUR SARDAR TIRATH SINGH, I.S.O.

Military Secretary, G.O.C.: LT.-COL. RAGHUBIR SINGH.

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DHRANGADHRA: MAJOR H. H. MAHARAJA MAHARANA SHRI SIR GHANSHYAMSINHJI, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja Saheb of Dhrangadhra in Kathiawar.

Born: In 1889, and succeeded to the Gadi in 1911. *Educated:* Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and later in England with Private tutors under the guardianship of Sir Charles Ollivant.

Married: Five times. Has three sons (1) Maharaj, Yuvraj Kumar Shri Mayurdhwajsinhji, Heir apparent, (2) Maharaj Kumar Shri Virendrasinhji and (3) Maharaj Kumar Shri Dharmendrasinhji.

Area: 1,167 sq. miles exclusive of the State's portion of the lesser Runn of Cutch. *Population:* 88,961. *Annual Revenue:* Rs. 25,00,000. *Dynastic Salute:* 13 Guns.

His Highness has so far contributed Rs. 15,576 to the War Plane Fund, Rs. 1,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's St. Dunstan's Fund and is making a monthly contribution of Rs. 100 to the Western India States Publicity Bureau.

Dewan: Rao Bahadur Manishanker R. Trivedi, B.A., LL.B.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary: Chandrakant B. Yodh. *Staff Officer, Dhrangadhra State Forces:* Major Jaswantsinhji J. Parmer. *Household Controller:* Rana Jethubha Akhubha.

CHIEF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Cotton, Jowar, Bajri and Wheat.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Salt and manufacture of Soda Ash at Dhrangadhra Chemical Works, Limited, Dhrangadhra, which is the only work of the kind in India.

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MAHARAJ YUVRAJ KUMAR SHRI MAYURDHWAJSINHJI, Heir-Apparent of Dhrangadhra State.

Born: On the 3rd March 1923 to Her Highness the Kotdawallan Maharaniji Saheb Shri Anandkunverba.

Educated: First at Dhrangadhra under the supervision of Mr. R. J. O. Meyer. Sent to England to prosecute his studies further with a private tutor, Mr. Meyer, in 1935. Subsequently joined the Hailybury College. He was progressing very well at the College and the Principal's reports about his progress, etc., at the College had been excellent, but owing to the outbreak of hostilities with Germany, he had to return to India in September 1939.

He joined St. Joseph's Academy in Dehra Dun in January 1940.

He is a keen sportsman taking interest in outdoor and indoor games.

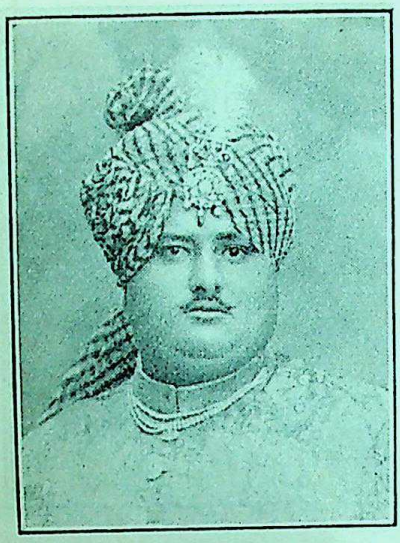
Maharaj Kumar Shri Virendrasinhji was born on 20th August 1927 to Her Highness Ametwallan Maharaniji Saheb.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Dharmendrasinhji was born on 26th November 1927 to Her Highness Jamnagarwallan Maharaniji Saheb.

Both the Maharaj Kumars were sent to England with the Yuvraj Maharajkumar Saheb. They were studying at Heathmount School in England and were obliged to return to India owing to the outbreak of war. They were admitted to H. R. H. Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun in January 1940.

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DHROL: H. H. THAKORE SAHEB SHRI CHANDRASINHJI SAHEB, the present Ruler of Dhrol State, W. I. S. Agency. The State was founded by Jam Shri Hardholji in about 1595 A. D. The Ruling family belongs to the Jadeja Rajputs, the descendants of Lord Shri Krishna.

Born on the 28th August 1912 A. D. *Succeeded to the Gadi*: 20th October 1939. *Educated* at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he had a brilliant career and won many prizes and medals. After obtaining the Chief's College Diploma, he joined the Deccan College for further studies.

H. H. The Thakore Saheb holds Sanad of adoption. The succession to the *Gadi* is governed by the rule of primogeniture. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Average annual revenue: Rs. 2,89,281-7-9; *Area:* 282.7 sq. miles; *Population:* 27,639 according to the Imperial Census of 1931 A. D.; *Hereditary Salute:* 9 guns.

DHROL STATE'S WAR EFFORTS.

H. H. The Thakore Saheb contributes Rs. 5,000 annually towards H. E. The Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.

Rs. 250 donated by Her Highness Maharani Saheba towards the Silver Trinket Fund.

Rs. 2,000 State's contribution towards the W. I. S. Agency War-Plane Fund.

Rs. 634 were raised from Dhrol State in aid of the Red Cross and War Blind Lucky Bag Fund, W. I. S. Agency.

Monthly contribution of Rs. 50 towards the publication and maintenance of the W. I. S. Agency War Gazette.

CIVIC GUARDS.

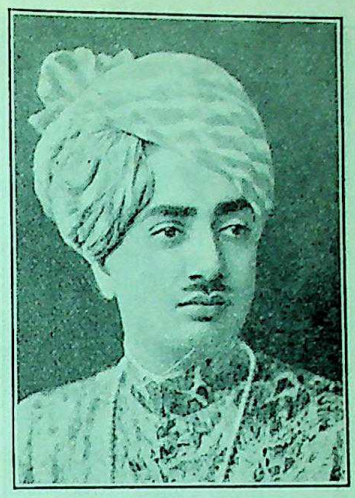
To the call for enlistment in the civic guards there was very good response from the bhayats and the public. The work is proceeding very satisfactorily.

OFFICERS.

Dewan: Mr. Revashanker Navalshanker Vyas, B.A., LL.B., *Revenue Commissioner:* Jadeja Shivsinhji Mulubha; *Sar Nyayadhish:* Mr. Kapurchand Motichand Shah, B.A., LL.B.; *Chief Medical Officer:* Dr. Vishwanath Narbheram Desai, M.B.B.S.; First Class *Magistrate:* Mr. Pragmal Hirji Rathod, B.A., LL.B.; *Chief Accounts Officer:* Mr. Bhanushanker Jatashanker Dave; *Superintendent of Police:* Jadeja Merubha Sursinhji; *Educational Inspector:* Mr. Pragmal Hirji Rathod, B.A., LL.B.; *Secretary to Hazur Office:* Mr. Gunvantrai Manshanker Jhala.

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DUNGARPUR: H. H. RAI-I-RAYAN MAHARAJA-DHIRAJ MAHARAWAL SHRI SIR LAKSHMAN SINGHJI BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler of Dungarpur.

Born: on the 7th March, 1908 and succeeded his father on the 15th November, 1919. His Highness married the granddaughter of the Raja of Bhinga on the 8th February, 1920. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination and studied up to the first year of the Post Diploma course. In addition to winning prizes at school His Highness had the distinction of getting the Sword of Honour. After leaving the Mayo College, in May 1927, he proceeded on a short visit to Europe returning in October 1927. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th February, 1928. In March of the same year he married a second time a daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur of Kishengarh. His Highness has three Maharaj Kumars and four Princesses. The Heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Mahipal Singhji Bahadur was born on the 14th August, 1931. His Highness has three brothers. He was created K.C.S.I. in 1935.

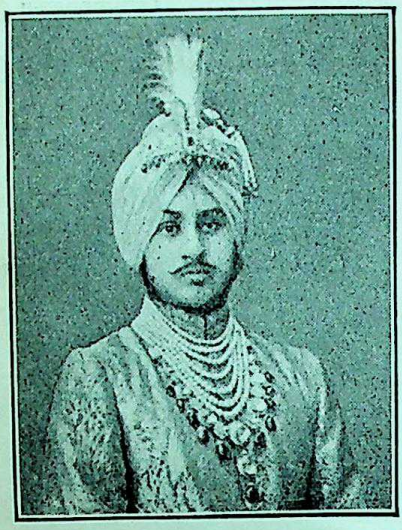
The Rulers of Dungarpur belong to the Gehlot-Ahara Clan of the Sisodia Rajputs and are the eldest branch of the House of Udaipur. The separation of the Dungarpur House from the House of Mewar dates from Vikram Samvat 1228 (A.D. 1171), when Rawal Samant Singh, Ruler of Mewar and the eldest son of Rawal Kshem Singh, left his patrimony and migrating south slew Chaurasimal, the Parmar Ruler of Vagad, the ancient name for the Country comprising the present States of Dungarpur and Banswara with its Capital at Batpatrak or Baroda. The early rulers of whom Devpaldev and Virsingh are worthy of special note, gradually extended their territory by driving out the Parmars from Galiakot and Arthoona. It was Maharawal Dungar Singh who founded the present Capital and named it Dungarpur after himself. Of subsequent rulers, Maharawals Gopinath and Somdas are noteworthy for the resistance they offered to the Sultans of Gujerat and Malwa.

On the death of Maharawal Udai Singh I, a warrior of great repute, who fell fighting against the Emperor Babar in 1528 A. D. at the battle of Khanwa, the State of Vagad was split up, the portion to the west of the river Mahi with the Capital, Dungarpur being retained by the elder son, Prithvi Raj, and the eastern portion, now forming the State of Banswara, going to the younger son, Jagmal.

Area: 1,460 sq. miles. *Population*: 227,500. *Average Revenue*: Rs. 8,00,000. *Salute*: 15 guns.

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FARIDKOT: LIEUTENANT HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-SAADAT NISHAN HAZRAT-I-KAISAR-I-HIND RAJA SIR HARINDAR SINGH BRARBANS BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., Ruler of Faridkot State, Punjab.

Born: On 29th January 1915.

Succeeded to the Gadi: Dec. 1918. His Highness assumed full ruling Powers on 17th October 1934.

Educated: At Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, where he had a brilliant academic career. Passed the Diploma Test with distinction in the year 1932, standing 1st in his College in English and winning the Godley Medal and the Watson Gold Medal for History and Geography. His Highness received practical administrative and judicial training in his State.

In December 1933 His Highness successfully completed a course of military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse. His Highness is a keen sportsman and fond of all manly games, especially Polo.

Married: The daughter of Sardar Bahadur Bhagwant Singh Sahib of Bhareli, Ambala District, in February 1933.

Appointed K.C.S.I. on 1st January 1941.

Salute: 11 guns.

Area of State: 643 square miles. *Population:* 1,99,283.

Gross Income: Rs.17,00,000.

Heir-Apparent: Shri Tikka Harmohindar Singh Sahib Bahadur, born 22nd October 1937.

WAR EFFORTS & CONTRIBUTIONS.

All the resources of the State have been placed at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor, while the personal services of the Ruler, as well as of the State Forces have also been offered. The State Sappers and Miners Company, proceeded to Roorkee for intensive training in September 1939, have now moved to the Frontier on

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active service. A special reserve of 100 men and a State Service Company 300 Strong have been raised. Faridkot Militia 523 Strong to be armed and housed in special fortified posts and a Camel Corps of 168 have also been raised.

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

1. His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs.1,00,000 from the State.

2. Local War Purposes Fund over Rs. 40,000 from the members of the Ruling family, Officials and Non-officials of the State.

3. St. Dunstan's Fund, Rs.5,000 from the State and about Rs.3,600 from the Officials and Non-officials of the State.

4. Lady Linlithgow's Gold and Silver Trinket Fund. A sum of Rs.9,000 was remitted to defray the cost of two Ambulances, one from the ladies of the Ruling Family and the other on behalf of the women of Faridkot.

Out of this sum Rs.3,168 have been contributed by the members of the Ruling Family and other ladies of the State and the balance by the State.

5. Lord Mayor's Fund, Rs.5,000.

6. A ten ton steam road roller has been supplied to the Government.

7. £7,500 have been invested in the 3% National Defence Bonds (British War Savings Movement).

8. A sum of Rs.5,00,000 has been invested in the Government of India Defence Bonds of 1946.

9. Faridkot Troops Comforts Fund, Rs.15,600 from the Officials and Non-officials of the State.

Kanwar Manjitindar Singh Sahib Bahadur :—

The younger brother of His Highness Raja Brarbans Bahadur, born on 22nd February 1916, educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, is Minister to His Highness.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Secretary : Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B.A.

Home Secretary : Sardar Bahadur Sardar Fateh Singh.

Judicial & Revenue Secretary : Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Aziz, B.A., LL.B.

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nominated. The Samant Sabha will be formed of 40 members of whom 20 will be elected and the remainder nominated including officials not exceeding 12. The method of election to both the Houses is direct. The subjects of Gwalior Durbar are entitled to fundamental rights of good citizens and possess the various civic liberties which include liberty of speech and liberty of the press, liberty of association and liberty of conscience.

Gwalior now claims to be one of the few advanced States which have taken practical steps in associating the public voice with the administration of the State by reserving a seat in the Council of Ministers for a non-official person, and by the appointment of Mr. Takhatmal, a leading lawyer of Bhilsa and prominent public worker as Minister for Rural Welfare and Local Self-Government.

Since the present Ruler assumed powers, vigorous impetus has been given to all-round moral and material progress. The construction of the Harsi Reservoir costing about 1½ crores, a proposal to construct an up-to-date Female Hospital and the sanction of one crore of rupees for rural reconstruction are the landmarks in the history of Gwalior. The network of roads has been utilised by the motor bus service run by the Gwalior and Northern India Transport Company, and those places which were unconnected are now being joined with important highways. To bring Gwalior closer to the outer world, His Highness has recently sanctioned the construction of a Seaplane Base, which will serve as a halting Station on the Imperial Air Line at Madhav Sagar and an Aerodrome at Maharajpur.

His Highness was one of the first rulers in India to place the army and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and it is in keeping with the traditions of his House and with his own military training that he offered his personal services also. Immediately after the outbreak of the present war Gwalior took steps to sponsor effective measures, such as were taken in British India, by promulgating rules for the safety of the public, registration of European subjects, restriction of the movements of foreigners and control of the Press and price control in order to prevent profiteering. The pick of his splendid army was offered by His Highness to the British Government, and six Units—the 3rd Gwalior Lancers, the Mountain Battery, the 4th Gwalior Infantry Regiment, the 2nd Infantry, 'B' Battery and the Gwalior Transport have left the State and are already serving with British Indian troops. A thousand recruits have been enlisted to provide reinforcements and bring units upto depot strength. Besides the contributions in men and material, His Highness has both given and invested handsome amounts towards the successful prosecution of the war, with an approximate total reaching 40 lacs of rupees so far.

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HYDERABAD: HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS, RUSTOM-I-DOWRAN, ARASTU-I-ZAMAN, LT.-GENERAL MUZAFFAR-UL-MULK WAL-MAMALIK, NAWAB SIR MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, FATEH JUNG SIPAH SALAR, Faithful Ally of the British Government, NIZAMUD-DOULA, NIZAM-UL-MULK ASAF JAH, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., NIZAM of Hyderabad and Berar.

Born: 1886. *Ascended* the throne: 1911. *Educated:* Privately.

Married: In 1906 Dulhan Pasha, daughter of Nawab Jehangir Jung, a nobleman, representing a collateral branch of the Nizam's family.

Heir: HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB MIR HIMAYAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR, AZAM JAH, Prince of Berar.

Area: 100,465 square miles. *Population:* 17,877,986 (1931). *Revenue:* Actuals for 1939-40: 914.06 lakhs. Estimated for 1940-41: 926.51 lakhs. *Salute:* 21 guns.

The State has a Legislative Council of twenty members, eight of whom are elected and an Executive Council of six officials with a President. It maintains its own paper currency and coinage, postal system, railways and army. It has a University with six Arts Colleges including one for women and Colleges for Engineering, Medicine, Law and Teaching. It has also an Honours College affiliated to Madras University, a College for Jagirdars and a College of Physical Education. There are also a Village Industries Training Centre, a Central Technical College and an Observatory. The establishment of a State Bank is contemplated in the near future. The State is of great historical and archæological interest, as within its limits, are situated many old capitals of ancient and mediæval Deccan Kingdoms, famous forts, temples, mosques and shrines and the wonderful Buddhist sculptures and paintings of Ellora and Ajanta.

In order to afford the people more effective association with Government, constitutional reforms of a far-reaching character were announced on 17th July, 1939. They are based for the most part on the recommendations of a predominantly non-official Committee. Under the new reforms scheme, a much enlarged Legislative Assembly, with an elected majority and a specific list of matters within its purview, is to be established. The basis of representation both for the Assembly and for all the local bodies will be functional with joint electorates. The new constitution also provides for the setting up

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of a number of Advisory Committees on such subjects as Religious Affairs, Finance, Education, Agriculture, Industries, etc., to advise the Members of Government concerned on those matters, for the reconstitution of the Hyderabad Civil Service Committee, the setting up of Appointment Boards to control recruitment to Government services, and the establishment of Panchayats, and the reconstitution and expansion of existing District Boards and Town Municipalities. A new press legislation is also on the anvil.

When the Reforms come to be fully implemented there will be 16 District Boards, 12 Jagir and Illaqa Boards and 100 Municipal and Town Committees and 2,000 Panchayats, not to mention the Legislative Assembly itself, Appointment Boards for all Departments, a reconstituted Civil Service Committee, 7 Statutory Advisory Committees dealing with such important matters as Finance, Industries, Education, Agriculture, Religious Affairs and Sanitation, the District Conferences meeting every year in all the Districts.

Hyderabad and War : Foremost among the units of Princely India, Hyderabad is in the forefront of all Indian States and even many British Indian provinces in the matter of her practical contribution to the war effort of the country. No sooner hostilities broke out in Europe than His Exalted Highness the Nizam, the " Faithful Ally " of the British Government, in keeping with the traditional policy of the House of Asaf Jah, offered unstinted co-operation and placed his services and the entire resources of his Dominions at the disposal of the British Government. Inspired by the noble example set by their beloved Ruler, the people of Hyderabad also have voluntarily put their shoulders to swell the war effort of the State.

Not only has His Exalted Highness placed his Delhi and Bombay palaces at the disposal of the Government of India for war purposes, but has also donated £50,000 from the " Sarf-e-Khas " (personal) Estate for aerial warfare and made a contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Viceroy's Fund. This is in addition to the contributions totalling £150,000 made by H. E. H.'s Government to the Air Ministry in London; investment of Rs. 50 lakhs in the Government of India interest-free Defence Bonds and the monthly contribution of Rs. 1½ lakhs to defray the expenses of the Hyderabad regiments (a cavalry unit and an infantry battalion) stationed in British India for purposes of internal security. A noble addition made to these generous contributions is the placing of a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs at the disposal of the Admiralty for the provision of a corvette for combating the submarine menace in the " Battle of the Atlantic."

This does not, however, by any means exhaust the list of measures which have been and are being taken by the Government and people of Hyderabad to contribute their quota to the country's war effort. A special organization has been created and entrusted with the task of aligning Hyderabad industries with the war effort. The N. S. Railway workshops are manufacturing war materials and are being assisted in the task by the Public Works and the Commerce and Industries Department. The Road Transport Department of the Railway is training mechanics and drivers for the Indian Army. Hyderabad

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also has the distinction of having an elementary flying training school, opened recently at the Begampet Aerodrome. The institution, established at a capital cost of Rs. 1,75,000, will turn out 100 pilots every year.

But this is not all. As has already been stated, public response to appeals for funds has been very encouraging indeed. Nearly Rs. 3½ lakhs have so far been contributed to the Hyderabad War Purposes Fund, while the Hyderabad Hurricane Fund started with an appeal from the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari and the Resident at Hyderabad has yielded nearly Rs. 20½ lakhs. Many notable contributions have been made from these funds for general war and relief purposes in England as well as elsewhere in Europe. Moreover, the entire countryside has been galvanized into activity and an extensive network of District and Taluqa Committees set up to help in the co-ordination of war relief activities.

Capital: Hyderabad—Population 466,894 (1931). It is the fourth largest city in the Indian Empire. The city is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Musi, with fine public buildings, broad cemented roads, good electricity and water supply and an efficient bus service run by the State Railway. Among interesting places are the Char Minar, the Mecca Masjid, the fort and tombs of Golconda, the large artificial reservoirs—the Osman Sagar and the Himayat Sagar and the Osmania University.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President:

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Akbar Hydari (Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur) P.C., Kt., B.A., LL.D., D.C.L. (with Railway, Mines, Political and Constitutional Affairs Portfolios).

Commerce and Industries, Wireless and Broadcasting Member:

Nawab Sir Aqueel Jung Bahadur.

Education and Finance Member:

Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, M.A. (Oxon.)

Revenue and Police Member:

Sir Theodore J. Tasker, Kt., c.i.e., o.b.e., i.c.s.

Army and Medical Member:

Nawab Khusro Jung Bahadur.

Judicial Member:

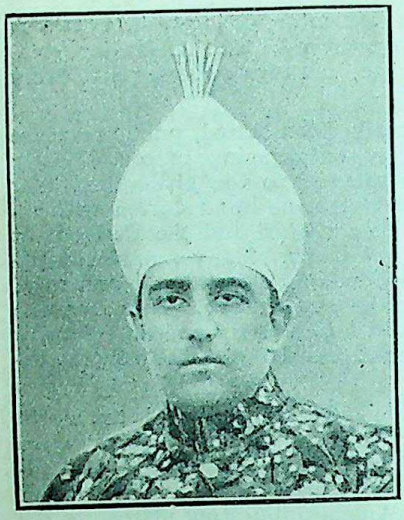
Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Bar-at-Law.

Public Works Member:

Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur, H.C.S.

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H. H. General Walashan Nawab Mir Himayat Ali Khan, Azam Jah Bahadur, Prince of Berar, Heir-Apparent to H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar.

Born : February 22nd, 1907. Early education was entrusted to eminent scholars, Indian and European, and military training was supervised by the late Major-General Nawab Sir Afsarul-Mulk Bahadur. Showed special aptitude for all forms of manly sport, and excels in polo, tent-pegging, pig-sticking and hunting. A fine shot and a keen all-round sportsman. Has also received thorough training in administrative work, both executive and judicial.

His Highness married Durr-e-Shahvar, the only daughter of H. M. the Califa Abdul Majid II. Her Highness received the title of Durdana Begum from H. E. H. the Nizam, after marriage. Her Highness received her education under the scholarly care of her father, and besides being well-versed in various languages, is a keen student, an able speaker and an excellent painter. Their Highnesses have travelled extensively in Europe, and in 1937, represented H. E. H. the Nizam at H. M. the King Emperor's Coronation. Following the Berar Agreement of 1936, the hereditary title of H. H. the Prince of Berar has been conferred on the Heir-Apparent. Honorary Degree of LL.D. has been conferred on His Highness by the Osmania and the Aligarh Muslim Universities.

His Highness was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Hyderabad State Forces in 1934, and has associated himself whole-heartedly with measures designed to enhance the efficiency of the Army. Among the more important schemes put into execution during his period of office, are the introduction of New Terms of Service, construction of a Central hospital, establishment of a Cantonment at Mominabad, reorganisation of the Military Medical Service, and the supply of free rations to all units. A number of reforms have been introduced in the Irregular Forces of the State, which are also under His Highness' command. His Highness keeps in close touch with the administration, and is particularly interested in rural uplift activities, and in social and educational developments. His recent tour of famine-stricken areas evoked memorable scenes. His speeches command wide interest, both on account of their simple unaffected language, and because of the sympathy and understanding he brings to bear on the various problems.

Staff : Nawab Samad Yar Jung Bahadur, *Controller*. Mir Taher Ali Khan, *Private Secretary*. Capt. Subhan Ali Khan, Capt. Syed Bashiruddin Ahmed, Lieut. Hamid Baig, Lieut. Nasir Mirza, Lieut. Ahmadullah, A.D.Cs. *Address :* " Bella Vista," Hyderabad-Deccan.

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IDAR: H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SHREE HIMMAT SINGHJI OF —The Idar House was founded 200 years ago by two brothers of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji is the 10th of this illustrious line.

Born: On 2nd September 1899. Succeeded to the *Gadi:* 14th April, 1931.

Married: Shree Jawahar Kunwar Sahiba, the eldest daughter of Raja of Khandela in the Jaipur State in 1908.

His Highness received his education at Mayo College, Ajmer, where he remained for 5½ years, leaving it after a brilliant career in 1916. He attained his diploma standing first in the list of candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India and was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's medal. He won every class prize from the fifth to the diploma, five prizes for English and eleven others for various subjects. He won prizes in each division in succession for riding, and represented the College against the Aitchison College for 3 years at tent pegging, and also at tennis. For several years he was captain of one or other of the junior football or cricket elevens, and he was one of the best and keenest polo players in the college.

As will be seen, he upheld his family tradition as a horseman. From boyhood he was keen on hunting and pigsticking and before he had joined the College at the age of 10, he had accounted for many a panther and bear to his own rifle. His Highness now keeps a racing stable and has had many successes. These active sports are not his only recreation for he has a good ear for music and is interested in painting and photography.

On leaving the college, His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji took an active part in the State administration being appointed to His late Highness' Council, and later for several years was in charge of the administration under His late Highness' personal directions. He gained further practical experience from an extensive tour throughout India in 1929-30. He was therefore well qualified to take up his responsibilities as Ruler of his State when he ascended the *Gadi* of Idar. Since his accession in 1931, many schemes of improvement have been inaugurated which concern the social welfare of his subjects, their education, industries and agriculture. His Highness has embarked on an ambitious programme of reform and advancement which it is expected his experience and keen personal interest will enable him to carry through successfully.

His Highness has two sons, Maharaja Kumars Shree Daljit Singhji and Amar Singhji, the eldest Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji, the heir-apparent, was born in 1917.

On the outbreak of War His Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government. His Highness is giving Rs. 25,000 annually for the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. The State has also presented its two Aircraft—a Monospar and a Hornet Moth to the Government. Rs. 4,777-9-9 including Rs. 1,509 as annual contributions were contributed by the members of the Ruling Family and the Jagirdars of the State towards the War Purposes Fund. Rs. 500 were presented on behalf of the ladies of the State towards Her Excellency's Trinket Fund. A Central War Committee has been established which is making every effort for the collection of funds.

Salute: 15 Guns. *Area:* 1,669 sq. miles. *Revenue:* Rs. 22.99 Lakhs.

Diwan: RAI BAHADUR RAJ RATTAN JAGANNATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B.

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INDORE: His Highness Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Indore.

Born : 6th September 1908.
Accession : 26th February 1926.
Investiture : 9th May 1930.
Educated : In England 1920-23 and again at Christ Church, Oxford, 1926-29.
Married : In 1924 a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur). Her Highness Maharani Sanyogita Bai died in July 1937.
Daughter : Princess Ushadevi, born 20th October 1933.
His Highness married Miss Marguerite Lawler in September 1938.

Delegate to the R.T.C. in 1931.
Area of State : 9,902 square miles. *Population :* Over 15,00,000.
Revenue : Rs. 1,21,81,100.
Salute : 19 guns (21 guns within the State).
Address : Indore, Central India.
Recreation : Tennis, Cricket and Shikar.

At the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, H. H. the Maharaja placed the entire resources of the State including the State Army and his personal services at the disposal of the British Crown. His Highness donated a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 and placed it at the disposal of H. E. the Viceroy for being utilised in any manner towards war purposes His Excellency thought best. Subsequently H. H. the Maharaja and his Government, in keeping with the traditions of the illustrious house of Holkar and the close ties that bind it with the British Crown, intensified the State war effort and took various measures with a view to contribute to the utmost degree towards the effective prosecution of the war and the speedy success of the cause for which the British Empire has been compelled to take up arms against the ruthless and unscrupulous Nazi aggression.

Besides the various administrative measures that were considered necessary for the maintenance of peace and order, His Highness's Government deputed the ear-marked Holkar Transport Corps to Jhansi for undergoing preliminary training in the beginning of the year 1940 and in June 1940, two Companies of the 1st Battalion with the Battalion Headquarters were made available for service with His Majesty's Forces if and when required. Subsequently in July 1940, under special orders of H. H. the Maharaja, the whole of the 1st Battalion was placed at the disposal of the Crown and steps have

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been taken to bring up all units of the Holkar State Forces to full strength. The fullest co-operation is being offered to the Government of India in a number of matters connected with the war, *e.g.*, facilities for recruitment of war personnel for different work including technical personnel such as Motor Mechanics, etc.

Liberal contributions were made towards the War Relief Fund, the Defence Savings movements and the British Red Cross, Indian Red Cross and the St. Dunstan's Fund. H. H. the Maharaja also sanctioned the purchase of Interest Free Defence Bonds of Rs. 3,00,000, and all Government servants of the State getting not less than Rs. 50 p.m. have offered to pay a day's salary every month towards the purchase of Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates.

In July 1940, H. H. the Maharaja offered the " Air Speed Envoy " aeroplane to the British Air Ministry for war purposes and the offer was gratefully accepted by the British Air Ministry.

The scheme regarding conferment of Emergency Commissions was brought to the notice of young men desirous of entering Military service during the war and several candidates and officers have been recommended for the purpose. A number of applications for war service from members of the public as well as from State servants including Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed in the State Medical Department have been forwarded to the British Indian Authorities. His Highness has also sanctioned a donation of £2,000 towards the Lord Mayor's Air Distress Fund. Recently His Highness has also sanctioned the purchase of 3% Government of India Defence Bonds for Rs. 1,00,000.

CABINET.

President :

Wazir-Ud-Dowlah Rai Bahadur Col. Dinanath, Bar-at-Law, Prime Minister.

Honorary Minister.

Sardar R. K. Zanane, B.A.

Home Minister :

Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur M. A. Rashid Khan, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.

Judicial Minister :

Rai Bahadur Rangilal, M.A.

Minister-in-Attendance:

Major Rajendra Singh Namli Wafadar-i-Dowlat.

Revenue Minister :

Mashir Bahadur C. G. Matkar, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (Offg.).

Army Member :

Major General H. M. K. Gracey.

Police Member :

R. A. Horton, Esq., C.I.E.

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JAORA: LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. H. FAKHRUD-DAULAH NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN BAHADUR, SAULAT-E-JANG, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., Nawab of Jaora.

Born: 1883. *Ascended the Gadi* in 1895. *Educated* at the Daly College, Indore, served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for fifteen months till 1902, and is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army. At the outbreak of the War in 1939, His Highness, placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor.

Marriage: His Highness' first marriage was celebrated in 1903, 2nd marriage in 1905 and the 3rd in the year 1921.

Recreations: Polo, Hunting and Golf.

Heir-Apparent: LT.-COL.—BIRJIS QADR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD NASIR ALI KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR.

Area of State: 601 square miles. *Revenue:* Rs. 15,00,000.

Population: 1,16,738. *Salute:* 13 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR.

Vice-President and Chief Minister: KHAN BAHADUR SYED BUNYAD HUSSAIN, B.A., (Alig.), M.L.A. (Central), (Retired Collector, Punjab), (Political, Finance and Police).

Members.

Military Secretary: FARRUKH SIYAR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD MUMTAZ ALI KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR.

Secretary, Household Department: MUMTAZIM BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MIR NASIRUDDIN AHMED SAHIB.

Secretary, P. W. D. & Education: SAHIBZADA MIR GHULAM ZAINUL-ABEDIN SAHIB.

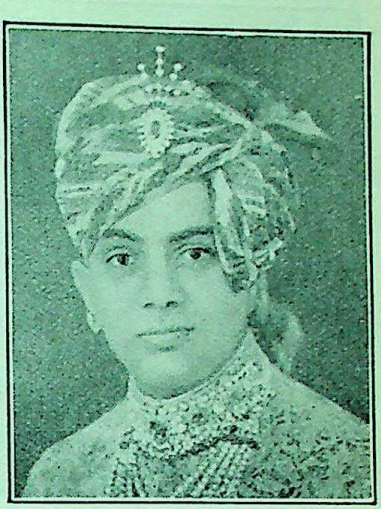
Secretary, Law and Justice, and Chief Justice, High Court: MR. NASRAT MOHAMMAD KHAN, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.).

Revenue Secretary: MOULVI MOHAMMAD RAFIULLAH SAHIB.

Secretary: PANDIT AMAR NATH KATJU, B.Sc., LL.B.

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NASIR ALI KHAN—LT.-COL. BIRJIS QADR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR, is His Highness' eldest son and heir-apparent of Jaora.

Born on 16th May 1906.

In his early age, he received his education in Mayo College, Ajmer, and Daly College, Indore, and subsequently at home under the tutorship of Major P. F. Norbury, D.S.O., I.A., a retired British Officer. The Nawabzada left for England in 1925 where he joined the agricultural college at Cirencester. He successfully received education at the Cirencester College and obtained his Diploma. He was a brilliant sportsman at the College and won his "Blue" in Hockey. He was Captain of the Hockey eleven of the College for 3 years and of the tennis team for 2 years. He was also a prominent member of the cricket eleven.

He returned home in 1932 and began to take keen interest in the State Administration and was appointed Member of the State Council in charge of the Revenue Department, which portfolio he held for nearly five years. During this period he officiated several times as the Chief Minister of the State.

On the outbreak of the present European war he contributed a sum of Rs. 3,000 from his own private purse for the prosecution of the war, and also gave substantial donations to the Red Cross and various other War Funds.

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Imperial Majesty the late King Emperor George V in 1935 he held several public meetings and collected a large sum for the Silver Jubilee Fund which was remitted to the Government of India. He received the Silver Jubilee medal in 1935, and His Imperial Majesty the King George VI Coronation Medal in 1937.

The Nawabzada has three children, 2 sons and one daughter.

Recreation : Polo, Hunting, Shooting, Golf and Tennis.

Address :—Machchhi Bhawan Palace, Jaora, C.I.

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JANJIRA: HIS HIGHNESS SIDI MUHAMMAD KHAN, NAWAB SAHEB of Janjira.

Born: March 7th, 1914.

Succeeded to the *Gadi* on 2nd May 1922. Was invested with full Ruling Powers on 9th November 1933.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he took the Diploma with distinction in 1930. Received instruction in administration, politics and agriculture in the Deccan College, Poona, and administrative training in the Mysore State.

Married: On the 14th November 1933 the Shahajadi Saheba of Jaora State in Central India.

Area: 379 square miles. *Population:* 1,10,388.

Revenue: Rs. 11,00,000. *Salute:* 11 guns permanent, 13 guns local.

The State enjoys plenary civil powers and also plenary criminal powers except over British subjects.

Principal sources of the State income are Agriculture, Forestry, Abkari and Customs.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS:

Rs. 50,000 in 1939 and Rs. 20,000 in 1940 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.

Rs. 5,000 to The Lord Mayor's Fund, London.

Rs. 1,500 towards the Red Cross Society and St. Dunstan's Fund.

The people of the State including Jafarabad have contributed Rs. 24,093 both by way of gift and purchase of Defence Certificates.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS:

Dewan and Judge, High Court: RAO BAHADUR H. B. KOTAK, B.A., LL.B.

Sar Nyayadhish: MR. RAMKRISHNA BABAJI DALVI.

Sadar Tahasildar: MR. SIDI JAFAR SIDI MAHMUD SHEKHANI, B.A., LL.B.

Chief Medical Officer: DR. A. ALMEIDA, M.D. (Hons.) Berlin, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.), D.T.M. (Liv.), L.M. (Dublin).

Chief Forest Officer: MR. SYED SALAR.

Chief Engineer: MR. V. A. DIGHE, L.C.E.

Private Secretary to H. H. the Nawab Saheb: MR. G. S. KARBHARI, M.A., LL.B.

Customs Inspector: MR. SIDI IBRAHIM SIDI ABDUL RAHIMAN KHANJADE.

Mamlatdar, Jafarabad: MR. G. A. DIGHE.

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JAWHAR: RAJA SHRIMANT YESWANTRAO ALIAS PATANGSHAH VIKRAMSHAH, Ruler of Jawhar State, is a descendant of the illustrious family of Jayaba Mukne who founded the dynasty. The valour and prowess of the Raja's ancestors won them the proud and princely title of "SHAH" from Mohomad Taghlakh, the Emperor of Delhi.

Born: 11th December 1917.

Education: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and then joined Blundell's Old Public School in England. Received administrative training in England, and on return to India in 1937, received practical administrative training under the Collector of Nasik.

Married: In May 1938 Shrimant Kamala Raje, sister of the Rajasaheb of Jath. *Heir-Apparent:* Shrimant Yuvaraj Maharaj Digvijaysinhrao, *born* on 5th January 1940.

The State is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Resident, Gujarat States. The Raja was invested with full administrative powers on 16th January 1938. He exercises full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. The State is one of the oldest States in India and pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State. The Capital town of Jawhar is 1,500 feet above sea-level and the climate is excellent especially in summer.

Sport: Shooting, Riding, Tennis and Motoring.

Area: 308 square miles. *Average Revenue:* Rs. 4,00,000.

Population: 57,261. *Salute:* 9 guns permanent.

Chief Products: Grains such as Paddy, Nagli and Warai and Forest produce such as Timber and Coal.

War Efforts: The Rajasaheb has offered his personal services and resources of the State. Contributions: Rs. 15,000 as free gift with a promise to contribute Rs. 5,000 each year for the duration of the War to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, 3 per cent. Defence Bonds of Rs. 15,000, Rs. 1,100 to Red Cross and other minor Funds, Rs. 7,000 towards the gift of a Spitfire Aeroplane from full powered Rulers of Gujarat states to the R.A.F.

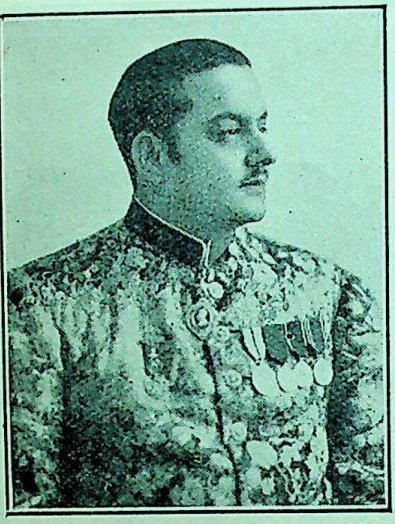
Educational: Primary education is provided free to all throughout the State. A free English Class is attached to the Main Vernacular School at Jawhar.

Medical Relief: There are 3 dispensaries where free medical relief is provided.

Dewan: Rao Bahadur M. O. Patel, B.A.

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JHALAWAR: LIEUT. H. H. DHRAMDIVAKAR PRAJAVATSAL MAHARAJ RANA SIR SHRI RAJENDRA SINH JI DEV BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., M.R.A.S., A.R.P.S., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., F.R.H.S., F.R. AG.S., etc., of Jhalawar State.

Born: 15th July 1900. Married. One son. Succeeded 1929.

Educated: Mayo College, Ajmer; School of Rural Economy, University of Oxford. Was Lieutenant in the I.T.F.; is now Lieutenant with 1/19th Hyderabad Regiment (Russells); was attached in 1929 at Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan. Is a keen shikari and has shot many tigers, and a few Bisons, in South India; record shot three tigers in five minutes. Has a taste for music, agriculture, poetry and the fine arts; Member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain and the Bombay Natural History Society, the East India Association, London, The British Association for the advancement of Science, Western India States Cricket Association, Rajkot, Kennel Club of India, Dehra Dun, The W. I. A. A., Bombay, The A. A., London, Royal Asiatic Society of London, The Calcutta Literary Society, Calcutta, Royal Agri-Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta, Royal Zoological Society of London, Royal Geographical Society of London, Royal Horticultural Society of London, Royal Agricultural Society of England, London, Member of the British Society of Dowsers and himself a keen Dowser and Member of the Pinewood Gun Club, Bisley Gun Club, The London Gun Club, Stratford-on-Avon Gun Club. Shri Bhawani Club, Brijnagar, "Lodge" Rajputana, and is a Knight of the Round Table (England); Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, 1932-37; was President of All-India Kshattriya Mahasabha, 1934-36. His Highness is deeply interested in mass education. The percentage of literacy in Jhalawar State is by far the highest among the States in Rajputana.

War Contributions: Rs. 16,951 towards the War Purposes Fund. His Highness is contributing Rs. 500 per month from his privy purse towards the same fund and will continue to do so until the cessation of hostilities. Trinkets of the value of about Rs. 4,000 were collected in the State and sent to Her Excellency's Trinket Fund. His Highness has also sent several cases of Bidis, Clay Pipes and tobacco for the Indian Troops fighting outside India.

Area: 813 square miles. *Population:* 107,890. *Salute:* 13 guns. *Heir-Apparent:* Yuvraj Shri Harishchandra, born in Oxford, 27th September, 1921. *Address:* "Raen Basera," Brijnagar, Rajputana, India; T. A. Jhalendra: Eccentric Club, London.

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JODHPUR: AIR COMMODORE HIS HIGHNESS RAJ RAJESHWAR SARAMAD-I-RAJA-I-HIND MAHARAJA DHIRAJA SIR UMAID SINGHJI SAHIB BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., LL.D., Ruler of Jodhpur State.



Born: 1903 A. D.

Ascended the Gadi: 1918.

Educated: At Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married: Daughter of Rao Bahadur Thakur Jey Singhji Bhati of Umaidnagar in 1921. Has five sons and one daughter.

Heir-Apparent: Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib, born in 1923.

Area of the State: 36,071 square miles.

Population: 2,134,848 Souls.

Revenue: Rs. 1,69,52,083.

Permanent Salute: 17, Local 19 guns.

Efforts towards War: All the resources of the State as also the personal services of the Ruler and the services of the Sardar Risala and Sardar Infantry have been placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government. Cash contributions of Rs. 4,48,000 have been made so far. 3 Aeroplanes and one Gull glider have been contributed in addition to the above.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

Chief Minister and Finance Minister: Lt.-Col. Sir Donald M. Field, C.I.E.

Counsellor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur: Maharaj Shri Ajit Singhji Sahib.

Deputy Chief Minister & Revenue Minister: Dewan Bahadur Pt. Dharam Narainji, B.A., Bar-at-Law, C.I.E.

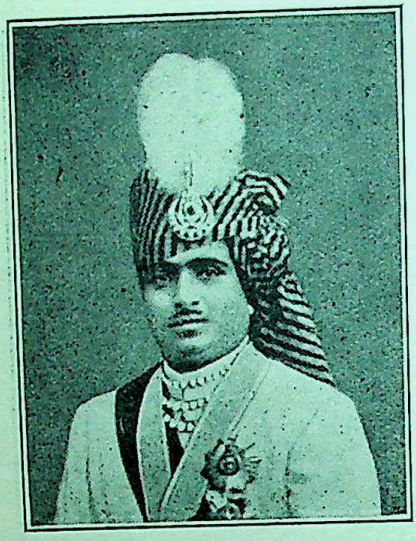
Public Works Minister: Mr. S. G. Edgar, I.S.E.

Minister-in-Waiting: Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpat Singhji.

Minister for Justice: Dewan Bahadur K. S. Menon, B.A., Bar-at-Law.

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JUNAGADH: CAPTAIN H. H. SIR MAHABAT-KHANJI RASULKHANJI III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, comes from the Babi (Yusufzai Pathan) family.

Born: 2nd August 1900.

Educated: Preparatory school in England and at Mayo College, Ajmer.

Area: 3,337 sq. miles. *Population:* 670,515. *Principal Port:* Veraval. *Revenue:* Rs. 1 Crore. *Salute:* 15 guns personal and local.

Indian States Forces—Junagadh State Lancers, Mahabatkhanji Infantry.

On the outbreak of the war, H. H. the Nawab Saheb placed all the resources of the state at the disposal of His Majesty. The state has made liberal contributions, both in men and money. Rs. 2,50,000 have been contributed from the state, and Rs. 16,000 from the public. An aeroplane was presented to the Government and a cheque for £5,000 has been given to purchase a Spitfire. State servants who have been called for service are given special terms in regard to their service, leave, pension, etc.

A War Committee has been appointed with Sub-Committees to make further collections to the War Gifts Fund, to induce people to subscribe to War Loans for which promises have gone up to Rs. 2,00,000, to prevent false rumours and organise Civic Guards. A Ladies Committee formed under the patronage of the Begum Sahebas collected Rs. 4,000 and many silver and other articles for Her Excellency's Silver Trinket Fund. A further sum of Rs. 1,000 was collected from a Cinema Show for homeless Children in England. Coastal watching has also been undertaken by the state at 8 Coastal places where men watch the appearance of enemy vessels. One Guard of infantry is posted at Verawal and landing ground at Junagadh. One section of the Hotchkiss Gun and two sections of Infantry are posted at Verawal for defence at state expense.

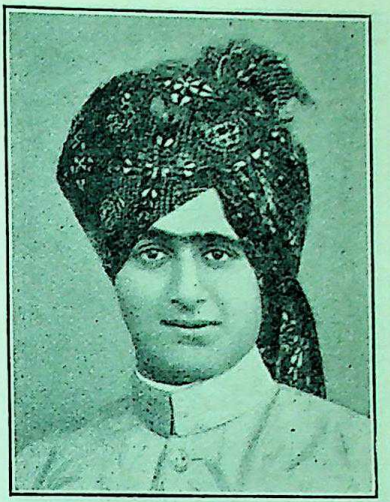
All state servants contribute 1% of their pay every month for War Gifts Fund from January 1941.

A further sum of Rs. 2 lacs has been contributed by the State to the War Fund. Out of this amount two Spitfires to be named "*Lady Linlithgow*" and "*Dilawar*" are to be purchased and out of the balance of about Rs. 66,000 half the amount has been allotted to "Lady Linlithgow Silver Trinket Fund" and half to "King George's Fund" for sailors in England.

A Lucky Bag Lottery in aid of the War Gifts Fund was started in the state. Rs. 20,000 were realised from the sale of Tickets, out of which Rs. 15,000 were allotted to the War Gifts Fund.

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HEIR-APPARENT: NAWABZADA MAHOMED DILAVAR KHANJI, Heir-Apparent of the State of Junagadh, Kathiawar.

Born : On the 23rd June 1922 to Her Highness Munuvar Jahan Begum Saheb at Junagadh.

Education : At first Col. A. H. S. Wheatley was appointed as his Tutor and Guardian. After about two years of his Tutorship, he and the second Prince Mahomed Himat Khanji were sent to England for study at Haileybury College. During their stay in England they travelled to Switzerland and France where they visited many places of interest. After a stay of about five years in England from 1933 to 1938, the European political situation becoming tense, they returned to Junagadh.

The Heir-Apparent takes a great deal of interest in skying, shooting, polo, riding, tennis, motoring and he is very fond of cricket.

After his return he has been taking keen interest in some of the branches of the State administration. He also personally supervises the Palace Household affairs.

He is very popular due to his amiable disposition.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President :

H. H. THE NAWAB SAHEB

Vice-President of the Council and Dewan, Junagadh State :

VIQUARUL OMERA ZIAUL MULK SAHEBZADA SARDAR MAHOMED KHAN SAHEB BAHADUR DILER JUNG, B.C.S., J.P.

Law Member :

RAO BAHADUR S. T. MANKAD, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member :

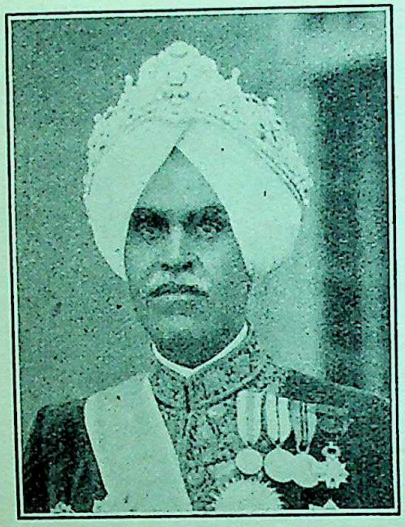
RAO BAHADUR MANEKLAL LALLUBHAI, O.B.E.

Additional Law Member :

ABDUL MAJID KHAN, ESQ., B.A., LL.B.

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KAPURTHALA: COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR, Maharaja of Kapurthala, G.C.S.I. (1911), G.C.I.E. (1918). Created G.B.E. (1927) on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee, Honorary Colonel of 3-11th Sikhs (45th Rattrays Sikhs). One of the principal Sikh Ruling Princes in India. In recognition of the prominent assistance rendered by the State during the Great War His Highness' salute was raised to 15 guns and the annual tribute of £9,000 a year was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government; received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, possesses also Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba, Grand Cross of the Order of Iran, thrice represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927. His Highness had the honour of attending the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty in 1935, and the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London in 1937. His Highness celebrated his Diamond Jubilee in November 1937.

Born: 24th November 1872; son of His Highness the late Raja-i-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala.

Heir-Apparent: SHRI TIKKA RAJA PARAMJIT SINGH.

Household Minister and Commandant, Kapurthala State Forces: MAJOR MAHARAJKUMAR AMARJIT SINGH, C.I.E., I.A.

Chief Minister: KHAN BAHADUR MIAN ABDUL AZIZ, C.B.E.

Area: 652 Square Miles. *Population:* 316,757.

Revenue: Rs. 40,000,000.

His Highness owns landed property in the United Provinces of an approximate area of 700 square miles with a population of over 450,000, Rai Bahadur Diwan Sunder Dass being the Manager.

"*State Council:* Shri Tikka Raja Paramjit Singh, *President;* Major Maharajkumar Amarjit Singh, C.I.E., I.A., *Army Member and Vice-President. Members:* Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E., *Chief Minister;* Diwan Ajudhia Dass, *Foreign and Revenue Member;* and Sardar Bahadur Sant Singh, *Member for Law and Order.*"

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TIKKA RAJA PARAMJIT SINGH, Heir-Apparent of the State of Kapurthala, Punjab.

Born : 19th May 1892.

Education : Elementary education in Kapurthala under highly qualified English and French Tutors. Left for Europe in 1905 for further studies. Joined Cheam School in Surrey and then went to Harrow for a year. Attended Lyceé Janson de Sailly in Paris for two years and then again returned to London to resume studies at St. Paul's High School, Kensington.

On return to India in 1909 received thorough training in the State in administrative work both Executive and Judicial. Conducted the affairs of the State in the absence of His Highness the Maharaja in Europe in 1915, 1919 and 1922 as Regent with full responsible powers and acted in a most efficient manner. In 1919 during serious troubles in the Punjab gained the praise and appreciation of the Government of India for himself and the State for excellent co-operation of the State in critical time.

Again in 1935 took charge of the State administration for a few months on the retirement of the ex-Chief Minister Dewan Sir Abdul Hamid. Acted as President of the State Council of Administration from April to November 1939 during His Highness's absence in Europe. On His Highness's return from Europe took over charge of the Administration of the State as President of the Executive Council. Has travelled a great deal in Europe, the United States of America, &c. In 1928 accompanied His Highness the Maharajah to Madrid and stayed there with His Majesty King Alfonso XIII as his guest. In 1930 visited His Majesty the King of Belgium with His Highness the Maharaja and attended a dinner party given by His Majesty at the Chateau of Lakin near Brussels. In 1936 His Majesty King Carol of Roumania invited him to his summer capital Sinaia where he stayed for a fortnight as the King's guest.

Attended the Coronation in Delhi in 1911, Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King Emperor George V, and Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1937.

Orders of distinction and Decorations :

Coronation Medal 1911. Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. Coronation Medal 1937. Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. Grand Cross of the Star of Roumania. Grand Cross of the Order "Merito Civil", Spain. Grand Cross of the Order of Tunis.

Clubs : Member of the Royal Automobile Club of France and the St. Cloud Country Club, Paris.

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KALAT : CAPTAIN H. H. Mir Haji Sir AHMAD YAR KHAN, G.C.I.E. ; BEGLAR BEGI, AMIR-UL-AMARA, GHALIB JANG BAHADUR, KHAN of Kalat.

Born : 1904. *Educated :* Privately by special tutors. Received Military training in the regular army ; served as Captain and Adjutant in Zhob Militia. His Highness speaks Iranian, Pushtu, Baluchi, Brohi, Urdu, and English languages fluently.

Hobbies : Riding, Hunting and Motoring.

Succeeded to the Khanate : September 1933.

Married : In 1933, the daughter of Sardar Ali Jan a scion of Muhammadzai, the royal family of Afghanistan.

Heir-Apparent : Prince Muhammad Daud Khan, born 1940.

Salute : 19 guns (Hereditary).

His Highness belongs to the Ahmadzai family which came into power in 1666-67, when Mir Ahmad I (after whom the family is named) took possession of Kalat after defeating the Moghul governor and consolidated practically the whole of Western and Southern Baluchistan into an organised state. The independence of Kalat was formally recognised by the British Government by the Treaty of 1876, when the Khan promised loyal co-operation with the Government.

Kalat is the third largest State in India and occupies an important strategic position. It extends from British Baluchistan on the north to the Arabian Sea in the south and from Sind in the east to Iran in the west.

Area of the State : 73,278 sq. miles. *Population :* 3,42,101 (according to 1931 census).

His Highness takes a very keen interest in the moral and material welfare of his subjects and contributes a sum of Rs. 50,000 out of his privy purse for the advancement of education, which is now free in all stages, primary, middle, high, Theological and Industrial, throughout the State.

Kalat town the Capital of the State, is 91 miles from Quetta and is 6,783 feet above sea level. The winter headquarters are at Dhadar, 16 miles from Sibi. Pasni, Jiwani, Sonmiani and Gwadar are seaports.

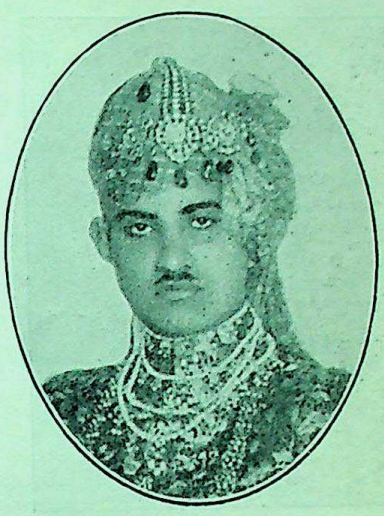
The administration of the State is divided into two sections : the *Wizarat* and the *Durbar*, the former in charge of the Wazir-i-Azam and the latter entrusted to the Chief Secretary.

Wazir-I-Azam : MAJOR L. A. G. PINHEY, I.A.

Chief Secretary : QURASHI AHMAD ALI SADIQ, M.A., B.T., LL.B.

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KHAIRPUR: His Highness Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur, the present Ruler of Khairpur State.

Born: 4th Jan. 1913.

Educated: At Mayo College, Ajmer.

Succeeded: December 1935 on the demise of his father His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur.

The Rulers of Khairpur are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia sect. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fatehali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur family. In 1882 the individuality of Khairpur State was recognised by the British Government.

Khairpur is a first-class State. It is the only State in Sind. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State.

Area: 6,050 square miles, a large portion of which is desert.

Population: 227,168.

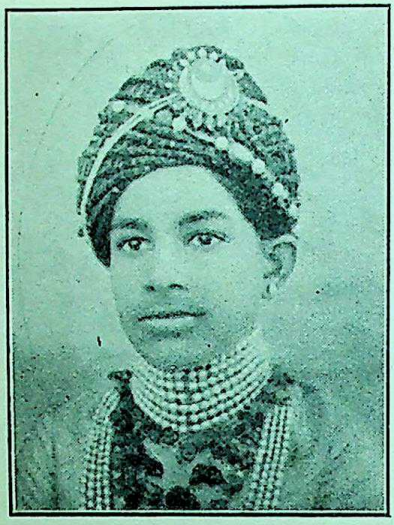
Current annual income: Rs. 28,20,250.

Minister: Khan Bahadur Syed Ijaz Ali, M.B.E.

Address: Khairpur Mir's, Sind, N.W.R.

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KISHANGARH: H. H. UMDAE RAJHAE BULAND MAKAN MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAJA SUMERSINGHJI BAHADUR, MAHARAJA OF Kishangarh.

Born: On the 27th January 1929. *Installed on the Gadi* on 24th April 1939. His Highness is receiving education at Mayo College, Ajmer.

Area: 858 sq. miles. *Population:* 85,744. *Annual Revenue:* Rs. 7,50,000. *Salute:* 15 Guns but with precedence in Durbar over two States of 17 Guns.

There are five Middle Schools, one High School, five Upper Primary Schools and 31 Lower Primary Schools and 2 Upper Primary Girl's Schools in the State. For medical relief there is one Hospital with 4 dispensaries in the State.

The administration of the State is carried on by a Council consisting of four members under the Resident at Jaipur. Land revenue settlement in cash is being made for the first time. A High Court has been established and the Judiciary has been separated from the executive completely.

War Services: The resources and services of the State are always at the disposal of the Government and the State is contributing its mite to various funds according to its means.

Minerals found in the State are: Garnet, Mica, Calcite, Kyanite, Limestone, Sodalite, Eleminite, Felspar, Flourspar, Nepheline Seynite, Copper Ore, Iron, Marble (white, pink and coloured), Clays, Graphite, Peat Coal Shales, roofing slabs and railing-posts.

Local Manufactures: Indigenous manufacture of Chintzes coloured cloth and lace is done. Paper is also manufactured on a small scale. There is also a soap factory.

Big Scale industries are: A Spinning and Weaving Mill and 4 Cotton Presses.

The Resident at Jaipur is the Ex-officio Regent of the Minority Administration.

IMPORTANT OFFICIALS:

Chief Member of Council: Rao Bahadur Lala Kesarisingh, B.A., LL.B. *Revenue Member:* Mr. Omrao Bihari Mathur, B.Sc. *Home Member:* Mehta Narayandas, B.A., *Development Member:* Pandit Hariharswaroop, B.A. *Secretary to the Council:* B. Govindram Gupta, M.A., LL.B. *Chief Judge:* Mr. J. L. Mital, M.A., LL.B. *Puisne Judge:* Dh. Kishanlal, M.A., LL.B. *District and Session Judge:* Mr. Radhaylal, B.A., LL.B. *Magistrate:* Purohit Shrikrishnadas, B.A., LL.B. *Civil Judge:* Kr. Sardarsingh, B.Sc., LL.B. *Legislative Secretary:* Mr. Ratanchand Parakh, B.A., LL.B. *State Vakil:* Mr. Jwalaprasad Mathur, B.Sc., LL.B. *Medical Officer:* Dr. Amritlal Bapna, M.B.,B.S. *Engineer:* Mir Roshanali. *Electrical Engineer:* Mr. Manoharlal Mathur.

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KOLHAPUR: The Ruling House of Kolhapur is descended from the younger branch of the Great Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire and the Maharajas have the distinctive honorific title of "Chhatrapati Maharaja."

On account of the demise of His late Highness Sir Shri Rajaram Chhatrapati Mahrajasaheb on the 26th November 1940, leaving only a daughter, the question of succession to the *Gadi* by the announcement of the recognition of the successor by the British Government is pending settlement at present.

His late Highness married (1) Shri Tarabai Maharanisaheb, the Senior Maharani Saheba, (grand-daughter of the late Maharaja Sir Shri Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda and sister of His Highness Shri Pratapsinh Gaekwar, the Maharaja of Baroda), to whom a Princess was born on the 5th October 1940, and (2) Shri Vijayamala Maharanisaheb of Tanjore, the Junior Maharani Saheba.

The State pays no tribute.
Dynastic Salute : 19 guns.
Area : 3,217.1 sq. miles.
Population : 9,57,127.
Gross Revenue : Rs. 1,27,09,558.

Represented at two Round Table Conferences by the Prime Minister, Meherban Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve. There are nine Feudatory Jahagirs under the Ruler's Suzerainty. The State leads in Social and Religious Reforms. Justice: There is an independent High Court, established under a Charter. Industries and Commerce: Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Spinning and Weaving Mills, the Kolhapur Sugar Mills and the Bank of Kolhapur. Railway owned entirely by the State; Film industry, etc. Work on the Radhanagari Hydro-Electric Scheme has also recently been actively commenced.

Education : Rajaram College, Sykes Law College, Maharani Tarabai Teachers' College, Vernacular Teachers' Training College, and numerous other Institutions, both technical and academic. Special facilities for backward and untouchable classes, there being no fees for Harijan students of both the sexes, and Female Education free upto secondary stage; thereafter, in the Arts and Science College, half fees for State subjects and full fees for Female students not belonging to the State, excepting Harijans, whose education is free. Local Self-Government is entirely in popular hands. A Legislative Assembly for the entire Principality (including all the Feudatory Jahagirs), is in process of inauguration. The State Troops comprise the Kolhapur Infantry under British Command, and the State Cavalry. Kolhapur City ("The Southern Benares") is noted for its religious sanctity and architectural grandeur. There are Historic Temples and Hill-Forts in the State, and it abounds in places of natural beauty and in valuable mineral deposits, particularly bauxite.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Meherban Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve, *Prime Minister and President of the Council*; Meherban S. A. Indulkar, B.A., *Revenue Member*; Meherban D. M. Bhosle, *Deputy Prime Minister and Home Member*; Meherban Rao Bahadur R. P. Savant, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-law, *Judicial Member*.

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KOTAH: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAJ MAHI MAHENDRA MAHARAO RAJA SRI BHIM SINGHJI SAHIB BAHADUR MAHARAO of Kotah.

Born: 1909 A.D.

Ascended the Gadi: 1940 A.D.

Educated: Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married: The daughter of His Highness Maharaja Ganga Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Bikaner in 1930.

Heir-Apparent: Maharaja Kumar Brijraj Singhji Sahib, born on 21st February 1934.

Area of the State: 5,684 sq. miles.
Population: 7,77,398.
Revenue: 53.68 lakhs.
Salute: 17 Guns.

Family History: The Ruling family belongs to the Hara sect of Chauhan Rajputs and is an offshoot of the Bundi family. Kotah State came into existence about 1625 during the reign of Madho Singhji, second son of Rao Ratan of Bundi.

There is an efficient judiciary and justice is administered according to the spirit of the law in force in British India. A High Court was established in 1938.

There are 137 schools, 34 dispensaries and 451 Co-operative Societies in the State.

The Nagda-Muttra Section of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. and a portion of the Bina Baran Railway runs through the State—a length of 28 miles over the latter being owned by the State.

Capital: Kotah on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Other trading centres—Baran and Ramganj Mandi.

Administration is carried on with the assistance of two ministers, Major General Ap Sir Onkar Singhji, C.I.E., a first class Jagirdar of the State and Rai Bahadur Ram Babuji Saksena, M.A., LL.B., U.P.C.S.

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KUTCH: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MIRZA MAHARAO SHRI KHENGARJI SAVAI BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharao of Kutch.

Born in 1866. *Succeeded to the Gadi* in 1876 and was invested with full powers in 1885.

Attended the Imperial Conference, London, and the League of Nations, Geneva, in 1921. Attended the Round Table Conference, 1931.

Education : Privately educated.

Heir-Apparent : MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI VIJAYARAJJI.

Heir-Presumptive : M. K. S. MADANSINHJI.

Area : 8,249.5 square miles, excluding the Runn which is about 9,000 square miles.

Revenue : About Rs. 32,00,000.

Population : 514,307.

Salute : Permanent 17 guns ; Local 19 guns.

Dewan : RAO BAHADUR TRIBHUVANRAI D. RANA, B.A., LL.B.

OFFICERS.

Naib Dewan : JADURAM P. BHATT, B.A., LL.B.

Police Commissioner : KHAN BAHADUR M. R. KOTHAWALLA.

Judicial Assistant: N. M. PATWARDHAN, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.

Chief Medical Officer : JADAVJI H. VAIDYA, L.M.&S. (BOM.), D.O.M.S. (LOND.).

Chief Staff Officer : LT.-COL. J. A. W. FOOTTIT.

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LIMBDI is one of the Western India States enjoying full powers of internal sovereignty. Maharana Shri Manguji, second son of Shri Harpal Deo Makwana was the founder of the Limbdi House and established his *Gadi* first at Jambu from where it was later removed to Shiani and finally to Limbdi all of which places are within Limbdi territory. Limbdi is thus one of the original independent houses of the Jhala dynasty.

The State has 51 villages under its full jurisdiction at present. It owns 34 Talukdari villages situated within the British Collectorate of Ahmedabad which constitute what is known as the Khadol Barwala Mahal. The average annual income of the State calculated on the basis of the net income for the last five years is Rs. 7,00,000 inclusive of the income of its non-jurisdictional villages.

His Highness Maharana Shri Digvijayasinhji expired at the age of 44 on the 6th January 1941 leaving a minor son of only one year of age. The question of administration during the minority of the present Thakore Saheb Shri Chhatrasalji is under consideration of the British Government.

Reforms.—With a view to secure an increasing measure of association of the people with the administration, a wholly elected 'Shaher Sabha' has been instituted in the Town of Limbdi and Village Panchayats also wholly elected, have been organised in the jurisdictional villages.

STATE OFFICIALS.

Dewan : Raj Kumar Shri Fatehsinhji, M.A. LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, F.R.G.S.

Khangi Karbhari : Raj Kumar Shri Ghanshyamsinhji.

Chief Medical Officer : Raj Ratna Dr. Keshavlal T. Dave, L.M. & S.

Deputy Karbhari : Tazmi Sardar Rana Shri Jivansinhji Malubha, G.B.V.C.

Revenue Commissioner : Tazmi Sardar Rana Shri Narsinhji Amarsinhji.

Political Secretary and Sar Nyayadhish : Bhudardas N. Jajal, B.A., Bar-at-Law.

Educational Inspector : Amratlal Devnath Pandya, B.A.

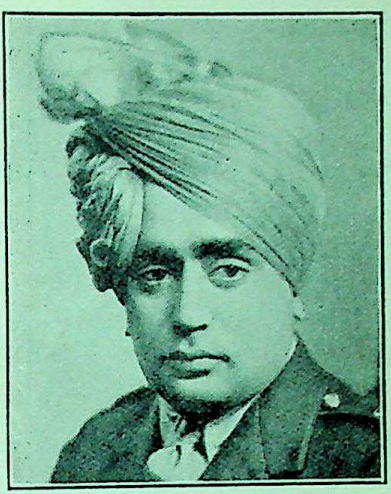
First Class Magistrate and Munsiff : Amratlal C. Mehta, B.A., LL.B.

Superintendent of Police : Prabhatsinh Verabhai Jhala.

State Engineer : Valji Chhaganlal.

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LUNAWADA: LIEUT. H. H. MAHARANA SHRI VIRBHADRASINHJI, RAJAJI SAHEB OF LUNAWADA.

His Highness belongs to the illustrious clan of Solanki Rajputs, and is a descendant of Sidhraj Jaysinh Dev of Anhilwad Patan, once the Emperor of Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar.

Born: 1910. *Ascended the Gadi:* 1930.

Educated: At Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married: In 1931, Maharani Saheb Shri Manharkunverba, daughter of Capt. His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb Shri Sir Amarsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., of Wankaner State.

Heir-apparent: Maharajkumar Shri Bhupendrasinhji, born on 14th October 1934. Rajkumar Shri Dhirendrasinhji, born on 25th December 1935. Rajkumar Shri Pushpendrasinhji, born on 31st January 1937.

Area of State: 388 square miles. *Population:* 95,162. *Revenue:* Rs. 5,50,000. *Dynastic Salute:* 9 guns.

War Efforts: The State contributes 5 per cent. of its Revenue to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. Rs. 2,394/4 from the Public and Rs. 2,001 from the State have been contributed to the Lord Mayor's Fund, London, in aid of the Air Raid Victims; Rs. 1,219 to H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund; Rs. 1,000 worth gifts to the Red Cross Society; has supplied recruits for M. T. Section and Infantry, and placed His Highness' Bombay flat and a car run at the State's expense, at the disposal of the Military Authorities in Bombay.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: J. N. VARMA, ESQR., B.A., LL.B., M. SC. ECON. (London), BARRISTER-AT-LAW. *Naib Dewan:* K. S. PRAVINSINHJI. *Sar Nyayadhish:* V. A. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B. *Private Secretary:* SIDUBHAI KALUBHAI. *Huzur Personal Assistant:* N. K. KANABAR. *Nyayadhish:* G. H. ANANDJIWALA, B.A., LL.B. *Offg. Police and Excise Superintendent:* S. M. PANDYA. *Chief Medical Officer:* N. D. SHAH, M.B.B.S. *Revenue Officer:* A. R. DAVE, B. A. *Customs Officer & Educational Inspector:* A. P. SHAH, B.A. (Hons.). *Head Master, S. K. High School:* R. G. MODI, M.A. *Offg. Forest Officer:* S. L. DAVE.

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MAIHAR: RAJA SIR BRIJNATH SINGHJI DEO BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., the present Ruler.

Born on 22nd February 1896. *Succeeded* on the 16th December 1911. *Educated* at Daly College, Indore.

Married thrice. The first Rani Sahib died in 1930, has two sons and three daughters, the eldest Rajkumarisaheba has been married to the Rajasahib of Diara (U.P.)

Heir-Apparent: YUVRAJ GOVIND SINGHJI is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Salute: 9 guns. *Area*: 407 sq. miles. *Population:* 68,991. *Annual Revenue:* Nearly 5 lacs.

Lime and its derivatives form the chief industry of the State and a company has just been floated for the manufacture of Cement and its bye-products. The agricultural and horticultural produce of the State include food grains, oil seeds, sugar-cane, fruit, etc., etc. The presence in the State of inexhaustible deposits of the finest Limestone almost on the surface, with the railway passing through its heart from end to end is a promising factor for a wide industrial development, while there still remain very good prospects for industries like the manufacture of oil, soap, sugar, alcohol, dry ice and the like.

A thorough overhauling of the State machinery and remodelling it on up-to-date British Indian lines, a Council with a majority of non-officials and presided over by the Ruler (established in 1928) to run the administration of the State, construction and remodelling of the town, administrative buildings, palace, Guest-Houses and roads, Electricity, Irrigation Canals, Schools for free education and Charitable Hospitals are some of the conspicuous improvements that mark the progressive and prosperous regime of the present Ruler.

The War contributions of the Rajasahib have indeed been very generous and received repeated appreciation of H. E. the Viceroy. The Ruler and the Ranisahibas are paying Rs. 1,150 per month from their privy purse every month since the beginning of the War, which, along with the Ruler's lump contribution, has exceeded Rs. 22,000 upto December '40. The Rajasahib has placed his furnished houses at Mashobra (Simla), and Pachmarhi at the disposal of H. E. the Viceroy to be used as Convalescent Homes for the Army. The Ruler set a noble example before his subjects by offering his personal services twice and has since offered three candidates for Emergency Commission, one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, one Engineer, several M. T. Drivers and about a dozen candidates for the posts of Civilian Supervisors in Mechanical Transport Workshops and Ordnance Factories.

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MANDI: MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR JOGINDER SEN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler of Mandi is a Rajput of Chanderbansi clan and it is traditionally asserted that the progenitors of the dynasty ruled in Inderprastha (Delhi) for over a thousand years.

Hon. Major 3/17 Dogra Regiment.

Born : 20th August 1904.
Ascended the Gadi : 1913.

Invested with full ruling powers : 1925.

Educated : Queen Mary's College and Aitchison College, Lahore.

Received Administrative and Judicial Training in Lahore, 1923-24.

Married Twice, First the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in 1923 and then the daughter of Kanwar Prithiraj Singh of Rajpipla in 1930.

Visited important countries in Europe in 1924 and 1932—Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Greece, Turkey, Balkans, etc., in 1927. Attended the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and also visited France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary in 1937.

Recreations : Shooting, Tennis and Cricket.

Heir-apparent : SHRI YUVRAJ YASHODHAN SINGH, born 7th December 1923.

2nd Son : Shri Rajkumar Ashok Pal Singh, born 5th August 1931.

Daughters : Shrimati Rajkumari Nirvana Devi, born 12th December 1928 ; and Second daughter Sh. Indira Devi, born 8th November 1938.

Salute : 11 guns.

Area of the State : 1,200 square miles.

Population : 207,465. Average annual Revenue, Rs. 12,48,483. Mandi is the premier hill State in the Punjab States Agency.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS.

1. KANWAR SHIV PAL, B.SC., M.B.E., *Offg. Chief Minister.*
2. RAI SAHIB BAKHSHI BRAHM DASS, *Revenue Secretary.*

Address : Mandi State, Punjab, India.

Telegraphic Address : " Paharpadsha " Mandi.

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MAYURBHANJ: MAHARAJA SIR PRATAP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Mayurbhanj.

Born: February 18, 1901.

Succeeded on the 23rd April 1928 on the demise of his elder brother.

The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes by his own right.

Educated: At Mayo College, Ajmer, and Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Married: On the 25th November 1925, the daughter of Maharaj-kumar Sirdar Singhji of Shahpura, Rajputana.

Heir-apparent: TIKAIT PRADEEP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO.

Area of State: 4,243 square miles. *Population:* 9,89,887.

Revenue: Rs. 34,00,000. *Salute:* 9 guns.

Mayurbhanj ranks first in point of population among the States of the Eastern States Agency, numbering 42, 23 of which are known as Orissa States, 16 as Chhatisgarh States, and 3 as Bengal States. The Ruling family is the head of the Bhanja Vansi Kshatriyas of Orissa and claims to belong to the solar line. The emblem of the State is a peacock and the State crest is a pair of peacocks seated on either side of a shield which bears the devices of a trident, a bull, the crescent moon and a lotus in full bloom. The geographical and strategic position of the State constituted it an important buffer State at the time when the East India Company and the Mahrattas were engaged in a struggle for supremacy in Eastern India and Mayurbhanj supported the British cause. During the Mutiny of 1857, the ruler of Mayurbhanj again distinguished himself as a loyal ally of the East India Company.

The administrative machinery of the State is modelled generally on British Indian lines—Judicial independence being secured under a full-powered High Court. The State is rich in mineral and forest resources—iron ore mining undertaken by the Tatas forming the principal industry. The State maintains an Industrial School and the Mayurbhanj Tussar Textiles and Cottage Industry products receive appreciation both in India and abroad. The systematic Geological

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and Botanical surveys conducted with a view to improving the potential resources of the State are likely to yield valuable results. There are 3 major irrigation schemes working at present and new projects are being undertaken yearly to provide facilities of water supply both for irrigational and drinking purposes. In order to improve the economic condition of the agriculturists, the State has opened an Agriculture Department, established granaries and passed several legislative measures besides making liberal annual grants of loans. Free medical relief is being offered by a fully equipped hospital at the Capital with several dispensaries spread all over the State. Primary education is also free. Scholarships are given liberally and an increased expansion of educational institutions has given a great impetus to the spread of literacy. The State is rich in antiquities. The recent discovery of palæolithic sites and other archæological finds testify to its ancient civilization and culture. The State maintains an Aviation Department and a well-equipped aerodrome near Baripada, the capital town.

With a view to bringing the people of the State into closer touch with the administration the Maharaja has inaugurated 5 Praja Sabhas. These representative assemblies consist of a majority of members elected on the basis of adult male franchise and represent all shades of local opinion in matters concerning the welfare of the people in general. The opening of the Mayurbhanj State Bank, installation of electricity and water-works at the capital, telephonic communications all over the State, construction and remodelling of administrative buildings, along with the above, mark the progressive and prosperous regime of the present ruler.

Besides placing his personal services and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty, the Maharaja has contributed his own five-seater bi-plane D.H. 90 Dragonfly to the Viceroy's war purposes fund and has purchased Defence bonds to the value of Rs. 62,500 apart from making several donations to the value of about Rs. 3,000 to the Red Cross and other War Funds. The Mayurbhanj Central War Efforts Committee with its branches is doing very useful work. The Maharaja has recently directed the issue of a war supplement to the State Gazette for dissemination of authentic war news.

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MORVI: His Highness Maharaja Shree Lukhdhirji Bahadur, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Morvi.

Born: 1876.

Ascended the Gadi: 1922.

Educated: Privately in India and England.

Heir: Yuvaraj Shree Mahendrasinhji.

Second Son: Maharaj Kumar Shree Kalikakumar.

Area of State: About 1,072 square miles in Kathiawar. Morvi State has a district in Cutch also with an area of about 50 square miles.

Population: 113,024 in 1931. (Increase during 1921-1931, 17 per cent.)

Average Annual Gross Revenue: Rs. 60,00,000.

Salute: 11 guns.

Chief Port in the State: Navlakhi. Regular periodical service of ocean-going steamers from Great Britain, Japan, Java, America as well as Indian Ports.

Morvi Railway, owned entirely by the State, 133 miles.

Morvi Tramway, owned entirely by the State, 63 miles.

State Postal Service: Post offices in over 60 per cent. of the State villages; letter-boxes in a further 20 per cent. of them.

State Telephone: Over 40 per cent. of the villages directly connected with the capital city.

Industries in the State: Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories, the Parshuram Pottery Works, Ltd., the Morvi Salt Works, Railway Workshops, Electrical Power House, the New Lukhdhirji Spinning and Weaving Mills, Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works, the Mayur Metal Works, the Bone Factory, the Morvi Match Works, the Hardware and Fittings Manufacturing Factory, the Kathiawar Paint Works, the Oil Mill, and the Morvi Tin Factory.

Free primary and secondary education throughout the State.

The Morvi Technical Institute was opened in July 1940.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: Yuvaraj Shree Mahendrasinhji.

Ag. Vice-President and Dewan: Mr. M. P. Baxi, B.A., LL.B.

Ag. 1st Member: Rao Saheb C. R. Mankad.

(A list of the State's War contributions is given on the next page.)

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HEIR-APPARENT: MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE MAHENDRASINHJI, HEIR-APPARENT, MORVI STATE, KATHIAWAR.

Born : 1st January 1918.

Educated at home under highly qualified English and Indian tutors; at Rajkumar College, Rajkot; at Bradfield College, England; and at St. Mary's School, Bombay.

Travelled in Europe with experienced Guardians.

In 1938 he was associated with Members of the State Council for training in State administration. Having become acquainted with the working of the administration, was appointed Joint President, State Council, in 1939, and President, State Council, in October 1940.

On the declaration of the War H. H. the Maharaja of Morvi placed the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Since then the following contributions have been made for various War purposes :—

Rs. 5,00,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.

,, 1,35,000 for the purchase of two Spitfire Fighters.

,, 15,000 to the Indian Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Association.

,, 10,000 to St. Dunstan's Fund.

,, 10,000 to the Western India States War Plane Fund contributed by the people of the State.

,, 5,000 to King George's Fund for Sailors.

,, 2,000 to the Hellenic War Fund.

,, 1,500 to the Silver Trinket Fund by His Highness' family and the people of Morvi.

,, 6,660 to various other war funds.

In addition large office accommodation and four flats of buildings owned by the State in Bombay have been placed at the disposal of the Government free of any rent.

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MUDHOL: SHRIMANT RAJA BHAIRAV SINH, the Ruler of Mudhol State (minor), claims descent from the Sheshodia Maharanas of Udaipur.

Born: 15th October 1929.

Succeeded his father, who abdicated the *Gadi* on the 9th November 1937, with the sanction of the Crown Representative.

Education: at the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona, and he was at the Doon School, Westgate-on-Sea, England, for 4 years. He joined the Doon School at Dehra Dun in February 1941.

Area of the State: 369 square miles.
Population: 62,832.
Average Revenue: Rs. 4,60,768.
Salute: 9 guns.
The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The minority administration is carried on by a Council of Administration, consisting of Shri Lady Parvatidevi, Regent Ranisaheba, mother of the minor Rajasaheb, as President with the Dewan as Vice-President and three other members. The Regent Ranisaheba is also assisted by an Adviser in disposing of important matters and questions of State policy.

Mudhol is one of the oldest Maratha States in India and has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation.

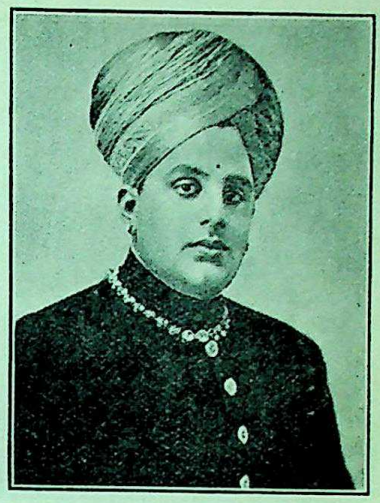
On the outbreak of the War the Durbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, contributed a sum of Rs. 2,000 towards H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and invested Rs. 46,136-10-9 in 3 per cent Defence Bonds.

Contributions are also steadily forthcoming from the State subjects. Rs. 23,269 have been subscribed to the Indian Defence Loans, Rs. 784 to the War Gifts Fund, and Rs. 1,344-8-4 to the Indian Red Cross Fund. Gifts are also being received for the Silver Trinket Fund organised by H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow.

Address: Mudhol (Deccan States Agency).

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MYSORE: HIS HIGHNESS SRI JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR, MAHARAJA of Mysore.

Born : 18th July 1919.

Married : Princess Satya Premkumari Devi, sister of H. H. the Maharaja of Charkhari on 15th May 1938.

Succeeded : August 1940.

Invested with full ruling powers : 1940.

Studied in the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and passed the B.A. degree examination of the Mysore University in the year 1938.

Area of the State : 29,474.82 square miles.

Revenue : Rs. 3,98,28,000.

His Highness is very keen on the promotion of the War effort in the State. His Highness has donated from his privy purse a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Lord Mayor's Fund, London, for relief of air raid victims, and another sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Hellenic War Fund. In addition under His Highness's orders, his Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 11,13,500 to the various War Funds as follows :—

1. His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. Rs. 5,00,000.
2. To the Minister for Aircraft Production for purchase of aircraft Rs. 5,00,000.
3. The Mysore War Fund. Rs. 1,00,000.
4. The Lord Mayor's Fund, London. Rs. 13,500.

Address: The Palace, Mysore, Bangalore; and Fern Hill,(Nilgiris).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan of Mysore :

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA MR. N. MADHAVA RAU, B.A., B.L.

MINISTERS.

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA MR. K. V. ANANTARAMAN, B.A., *Minister for Finance and Revenue.*

RAJASEVAPRASAKTA MR. A. V. RAMANATHAN, B.A., *Minister for Law.*

MR. J. MOHAMED IMAM, B.A., B.L., *Minister for Education.*

MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA, B.A., B.L., *Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health.*

Private Secretary to His Highness :

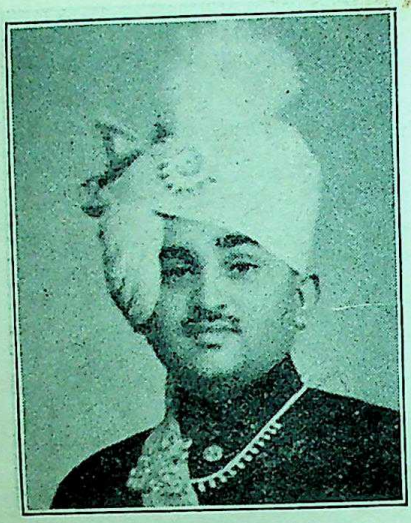
SIR CHARLES TODHUNTER, K.C.S.I., J.P.

Huzur Secretary to His Highness :

RAJASABHABHUSHANA MR. T. THUMBOO CHETTY, B.A., O.B.E.

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NAGOD: RAJA SHRIMANT MAHENDRA SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR, RAJA SAHIB OF NAGOD STATE.

Born: 5th Feb. 1916. *Succeeded:* 26th February 1926 and assumed powers on 9th February 1936.

Educated:—At Daly College, Indore, and received administrative training at Bangalore. *Married:* In May 1932 a daughter of H. H. The Maharana of Dharampur State. Has one son and two daughters. The first younger sister of the Raja Sahib was married to H. H. The Maharaja of Sirmoor State on the 15th April 1936. *Heir-apparent:* Yuvraj Rudrendra Pratap Singhji Sahib. Born on 7th March, 1936.

Area of State: 501.4 Sq. Miles. *Population:* 74,589. *Annual Revenue:* Nearly 3 lacs. *Dynastic Salute:* 9 guns. *Capital:* Nagod (16 miles from Satna, G. I. P. Ry.). *Recreation:* Tennis, Hockey, Cricket and Shooting.

Geologically, Nagod presents several features of interest. Limestone of a superior quality known commercially as Nagod Limestone is found close to the chief town and is the most valuable source of lime yet known in India. There are very good prospects for industries like the manufacture of sugar, oil, alcohol, soap and the like.

Administration: A Legislative Assembly of 25 Members, 15 elected by the public and 10 nominated, has been established. Elementary and secondary education has all along been given free in the State. Liberal scholarships are also granted for higher education. The Anglo-Vernacular Middle School has been raised to the standard of High School. The State gives free Medical aid to all. Subjects of neighbouring States also benefit thereby.

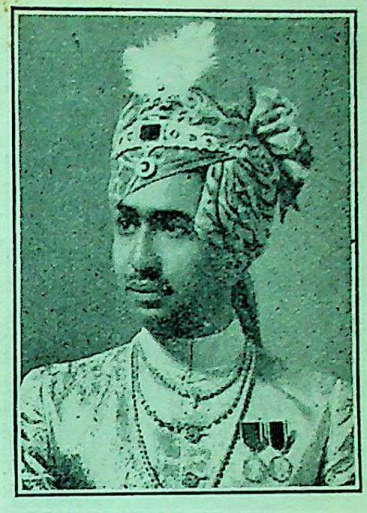
War Efforts: On the outbreak of the War in 1939 the Ruler immediately placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Crown and has donated Rs. 5,000 to the War Gifts Fund. The subjects and the officials of the State have also contributed substantially to the various War purposes funds and Defence loans.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: Lal Bhargavendra Singhji. *Civil Judge & Magistrate:* Lal Hardarshan Singhji, B.A., LL.B. *Political Secretary:* Mr. Romesh Chandra Motilal Nanavati, F.C.I., F.F.C.S., F. Com. Sc. A., F.R. Econ. S., F.S.S. (London). *Huzur Secretary:* Mr. Raj Bahadur Johri, B. com. *Khasgi Officer:* Lal Ram Gopal Singhji. *A. D. C.'s:* Lal D. N. Singhji and Lal Ganga Singhji. *Rajya Vaidya:* Vaidya Bhushan Pt. Ram Swaroopji. *Kamdar Kasgi:* Rana Sajjan Singhji T. Jhala. *Tehsildars:* Mr. Saryu Prasad Namdeo, Lal Dwarkendra Singh, Lal Kamta Prasad Singh. *Sub. Asstt. Surgeons:* Dr. Raghobhan Singh, L.M.P.; Dr. Shubhvant Kishore Shrivastava, L.M.P. *State Accountant:* M. Ahsan Ilahi. *State Engineer:* Pt. Gauri Shanker Vaidya. *Forest Officer:* Pt. Girja Prasad Pathak. *Superintendent, Police:* Lal Raghoraman Singh. *Educational Officer:* Pt. Vishwa Nath Prasad Pathak, B.A. (Hon.) L.T. *Electrical Engineer:* Mr. A. J. Collins. *Jailor:* M. Khwaja Ahmad.

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NARSINGARH: H. H. RAJA SHRI VIKRAM SINHJI SAHEB BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., the present Ruler of Narsingarh State, C. I.

Born : 21st Sept., 1909. Succeeded his father on the 23rd April, 1924. Invested with full ruling powers on the 7th Oct., 1929. *Educated :* At Daly College, Indore & Mayo College, Ajmer. Passed Diploma Exam. in April 1927. Received administrative training in Mysore Govt.

Married in 1929 the daughter of the heir-apparent of Kutch State.

Continental Tours : Undertook 3 tours during the years of 1928, 1933 & 1936, with a view to familiarise himself with the various systems of Government, and incorporate such measures of public utility as may improve the administration of the State.

Area : 734 sq. miles. *Annual Income :* Rs. 9,50,000. *Population :* 113,873 (per 1931 census). *Salute :* 11 guns.

After the assumption of powers, H. H. effected many reforms with unprecedented success. Legislation with regard to child marriage, Nukta ceremony, begar system and juvenile offences, has been enacted. Local self-govt. has been thrown open to the public, with the result that the Municipalities have a majority of elected members.

The State has made much progress during the regime of the present Ruler who takes a personal interest in the day-to-day administration. Recently, a High Court, Edwards' Bridge, Culverts & Irrigation tanks have been constructed. Efforts are being made to better the condition of the agriculturists. Taccavi loans are granted lavishly every year. His Highness graciously made a general remission of more than Rs. 10,00,000. His Highness and his popular Government are doing their best towards the War efforts. So far, more than Rs. 25,000 have been contributed from the state to various war funds, and further efforts are in progress. H. H. The Maharani Sahiba takes a keen interest in the welfare of her subjects. The Maharani Sahiba has been an inspiration to the ladies of the State who have organised themselves into a Ladies' Club, under the kind patronage of Her Highness, and are furthering the humanitarian activities of the Red Cross Society. Articles of comfort for the soldiers fighting abroad are being prepared and sent to the Central Body. *Recreations :* Tennis, Billiards, Shooting & Driving.

Executive Council : President—H. H. the Maharaja; Members : Mr. Bramhadeen, B.A., LL.B. (Judicial) ; Rai Sahib Raghubar Dayal (Revenue) ; Mr. Abdul Qadir, B.A., LL.B. (Home) ; Maharaj Prabhunath Sinhji (General).

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NAWANAGAR: His Highness Maharaja Shri Lt.-Col. Sir Digvijaysinhji Ranjitsinhji Jadeja, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., A.D.C., Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.

Born : 1895. The adopted son of His late Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji Jadeja.

Ascended the Gadi on 2nd April 1933.

Received the Insignia of K.C.S.I. in 1935 and of G.C.I.E. in 1939.

Educated : Raj Kumar College, Rajkot; Malvern College and University College, London.

Married : 7th March 1935, the daughter of His Highness the Maharao Saheb of Sirohi.

Commissioned in 1919; Regiment 5th/6th Rajputana Rifles (Napiers); rose to the rank of Captain.

Specialised Courses : Small Arms Course, Lewis Gun Course; Tactics, Machine Gun Course and the Searchlight Course.

Recreation : Racquets, Cricket, Squash, Tennis, Shooting.

Address : Jamnagar, Nawanagar, Kathiawar.

Area of State : 3,791 sq. miles.

Population : 409,192. *Revenue :* Rs. 98 lakhs yearly.

Salute : 15 guns. *Chief Port :* Bedi Bunder.

Heir-apparent : Maharaj Kumar Shri Shatrushalyasinhji Saheb. Born on 20th February 1939.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan : Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji.

Military Secretary and Home Member : Col. R. K. Himatsinhji.

Judicial Secretary : K. K. Thakor, Esq.

Trade & Commerce Secretary : Dr. B. N. Anantani, B.A., Dr. Lit., Bar-at-Law.

Political Secretary : D. L. Saraya, B.A., LL.B.

Personal Assistant : Captain Geoffrey Clarke.

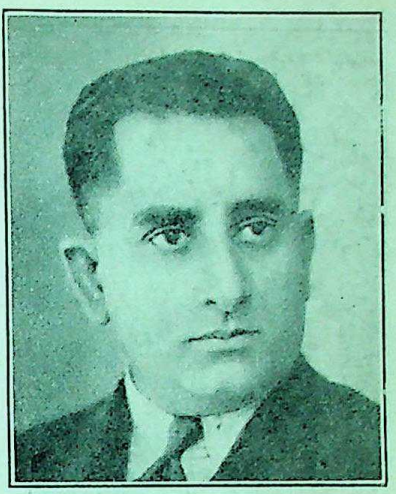
Manager, J. & D. Railway : Rai Sahib Girdharlal D. Mehta.

Offg. Port Commissioner : Rana Ramsinhji Jhala.

Chief Medical Officer : Dr. P. M. Mehta, M.D., M.S., F.C.P.S.

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ORCHHA: His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai, Bundelkhand Shri Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Sir Vir Singh Dev Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Orchha.

Born: 14th April 1899.

Ascended the Gadi: On the 4th March 1930.

Educated: In Daly College, Indore; Rajkumar College, Rajkot; and Mayo College, Ajmer; also received administrative training in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces.

Married: A sister of His Highness the Maharana of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March 1919, who is dead; subsequently married a grand-daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal.

Heir-Apparent: Raja Bahadur Shri Devendra Singh Ju Dev.

Area of State: 2,080 square miles. *Population:* 314,661. *Revenue:* About Rs. 13 lakhs (excluding Jagirs). *Salute:* 15 guns.

War Efforts: The State has placed all its resources at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor. A sum of Rs. 8,000 has been donated to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and a sum of Rs. 500 collected for Silver Trinket Fund has already been sent. Further contributions are going on. Arrangements for recruitment have been taken in hand.

STATE CABINET.

President:

His Highness.

Vice-President:

Rao Raja Rai Bahadur Dr. Shyam Behari Misra, M.A., D.Litt. (*Chief Adviser*).

Members:

1. Lieut.-Colonel Sajjan Singh (*Chief Minister*); (2) Major Chandra Sen (*Finance Minister*); 3. Major M. N. Zutshi, B.A. (*Home Minister*); 4. Mr. R. S. Shukla, M.A., LL.B. (*Political & Judicial Minister*).

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PALANPUR: Lieut.-Colonel His Highness Zubd-Tul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Shri Taley Muhommed Khan Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Nawab of Palanpur.

Born: On the 7th July 1883.

Educated: Privately.

Ascended the Gadi: 1918.

His Highness is a Yusufzai Lohani Pathan.

His Highness is the 29th Ruler of the House.

Palanpur is a very ancient Muslim State in India.

His Highness went as a Delegate to the 9th Assembly of the League of Nations held at Geneva in the month of September 1928.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur was invited by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor to England in the year 1937 as His Majesty's Honorary A.D.C. on the auspicious occasion of His Majesty's Coronation.

Heir: Nawabzada Shri Iqbal Muhommed Khan Bahadur.

Area of State: 1,774.64 sq. miles.

Population: 265,424.

Revenue: 11,99,000.

Salute: 13 guns.

A considerable trade in cloth, grain, sugar and rice is carried on. The capital is Palanpur situated on the B.B. & C. I. Railway. It is a very old Settlement of which mention was made in the 8th century.

Wazir: J. R. Dhurandhar, Esqr., O.B.E., B.A., LL.B., J.P.

Judicial Adviser: Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., J.P.

Customs & Education Minister: Rao Bahadur D. V. Patwari, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Minister: Y. Y. Syed, Esqr., B.A., LL.B.

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PARTABGARH: His Highness Maharawat Sir Ram Singhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I. of Partabgarh.

Born: In 1908.

Succeeded to the Gadi: In 1929.

Dynastic Salute: 15 Guns.

Partabgarh State, also called "Kanthal" was founded in the 16th century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar.

The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 A. D. by Maharawat Partabsingh, the ancient Capital being at Deolia among the Hills. In the time of Maharawat Sawant Singh (1775-1844), "Kanthal" was invaded by the Marathas, but the Maharawat arranged to buy off the Holkar by agreeing to pay Rs. 72,700 *Salam Shahi*, which were being coined in Partabgarh and were accepted as legal tender throughout the surrounding territories, in place of Rs. 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi. The first connection of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804. The earlier Treaty having been cancelled by Lord Cornwallis, a fresh Treaty was entered into in 1818. Holkar, by the Treaty of Mandsore ceded to the British Government "all claims of tribute and revenue of every description, which he had or might have had upon the Rajput Princes," according to which Partabgarh paid the stipulated Rs. 72,700 *Salam Shahi* (converted later to Rs. 36,350 British Coin) to the British Government. As the said amount of Cash Contribution was found to be excessive, it has been reduced to Rs. 27,500 from the year 1937-38.

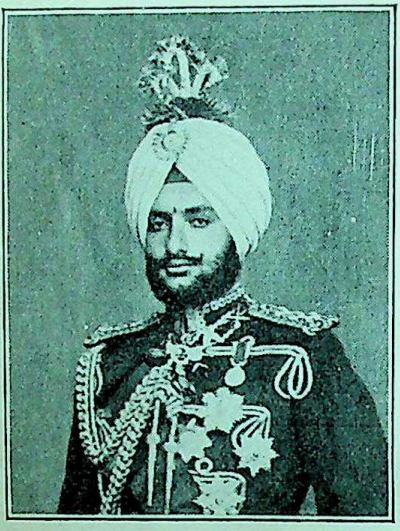
Partabgarh enjoys the high Izzat of being one of the Treaty States in India and possesses plenary jurisdiction. The highest administrative and executive office is termed "Mahakma Khas", presided over by the Ruler and the Dewan of the State. There is a duly graded judiciary under a separate High Court Judge, who is unconnected with the Executive. Annual average revenue Rs. 5,72,000.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: Mr. Tribhovandas J. Raja, M.A., LL.B.; *Naib Dewan:* Shah Manaklal, B.A., LL.B.; *Kamdar Khasgi:* Shah Mannalal; *High Court Judge:* Mr. Hem Chandra Sogani, B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate; *Private Secretary to His Highness:* Mr. Pheerozeshaw Fardoonji; *Revenue Officer:* Babu Shyam Swarup Bhatnagar; *Civil & Criminal Judge:* Babu Mohanlal Agrawal, B.A., LL.B.; *Superintendent of Customs & Excise:* Maharaj Balwant Singh; *Medical Officer:* Dr. Jiwanlal P. Parikh, L. M. & S.; *Educational Officer:* Mr. Wamanrao Gopalji Kale, B.A.; *State Accountant:* Shah Amritlal; *Treasury Officer:* Munshi Fatehlal; *Superintendent of Police:* Purohit Jagdishlal; *P. W. D. Officer:* Mr. Natwarlal Jha.

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PATIALA: His Highness Farzand-i-Khas Daulat-i-Inglishia Mansur-ul-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Shri Maharaja-i-Rajgan Shri Yadavindra Singhji Mahendra Bahadur Yadu Vanshavatans Bhatti Kul Bhushan, the present Ruler of Patiala, which is the largest of the Phulkian States and the premier State in the Punjab.

Born : 7th January, 1913.

Succeeded : 23rd March, 1938.

His Highness is an alround sportsman—a first class shot, a great angler, a crack tennis player and a superb cricketer. He was awarded the All-India Colours in 1933 when he played against the Australian Cricket Team at Bombay.

Since his accession to the Gadi His Highness has introduced many reforms calculated to improve the material well-being of his people. Extension of medical facilities through the opening of touring dispensaries, abolition of "Game Preserves", remission of arrears in land revenue, passing of Small Towns Act, addition of a Maternity Ward costing Rs. 75,000 to the Rajindra Hospital, building of an Olympic Stadium at Patiala and the establishment of Cement Works; these are some of the important measures recently introduced.

The State is rich in antiquities, especially at Pinjour, Sirhind, Bhatinda, Narnaul, etc. It possesses valuable forests. One hundred and thirty eight miles of broad-gauge Railway line have been constructed by the State at its own cost.

The State maintains three colleges including one for girls and ten High schools. Primary education is free throughout the State.

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His Highness maintains a Contingent of two Regiments of Cavalry and four battalions of Infantry, also one Battery of Horse Artillery. Since the State entered into an alliance with the British Government it has rendered military and financial help on all critical occasions. Its proud record of service during the last Great War is unsurpassed. No sooner was the present War declared than His Highness placed his services and the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government. The 1st Rajindra Sikhs, the 2nd Yadavindra Infantry, the 1st Rajindra Lancers and the 56 M. T. Company have already proceeded on active service. The State has also provided 4,000 recruits for the Indian Army.

His Highness has subscribed Rs. 2 lakhs to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs. 5,000 to St. Dunstan's Fund for the blind, £1,000 for the relief of Air Raid Victims, Rs. 1,000 to King George Fund for Sailors and Rs. 1,000 to the Aeroplane Fund started by the Simla District War Committee. The State servants and landlords have invested about Rs. 7 lakhs in the Interest-Free War Loans. This has been supplemented by handsome donations from the gentry and businessmen.

As the leader of the Sikhs His Highness issued a special appeal to his community to render all possible help in securing an early victory to British arms. To give an impetus to recruitment amongst Sikhs His Highness donated Rs. 51,000 with a monthly contribution of Rs. 1,000 to the Khalsa Defence of India League recently formed under the patronage of His Highness. Only recently His Highness donated a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Greek Relief Fund, and in a meeting of the Khalsa Defence of India League held at Simla on 13th June, His Highness promised to raise 4,000 recruits from his State for the Indian Army in addition to the 4,000 recruits already supplied.

Area of the State : 5,932 square miles.
Population : 1,625,520.
Gross Annual Income : Rs. 1,57,00,000.
Salute : 17 guns.
Permanent local Salute : 19 guns.

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PATNA: MAHARAJA RAJENDRA NARAYAN SINGH DEO, the present Ruler of Patna State.

Born: 1912.

Ascended the Gadi: 1933.

Educated: At Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Chiefs College Diploma Examination at the head of successful candidates and at St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh, where he passed the Intermediate Arts Examination of the Patna University, topping the list of successful candidates of that institution.

Married: In 1932 the daughter of His late Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala.

History: Maharaja Ramai Deo, a direct descendant of Prithwi Raj Chauhan, the last Hindu Emperor of India, founded the State of Patna about 1159 A.D. The Maharajas of Patna have enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja from the very beginning. Patna State is identical with the ancient "Dakshina Koshala," which was the kingdom of Kusha, the second son of Rama. Its various architectural ruins bear testimony to the ancient culture and civilization which flourished there in the olden times. The State was taken under British protection in 1803 and it has remained ever since extremely loyal and is well known for its uniform devotion to the British Government. Patna is a well governed and progressive State and all its valuable resources are spent on works of public utility. It possesses very good educational and industrial institutions. Subject to certain exemptions, primary education is compulsory for all boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 11. It has a fully equipped Hospital and a X-ray and Electrotherapy Institute at the Capital, with several outlying Dispensaries and two Child Welfare Centres. There are telephone and telegraph connections in the important places of the State. It has beautiful valleys having enchanting scenery and an abundance of Shikar of all kinds of birds and beasts, particularly tigers. The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and takes keen interest in the administration.

Heir-Apparent: Yuvaraj Raj Raj Singh Deo. *Area of the State:* 2,511 sq. miles. *Population:* 6,32,221. *Revenue:* Rs. 15,00,000. *Salute:* 9 guns.

ADMINISTRATION.

Chief Minister: Mr. Raj Kanwar, M.A., P.C.S. (Retd.); *Home and Development Minister:* Mr. Shri Gopal Chandra, B.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S. (London); *Revenue Minister:* Mr. Lakshman Sahani; *Chief Judge:* Rai Sahib Madan Mohan Seth, M.A., LL.B.; *Puisne Judge:* Mr. Khetra Nath Singha, B.A., B.L.; *Secretary to the Cabinet and Comptroller of Household:* Kumar Ranendra Pratap Singh Deo, B.A., B.L.; *Chief Medical Officer:* Capt. D. N. Basu, M.B., I.M.S. (Retd.); *Superintendent of Police and Shikarkhana Officer:* Virabar Sardar Bishan Singh; *Forest Officer:* Rai Saheb M. C. Gupta, D.D.R.; *State Engineer:* Sardar Keher Singh Garewal; *Superintendent of Education:* Mr. A. C. Das, M.A.; *Audit Officer:* Mr. M. G. Mukerji.

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PORBANDAR: H. H. MAHARAJA SHRI SIR NATWARSINHJI BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA RANA SAHEB of Porbandar.

Born: 1901. Succeeded to the *Gadi:* 1908.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married: In 1920 Princess Rupaliba, M.B.E., daughter of the late Ruler Sir Daulatsinhji Bahadur of Limbdi.

His Highness ranks fourth among the Ruling Princes of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers.

Club: The Maconochi Club, Porbandar.

Area: 642.25 square miles. *Population:* 1,46,564. *Salute:* 13 guns. *Revenue:* Rs. 25,00,000.

War Efforts: Soon after the outbreak of the war the State sent a donation of Rs. 100,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's "War Purposes Fund" and offered to renew the donation of Rs. 100,000 every year till the War lasts. Rs. 20,000 of the initial donation were allocated to St. Dunstan's Section of the Fund. H. H. the Maharaja has also offered his personal services. The people of Porbandar contributed Rs. 10,000 to the Western India War Plane Fund. The State is maintaining Civic Guards and making contributions to several activities connected with the War effort. For the year 1940-41 His Highness has announced donations of the aggregate total of Rs. 1,20,000 consisting of Rs. 12,500 to Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund, Rs. 10,000 to St. Dunstan's Section for Blinded Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen of the Empire, Rs. 11,000 to the King George's Fund for Sailors, Rs. 12,000 to the Indian Comforts Fund for the Indian Troops and Indian Seamen in Europe, Rs. 12,000 to the Indian Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Association (Indian Council) for Red Cross Work for troops serving in India and sent overseas from India, Rs. 12,500 to the London Air Raid Relief Fund, and Rs. 50,000 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.

Wazir:

JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSINHJI RAMSINHJI.—*Tazimi Sardar.*

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE.

Dewan: JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSINHJI RAMSINHJI. *Nayab Dewan:* KHAN BAHADUR FRAMROZE S. MASTER, B.A. *Chief Medical Officer:* DR. D. N. KALYANWALA, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), F.R.S.M. (Lond.), L. M. & S. (Bom.), F.Ob.S. (Edin.), etc. *Judicial Secretary:* MR. HARILAL D. DRUV, B.A., LL.B. *Huzur Private Secretary (Acting):* JHALA SHIVSINHJI MERUBHA. *Port Commissioner* MR. R. S. RAJA IYER, B. Com. *Revenue Commissioner:* MR. JAGJIWANDAS N. SHAH. *State Engineer:* MR. MANILAL R. JIVRAJANI, B.E., A.M.I.E. *Officer Commanding State Forces:* CAPTAIN GULABSINHJI A. JADEJA. *Chief Educational Officer:* MR. C. L. MANKAD, B.A., P.T.D. (Lond.), H.D.E. (Dublin).

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RADHANPUR: H. H. NAWAB SAHEB MURTAZA-KHAN JORAWARKHAN BABI BAHADUR is a descendant of the illustrious Babi Family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat, and a nephew of His late Highness Nawab Saheb Sir Jalaludinkhanji Babi Bahadur, K.C.I.E. He is the tenth Nawab occupant of the *Gadi* since the foundation of the Babi House in Radhanpur by Babi Jafarkhan.

Born : 10th October, 1899, Recognition announced by Government on 1st January, 1937.

Educated : At the Radhanpur High School and attended the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, for some time. His Highness is a good rider, keen sportsman, an expert shot and an adept in revenue matters. His Highness received administrative training under His late Highness. *Married* the daughter of H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur in 1925, has one daughter. In 1929 His Highness married the daughter of His late Highness Nawab Sir Jalaludinkhan of Radhanpur. The Nawab Saheb is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right from the beginning.

Hereditary and permanent salute : 11 guns.

The State of Radhanpur is a first class State with full Plenary, Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction.

Area : 1,150 sq. miles. *Population :* 70,530 souls. *Revenue :* About Rs. 8,00,000.

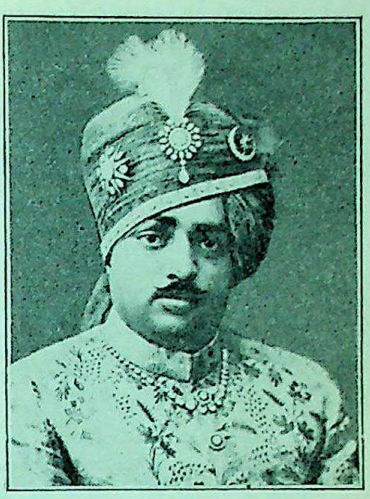
The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other Indian State, but on the contrary receives an annual Jama (tribute) amounting in all to Rs. 1,712 from the surrounding 8 villages of Chhadchhat and Santalpur, 1 of Varahi, 4 of Jhinjhuwada, 4 of Vanod and 1 of Dasada Thana. The State has a share in the revenues of the village of Undi under Varahi and has half share in the customs collected at Terwada by the State at a Customs Post controlled by the State. Cotton, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed and different kinds of grain are the principal agricultural products. The State is also noted for its fine breed of cattle known as Wadhiar or Kankrej.

H. H. the Nawab Saheb has placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and the State has undertaken to pay Rs. 1,000 every month to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for the duration of the European War. Subscriptions have also been raised from the public and the servants of the State for various objects connected with the war.

Dewan : KHAN BAHADUR S. A. M. KADRI, M.A., LL.B.

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RAJKOT: THAKORE SAHEB SHRI PRADUMNASINHJI, Thakore Saheb of Rajkot (Kathiawar).

Born: On 24th February 1913; succeeded to the *Gadi* on 12th June 1940 and was invested with full powers on 17th August 1940.

Education: Primary Education at Panchgani and later on at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he was awarded a gold medal for his good conduct. He belongs to the Vibhani Clan of Jadeja Rajputs and enjoys plenary powers in the administration of the State.

Sons: 1. Kumar Shri Manaharsinhji (*Heir-Apparent*) born on 18th November 1935.

2. Kumar Shri Prahladsinhji, born on 7th June 1938. *Daughters:* Three.

Area of the State: 283 sq. miles. *Average Revenue:* Rs. 13,62,871. *Dynastic Salute:* 9 guns.

Rajkot town is a trade emporium, also known for its various industrial activities. It is the Headquarters of the Western India States Agency and is served by three important Railway lines. Educationally it is the premier city in Kathiawar and affords the advantages of Dharmendrasinhji Arts and Science College, the Rajkumar College, Male and Female training Colleges, three High Schools and a separate Girls' High School.

WAR EFFORTS BY THE RAJKOT STATE.

The Thakore Saheb has placed his personal services and all resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor. The State has appointed the following committees for the successful prosecution of the War:—

1. Civic Guard Committee. 2. War Fund Committee.
3. Publicity Committee.

Further, the State has given about Rs. 17,000 which include Rs. 12,000 from the Thakore Saheb, in aid of the Western India States Agency War-Plane Fund and other War Funds. The State has also invested Rs. 5,000 in interest free Defence Bonds, and Rs. 30,000 in 3% Defence Bonds.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: KUMAR SHRI VISHWANATHSINHJI, M.A., LL.B. *Huzur Personal Revenue Adviser:* RAOL SHRI AJITSINHJI. *Revenue Officer:* MR. H. R. BUCH, B.A., LL.B. *Registrar and Personal Asstt. to the Dewan:* MR. MADHAVLAL K. PARIKH, B.A., LL.B. *Police Superintendent:* KUMAR SHRI MAHENDRASINHJI. *Sar Nyayadhish:* MR. J. M. PANDYA, B.A., LL.B. (Advocate, O. S.). *Private Secretary:* MR. J. R. MEHTA. *Managing Engineer, Rajkot State Electric Supply Co. and Director of Industrial Undertakings:* RAI SAHEB A. C. DAS. *Chief Medical Officer:* DR. A. P. MEHTA, M.B.B.S. *Principal Dharmendrasinhji College:* DR. R. K. YAJNIK, M.A., Ph.D. *Educational Inspector:* MR. C. A. BUCH, M.A., B.Sc. *State Engineer:* MR. T. D. SANGHAVI, B.E. (CIVIL).

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RAJPIPLA: MAJOR H. H. MAHARAJA SHRI VIJAYSINHJI, K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA OF RAJPIPLA.

Born: 30th January 1890. *Succeeded:* 26th Sept. 1915. *Educated* at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun.

Has travelled extensively in Europe and America. Is an Hon. Major, XVI Light Cavalry. *Recreations:* Polo, Racing, Shooting. Won the Derby in 1934 with "Windsor Lad."

Heir-Apparent: YUVARAJ SHRI RAJENDRASINHJI. *Born:* 1912. *Younger Sons:* Maharaj Kumar Pramodsinhji. *Born:* 1917. Maharaj Kumar Indrajitsinhji. *Born:* 1925.

Rajpipla is a premier State in the Gujerat States Agency. Its Rulers enjoy full internal sovereignty. *Area:* 1,517.50 sq. miles. *Population:* 206,085. *Revenue:* Rs. 27,00,000. *Salute:* 13 guns. *Indian States Forces:* Infantry. Full Company of 165 men, "A" class first line troops. *Cavalry:* Troop of 25, "B" class.

Important Feature: The State possesses Cornelian and Agate mines. The famous cup of Ptolemy is known to have come from the mines at Limbodra in the Rajpipla State.

Principal reforms introduced by His Highness the present Maharaja:

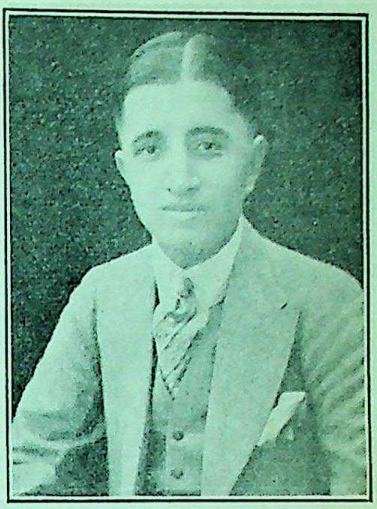
1. Making all services pensionable. 2. Extension of the Survey Settlement System to every village in the State. 3. Making Primary Education free and grant of liberal scholarships for secondary and higher education. 4. Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the destitute. 5. Encouragement to Trade and Industry. Introduction of the 1027 A. L. F. Variety of cotton throughout the State and development of Pressing and Ginning Industries. 6. Extension of Railways. 7. Introduction and organisation of State Forces. 8. Introduction of the Legislative Council. 9. Introduction of beneficent measures for relief of agricultural indebtedness.

On the outbreak of the War His Highness placed his personal services and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty. Contributions: Rs. 1,00,000 annually. £500 to Lord Mayor's Fund, Rs. 1,00,000 War Bonds. Rs. 1,500 Baroda Residency War Fete. Rs. 7,000 to Fighter Plane presented by full powered Princes of Gujerat, two Fighter Aeroplanes for service with the R. A. F. one to be called "Rajpipla" and the other "Windsor Lad" from collections from the people of the State of Rs. 1,00,000 to which His Highness contributed Rs. 1,00,000 in addition to the yearly contribution. It is proposed to give a third Fighter Aeroplane from this Fund. The State Forces have been offered for service outside the State and may be called on for duty any time.

Principal Officer: PHEROZE D. KOTHAVALA, ESQUIRE, B.A., LL.B., Dewan.

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RAMPUR: MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH FARZAND-I-DILPIZIR-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULA, NASIR-UL-MULK, AMIR-UL-UMARA, NAWAB SIR SYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID-I-JUNG, K.C.S.I., D. LITT., LL.D., Ruler of Rampur. The ruling family of Rampur are Syeds and come from the famous Sadati-i-Bareha in the Muzaffarnagar District (U.P.).

Born: 17th November 1906.

Succeeded to the Gadi: 20th June 1930. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 25th August 1930.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married: In 1921, the daughter of Sahibzada Sir Abdussamad Khan, Kt., C.I.E. His Highness has two sons and six daughters. *Heir-Apparent:* Colonel Nawabzada Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur. Born on 22nd November 1923.

His Highness is the Pro-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University; a Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes; a Major in the 2nd King George's Own Gurkha Rifles; Honorary Colonel in the 9/11 the Jat Regiment; President of the Board of Trustees, Shia College, Lucknow; a Member of the East India Association, and Marlborough Club, London.

The Rampur State is the sole survival of what may be termed the Rohilla State. The State is mainly agricultural, rice, wheat, maize, cotton and sugarcane being the chief crops, but recently there has been considerable industrialisation and Rampur City now has two Sugar Mills, a Textile Mill, an Oil Mill, a Fruit Canning Factory, a Tent Factory and a Match Factory.

For the purpose of administration there is a Legislative Assembly of 34 Members, 17 elected, 5 nominated non-officials and 12 officials and a State Council consisting of four Ministers, responsible to His Highness. Primary and Secondary education is given free in the State. Liberal Scholarships are granted for Secondary and higher education. The State maintains well-equipped hospitals both in the city and at the Tehsil Headquarters.

Area of State: 892·54 square miles. *Population:* 464,919. *Revenue:* Rs.51 lacs. *Salute:* Permanent 15 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President.—SYED BASHIR HUSAIN ZAIDI, C.I.E., B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law. *Chief Minister. Members.*—MR. R. H. SALOWAY, I.C.S., *Finance and Revenue Minister*; SAHEBZADA ABDUL JALILKHAN, P.C.S., *Home Minister*; MR. HORI LAL VERMA, Bar-at-Law, *Minister-in-charge, Legislative Department. Secretary.*—MR. NASIR UDDIN MASOOD, B.A.

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RATLAM: MAJOR-GENERAL H. H. SIR SAJJAN SINGHJI, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to H. M. the King-Emperor, Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Ratlam.

Born : 13th January 1880. He is the recognised head of the Rathor clan in Malwa and is held in high respect and esteem by the other Rajput Rulers in Malwa.

Educated : At Daly College, Indore. Succeeded in 1893.

Married : In 1902 a daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch and in 1922, a daughter of the well-known Sodha Rajput family of Jamnagar, by whom he has two daughters and two sons.

Served in European War (France) 1915-1918; was mentioned in despatches; was presented with "Croix d' Officier of the Legion d'Honneur" by the French Government and was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the British Army in 1918. Served in Afghan War in 1919. Was promoted to the rank of Major-General and appointed A.D.C. to H. M. the King-Emperor in 1936, in which capacity he attended on invitation the Coronation in May 1937. Has enjoyed an international reputation as a Polo player. At the outbreak of the War His Highness placed his personal services and State resources at His Majesty's disposal. Contributions: Rs. 26,500 towards H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund; monthly contribution, till the termination of War, of a surcharge of 1 anna per rupee in Customs duty for Red Cross and St. Dunstan's fund; Rs. 1,001 each for Silver Trinket Fund and His Majesty's Fund for Sailors.

Heir-Apparent : MAHARAJKUMAR LOKENDRA SINGHJI. *Area :* 693 sq. miles. *Population :* 107,321. *Revenue :* Rs. 10 lakhs. *Salute :* 13 guns (local 15 guns).

STATE COUNCIL.

President : His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur; *Dewan and Vice-President :* Rai Bahadur Lala Chimman Lall; *Members of Council :* Major Shivji, Jagirdar of Gajoda; Mr. Raj Bahadur Saxena, B.Sc., LL.B. and Mr. Dalpatram M. Bhatt, B.A. (Hon.), LL.B.

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MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE LOKENDRA SINGH, HEIR-APPARENT, Ratlam State, Central India.

Born : 9th November 1927.

Active and intelligent, the young Prince is very promising and has all the qualities befitting his position in life. From his very young days he has shown signs of great mental aptitude and capacity.

In February 1934, at the age of 7, the Maharaj Kumar acted as a page to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and he acquitted himself very creditably. He met Their Excellencies Lord Goschen, Lord Willingdon, Lord Stanley and Lord Brabourne at the time of their visits to Ratlam.

When in England in 1937, the Maharaj Kumar attended the Coronation at Westminster Abbey and had the honour to be invited to most of the functions including Garden Parties, etc., at Buckingham Palace and other places, connected with His Majesty's Coronation. Met Their Majesties the King and Queen at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. Was specially presented by the Queen Mother with a mug in commemoration of the Coronation. Visited Olympia, Aldershot, Hurlingham, etc. Was present at the Empire Garden Party to witness the Polo Tournament between India *vs.* the World.

Education : Is preparing for the Senior Cambridge Examination under an European Guardian and Tutor, helped by an Indian Assistant and a Shastri. His Highness the Maharaja is himself directly supervising the Prince's education. Attended Colet Court School, Hammersmith, London in 1937 during His Highness the Maharaja's visit on the occasion of the King's Coronation.

Games and Hobbies : Riding, Polo, swimming, shooting, cricket, physical training, drill, fencing, rowing, etc. Has a very good ear for music, especially English and takes great interest in the activities of the Indian States Forces Unit called the "Lokendra Rifles," named after him.

Medals : Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; Coronation Medal, 1937.

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REWA: HIS HIGHNESS BANDHVESH MAHARAJA SIR GULAB SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA OF REWA.

Born: 1903; Ascended the gadi in 1918; invested with ruling powers in 1922.

Educated: At Daly College, Indore.

Married: In 1919 a sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and again married in 1925 the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. of Kishangarh.

The Maharaja is a noted sportsman and has shot 596 tigers.

He was a delegate to all the three sessions of the Round Table Conference and was also a member of the Federal Structure Committee of the Conference. He is a member of the General Council of Daly College and of the Managing Committee of King Edward Medical School, Indore.

Heir-Apparent: SRI YUVRAJ MAHARAJ KUMAR MARTAND SINGH SAHEB. *Born* in 1923.

Area of State: 13,000 square miles. *Population:* 1,820,306. (1941 census.)

Revenue: Rs. 60,00,000. *Salute:* 17 guns.

Rewa is the largest and the easternmost State in the Central India Agency. The State is bounded on the North by the Banda, Allahabad and Mirzapur Districts of the U.P., on the East by the Mirzapur District and the Feudatory State of Chhota Nagpur, on the South by the Central Provinces, and on the West by the States of Maihar, Nagod, Sohawal and Kothi. The State has a number of 'Waterfalls,' some of which, Chachai and Keoti are famous for their height and grandeur. The State is very rich in mineral resources.

On the executive side His Highness is assisted by a State Council of 7 members of which His Highness himself is the President. On the Judicial side there is a Chief Court consisting of Judges. A Raj Parishad consisting of 41 members with the number of officials and non-officials almost equal, has also been established to advise on such matters of public interest as are referred to it. His Highness takes very great interest in the administration of the State and in the development of trade and industries for which purpose he has instituted a State Bank with branches all over the State.

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War efforts : In September 1938 when the International situation had been very grave, His Highness offered to place his personal services and his entire resources at the disposal of His Majesty in case of War. The offer was reiterated just on the eve of War in August 1939. Since then the Rewa Transport Corps has already moved out of the State, trained personnel for mechanical transport has been supplied, and some troops have been offered for garrison duty in British India.

His Highness has donated a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the purchase of ambulance motor cars and another 1,00,000 for the supply of grain to the Defence services. Besides these, His Highness has subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund and Rs. 5,000 to the Officers' Training Course at Mhow.

One lac of bidi cigarettes and 1,000 tons of coal have also been offered for the comfort of Indian Soldiers.

MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI MARTAND SINGHJI Heir-apparent, Rewa State.



Born : On the 15th March 1923 to Her Highness the Senior Maharani Sahiba from Jodhpur.

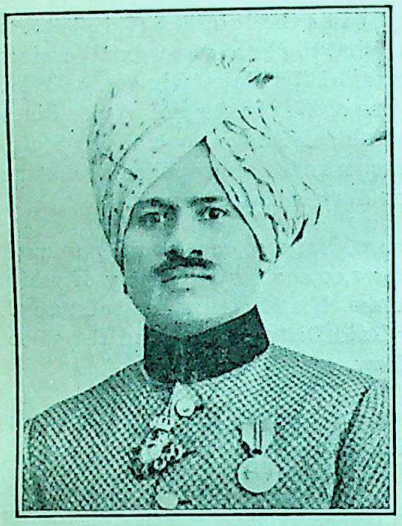
Education : Elementary education at Rewa under highly qualified English and Indian Tutors. Joined Daly College, Indore, in 1935 and passed the Diploma examination with distinction in several subjects in 1939. After passing the Diploma examination, joined Mayo College, Ajmer, in 1939 for further studies. Passed the Intermediate Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Ajmer from the Mayo College in 1941.

Marriage : Betrothed to the grand daughter of His Highness the Maharao Sahib of Cutch in February 1941. The marriage will take place in February 1942.

He bagged his first tiger at the age of 13 in 1936.

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SANGLI: CAPTAIN H. H. MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR CHINTAMANRAO DUNDIRAO *alias* APPA SAHEB PATWARDHAN, K.C.I.E., Raja of Sangli.

Born: 1890. *Ascended* the *Gadi* in 1903. *Educated:* at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. Her Highness is the daughter of Sir M. V. Joshi, K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., Advocate of Amraoti, Ex-Home Member of the Government of C. P.

Area: 1,136 sq. miles. *Population:* 258,442. *Gross Average Revenue:* Rs. 15,97,988.

Salute: 9 guns permanent and 11 personal. Enjoys First Class Jurisdiction, *i.e.*, power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects.

His Highness has for many years served as Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and is still a member. Served also as Member of the First and Second Round Table Conferences and as a member of the Federal Structure Committee.

The total number of Co-operative Societies is 89 made up of 79 agricultural and 10 non-agricultural. Besides these there are 5 Co-operative Banks, one Co-operative Sale-Shop and one Co-operative Union. Of the five Banks, one is a Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank recently established for the protection of indebted agriculturists and a special Tribunal has been created for trying suits.

The State has four Boys' High Schools, one Girls' High School, one School for Adult Women, and one Hospital, five Dispensaries and one Maternity Home.

War efforts.—With a view to promote the war efforts, His Highness has personally organised a Central War Committee with himself as President and other Committees in the Capital and Talukas of the State, to stimulate war gifts, defence loans, enlist Civic Guards and conduct propaganda. Many War News Bulletins have been published.

His Highness has promised a monthly contribution of Rs. 1,000 so long as the war lasts towards H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. A sum of Rs. 21,000 has already been remitted. Other collections: Rs. 1,65,760-9-3 for the various defence loans, Rs. 6,228-2-3 for the War Gifts Fund and Rs. 1,546 for the Red Cross Fund. A special donation of Rs. 10,000 was made towards H. E. the Viceroy's War purposes Fund in October 1940. A further donation of Rs. 11,000 was made in May 1941, earmarked specially towards the provision of an "Armoured Carrier" which is to bear the name "The Sangli State Armoured Carrier".

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Her Highness has organised a Ladies' Work Party for making clothing and dressings for hospitals and warm clothing for active service troops. Bandages, Shirts, Pyjama Shorts, Trousers, Napkins and beaded net covers have already been sent to the Red Cross Society. Arrangements have been made to make further quantities of these. Rs. 800 and Trinkets weighing 1,200 tolas were contributed to H. E. Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund.

3,050 tickets of the Rupee Prize Fund organised in the Belgaum Collectorate and 250 tickets of the Dharwar plane fund have been disposed of in the state. "Paradise Lodge," a bungalow at Mahableshwar has been given for the accommodation of Army Officers. His Highness paid a sum of Rs. 447 to the fair held at the Kolhapur Residency in July 1940 and a further sum of Rs. 100 to the W. I. A. A. towards the purchase of a War plane to be presented by the Association. Rs. 1,000 worth of ornamental stamps for the R.A.F. have been issued. Legislative activities: Defence of India Act, Indian Air Force Volunteers' Reserve (discipline) Ordinance, Sangli Civic Guards Ordinance, Foreigners' Act and Soldiers' Litigation Act.

His Highness contributed Rs. 100 towards the 8-Flag Ball held in Bombay under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley on 1st April 1941 in aid of the R.A.F. and at the special request of its organisers engaged a table at Rs. 40.



Heir-Apparent: Shrimant Yuvaraj Madhavrao Raosaheb *Born:* on 7th March 1915. *Educated:* at the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra-Dun, of which he holds a Diploma. He passed the B.A., Examination of the University of Bombay in June 1937. *Married:* Shrimant Soubhagyavati Vimalatai Athavale of Poona on 30th May 1940.

He is a keen hockey player and an expert rider. He is the Assistant Scout Commissioner for the Sangli State.

He was attached to the Secretariat of the Government of Central Provinces and Berar for some time where he gained experience of administrative work.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

B. N. De, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.), President; Rao Bahadur Y. A. Thombare, B.A., Diwan and Vice-President, Rao Bahadur M. H. Limaye, Second Councillor and High Court Judge and B. S. Kore, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Minister in charge of Transferred Departments.

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SANT: MAHARANA SHRI JORAWARSINHJI, the present Ruler of Sant State. Born on 24th March 1881. Installed on the Gadi in 1896. Formally invested with full powers on 10th May 1902.

Educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was associated with the administration of the State for more than a year preparatory to his being invested with full powers.

He is an intelligent Prince who keenly supervises the administration of the State. During his regime many improvements have been made and the State is making good progress: The revenue of the State increased—Its lands have been surveyed and regular settlement introduced—Provision for English education made for the first time and Primary and Secondary education made free throughout the State—Election system sanctioned for Municipality—Free medical relief extended by opening new dispensaries in the district. Many other improvements have been introduced during his regime such as founding of a permanent Famine Relief Fund and granting of liberal tagavi loans to the agriculturists during the time of scarcity. Money is also advanced to local merchants by way of encouragement at a low rate of interest. Other improvements of utility such as installation of electricity in the towns of Sant and Rampur, clock tower, public gardens, metalled roads in parts have also been made. The regime of Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji has been anything but a bed of roses. Famine and lean years had made the financial condition of the State far from satisfactory; but wise management has been instrumental to keeping its head up.

The Rajaji Saheb exercises full powers and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns. Primogeniture is the rule of succession to the Gadi and the Darbar's right of adoption has been recognised and confirmed by Government.

During the Great War the services of the Rajaji Saheb were appreciated by Government. The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Rajaji Saheb to be a member of the Chamber of Princes.

On the outbreak of the present War the Rajaji Saheb sent a message of unswerving Loyalty to the Crown and the Government. He has also contributed generously towards various War Funds totalling in all upto 31st Dec. 1940 to Rs. 32,883. A State War Committee for collection of War Funds and propaganda work has also been formed.

The Ruling Family in the Sant State belongs to the Puar or Parmar caste of Rajputs and is believed to have descended from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain. They first came from Dhar and settled at Jhalod and finally about the 13th Century at Sant. The founder of the family was Rana Sant who with his uncle Limdev was forced to leave Jhalod and established himself at Sant.

With effect from the 1st April 1933, all the Bombay States were brought into Political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda with headquarters at Baroda. Since then the Sant State has been in direct political relation with the Government of India.

The supervision and management of the Vaccination Department of the State has been transferred to the State from 1st December 1933, by Government and the Chief Medical Officer of the State has been appointed as the head of the department.

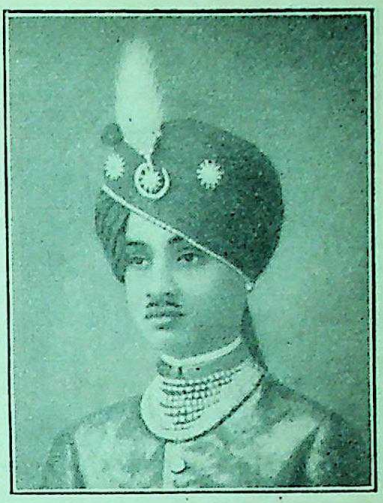
Unrestricted control and management of the State schools was transferred to the State by Government from 1st May 1933.

Area of the State: 394 Square Miles. *Population*: 83,531 as per census of 1931. *Revenue*: Rs. 4,02,166.

Heir-apparent: MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI PRAVINSINHJI, born on 1st December 1907.
Acting Dewan: N. J. DIVECHA, ESQR., B.A., LL.B.

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MAHARAJKUMAR SHRI PRAVINSINHJI, Heir-Apparent, Sant State, Gujarat States Agency.

Born : 1st December 1907.

Education : Elementary education at home under highly qualified tutors. Joined Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Passed Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Joined Princes School at Baroda and passed the School Leaving Certificate Examination of the Bombay University with distinction in 1925. Joined Baroda College. At School and College he has won several Cups, Prizes and Medals in tournaments. A good tennis and football player.

Marriage : On the 15th May 1928 married Maharajkumari Shri Rajkunverba, the eldest daughter of Maharajkumar Saheb Shri Vijayrajji, Heir-Apparent, Cutch State, Bhuj.

The Maharajkumar has travelled widely. He first sailed for England in the year 1935 to attend the Jubilee celebrations. Again sailed for England in 1937 to attend the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. Toured the Continent and returned to India in 1938.

DECORATIONS.

Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Coronation Medal, 1937.

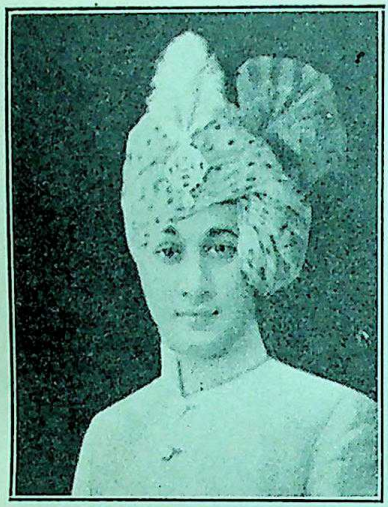
CLUBS.

Member of the Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, the Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay, and the Cricket Club of India, Bombay.

Address : Santrampur, Sant State, Gujarat.

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SIRMUR: His Highness Lieutenant Maharaja Rajendra Prakash Bahadur, the present Ruler of Sirmur.

Born: 10th January 1912.

Area of the State: 1,141 square miles. Annual revenue 10,00,000. *Population:* 148,568 (Census 1931).

Salute: 11 Guns.

In recognition of his exceptional administrative abilities the present Ruler was installed to the *gadi* in November, 1933 when he was only 21 years old. He has introduced remarkable constitutional and administrative changes within the short period of seven years since he took the reins of Government. He has set up a council of Ministers who not only advise him on all important matters of administration but are also responsible for the successful running of the departments under each. He has completely separated the judiciary from the executive by creating a separate High Court with a bench of two judges. He has introduced all possible beneficent activities in the State under his personal supervision. He is easily accessible and is in constant contact even with the poorest of his subjects. Minute details of every branch of administration interest him very much. He works hard in the interest of his people and is fully keeping up the traditions of his illustrious ancestors who have ever been recognised as rulers running a model administration. He is a young man of versatile genius and has been taking keen interest in all the federal and administrative discussions affecting the States carried on in regional groups and in the Chamber. He has, since last year, been elected as a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes.

The Rural Uplift Committee which was appointed by him in the year 1937 to make an economic survey of the State and go into the extent of rural indebtedness has submitted its report. In pursuance of its recommendations a permanent Rural Development Board has been formed. The activities of this Board cover Co-operative movement, Co-operative Banking, Marketing, Education, Medical help, Communication and Industries. The Co-operative movement has received a great impetus from the activities of this Board and is rapidly extending to all the villages. The question of Rural Indebtedness, which is only ten times the land revenue in this State as compared to the average of nineteen times in the rest of India, has been taken up seriously by this Board. This question, difficult as it is, has been tackled by an enactment, the Sirmur Relief of Indebtedness Act on the one hand and by the Nahan National Bank on the other. A Central Agricultural

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Demonstration Farm has been established in a suitable locality, and various cottage industries too are to be introduced shortly. Much useful and instructive work is done by the Chief Medical Officer and his subordinates among the rural people by means of lectures and slides on maternity and child-welfare, and village hygiene and sanitation.

Many restrictions on the shooting of wild animals have been removed. Every cultivator has been allowed free grazing for a certain number of cattle. Several important concessions and forest rights have been given to the agriculturists. The question of consolidation of holdings and fixity of tenures is being seriously considered by the Development Board. Several primary schools for boys have been opened in villages, where free primary education is imparted. A Scheme for Free Primary education of a type best suited to the needs of agriculturists is being worked out. The Mandalsa Kanya Mahavidyalaya, which was started about three years ago is now a full fledged Girls' High School.

Communications are being developed very rapidly. The construction of a main road connecting Nahan with the Tehsil headquarters of Renka a distance of about 25 miles is already under construction. Feeder roads are being developed by the District Board, and village roads are being constructed by co-operative methods in the villages where Co-operative Societies exist. In addition to the existing Allopathic Hospitals and dispensaries which exist at Nahan and at the Tehsil headquarters, and the St. John Ambulance touring doctor, qualified Vaids have been appointed to administer indigenous medical aid to the agriculturists.

The Maharaja, an all-round sportsman, takes great interest in the training and progress of the Sirmur Sappers and Miners. The Force served in Afghanistan and offered aid in Egypt. They served in Mesopotamia also, but were unfortunately shut up with General Townshend's forces in Kut, and only a small portion of the corps, which was employed at the base at Basra, escaped capture. On the outbreak of the War, His Highness hastened to place his personal services and the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government. He has also contributed Rs.50,000 to begin with, towards the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and Rs.2,000 towards St. Dunstan Fund, and has placed the Sirmur House at Simla at the disposal of the Government. War Committee to collect subscription for the different War Purposes Funds, to provide recruits for the Army, to co-ordinate the War efforts of the Sirmur public and the different Departments of the State and to disseminate correct war news amongst the public to protect them from the false propaganda of the enemy, have been established throughout the State. The Field Co. Unit (Sirmur State Sappers & Miners) with an efficient and fully trained personnel, under the command of an excellent and veteran Officer, Major C. A. G. Rundle, M.C., left for British India, on active service on the 23rd of November 1940.

COUNCIL.

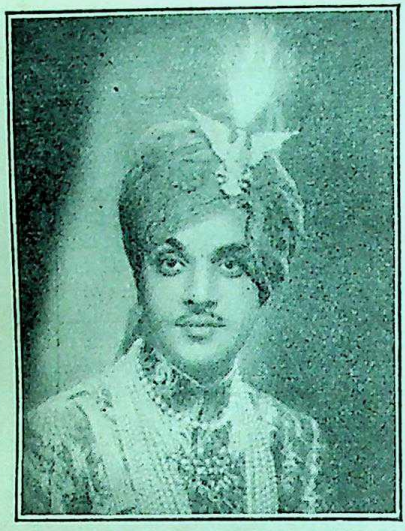
H. H. The Maharaja Saheb Bahadur. Rai Bahadur Lala Radha Kishan, M.A., P.C.S. (*Retd. Foreign and Political*). Mr. R. G. Abbhi, B.A. (N.U.), (*Revenue*). Mr. G. P. Saxena, B.A., P.C.S. (Retd.), *Law and Justice*. Mr. B. Swarup, B.A., LL.B., *Council Secretary*.

HIGH COURT.

Mr. G. P. Saxena, *Chief Justice* ; Mr. K. Swarup, B.A. (London), Bar-at-Law, *Judge*.

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SACHIN: His Highness Muba-riz-ud-Daulah, Muzzaffer-ul-Mulk, Nusrta-e-Jung, Nawab Bahadur Sidi Mohommed Haider Mohommed Yakut Khan, Nawab of Sachin.

Born : 11th September 1909.

Succeeded : 19th November 1930.

Married: Her Highness Arjumand Bano, Sarkar-e-Aliya, Nawab Nusrat Zamani, Nawab-Begum of Sachin, the eldest sister of His Highness the Nawab of Loharu on 7th July 1930; Her Highness Alimama Sultan Nur Mahal Nawab Yaqut Zamani Begum on 23rd July 1937; and Her Highness Manzar Sultan Mumtaz Mahel Nawab Massarrat Zamani Begum on 10th May 1938.

Educated : At home and later at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Sachin is the Senior Habshi State in India. The Rulers of Sachin are Habshi Mohommedans, and are the lineal descendants of Nawab Bahadur Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I. Over a family dispute for the Throne of Janjira Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I left Janjira and joined forces with the Peshwa. In 1791 a triple treaty was concluded between Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I, the Peshwa, and the East India Company, on the basis of an offensive and a defensive alliance. By this Triple Alliance Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I took the State of Sachin. The Ruler of Sachin is a Member of the Narendra Mandal (Chamber of Princes) in his own right and is internally fully Sovereign. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State.

Sachin : The Capital of the State and a pretty town on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Dumas : The Summer Capital of the Ruler, is a delightful sea-resort ten miles by motor road from Surat. It is the only summer resort of its kind on the Western coast connected with Grand Trunk Telephone and other modern conveniences. *Amusements in Dumas :* Sea bathing, promenade, tennis, cricket, motoring, etc.

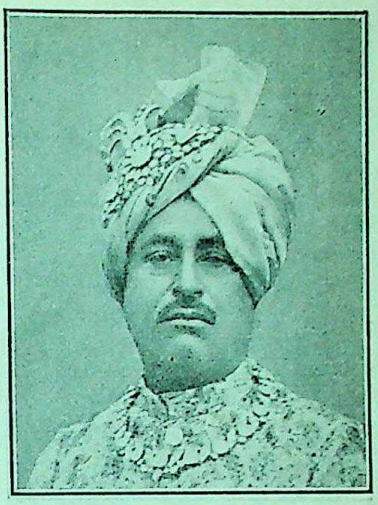
Chief Minister : J. L. Jobanputra, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Military Secretary : Sardar Rafiq-e-Khas Thakore Natwarsinhji Parbatsinhji Vansia.

Address : Qasre Sultan, Dumas (Sachin State).

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TONK: H. H. Said-ud-Daulah Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Hafiz Sir Mohammed Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Sowlat-i-Jung, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Tonk State (Rajputana).

Born : 1879. *Ascended the Gadi* on 23rd June 1930.

Educated : Privately and is an Arabic and Persian Scholar.

Area of State : 2,553, sq. miles. *Population :* 317,360 according to census of 1931. *Revenue :* Rs. 21,76,283. *Salute :* 17 guns.

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with the help of a State Council, which has also recently been reorganised and put on a firmer constitutional basis by the passing of the State Council Act. A State Assembly consisting of 27 members with representatives of urban and rural areas has been introduced. All education is free throughout the State.

War Efforts : A Central Committee and two sub-committees have been constituted. A war news sheet is issued every week in Urdu and Hindi. A loud speaker has been installed. Contributions : Rs. 50,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's war purposes fund and Rs. 1,000 per month. Defence Bonds and Certificates of the approximate value of Rs. 1,30,000. Rs. 544-8-4 have been subscribed by the people of Tonk towards H. E. the Viceroy's war purposes fund. On the eve of retirement of Col. Anderson, *Vice-President,* State Council, a purse of Rs. 1,500 was presented by the State Employees. This money was gladly accepted by Col. Anderson and sent to H. E. the Viceroy's war purposes fund.

ADMINISTRATION.

President : His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur.
Vice-President and Finance Member : Lt.-Col. G. W. Anderson, C.I.E.
Home Member : Khan Bahadur Sahibzada Mohd. Abdul Tawwab Khan Salar-i-Jung.
Development Member : Khan Bahadur Maulvie Mohd. Maula Baksh, M.A.
Judicial Member : Khan Bahadur Maulvie Shamsul Hasan.
Revenue Member : Syed Nasiruddin Hyder.
Secretary : M. Syed Maqul Ahmad, B.A.

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TRAVANCORE: His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Manney Sultan Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, G.C.I.E., D.Litt., Maharaja of Travancore.

Born : 7th November 1912.

Ascended the Musnad on 1st September 1924. Invested with Ruling Powers on 6th November 1931.

Educated : Privately.

His Highness is Colonel-in-Chief of the Travancore State Forces and Honorary Colonel of the 12th Malabar Battalion.

Travancore is one of the most populous and important of Indian States and occupies the south-west corner of the Indian Peninsula. It is bounded on the North by the State of Cochin and the District of Coimbatore, on the East by the Districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly and on the South and West by the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. It is one of the most picturesque portions of India, containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers, and a succession of backwaters and vast forests.

The State now stands in the forefront of educated India.

According to the present census the number of literates per 100 of the population is 47.7. For males, the percentage of literacy is 58.5, and for females 36.7.

Although the Ruler of Travancore is legally the source of all authority, judicial, administrative and legislative, yet for more than half a century the Maharajas have acted as constitutional monarchs, without, however, failing to maintain effective personal contact with the administration of the State. His Highness the present Maharaja, has not only sedulously adhered to these great traditions of his House, but has readily responded to all the legitimate aspirations of his subjects. In November 1936, His Highness promulgated the epoch-making Proclamation throwing open all the temples under his control and that of his Government to all classes of Hindus including those hitherto regarded as untouchables, a reform which evoked universal satisfaction and thankfulness all over the world. By another Proclamation in November 1937, a University designed specially to promote technological studies and research has been established.

The Government of His Highness have taken in hand the first instalment of a scheme of nationalising the transport system of the

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State, and have established The Travancore Credit Bank for granting long-term loans to the agriculturists and small industrialists of the State. To reduce unemployment and to exploit the immense natural resources of the State, the Government have embarked upon a programme of industrialisation.

Among the first fruits of the State's policy of industrialisation may be mentioned, the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme, the Ceramic Factory at Kundara and the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd. The last mentioned is a company incorporated in Travancore and is manufacturing, besides Sugar, 260 varieties of pharmaceutical products such as liniments, liquid extracts, liquors, pulves, spirits, syrups and specialities including Caffeinaspirin, Aspirin and lysol.

The Rubber Factory at Trivandrum has been reopened; and by entering into an agreement with the Aluminium Production Company of India Ltd., an Aluminium Smelting Factory is being constructed at Alwaye, an enterprise full of great possibilities for the future.



H. H. Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, Mother of His Highness.

The Government of the State is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. There is a Legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House, with a majority of elected members and possessing large legislative and financial powers and powers of interpellation.

Among the notable legislative measures recently introduced are the Debt Relief Act, which is designed to alleviate the burden of debt and is wider in scope and application than similar enactments elsewhere, and the Trivandrum City Municipal Act which makes provision for the better management of the municipal affairs of the city through a Corporation.

On the outbreak of the war His Highness generously offered to place the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government. He has not only made munificent contributions towards the War Fund but sent the First Infantry of the State Forces for active service. He has contributed six hundred and fifty thousand rupees for equipping the trawler and mine-

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sweeper, " H.M.I.S. Travancore ", for the use of the Royal Indian Navy, and donated a further amount sufficient for the purchase of 3 fighter planes for the Royal Air Force. Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, Mother of His Highness the Maharaja, has contributed Rs. 9,000 for equipping two Field Ambulance Units.

His Highness' benefactions include large sums of money for earthquake relief, for fight against tuberculosis and similar purposes, and annual donations to several philanthropic and scientific bodies. Amongst his other charitable works is the establishment of a home for the destitute and the infirm. He founded an Art Gallery at the capital in addition to the one he maintains in the Palace.

Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, is a terminus of the South Indian Railway. The whole State is covered by a network of roads and canals with a well regulated system of road and water transport. There exists also a weekly air-mail service between Bombay and Trivandrum. This has been extended to Trichinopoly which is on the Madras-Colombo Air Mail Route.

Area of the State : 7,625 square miles.

Population : 60,70,790 according to the 1941 census : Total population of the city of Trivandrum 128,480.

Revenue : Rs. 285.40 lakhs.

Salute : 19 guns, local 21 guns.

Heir-Apparent :
His Highness Martanda Varma Elaya Raja.

Heir-Presumptive :
His Highness Prince Avittam Thirunal.

The Andhra University has conferred the honorary degree of D. Litt. on His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharani. The Benares University has conferred the honorary degree of D. Litt. on Her Highness the Maharani.

His Highness' hobbies are tennis, photography and riding.

Address :
Kaudiar Palace, Trivandrum, Travancore, S. India.



Sachivott.ma Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D., the present Dewan of Travancore.

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TRIPURA: CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS BISHAMA-SAMARA-BIJOYEE MAHA-MAHODAYA PANCHA SRIJUKTA MAHARAJA MANIKYA SIR BIR BIKRAM KISHORE DEV VARMAN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA of Tripura.

Born : 19th August, 1908.

Succeeded to the Gadi : On the death of his father on 13th August, 1923, and was invested with full administrative powers on the 19th August, 1927.

Married : On the 16th January, 1929, the sixth daughter of Late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singh Saheb Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., of Balrampur (Oudh), and on her death in November 1930, *married,* for the second time, the eldest daughter of Capt. H. H. Mahendra Maharaja Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Panna (C.I.). Has one son and two daughters.

Heir-Apparent Maharajkumar Srila-Srijut Kirit Bikram Kishore Dev Varman Bahadur. *Area of the State :* 4,116 square miles. *Permanent Salute :* 13 Guns. *Population :* 5,13,952 (1941 Census). *Revenue : (including Zemindaries) :* Rs. 37,54,643 (based on the average of five years).

Capital : AGARTALA, a pretty and well-laid town, 5 miles from Akhaura Jn. (A. B. Rly.).

Recreation : Tennis, shooting and big-game hunting.

The Maharaja Saheb takes keen interest in administrative affairs, Public Works and Development and has extensively toured in India and round the world.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

Chief Minister : MANYABARA RAI J. C. SEN BAHADUR, B.A., B.C.S. (Retd.).
Minister of Local Self-Government : MANYABARA RAJA SAHIB RANA BODH JUNG BAHADUR, F.R.G.S.
Finance Minister : RAI SAHEB S. C. DUTT.
Minister of Developments : THAKUR KAMINI KUMAR SINGH SAHIB.
Minister of Public Health : THAKUR SAHEB R. M. DEV VARMAR.
Chief Secretary to H. H. : RAI DEWAN K. DUTT BAHADUR, M.A., B.L.
Private Secretary to H. H. : CAPT. MAHARAJKUMAR D. K. DEV VARMAN BAHADUR.
Military Secretary to H. H. : MAJOR KUMAR P. K. DEV VARMAN BAHADUR.
Chief Justice : LT. K. C. NAG, M.B.E., BAR-AT-LAW.
State Engineer : CAPT. J. N. BHADURI, B.A., B.E., etc.
Road Engineer : MR. A. K. SEN, B.A., B.E.
Conservator of Forests : KUMAR N. L. DEV VARMAN BAHADUR.
Chief Commandant of the State Forces and Officer in charge Army Deptt. : LT.-COL. RANA JODHA JUNG BAHADUR, M.B.E., M.C., I.A.
Commissioner of Police : RAI BAHADUR G. R. DUTT.

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UDAIPUR: Lieut.-Col. His Highness Maharajahdhiraj Maharana Shree Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., Ruler of Udaipur, the Premier State in Rajputana.

Born: 22nd February 1884.

Married: First the daughter of the Thakur of Auwa in Marwar in March 1910, after her demise, the daughter of the Thakur of Achhrol of Jaipur in February 1911 and then to the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in Marwar in January 1928.

Educated: Privately.

Area of the State: 12,753 square miles.

Population: 1,566,910. *Revenue:* Rs. 80,00,000.

Permanent Salute: 19 guns. Local 21 guns.

Heir-Apparent: Maharaj Kumar Shree Bhagwat Singhji.

STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Prime Minister.—Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijay Raghavacharya, K.B.E.

Finance Minister.—P. C. Chatterji, Esq.

Revenue Minister.—Tej Sinha Mehta, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Judicial and Education Minister.—Ratilal Antani, Esq., B.A.

Home Minister.—Major Rao Manohar Singhji of Bhopalnagar.

Private Secretary:
Pandit Ramgopalji Trivedy.

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WANKANER: His Highness Maharana Shri Amarsinhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Maharana Rajsaheb of Wankaner.

Born : 4th January 1879.

Succession : 12th June 1881.

Assumption of full powers of the State : 18th March 1899.

Educated : At Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Area of the State : 417 square miles.

Population : 44,280.

Revenue : 7,50,000.

Salute : Permanent 11 Guns.

Heir-Apparent : Maharaj Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji, *born* 12th April 1907.

Grandson : Maharaj Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji, *born* 20th August 1932.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan : Rao Saheb Anantrai N. Mankar, M.A.

Home Member : Rao Bahadur Devchand L. Mehta, B.A.

Chief Medical Officer : Gajanan D. Gupte, M.B.B.S.

Private Secretary : K. S. Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar.

Sar-Nyayadhish : Hirachand M. Ghodadra, B.A., LL.B.

State Engineer : Vrijlal J. Shah, B.E.

Revenue Commissioner & Agent, Agricultural Co-operative Bank : Kantilal V. Shah, B.Sc., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.

Secondary Schools Educational Officer : Bal Gangadhar Gadre, B.A.

Wankaner State Agent : Harilal J. Chavda, B.E.

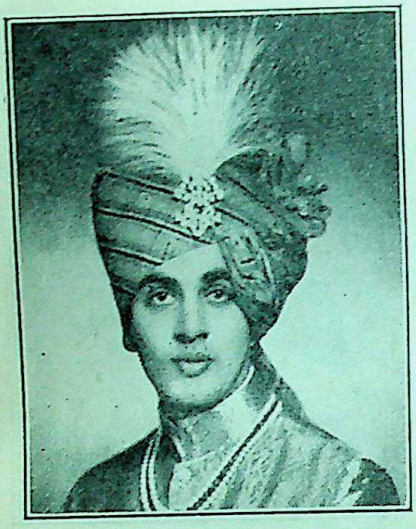
Superintendent of Police and Military Secretary : Pratapsingh R. Baes.

Treasury Officer : Keshavlal. K. Oza, B.A., LL.B.

Nyayadhish : Jeramdas S. Jobanputra, B.A., LL.B.

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AKALKOT: RAJA SHRIMANT VIJAYSINH FATTESINH BHOSLE, RAJA SAHEB of Akalkot.

Born: 13th December 1915.

Education: Studied at Bishop's High School, Poona. Passed the Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, with distinction in English and Science. Attended the Deccan College, Poona. Took administrative training in Bangalore for a year and a half.

Recreation: Shooting, riding, tennis, Cricket, motoring and racing. *Clubs:* Vice-Patron of the Cricket Club of India, W. I. A. A. and R. W. I. T. C.

Married in 1934 Princess Kamala Devi of Gwalior who unfortunately expired in 1934.

Area of State: 498 sq. miles. *Population:* 92,605. *Revenue:* Rs. 7,58,000.

The Ruler is extremely popular among his subjects whose welfare and prosperity are his constant concern. He has always been alive to the rapid progress in the world, and as such has established a Rayat Assembly with a non-official majority. The Assembly is empowered to move resolutions, ask questions and discuss bills of administrative and public importance. The cause of the agriculturists is nearest to the Ruler's heart and orders have been issued by him to devise means to ameliorate their lot. A Debt Conciliation Act is going to be placed in the forthcoming Session of the Assembly. Nearly Rs. 3½ lakhs have been advanced in loans to agriculturists from the State Jowari Fund and Land Bank. Large sums have been set apart for village uplift every year. Social legislation has been introduced into the State the chief of which is the Akalkot Harijan Act and the Widow Remarriage Act. Primary education in village schools is imparted free since the year 1937. To girls of all castes and creeds both primary and secondary education is free. Scholarships and free education are given to poor and deserving students. Voluntary military training has been newly introduced in the schools. There is an independent High School for girls. There is a fully equipped Hospital at the Capital and the same has been enlarged recently. A touring dispensary has been started for giving medical relief to villagers. The Akalkot Water Works constructed at a cost of 12 lakhs supply water

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to the capital. Electrification of the town took place about 10 years back. There is a Municipality at Akalkot and a Taluka Local Board. Town planning and removal of congestion in the town is going on rapidly. A development scheme of town-extension is in progress and all possible facilities are being given for the same to the people.

Akalkot is an important trade centre. Last year's imports and exports were 178,294 and 422,708 maunds respectively. All possible facilities such as leasing of land, supply of water and electricity at concessional rates, etc., are afforded to the different industries in the State and as a result, the Match Factory, the oil producing mill, soap factory, cotton ginning, hosiery, and other industries started in the State limits are working satisfactorily. These industries, apart from reducing unemployment, have become a veritable boon to the agriculturists as they absorb large quantities of agricultural produce.

Shirmant Raja Saheb is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Immediately after the declaration of War Shrimant Rajasaheb made an announcement that all the resources of the State were at the disposal of His Majesty's Government and donated Rs. 5,000 towards H. E. The Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. A Central Committee with sub-committees has been established under the presidentship of the Dewan to systematically organise the various war activities such as collection of funds, propaganda and recruitment, etc. There has been a good response from the people who are contributing with willingness their mite to the War Purposes Fund and the Defence Loans. The War Gifts Committee up till now have collected about Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 by way of securing a charity performance from the Shivaji Samrat Circus and by raising a rupee fund in aid of war. Rs. 30,000 have been invested by the public in the Defence Loans. Prior to the appointment of committees an appeal by the State Government for contribution to the Red Cross and St. Dunstan's Institutions was made to the State subjects and the public willingly contributed Rs. 6,000 for the above fund.

Besides these, numerous donations were announced by Shrimant Rajasaheb and the Dowager Ranisaheb to several institutions for war purposes.

An appeal was issued by the Darbar to the fighting classes of the State to get themselves enlisted as recruits and as a result a good number of subjects have been recruited in the army. The publication of News Bulletins and other materials supplied from the Publicity Agency has been taken up by the State Publicity Department and circulated to almost all the villages.

Dewan : CAPTAIN G. B. DESHMUKH.

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ATHMALLIK: RAJA SHRI KISHORE CHANDRA DEO, Ruler of Athmallik State, Orissa.

Born: November 10th, 1904.

Succeeded to the Gadi: On the 3rd November, 1918. Was invested with full Ruling powers on the 24th December, 1925.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Raipur (C.P.).

Married: In 1923, Srimati Lakshmi Priya Devi, the daughter of the Chief of Keonjhar (Orissa), who died in 1927. Married second time in 1929, Srimati Srimanta Manjori Devi, a princess belonging to the illustrious Bhanja House of Mayurbhanj (Orissa).

War Contributions: To His Excellency The Viceroy's War Purposes Funds, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 52,000 in Defence Bonds. Monthly contributions of Rs. 50/- and Rs. 20/- from the personal allowance of the Ruler and Rani Saheba respectively till the termination of the War.

Collection of contributions from the public by the War Committee is vigorously in progress.

Area of the State: 711 square miles.

Population: 72,755. *Revenue:* Rs. 2,24,555.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Diwan and Sessions Judge: RAISAHEB BAMDEB MISRA, B.A.

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

S. D. O. Sadar: MR. M. N. RAUT, B.A.
S. D. O. Kishorenagar: MR. K. C. MISRA, B.A.
Honorary Magistrate: KUMAR SURAJMONI DEO.
Office Supdt.: MR. K. C. TEJ.
Domestic Manager: MR. K. M. HOTA.
Chief Medical Officer: DR. B. K. PANDA, M.B.B.S.
Public Health Officer: DR. S. PRADHAN.
Forest Officer: MR. A. MAHAKUD.
Inspector of Police: MR. BENUPANI MISRA.
Court Inspector: MR. B. PATRA.
Deputy Inspector of Schools: MR. P. PRADHAN.
Agricultural Officer: MR. K. SWAMI.

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BHADARWA: SHRIMANT (NAMDAR) THAKORE SAHEB SHREE NATVERSINHJI RANJITSINHJI, Ruler of Bhadarwa.

Born : 19th November 1903.

Succeeded to the Gadi : 26th April 1935 and formally invested with powers on 7th October 1935.

Educated : At Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Area : 27 Square miles, excluding several Wantas in the Baroda State.

Population : 11,048.

Revenue : Rs. 1,14,000

Married on 14th December 1930, Shree Jijirajkuverbasaheb of Rajpur (Kathiawar).

The State enjoys full Civil powers, and in Criminal matters up to 7 years R. I. and fine up to Rs. 10,000. The Ruler is a Representative Member in the Chamber of Princes. He is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay.

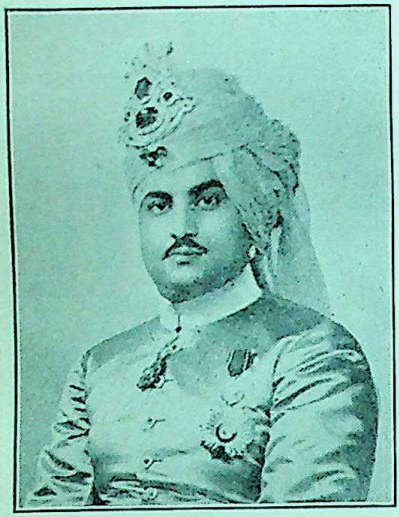
Survey settlement has been introduced, and farmers are given rights over the lands. The Deccan Agricultural Relief Act is, with necessary modifications, applied to the State with a view to giving relief to the farmers. Education and Medical relief are free throughout the State. The Judiciary and Executive are separate in the State. The Child Marriage Restraint Act has been introduced in the State. The State Police Force has been thoroughly reorganised, and arrangements have been made to train it by qualified and efficient hands. There is one middle school in the capital. The capital is supplied with electricity and pipe water. The State maintains an adequate and efficient staff. A sanitary board has been established in the Capital for public sanitation and street lighting.

War Services : During the last Great War, the State sent several recruits, and contributed liberally to the various war funds. The State has always been loyal to the benign British Government, and the present Rana Saheb has steadfastly adhered to his family tradition. The Rana Saheb placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the crown, on the outbreak of the present War. He has also contributed Rs. 3,696-8-0 in cash, and has sanctioned a monthly contribution of Rs. 200 towards the War Purposes Fund, till the successful termination of the War. He has also given 459 Tolas of Silver to H. E. Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund. He was a Patron, and made a donation of Rs. 251 to the Grand Fete organised by The Gujarat Agency, and Baroda Cantonment, for the War Purposes Fund.

Address : Bhadarwa (Gujarat States Agency).

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DARBHANGA: HONY. COL. THE HON'BLE DR. SIR KAMESHWARA SINGH, K.C.I.E., (1933); LL.D., (Allahabad University) 1937; D.Litt. (Benares Hindu University), 1937; Hony. Colonel of 11th Bn. 19th Hyderabad Regiment, 1940; Hony. Colonel Bihar Regiment, 1941; Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga.

Born: 28th November, 1907, Succeeded his father The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Rameshwara Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.B.E., D.Litt., 1929.

Is the premier nobleman and leading magnate in Bihar; Delegate to the two sessions of the Indian Round Table Conference held in London, 1930 and 1931; nominated Member of the Council of State, twice; elected 1937; is the head of the Maithil Brahmins in India; is the Life-President of the Maithil Mahasabha; President, All-India Landholders' Federation; Bengal Landholders' Association; Life-President of the Bihar Landholders' Association; General President of Sri Bharatdharma Mahamandal; elected Pro-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, twice; Life-member of the Allahabad University and Benares Hindu University courts; nominated President of the Bihar Sanskrit Association, thrice; President of the Bihar Sanskrit Re-organisation Committee; Vice-Patron, Benares Hindu University; Bihar and Orissa Research Society; and Academy of Fine Arts, India; Vice-President, Provincial War Board, Bihar; President, King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Bihar; Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts; Fellow of the Royal Empire Society; Member, East India Association; Life-member, Empire Parliamentary Association, London; Appointed member, National Defence Council 1941.

Recreations: Polo, Tennis, and Motoring.

Clubs: Marlborough, London; Chelmsford, Delhi & Simla Royal Calcutta Turf; Calcutta South, Calcutta.

WAR EFFORTS:

The Maharajadhiraja pledged his unqualified support to His Majesty's person and throne immediately on the outbreak of the present War.

Apart from the sum of 1 lakh of rupees which the Maharajadhiraja donated to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund soon after the outbreak of the hostilities, he presented a dozen ambulances to His Majesty the King-Emperor on the occasion of his official birthday in 1940 at a cost of

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over Rs. 50,000 ; donated Rs. 10,000 for the construction of an institute for the Officers of the British Regiment in Ranchi ; Rs. 4,000 for the Red Cross and St. John's and Rs. 1,000 for St. Dunston's Fund ; Rs. 5,000 for amenities of Hindu and Sikh soldiers serving overseas on the occasion of Duserah and presented a Publicity Van to the Darbhanga War Board ; Rs. 5,000 to the King George's Fund for sailors ; £ 5,000 towards the purchase of a Fighter Plane to the Royal Air Force to be called 'Sarkar-I-Tirhut I' with a promise of replacing the same if lost ; and Rs. 1,40,000 for another fighter plane to the Indian Air Force called Sarkar-I-Tirhut II, which is the ancestral designation of the House of Darbhanga. He sent £ 1,000 to the Lord Mayor of London for relief of air-raid sufferers.

But the most notable of these donations was that of £ 15,000 which the Maharajadhiraja placed at the disposal of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress in the name of his wife, the Maharani-adhirani Sahiba, who died in October last. The late Maharani-adhirani Sahiba took a great interest in the War efforts and was full of admiration for the courage, forbearance and sacrifice shown by the women of the Empire. In making this donation the Maharajadhiraja merely carried out one of her wishes. She was in fact most anxious to contribute her bit to the work of the women of the Empire. Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress was graciously pleased to contribute this amount as follows :—

£ 5,000 to the National Y.W.C.A. for recreation huts and amenities for Army nurses with British Expeditionary Force in the Middle East ;

£ 7,500 to a special Fund administered by the Royal College of Nurses for relief of civilian nurses who have suffered through the War ;

The balance of £ 2,500 as follows :—

£ 1,500 towards hostels and comforts for Indian Merchant Seamen ;

£ 900 to agencies chosen by Her Majesty working for bombed out persons whose houses have been destroyed by bombing and whose need is very urgent ; and

£ 100 for purchase of wool for comforts for Indian soldiers serving with the British Expeditionary Forces.

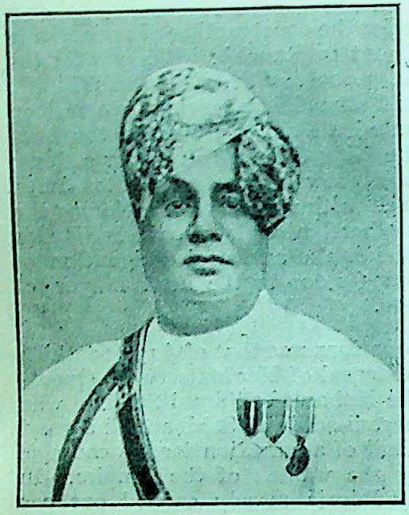
The Maharajadhiraja has further supplemented this gift with £ 2,500 for knitted woollen comforts to troops serving abroad as the object was especially dear to the late Maharani-adhirani Sahiba.

He has recently given another plane called Sarkar-I-Tirhut III to the Royal Air Force and a sum of Rs. 33,000 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund which amount His Excellency The Viceroy has earmarked for the benefit of the Indian soldiers serving overseas.

Besides these, he has purchased Defence Bonds to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs, and contributed the entire Nazar he received on the last Duserah day to the War Fund.

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GARRAULI: DIWAN BAHADUR CHANDRABHAN SINGH, the present Chief of Garrauli, Bundelkhand.

Born: 2nd April 1883.

Succeeded his grandfather Diwan Bahadur Parichat on 19th October 1884, receiving administrative powers in 1910.

Educated at Rajkumar College.

Married: the daughter of the Jagirdar of Semaria in Panna State. Has two sons, Kunwar Raghuraj Singh, born in 1910 and Kunwar Pratap Singh born in 1919.

The Ruling family claims descent from Gopal Singh who was one of the most active and daring of the military adventurers who opposed the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government. He was given a Jagir and sword of honour by Maharaja Keshore Singh of Panna State. The hereditary title of the chief is "Diwan Bahadur."

The Ruler exercises limited criminal powers. He and the Heir-apparent are exempted from the arms act throughout the whole of India. His mother was honoured with the title of Rani in 1901. The Chief Saheb attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911.

On the outbreak of the war the Chief Saheb offered his personal services and placed all the resources of the state at the disposal of His Majesty. He has contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the various war funds and has promised a yearly contribution of Rs. 300 for the duration of the war.

The Heir-apparent Kunwar Raghuraj Singh has joined the Army after completing his education at Daly College, Indore. He is a second Lieutenant in the 11/9th Jat Regiment, Kamptee. The second son Kunwar Pratap Singh has passed his Diploma examination from Mayo College, Ajmer.

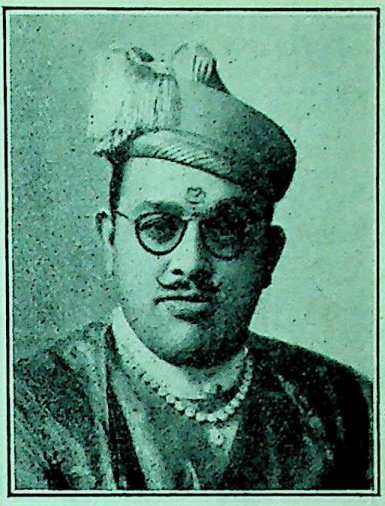
Garrauli is in Bundelkhand Agency with its Capital at Garrauli situated on the right bank of the river Dhasan five miles from Nowgong. There are 18 villages in the State. There is a recognised aerodrome in Garrauli proper.

Population: 5,837. *Revenue:* Rs. 36,000.

Address: Garrauli, C.I.

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JAMKHANDI: RAJA SHRIMANT SHANKARRAO PARASHURAMRAO *alias* APPASAHEB PATWARDHAN, RAJASAHEB of Jamkhandi.

Born : 1906. Invested with full powers in May 1926.

Educated : in the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and then privately.

Married : in 1924 Shrimant Saubhagyavati Lilavatibai Saheb, daughter of Madhavrao Moreshwar, the late Chief, the Pant Amatya of Bavada. The Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal was awarded to her in January 1941.

Heir: SHRIMANT PARASHURAMRAO BHAUSAHEB, the Yuvaraj now in his 16th year. *Daughter:* Shrimant Indiraraje *alias* Taisaheb, now in her 15th year.

Area : 524 sq. miles. *Population :* 114,282. *Revenue :* Rs. 10,06,715. *Capital Town :* Jamkhandi.

The Ruler has instituted a High Court Bench and separated the executive from the judicial branch of the administration. He inaugurated a People's Representative Assembly in 1932 and has just announced the introduction of diarchy as a further instalment of reforms. Elementary and Secondary education has been free and he has made even Collegiate education free by providing for fifty scholarships in the Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona, so named after his revered father, the late Ruler. Medical Aid is free. The hereditary title of 'Raja' was conferred on him in June 1935. He is a recipient of the Silver Jubilee and the Coronation medals. He has visited Europe and attended the Coronation of Their Majesties. He is the elected President of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, Poona. He was an Hon. Aides-de-Camp to two Governors of Bombay for six years from 1927. He was a representative member of the Princes Chamber for Group IV for eleven years and is now a member in his own right.

The Rajasaheb contributes Rs. 6,000 half yearly to the War Purposes Fund, on behalf of himself, the Ranisaheb and the State and is doing everything to aid the War effort in the State. Contributions to the War Bonds and Defence Certificates amount already to above Rs. 40,000.

Diwan : RAO BAHADUR R. K. BHAGWAT. He is also the *ex-officio* President of the Jamkhandi State Representative Assembly and Collector and District Magistrate. *Nyayamantri and High Court Judge :* RAO SAHEB B. B. MAHABAL, B.A., LL.B. *Private Secretary :* RAO SAHEB M. B. MAHAJAN, B.A., LL.B.

Address : "Ramchandra Prasad," Ramtirth, Jamkhandi (Deccan).

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JASDAN: DARBAR SHREE ALA KHACHAR, the present Ruler of Jasdan.

Born : on 4th November 1905.

Educated : at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and has passed the Diploma examination.

Succeeded to the *Gadi* in June 1919, and assumed the reins of State administration on 1st December 1924.

Jasdan is a premier Kathi State and the Rulers are Saketiya Suryavanshi Kshatriyas, being descendants of Katha, the younger son of the Suryavanshi Maharaja Karan Shruta, of Ayodhya.

The Kathis have, since their advent to this Province, effected a change in the name of the Province from Saurashtra to Kathiawad, and they are one of the most important and influential tribes on the westernmost coast of India.

Heir : YUVRAJ SHREE SHIVRAJKUMAR, born 9th October 1930.

Second Son : RAJKUMAR SHREE PRATAPKUMAR, born 28th November 1937.

Area of the State : 296 square miles including about 13 square miles of non-jurisdictional territory.

Population : 36,632 including non-jurisdictional territory.

Gross Revenue : Nearly Rs. six lacs.

All education is free throughout the State.

Medical relief at the Hospital, etc., is also given free. Importation of liquor is prohibited.

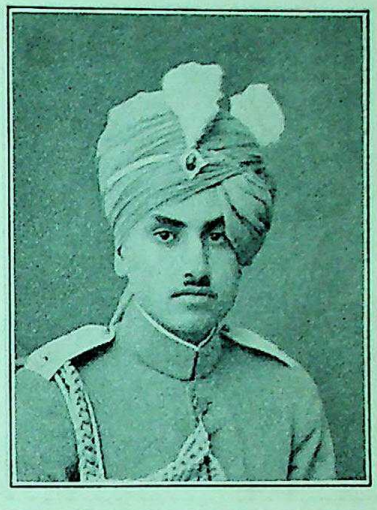
War Contributions : (1) All the resources of the State as well as the personal services of the Darbar Saheb have been placed at the disposal of the Government. (2) Rs. 5,000 per year and Rs. 1,500 per month towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. (3) Defence Bonds worth Rs. 42,000 have been purchased. (4) Rs. 500 have been contributed towards the Western India States War Plane Fund. (5) An Indian bred 3 year old colt was presented to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay which fetched Rs. 7,000 at the sale held on 30th January, 1941.

HIGH OFFICERS :

RAJKUMAR SHREE AMRA KHACHAR, *Chief Karbhari.*
MR. RAMRAO TRIMBAK RAO NIKTE, B.A., *Financial Secretary.*
MR. HARI PRASAD S. THAKORE, B.Ag., *Revenue Secretary.*
MR. PUNJBHAI H. DHADHAL, *General Secretary.*

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JATH: LT. RAJA SHRIMANT VIJAYASINHRAO RAMRAO *alias* BABASAHEB DAFLE, R.I.N., Raja of Jath State.

Born on 21st July 1909.

Ascended the Gadi on 12th January 1929.

Family History: Jath is one of the ancient Satara States. The Ruling family is a high class Maratha and claims descent from Satvajirao Chavan, Patil of Daflapur to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adilshah, King of Bijapur in 1670. The Jahagirs of Jath and Karajagi Paraganas were conferred upon him by King Adilshaha of Bijapur in the year 1680.

The Raja Saheb was educated for some time in the Deccan College when he was suddenly called back owing to the serious illness of his father the late lamented Shrimant Ramrao Amritrao *alias* Abasaheb Dafle. The Ruler exercises full Civil and Criminal powers over his State. During the short period of his rule he has evinced keen interest in the welfare of his subjects by introducing various reforms such as an independent High Court, a Local Board, etc.

Married: Princess Lilavati Raje, the eldest daughter of the late Rajesaheb of Akalkot in 1929.

In 1932, he visited England to attend the Third Round Table Conference on the invitation of the Secretary of State for India. He is an all round sportsman and a good cricketer. He takes keen interest in Scouting.

Recently he was promoted Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Navy and has already undergone the requisite course of Naval Training.

Capital: JATH. *Population:* 91,099.

It is midway between Miraj and Bijapur and is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Deccan States Agency.

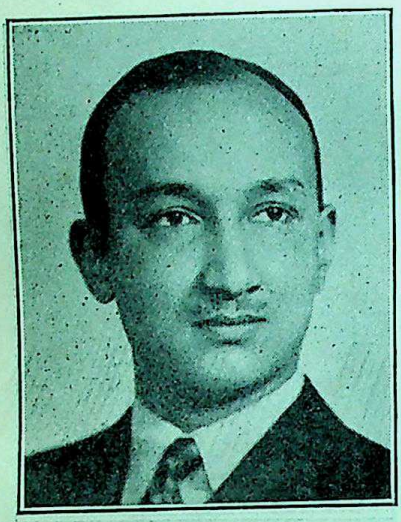
Area: 981 square miles.

Revenue: Rs. 4,25,000.

Dewan: V. B. Mardhekar, Esqr., M.A.

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KAWARDHA: THAKUR DHARMRAJ SINGH, the present THAKUR SAHEB of Kawardha State.

Born: 1910. Educated at the Rajkumar College where he took the Chiefs' Diploma in 1931. Installed on the *Gadi* 1932.

The Thakur Saheb has travelled extensively in India, England and Europe. He is a keen tennis player and rider.

There is a well-equipped hospital and a first-class guest house in Kawardha. The Thakur Saheb has also built for himself a palace worthy of the traditions of Kawardha. Some of his ancestors are well-known in the State for building temples and tanks and the present ruler has spent large sums in preserving and maintaining old temples. The State has some of the best shooting grounds in India and really good Sal and Teak forests.

The administration of the State is conducted on modern lines and the Thakur Saheb takes personal interest in all the affairs of the State. He is very fondly liked by his subjects. The Baigas, an old aboriginal tribe, lead a happy and contented life and the Thakur Saheb is anxious to preserve their identity.

The Thakur Saheb has contributed generously to the war funds and offered his personal services to the British Government. He and his people have contributed Rs.9,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's Fund. The Rani Saheb has subscribed to Rs.10,000 worth of Defence Bonds. A sum of Rs.101 per month is contributed on behalf of the Yuvaraj Saheb, who is only 8 years old, to the Viceroy's Fund. Rs.2,000 was donated to the Silver Jubilee Fund and a remission of Rs.25,000 was made as a measure of relief to the subjects on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty.

The capital of the State is Kawardha which has a representative Municipal Committee. The Municipality has recently constructed for itself a new building to house its offices. The building was opened by Major Burnett, Political Agent, Chhattisgarh States.

The Thakur Sahib has two sons and a daughter. The elder son and heir-apparent is studying at the Rajkumar College. The Thakur Sahib's younger brother is studying for the Bar in Dublin.

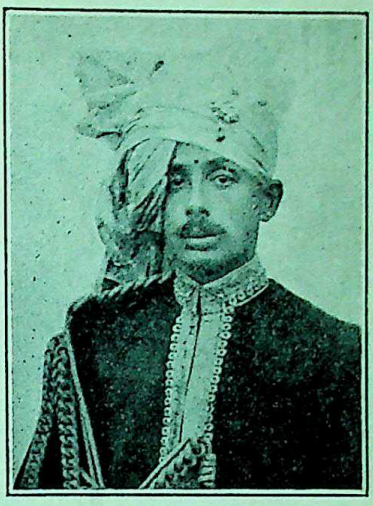
Area of the State: 805 sq. miles. *Population:* 77,253.

Diwan: Ragho Raj Singh, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

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KEONJHAR: RAJA, SHRI BALABHADRA NARAYAN BHANJ DEO, Ruler of Keonjhar State (Eastern States Agency).



Born: On the 26th December 1905.

Ascended the Gadi: On the 12th August 1926.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Raipur, C.P.

Married: In June 1939, Rani Saheba Srimati Manoja Manjari Devi, daughter of the Raja & Ruling Chief of Kharsawan State, Eastern States Agency.

Heir: TIKAYAT SHRI NURSINGHA NARAYAN BHANJ DEO.

Brother: CHOTARAI LAKSHMI NARAYAN BHANJ DEO, B.A.

Area of the State: 3,217 sq. miles. *Population:* 460,609. *Gross Revenue:* Rs. 15,05,415.

The State has up to now contributed Rs. 24,609-15-6 to different war purposes fund and has promised to pay Rs. 10,000 a year for the duration of the war.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Dewan: Rai Bahadur Bhabadev Sarkar, B.A.

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Forest Officer: MR. E. S. HIGHER, M.B.E., D.D.R.

Chief Judge High Court: MR. UPENDRANATH CHATERJI, M.A., B.L.

Puisne Judges: RAI SAHIB S. B. SARKAR, B.A.,B.L.; MR. TEJ CHANDRA MUKHARJI, B.A.,B.L.

Development Commissioner: RAJKUMAR LAKSHMI NARAYAN BHANJ DEO, B.A.

State Engineer: RAI SAHEB JADAB CHANDRA TALPATRA.

Superintendent of Police: MR. P. K. BANERJEE.

Chief Medical Officer & Jail Superintendent: DR. G. C. PATNAIK, M.B.B.S.

Asstt. Chief Medical Officer: DR. RAMENDRA NATH MULLIK, B.Sc., M.B.

Mines Inspector: BABU AMIYA KUMAR BOSE, B.A., A.I.S.M., A.M.G.I.

Sadar Sub-Division: BABU KANHAICHARAN DAS, S.D.O.

Anandpur Sub-Division: BABU RAGHUNANDAN TRIVEDI, B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

Champua Sub-Division: BABU KRISHNA CHARAN MAHANTY, B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Staff Officer: KUMAR JANARDAN BHANJ DEO. *Domestic Manager:* BABU MADHUSUDAN PATNAIK.

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KHAIRAGARH: RAJA BIRENDRA BAHADUR SINGH, Ruler of Khairagarh State.

Born: 9th November 1914.

Succeeded to Gadi: On 22nd October 1918. Invested with powers on 10-12-1935.

Educated: At Rajkumar College, Raipur, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad and Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married: In May 1934 to the daughter of Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh Ju Deo, C.I.E., of Pertabgarh Estate (Oudh).

Heir-Apparent: Shri Ravindra Bahadur Singh. *b.* 29th December 1940.

Recreations: Shooting, Tennis, Cricket.

Population: 173,829. *Area:* 931 sq. miles. *Revenue:* Rs. 5,80,000.

General: Since his accession in 1935, the Raja Sahib has introduced many beneficial reforms. Making primary education free, extending medical relief to the remote corners of the State, establishment of Debt Conciliation Board, constitution of Village Panchayats, formation of Advisory Board consisting of 9 non-officials, execution of works of public utility costing Rs. 10,000 annually, grant of many concessions in forest and agriculture Departments, holding of agricultural exhibitions annually, equipping the newly constructed Hospital with an Iron Lung, an Ultra-violet and Infra-red and a Diathermy Apparatus, appointment of an Agricultural Officer to offer expert advice to the agriculturists and formation of Panchayat grain Kothis are some of the many improvements effected. The Raja Sahib is presenting a Swimming Bath to the Rajkumar College, Raipur, at a cost of Rs. 20,000. The Ruler is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

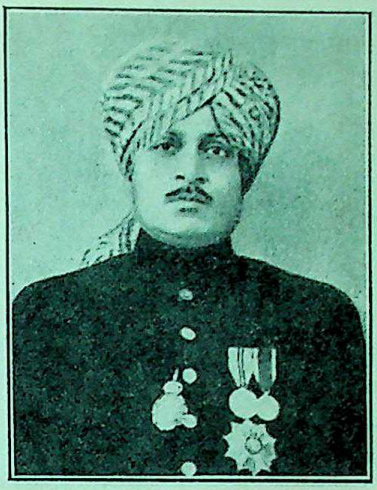
Immediately on the outbreak of the War, the Raja Sahib offered the entire resources of the State in men and money. Defence Bonds for Rs. 1,02,600 have been purchased and Rs. 25,000 have been donated to the War Purposes Fund. The Raja Sahib donates Rs. 500 per month from his privy purse for the duration of the War. Public subscriptions amounting to about Rs. 9,475 have been realized and sent. Donations to Red Cross and St. Dunstan's Sections of War Purposes Fund were also made. State Officers and others have volunteered one day's pay every month as long as the War lasts. The Raja Sahib sent Rs. 621 to the Lord Mayor's Fund, London, and his brother Rajkumar Bikram Bahadur Singh also donated Rs. 501.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: MR. J. N. MAHANT, BAR-AT-LAW. *Assistant Dewan:* RAO SAHIB S. R. PINGE, B.A., LL.B., *Private Secretary:* RANA SAHIB KHARAG JUNG BAHADUR. *Secretary, Ijlas-I-Khas:* LAL CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH. *Chief Medical Officer:* DR. A. C. SEN GUPTA, M.B. *Superintendent of Police:* MR. GHULAM AHMED KHAN.

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MIRAJ: (JR.) MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR MADHAVRAO HARIHARRAO *alias* BABASAHEB PATWARDHAN, K.C.I.E. (1936), Raja of Miraj Junior State, is the 2nd son of the late Shrimant Balasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad Senior. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the chiefship of the Miraj Junior State, and was adopted in December 1899, by Lady Parwatibaisaheb, the mother of the late Chief, Laxmanrao Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th of February 1899.

Born: In 1889. *Educated:* At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Was invested with full powers on the 17th of March 1909.

Marriage: Married Shrimant Saubhagyavati Thakutaisaheb, daughter of the late Meherban Krishnarao Madhavrao Peshwe of Bareilly. Has three sons and three daughters.

Heir-apparent: Eldest son Kumar Shrimant Chintamanrao *alias* Balasaheb, born in 1909 on the 3rd December. Married. Second son Kumar Hariharrao *alias* Dadasaheb, born in 1911 on 23rd May. Third son Kumar Krishnarao *alias* Appasaheb, born in 1916 on 9th May.

Recreation: Daily Muscular Exercise, Tennis and Shikar.

Area: 196½ square miles. *Population:* 40,686. *Revenue:* Rs. 3,68,515. *Capital Town:* *Budhgaon* (5 miles from Sangli).

Rao Bahadur V. V. Yargop, B.A., LL.B., Diwan of the State, is the Raja Saheb's sole Minister.

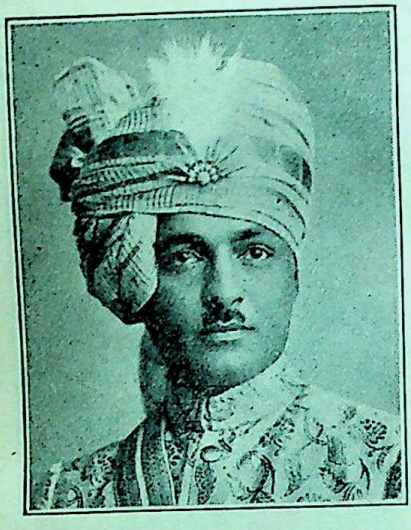
The Raja Saheb received the Silver Coronation Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred upon him on 9th June 1938. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The State was placed in direct political relations with the Government of India from 1st April 1933. The State can try its own subjects as well as the subjects of other States for capital offences and can make its own legislature.

On the declaration of the war Shrimant Raja Saheb placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of H. E. the Viceroy. The Darbar has contributed Rs. 4,500 to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs. 1,000 to the Red Cross Fund and has purchased interest-free bonds worth Rs. 2,000. War Committees have been formed in every Taluka. The Darbar is also enlisting recruits for the Indian Forces. Every effort is being made to persuade people in the State to invest their money in Defence Bonds and Saving Certificates, etc.

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MANGROL: SHAIKH ABDUL KHALIQ SAHEB, SHAIKH SAHEB of Mangrol.

Born : 5th November 1896.

Accession : 4th January 1941, his father Shaikh Mohamed Jehangeermian Saheb having abdicated in his favour.

Heir-Apparent : Sahebzada Shaikh Mohamed Nasiruddin Saheb. The Shaikh Saheb has five other sons and one daughter.

Area : 144 square miles including about 67 square miles non-jurisdictional territory.

Revenue : Rs. 6½ lacs.

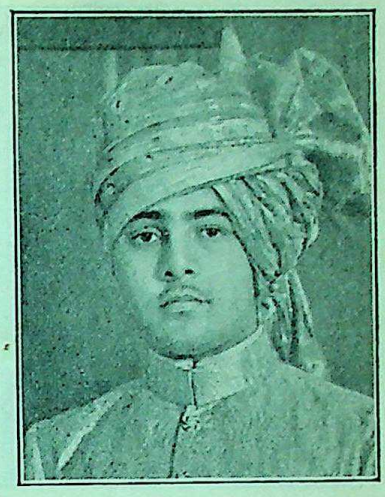
Mangrol Chiefship is an Administration having plenary jurisdictional powers analogous to those of second class States as known in Kathiawar. Its relations with Junagadh of Political Subordination are mediatized by the British Government. This question is still under consideration by Government for final elucidation. It is styled as a "Mediatized Taluka under Junagadh."

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Karbhari : S. ALTAF HUSAIN.
Rajprakarni Adhikari : M. S. MEHTA, B.A. (Offg.).
Huzur Assistant : SHAIKH MD. HUSAIN.
Revenue Commissioner : M. S. MEHTA, B.A.
Secretary, Huzur Office : FASIHULHAQ Z. ABBASY.
Sar Nyayadhish : KHWAJA MOHEMED IQBAL, B.A., LL.B. (Offg.).
Special Officer : K. S. GHULAMALI.
Port & Customs Officer : SHAIKH ABDUL KADIR, B.A.
Chief Medical Officer : DR. G. G. GATHA, L. M. & S.
Private Secretary : MUNSHI AKBARALI, B.A.
Educational Inspector : KHWAJA SAEED AHMED, B.A., B.T.
P. W. D. Officer : INAMULLAKHAN.
Mechanical & Electrical Engineer : M. S. SAYAD, M.E.E.

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KUMAR, SHREE SHAIKH MAHOMED NASIRUDDIN, the Heir-apparent of Mangrol.

Born: on the 9th of August 1916.

Having completed his early education at home under special tutors, he joined the Rajkumar College, Rajkot in 1930 and studied there till 1934. He then went to Dehra Dun and joined Col. Brown's Cambridge School to prepare himself for the senior Cambridge examination. He remained at Dehra Dun from 1934 to 1936. He proceeded to England in 1937. In England he was under the guardianship of the well-known cricketer and litterateur Mr. R. J. O. Meyer, who is also a Cambridge man, for about two years and there passed his School Certificate with credit. He was then accepted by the Cambridge University in 1938, and he got first class in his first year of the tripos. He came to India in August 1939 for the vacation and was to proceed again to England for the completion of his educational term at Cambridge, but unfortunately the war broke out and he could not go back and finish his remaining terms.

In April 1940 he married the younger sister of the Nawabsaheb of Manavadar.

He is taking a keen interest in the State affairs and assists his father to a great extent in the State administration. The Sheikh Saheb has delegated some of his powers to him.

While in England he played Cricket for two years for the County of Northamptonshire. His highest score was 42 not out against Sussex. He also played in the last Pentangular Cricket Tournament in Bombay and on his first appearance, gave a good account of himself by scoring 64 against the Parsis and 44 against the Rest. His principal recreations are Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, Shooting and Hawking.

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PALASNI: RAJPARMAR SHREE CHANDRASINHJI JITSINHJI, the present Ruler of Palasni State.

Born: 7th February 1889.

Succeeded on 16th November 1929.

The State exercises full Revenue Jurisdiction and has also the following Jurisdictional Powers:—

Hereditary Powers: Civil—To hear suits upto Rs. 500. Criminal—3 months imprisonment, simple, rigorous or both, and a fine of Rs. 200.

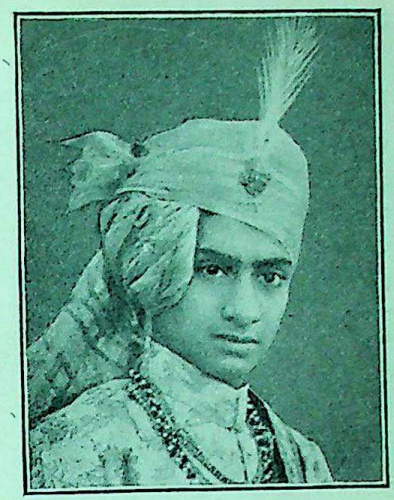
Personal Powers: Civil—To hear suits upto Rs. 1,000. Criminal—Six months imprisonment, simple, rigorous or both and a fine of Rs. 250.

Excise and Revenue: Full unlimited powers. The State maintains its own Jail and the offenders at the State limits tried even by the Sessions Court, are handed over to the State, to be kept in their jail. The jail is managed as per laws in British India.

Recent Changes: The State has given to its subjects tenancy and proprietary rights. This was an unique change, as all tenants were formerly tenants-at-will. The Agency authorities commended this action of the State. The State has published rules for payments to labourers, etc., employed on State work. The old inequitable system of 'Veth' has been totally abolished. The State has been placed under the direct supervision of the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha. The old levies of about 7 types, recoverable from tenants have been abolished. The Naswadi—Palasni road is being developed. The boring of a deep well in the Palace garden has immensely increased the water supply. This excess is now being used for irrigation purposes. It is hoped that this will yield very good results. The Palace has now been electrified. Lighting the thoroughfares is also being worked out. The State has a dispensary building. People of the State as well as neighbours take advantage thereof. Special attention is being paid to the development of cottage industries and to persuade the farmers to utilize their spare time in some good side occupation. Plantation of mangoes and Sugarcane is being encouraged. The soil is fertile. Wells and ponds are being constructed at suitable points to help the farmers.

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HEIR-APPARENT: YUVRAJ SHREE SARDARSINHJI was born on 6th October 1919. He is studying for the Senior Cambridge Course. He is connected by marriage ties to a very well-known Jadeja Rajput family of Kathiawar.

A second son was born on 22nd April 1939 and is named "Veerbhadrasinhji."

War Efforts: The State takes very keen interest and fully sympathises with the War efforts, and has always given a helping hand to the British Government. The State's loyalty is exemplary.

Chief Official: The State affairs are looked after by the Chief ably assisted by his Karbhari Mr. Deviprasad Someshwar Trivedi.

Palasni is the Capital of the State.

Area: 12 square miles.

Population: 3,119 souls according to the census of 1941 A.D.

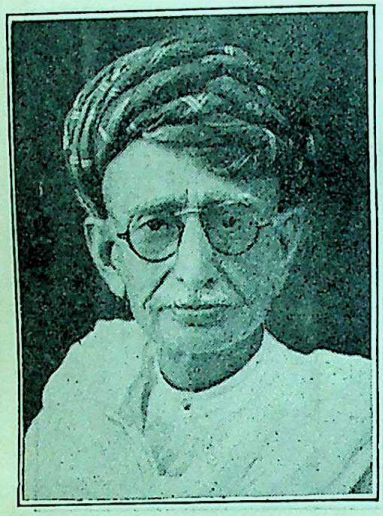
Revenue: Rs. 35,000 (*i.e.* thirty-five thousand rupees.)

The State is situated in Rewa Kantha, under the Gujarat States Agency. The Rulers belong to the Rajparmar clan of Rajputs. The ancestors of the Rulers of Palasni, migrated from Malwa and in the year 1096 Jagdev Parmar founded the Capital at Patan. In the year 1120, the Nephew of Jagdev Parmar by name Randhirji defeated the Bhils at Tandulja and secured for himself a Thakorate of twelve villages near Rajbodeli. Then the ancestor of the Parmar family went to Palasni. The Palasni Gadi was thus founded in the year 1489, by Askaranji, the son of Karanji. This is the present State of Palasni, and the present Ruler is the direct descendant of the famous Jagdev Parmar's family. The State was quite independent and enjoyed full plenary jurisdiction, before it came into British connection in the year 1825 A.D. Succession is governed by the rule of Primogeniture.

The Judiciary is conducted on exactly the same lines of the British Government. British-Indian Laws are followed. The State has powers to frame its own laws. The decision of the Chief is non-appealable and final. The Thakore Saheb personally looks after the revenue and financial portfolios. The Karbhari sees to the Judicial, Political, Alienation and other subjects. The division of work is being harmoniously carried out and the people have all confidence in the prompt and speedy remedy available at all times.

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PATDI : DARBAR SHRI NARANSINHJI SAHEB, Ruler of Patdi State.

Born : 21st November 1873. Succeeded to the *Gadi* on the 1st February, 1940 on the death of the late minor ruler D. S. Raghuvirsinhji. On the auspicious occasion of his accession remission of 25 per cent. of the outstanding Taccavi and the total remission of the State share in the Agtar produce was made, as also some amounts to various charitable institutions and War Funds were given.

The ruler has three sons,
(1) Yuvraj Shri Pratapsinhji.
(2) K. S. Ranjitsinhji.
(3) K. S. Bhanusinhji.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

The Darbar Shri has had considerable administrative experience under his experienced predecessor D. S. Surajmalji. He takes interest in agriculture and rural uplift and devotes considerable attention to his subjects living in the villages. In this work the Yuvraj Shri who has good experience of agriculture and horticulture is of great service to him. Patdi, the capital of the State has one Anglo-Vernacular School, two vernacular schools (Gujarati and Urdu) and two Girls' Schools. In the villages 7 vernacular schools are maintained by the Local Board and eight by the State.

There are no taxes nor Veth (forced labour) in the State. The State supplies free Electric street lighting, medicine and bore pipe water. The State encourages education by scholarships, grant of school-fees and books to poor students. In these days of scarcity the State has made liberal advances of Taccavi and free distribution of grains, clothes, etc., and also opened relief works.

Most of the Kharaghoda Salt Works which were formerly known as the Patdi Mitha Agar (Salt-Works) belong to this State but they are at present held by the Government of India on lease.

The State enjoys jurisdiction as under :—

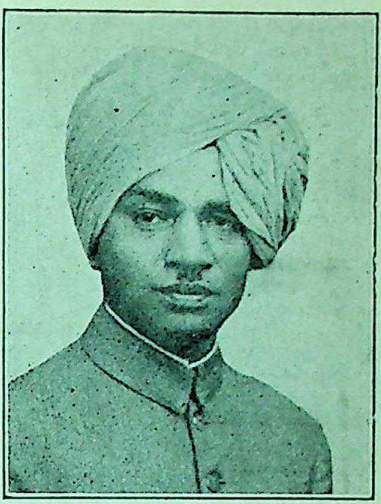
Criminal : 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 5,000. Civil : Upto Rs. 10,000. *Area :* 165 square miles. *Population :* 16,573. *Revenue :* Rs. 3,03,000 (Average).

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

YUVRAJ SHRI PRATAPSINHJI, Personal Assistant to the Ruler.
K. S. BHANUSINHJI, Revenue Officer and Chief Kamdar.
K. S. KISHANSINHJI, General Supervisor and Treasury Officer.
Mr. GAURISHANKER M. BHATT, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Nyayadhish and Huzur Secretary.

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PHALTAN (DECCAN STATES AGENCY): MAJOR RAJA SHRIMANT MALOJIRAO MUDHOJIRAO *alias* NANASAHEB NAIK NIMBALKAR, Maratha (Kshatriya), Raja of Phaltan.

Date of Succession: 17th October 1916.

Invested with full powers: 15th November 1917.

Hereditary title of "Raja" conferred on the 1st January 1936.

Born: 11th September 1896.

Education: Obtained Diploma of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married: 18th December 1913, Shri-Abaisaheb, Shrimant S. Laxmidevi, Rani Sahiba, born 17th November 1901; daughter of Shrimant Raje Shambhusinhrao Amarsinhrao Jadhavrao, *Saranjamdar* of Malegaon Bk., District Poona.

Heir: Shrimant Pratapsinh Bapusaheb. *Born:* 13th July 1923. *Area:* 397 sq. miles. *Population:* 71,745 (1941). *Net Revenue:* Rs. 15,43,611 (1940-41).

The State of Phaltan is a full-powered State with powers of life and death. It dates its origin from 1284 A. D. It is ruled by the same Ruling Family—the House of Naik Nimbalkars—from its foundation to the present day. It was related by several matrimonial alliances to the House of Bhonsales to which Shivaji, the Founder of the Maratha Empire, belonged.

Shrimant Raja Saheb is an enlightened Ruler and takes keen interest in the administration. The State is governed by a Constitution granted by the Raja Saheb in 1929. The State Legislative Council consists of 15 members of whom 10 are elected. The Executive Council consists of three Members of whom one is appointed from among the elected members of the Legislative Council.

Industries: The principal industry is Sugar. During 1939-40 season the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., manufactured 13,738·4 tons of sugar.

War Effort: On the eve of the outbreak of the present war Shrimant Raja Saheb offered to place at the disposal of the Crown all his humble resources. Since the beginning of the war the Durbar has been contributing Rs.1,000 per month to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. The Durbar has also subscribed Rs. 3 lakhs to the 3 per cent. Defence Bonds, and Rs. one lakh to the three year interest-free Defence Bonds.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

RAO SAHEB K. V. GODBOLE, B.A., LL.B., Dewan and Home Member, *President.* MR. B. L. LIKHITE, M.A., LL.B., Finance Member, *Vice-President.* MR. S. R. BHONSALE, B.A., LL.B., Law Member.

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SANDUR: RAJA SHRIMANT YESHWANTRAO HINDURAO GHORPADE, MAMLAKATMADAR SENAPATHI, Ruler of Sandur.

Born: 1908. Ascended the *Gadi* in 1928. Assumed the reins of Government in 1930.

Married: On 22nd December 1929 the eldest daughter of Umadat-Ul-Mulk, Raj Rajendra Lieut.-Col. Maloji Narsingh Rao Shitole Deshmukh, Rustumjung Bahadur of Gwalior. *Heir-Apparent:* Shrimant Yuvaraj Murar Rao Raje Ghorpade, born 7th December 1931. *Second Son:* Shrimant Rajkumar Ranjit Sinh Raje Ghorpade, born 16th February 1933. *Daughter* Shrimant Rajkumari Nirmala Devi Raje Ghorpade, born 8th February 1934. *Third Son:* Shrimant Rajkumar Vijayasinh Raje Ghorpade, born 18th October 1937. *Fourth Son:* Shrimant Rajkumar Shivrao Raje Ghorpade, born on 13th September 1940.

Sandur is an Indian State in South India ruled by the Mahratta Dynasty of the Gootyker Ghorpades. The Ruling House of Sandur belongs to the family of the Ghorpades, which is identical with that of the Bhonsles of Satara; and according to the family tradition their ancestors acquired the surname of Ghorpade during the Bhamini dynasty for having scaled an impregnable fort in the Konkan with the aid of an iguana known in Marathi as "Ghorpad." The honorific title of Ghorpade was acquired by Bheemasinha, the grandson of Rana Ugrasen, who was the common ancestor of Chatrapathi Shivaji Maharaj, the founder of the Maratha Empire, and of the Mudhol and Sandur branches, both of which were descended from Bheemsinha. Subhakrishna the founder of the branch of Chatrapathi Shivaji Maharaj, and Karnasinh, the father of Bheemsinha Ghorpade were both descended from Ugrasen. Bhonsle Ghorpade Hindurao's family of which the Ruler of Sandur is a descendant is the elder branch of the family. This family greatly distinguished itself under Shivaji Maharaj, his son and his grandson, and for the useful services rendered to the House of Satara, the Jaghir of Gajendragad with the title of "Hindurao," was conferred on them. Siddoji, the son of Bhyrji Hindurao, was the founder of Sandur, having conquered the same in 1728 from a Poligar of the Bedar tribe. This family "holds the estate of Gajendragad and Sandur in its possession long anterior to Maratha Sovereignty." Raja Siddojirao Ghorpade conquered Sandur and Kudatini in the early 18th century. He was also receiving tribute from the Poligar of Harapanahalli. Sandur State formed a part of the possessions of

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Siddojirao's son Murar Rao renowned in history as the famous "Chief of Gooty." During the time of Raja Murar Rao Ghorpade, Sandur reached the zenith of its territorial expansion and was a Power to be reckoned with among the various belligerents for political supremacy in South India. Speaking of the extent of the territory and sway held by Raja Murar Rao Ghorpade, Rao Saheb G. S. Sardesai, the famous Historian of the Mahrattas, has observed thus: "Stray notices of the Ghorpades in Karnatak are discovered in old papers here and there, and refer to such places as Sondha, Bednur, Savanur, Shira, Shrirangapatnam, Chittaldrug, Gutti, Sondur, Guntakal, Kadappa, Trichinopoly and as far as Chennapatna (Madras) and Pondicherry on the east coast. The career of Murar Rao appears to claim all this region as his legitimate heritage, acquired by the heroism and often by the blood of the several members of the large Ghorpade Family. It was the great Shivaji who first traversed this large territory, and after him, it was the valour of the Ghorpades that prevented in it the extinction of the Maratha Power." Sir Philips Gibbs writing as recently as June 1938 has described the signal assistance rendered by Murar Rao to Lord Clive at the siege of Arcot thus: "It happened that, on the flanks of Raja Saheb's Army, a tribe of wild Mahratta Horsemen, under a Chief named Murar Rao, was watching the progress of the siege, with increasing admiration. Clive sent out messengers to him, and his joy may be imagined when the Indian chieftain expressed his willingness to unsheath his sword in aid of so gallant a captain. All that night Clive and his men awaited a renewal of the assault, but when morning came, the enemy were no more to be seen, and the glittering array of the Mahratta tribesmen moved through the mist of dawn to do honour to the man who was to be famous henceforth as Sabat Jung." Orme, a contemporary British Historian described the Sandur troops to be "the best soldiers of native Indians at this time in Indostan." In the Mysore Treaty V of 1782 the British have observed thus: "The Company will reserve to themselves the liberty of reinstating the Family of Murar Rao in the Country of Gooty," a promise which yet remains to be fulfilled. The Ruler of Sandur for the first time came into political relations with the British in 1817, and Munro described the Ruler of Sandur to be "as much a Sovereign in his own valley as any Prince in India." The State has the status of a Treaty State by virtue of the Treaty of 1847 with the East India Company regarding Ramgad cantonment jurisdiction. The Ruler of Sandur is one of the 146 important Ruling Chiefs who received the Sanads of Adoption in 1862. The State possesses powers of life and death and is unfettered in the exercise of its sovereignty. The State pays no tribute to the Crown and is free from all pecuniary demands.

The State has rich mineral wealth particularly manganese, iron and gold.

The Ruler is the fountain head of all authority, Judicial, Executive and Legislative. The Government of the State is conducted in the name of the Huzur through an Executive Council. A State Council has been constituted in 1931 with a predominant non-official majority.

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It has the right to initiate legislation, to move Resolutions and to ask questions. An independent Chief Court has been constituted under the Sandur Chief Court Act, II of 1932 and arrangements have been made with the Madras Government to lend the services of the District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, for appointment as the Nyayadhish of the Sandur Chief Court. The Sandur Chief Court can state cases to the Federal Court. A further step in constitutional advance has been taken by the Ruler in reviving the ancient body known as the Darbar which is as old as the State itself, and which is now charged with the governance of the State as a second Chamber. By a Proclamation issued in 1933, the Ruler has thrown open all temples, religious institutions, wells, schools and all Government institutions to the Harijans. Village Panchayats have been constituted in every village throughout the State, on which devolves a large measure of local administration. With a view to enable the representatives of the people to maintain close touch with, and influence the every day administration of the State, a Standing Committee has been constituted from among the members of the Darbar and the Prajamandal—State Legislatures—with a view to help the administration in an advisory capacity. The Police and State Forces have been re-organised in 1939.

War Efforts.—The Ruler has invested a sum of Rs. 50,000 in interest free War Bonds and has placed at the disposal of His Majesty, for the duration of the war large areas in the State containing manganese and iron ore deposits free of all rents and royalties for being utilised in the manufacture of munitions. He has also issued an appeal to the Marathas to join the army in large numbers. He has also placed certain buildings at Ramgad (Ramandrug) at the disposal of His Majesty for the purpose of Prisoners' camp or other war purposes. A Trinket Fund started by Shrimant Sow : Matoshri Ranisaheb Maharaj has received a very generous response from the Mahila Samaj and the ladies in the State. A State War Board with three sub-committees has been constituted to aid the successful prosecution of the war.

The Ruler presided over the Karnatak Sammelan in 1938. He presided over the Inter-Group Sports & Tournaments of the University of Bombay in December 1940. He unveiled the statue of Tanaji Malusre at Sinhgad in February 1941. The Ruler presided over the All-India Maratha Educational Conference in April 1941.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President :

SHRIMANT SARDAR B. Y. RAJE GHORPADE.

Members :

MEHERBAN V. NARASIMHARAO, M.A. (*Rajyamantri*).
MEHERBAN R. K. NIDIGAL (*Grihamantri*).
CAPT. SARDAR D. C. RANAVARE (*Huzur Secretary*).

State Advisers :

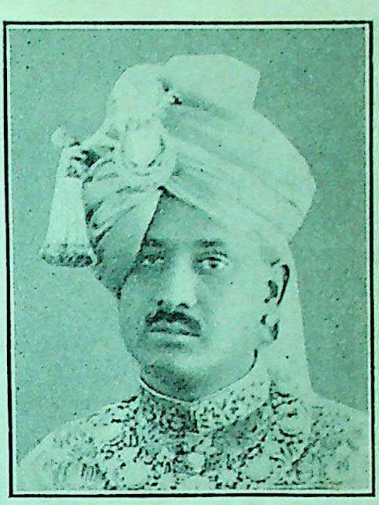
RAJASEVASAKTA R. RANGARAO, B.A., B.L., Retired Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore.
MEHERBAN N. L. HASABNIS, B.A., L.T. (*Hony. Educational Adviser*).

Nyayadhish :

E. G. BARTER, ESQ., I.C.S.

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SURGUJA: MAHARAJA RAMANUJ SARAN SINGH DEO, C.B.E., Maharaja of Surguja, E.S.A.

Born: 1895, ascended the *Gadi* on the 31st December 1917. Has 2 sons from the first Maharani Sahiba. *Heir-Apparent:* Maharaja Kumar Ambikeshwar Saran Singh Deo, born in 1910 and Maharaj Kumar Chandikeshwar Saran Sing Deo, B.A., born in 1914. After the death of the first Maharani Sahiba, married again in 1922, a niece of the present Maharaja of Nepal from whom he had a son who has gone in adoption as the Ruling Chief of Udaipur State. Has Visited Europe and East Africa. A keen sportsman having bagged a record number of tigers.

Area: 6,055 sq. miles. *Population:* 502,058. Revenue including the income of the subordinate holders, about Rs. 12 lakhs.

Surguja is the second largest State in the Chhattisgarh States Agency, very rich in mineral wealth, containing extensive deposits of coal, mica, iron ore, limestone, bauxite, lead, marble and ochres. Within its limits are situated the Mainpat and Samri tablelands which are about 4,000 ft. above sea-level. The Ramgarh caves, containing inscriptions in Pali characters belonging to the 2nd century B.C., are at a distance of 32 miles from Ambikapur, the capital of the State.

The State has an Advisory Council consisting of 50 elected and 35 nominated members. The Maharaja is assisted in his administrative work by an Executive Council which includes besides the important Heads of Departments two non-officials. The State has a High Court of its own and the subordinate judiciary is staffed by law graduates. The State has several well-equipped Hospitals, Veterinary and Touring Dispensaries, a High School, 2 Middle Schools and 62 Primary Schools. The subjects have been entrusted with local Self-Government in the shape of elected Municipal Committees and Praja Sabhas. The raiyats are contented and law-abiding. The Maharaja possesses progressive views and has contributed liberally to His Excellency's War Fund. Rai Sahib H. L. Varma, B.A., M.B.E., is the Minister of the State. *Address:* Ambikapur.

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TALCHER: Raja K. C. B. Harichandan, the present Ruler of Talcher State.

Born: 9th June 1880.
Succeeded on 18th Dec. 1891. Assumed ruling powers, 9th June 1901.

The State of Talcher was established at the end of the 12th Century by Raja Naranhari Singh Deo, a scion of the Raja Thakur family of Jaipur. The Rajas of Talcher never submitted to the sovereignty of Puri or the Maharathas and they all along maintained their independence. The British Government recognised their independence and entered into treaty relations with the great-grandfather of the present Ruler in 1803. Raja Dayanidhi Birabar Harichandan helped the British Government with his troops in quelling the Angul rebellion. The present ruler placed himself and the resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government during the Great War, he also helped in quelling the Daspalla and Keonjhar rebellions.

The administration is conducted under the personal supervision of the Raja Saheb. He is easily accessible to all his subjects and gives a patient hearing to those who seek redress from him. He takes keen interest in improving the administration and conducting it on modern lines. Besides many administrative and constitutional reforms the Raja Saheb also introduced three Byabastha Parisadas in the State during the year 1939 with 50% elected members.

The State maintains an independent judiciary. There is a Municipality at the headquarters of the State which is controlled by a Committee of Officials and non-officials. Roads are lighted by electricity. Education is compulsory in the State. There are 75 primary Schools, one H.E. School and one Sanskrit Vidyalya. There are six dispensaries including one travelling dispensary and one Ayurvedic Dispensary.

The State is noted for its coal mines which cover 224 square miles of which 8 square miles are now being worked by Railways and a Bengal English Firm. There is a match factory in the State.

Area: 399 square miles. Population: 86,368 souls according to 1941 census.

Annual Income: Rs. 8,97,668 (gross).

Heir-apparent: Yuvaraj Sree Hruday Chandra Deb, born on 27th February 1902. Educated in Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, at present in charge of the Judiciary in the State.

Pattayet: Promode Chandra Deb, second son of the Ruler and Revenue Minister, State Magistrate and Chief Executive Officer.

Secretary: Babu J. Mishra.

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THANADEVLI: DARBAR SHREE AMRAWALA, the present ruler, belongs to the Jaitani branch of Wala Kathis.

Born: 28th November 1895. *Educated:* at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. *Succeeded* to the *Gadi* on the 12th May 1922.

Thanadevli is the premier State of Wala Kathis. The Darbarsaheb exercises full civil and criminal jurisdiction over his subjects. The administration of the State is conducted under the personal supervision of the Darbar Saheb. He is easily accessible to all his subjects and gives a patient hearing to those who seek redress from him. Thus he has won the goodwill, respect and gratitude of his subjects. His charities and hospitalities deserve admiration. The State has a Silver Jubilee Memorial Hospital with two free wards for indoor patients, Post and Telegraph Office, Three well constituted Judicial Courts and 15 Schools. Scholarships are also granted to deserving students. Works of Public utility have been constructed. There are the Laxman Nivas Palace for Darbar Saheb's residence, Ram Vilas for noteworthy guests, Power House and Amar Vijaya Club. Municipal Board, Gramya Panchayat, Sarpunch committee and free Library have been introduced. Liberal concessions, and remissions and occupancy rights are granted to agriculturists and sale rights over immovables to other subjects. The State has its own Gir Forest, abode of Gir Lions and Panthers.

War Efforts: Monthly donation of Rs. 300 since the outbreak of the war and Rs. 1,000 to W. I. S. War Plane fund by the State and Rs. 2,100 have been contributed by State subjects and servants. Civic guards under the chairmanship of K. S. Ramwala have been organised.

Heir-Apparent: K. S. Ramwala, born on 8th March 1920, at present receiving practical training in the State Administration. *Second Son:* K. S. Harsurwala, born on 6th October 1931.

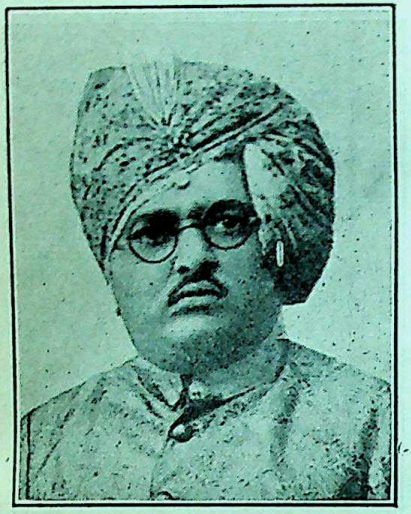
Area of the State: 117·32 square miles. *Population:* 16,005 as per 1931 census. *Annual Revenue:* Rs. 3,00,000.

CHIEF OFFICIALS.

Acting Chief Karbhari and Sar Nyayadhish: MR. MANSUKHLAL D. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B. *Deputy Karbhari:* MR. VISHNULAL H. BUCH. *Huzur Secretary and Nyayadhish:* MR. TRIMBAKLAL P. JOSHI, B.A., LL.B. *Medical Officer:* DR. V. K. BAM, M.B.B.S. *Police Superintendent:* MR. KANTHADJI RAJMALJI.

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VADIA: DARBAR SHRI SURAGWALA SAHEB, the present Chief of Vadia State, Western Kathiawar Agency, is aged 36. He belongs to the Virani Branch of Kathis. The Kathis once dominated the whole province of Kathiawar and the province since then, has been named Kathiawar.

Area : 92 square miles.

Revenue : Rs. 3 lakhs.

The Darbar Saheb married A. S. Kunvarbaisaheb in 1921 and has two sons and two daughters. The rule of primogeniture governs succession. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Krashnakumar Saheb is aged 10 and is getting educational training at the hands of an experienced and competent retired Educational Officer of W. I. S. Agency, Rao Saheb M. S. Dwivedi.

The Darbar Saheb has earned the reputation of a progressive and benevolent ruler and takes personal and keen interest in the administration of the State. Reforms of far-reaching importance—medical, social, economic, educational and political—have been inaugurated by him.

The subjects of the State enjoy the benefits of free education, free medical relief, Child Marriage Restriction Act, the Farmers' Relief Act, the State Bank, prohibition and an electric power house.

The growth of industrial concerns are adding to the prosperity of trade and commerce. Match-factory, Oil mill and ginning factories are among other industrial concerns.

The Darbar Saheb has contributed Rs. 5,000 towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and Rs. 501 towards the Western India States War Plane Fund.

Contributions have also been made by the public of Vadia towards the Western India States War Plane Fund and the Red Cross Society, Western India States Rajkot Branch, Rajkot.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

State Karbhari : MR. LAXMICHAND K. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B., ADVOCATE.

Tutor & Companion to Heir-apparent : RAO SAHEB M. S. DWIVEDI, M.A., S.T.C.D.

Nyayadhish : MR. KUSUMRAI J. DEWAN, B.A., LL.B.

Chief Medical Officer : MR. KHODIDAS J. PANCHOLY, L.C.P.S.

Huzur Secretary : MR. HATHIBHAI R. VANK.

Private Secretary : MR. RAMBHAI D. PATGIR.

Bank Manager & Treasury Officer : MR. PANACHAND BHAWAN SANGANI.

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AJODHYA: Raja Jagdambika Pratap Narain Singh of Ajodhya. Hereditary Raja recognised by the British Government.

Born : October 1904. Adopted son of Mahamahopadhya Maharaja Sir Pratap Narain Singh Sahib, K.C.I.E. Succeeded to the *Gadi* on 19th June 1938.

Ajodhya Raj comprises 756 villages and is situated in the districts of Fyzabad, Gonda, Sultanpur and Barabanki. The Raj pays as Government revenue and cess Rs. 4,60,864.

Ajodhya being the ancient capital of the kingdom of Shri Ram Chandra holds a unique place in the hearts of millions of Hindus and is one of the principal centres of pilgrimage in Northern India. Religious sanctity is also attached to the person holding the *Gadi* of Ajodhya Raj. This Raj was greatly augmented by the grant of Talukas in Gonda by the British Government for meritorious and conspicuously loyal services rendered at the time of the sepoy mutiny of 1857 by Rajai Rajgan Maharaja Sir Man Singh Bahadur Qaimjung, K.C.S.I., the great-grandfather of the present Raja. Amongst the Taluqdars of Oudh the Raja of Ajodhya has the third seat in Darbars, the first two being held by Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Kapurthala and the Maharaja of Balrampur.

The House of Ajodhya has been prominent in its traditional loyalty to British Government as well as for public charity and patronage to the fine arts and poetry. Raja Jagdambika Pratap Narain Singh after completion of his education in Colvin Taluqdars College at Lucknow in 1927 underwent a thorough training in the management of the Raj. He was given the King's commission in the Indian Army which he resigned in 1931 on account of ill health. Raja Sahib served as a member of U. P. Legislative Council from 1931 to 1936. He was a special Magistrate for about 8 years and Chairman, District Board, Fyzabad, 1936-39. He has contributed liberally to the funds raised for the present war and has enlisted many recruits to the Indian Army. The Raja Sahib is a member of the Provincial and District War Boards; Advisory Committee of Indian Territorial Force; Chairman of Dist. Rural Development Association; and member of the Central Assembly. The Raja Sahib holds strictly orthodox religious views and is personally deeply religious. In recognition of his learning and patronage thereof the title of Vidya Vachaspati was conferred on him by the All-India Pandit Parishad in 1933. Benign qualities of his head and heart have made him a popular figure in public life. Raja Sahib is a keen sportsman and a motorist. At present he has only one daughter.

Address : Ajodhya.

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AMOD: SIRDAR NAWAB SIR NAHARSINGJI ISHWARSINGJI, M.L.A., 1st Class Sirdar of Gujarat and Thakore Saheb of Amod.

Born: 2nd April 1877. Ascended the *Gadi* on the 9th May 1901.

Married: the daughters of the Thakore Sahebs of Nepad and Virpur and the sister of the Thakore Saheb of Kerwada.

Annual Revenue: Rs. 1,53,541. *Area of holdings:* 18,985 acres. He was a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council for 9 years, and the Legislative Assembly of Delhi for four years from 1931. Visited Italy, Switzerland, France, England and Scotland in 1933 where he studied the problems of County Councils and Agriculture, and was presented to His Majesty the late King. He was Honorary 1st Class Magistrate for many years and President of the Broach District Local Board for some considerable time.

He is recognized as a leader of the Muslim Community and was elected President of the All-India Moslem Rajputs Conference held at Ambala in 1930, and is at present standing President of that body. Also elected President of the Anjuman Himayate Islam 41st Anniversary, Lahore, in 1927. He is also the President of the Gujarat Landholders' Association established in 1938 and standing Vice-President of the Broach Anjuman-I-Islam.

In the order of precedence he has the privilege of being the head of the Molesalam Garasias in Gujarat, is head among the Thakores in the district of Broach, and second among the Sirdars and Talukdars of Gujarat. He takes a lively interest in the spread of education and Islamic philosophy and has always stood for Hindu-Muslim Unity and sound liberal politics and social reform.

The distinguished title of "Nawab" was conferred in 1929 in appreciation of his various public services. His steadfast loyalty and deep reverence to His Majesty are well-known. Knighted, 1938.

He is the Vice-President of the Broach District War Committee supervising the work of the various committees in different directions. He has contributed Rs. 1,100 to the War Gifts Fund and also intends to give an ambulance. He prevailed upon the Gujarat Landholders' Association to give Rs. 1,000 to the War Gifts Fund when H. E. the Governor of Bombay visited Ahmedabad in 1939. The Begum Saheba has promised to donate a further sum of Rs. 500 to the War Gifts Fund. During the last war his efforts towards recruiting men and collecting money were very much appreciated by the Government and he was presented with a sword of honour and many badges.

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BHAGWATI SARAN SINGH, RAI BAHADUR. *Born* at Anapur (Allahabad), 21st September 1884. *Educated:* Maktab, Sanskrit Pathshala and Government High School, Allahabad; knows Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu and English.

Married first daughter of Raja Bahadur Rameshwar Prasad Narain Singh of Maksudpur (Gaya), 1901.

He is closely connected with H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Benares and the Maharaja of Bettiah and owns extensive landed properties in the districts of Gaya (Bihar), Allahabad, Ghazipur, Ballia and valuable house property of historical importance in Benares (U.P.).

He was a Member of the Bihar Legislative Council for more than 10 years; was Chairman, Local Board, Gaya and Secretary, Gaya Landholders' Association; also Member of Gaya Municipality; worked as Member of Court of Wards Advisory Committee, Allahabad; at present Member of Benares Hindu University Court and District Board, Allahabad; President, Shri Gauri Shankar Smarak Sanskrit Pathshala Trust, Shringverpur (Allahabad); Member, Minto Memorial Park, Allahabad; Trustee, Indrabas Kumari Memorial English School, Anapur; Foundation Member of the Newspaper Ltd., Allahabad, which owns the 'Leader'; also Foundation Member, Agra Province Zemindars' Association of which he was elected Honorary General Secretary in February 1941; founded and endowed Moore Upper Primary School, Anapur and Bishop-Anapur Dispensary, Anapur, which was opened by His Excellency Sir Harry Haig in December 1935; maintains a charitable Ayurvedic Dispensary and a Home for the destitute at Anapur; has endowed large landed properties for the Bishop-Anapur Dispensary and the Hindu University, Benares; worked as Honorary Special Magistrate, Allahabad; subscribes to the Liberal creed; his grand-father Babu Sheo Shankar Singh rendered valuable and meritorious services during the dark days of the Mutiny of 1857 for which the British Government rewarded his services by granting Taluqa Shringraur; subscribes liberally to the prosecution of the present war; is a progressive and liberal Zemindar and has constructed a large number of wells and reservoirs for his tenantry and granted them large remissions on the Coronation Day of His Majesty; owns a model farm and an improved and scientific dairy; possesses a beautiful and large library.

Recreation: Reading and Gardening. *Exercise:* Walking.

Address: Rais and Taluqdar, Anapur, Distt. Allahabad.

City Residence: Chandra Bhawan, 11, Outram Road, Allahabad; Maksudpur House, Gaya.

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BODOKHEMIDI : SRI BEERA SRI BEERADHI BEERABARA PRATAPA SRI SRI SRI RAMACHENDRA ANANGA BHIMA DEV, KESARI GAJAPATHI, Zemindar of Bodokhemidi Estate, belongs to the Ganga Dynasty and is a descendant of the ancient Kings of Orissa.

Born: 2nd December 1909.

Educated : At the Raipur College.

Succession : He assumed charge of his estate in December 1930.

The estate is one of the largest in Ganjam comprising some 850 sq. miles including the Hill, Maliahs. The Zemindar pays a yearly peshkash (Tribute) of Rs. 63,000 including cesses, etc., to the British Government. He has been a member of the District Board, Ganjam, for the past 4 years and was re-elected recently. He is also an elected member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly.

Sri Ramachendra Dev, the present Zemindar, has considerably improved the condition of his tenants since his assumption to the Estate and has liberally contributed to various Government projects and charities. He is an enthusiastic motorist and a good all round sportsman.

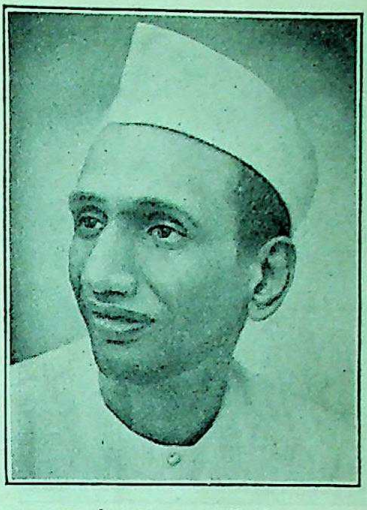
His father Krupamaya Ananga Bhima Kesari Gajapathi Dev who died in 1922 endowed a hostel to Khallikote College, Berhampore, founded the Utkal Ashram, Berhampore, George Middle School, Digapahandi and the Elementary School, Digapahandi.

The young Zemindar is a most loyal supporter of the British Government and his chief ambition is to be a soldier. His keen devotion to duty and interest in the welfare of his tenants have won for him their love and affectionate regard.

Address : Ananda Bhawan, Bodokhemidi Bungalow, Berhampore (Ganjam).

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DALMIA, SETH RAMKRISHNA. *Born :* 1893. *Married :* 1910, Durgadevi. Shreemati Rama, his only child, is married to Seth Shanti Prasad Jain.

Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia's schooling was desultory, but by assiduous home study, he mastered principles of economics and finance and also acquired a good knowledge of English, Hindi, Bengali and Gujarati. His knowledge of Hindu scriptures and philosophy is very extensive.

He became interested in industries in 1931 and started within a few weeks two huge sugar factories which rank among the biggest of their kind in India. In 1934 he bought another sugar factory equally large and in 1936, purchasing the largest block of Bharat Insurance shares, acquired its management. To the sugar factory at Dalmianagar he has added three more units, a paper mill, a chemical plant and a cement factory. He entered the cement industry in 1937 and within a very short time established cement factories all over the country—Dalmianagar in Bihar, Dalmia Dadri near Delhi, Dalmiapuram in South India, Dandot in the Punjab and Karachi; Dalmianagar and Karachi factories being the largest single unit plants in India. During the initial stages he faced keen competition but in spite of heavy odds, he succeeded in setting the industry on to a prosperous future by dint of his untiring energy, patience and determination, coupled with valuable efforts of other eminent business magnates. The Dalmia concerns are managed by his younger brother—Seth Jai Dayal Dalmia and his son-in-law—Seth Shanti Prasad Jain, both of whom have an idolatrous regard for him.

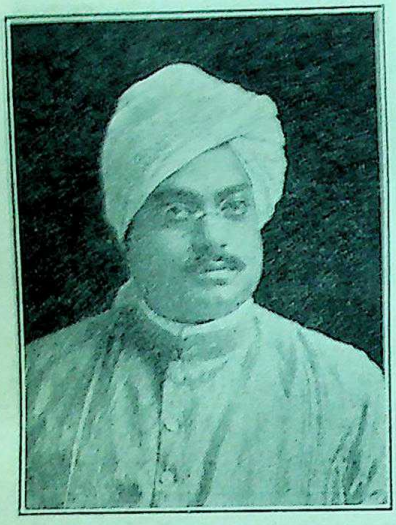
Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia is of simple, austere habits. He eats the plainest food, wears pure homespun and his personal expenses are confined to the barest necessaries of life. He works from early morning till late at night, keeps himself abreast of latest developments in world politics, trade and industry and devotes hours daily to a comparative study of religion and ethics. He has rare oratorical gifts; his *ex tempore* speeches enthral his hearers and carry them with him.

His charities run into millions. Following the precepts of the Gita, he gives because he should and makes no distinction of caste or creed in dealing out his charities. The yearly income of a Trust created by him is utilised in awarding scholarships to promising youngmen for scientific studies in India and abroad. He spends lavishly in providing amenities of life to labour employed in his factories.

Having monumental achievements in the realm of trade and industry to his credit, Seth Dalmia views them with a sense of detachment and sincerely believes that he is one of those through whom God fulfils Himself. *Address :* Dalmianagar (Bihar).

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DINAJPUR: THE HON'BLE CAPTAIN MAHARAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY, F.R.S.A., of Dinajpur.

Born: December 28th, 1894. *Educated*: At the Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta, and has had military training. He was appointed to be an Officer in the Indian Land Forces from January 1924, by His late Imperial Majesty King George V. He became attached to the 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment, I.T.F., as an honorary Lieutenant, and is now an honorary Captain of the Force.

The Maharaja Saheb was for several years the Chairman of both the District Board and the Municipality of Dinajpur. He was elected a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, 1930, and nominated a member of the Council of State, 1933. He is President of the All-India Kayastha Conference representing five million Kayasthas, a Vice-President of the British Indian Association and President of the East Bengal Landholders' Association. His voluntary monthly contribution of Rs. 100 to the War Fund since the commencement of the war has been greatly appreciated.

Raja Ganesh, the ostensible founder of the Dinajpur Raj, defeated the Mussalman ruler of Bengal and occupied the *mussnad* in the beginning of the 15th century. The Raj descended in 1642 from the Dutta family of Ganesh to Raja Sukdev Ray, a scion of Ghosh family. Sukdev's son Prannath was given the title of Maharaja Bahadur by Emperor Aurangzeb. His grandson Ramnath obtained it as a hereditary distinction in 1745. He owned numerous muskets and many pieces of cannon, some of which are still preserved with care. His grandson Maharaja Bahadur Radhanath's sanad was given under the hand and seal of the first British Governor-General of Bengal. Shyammohini, the talented widow of Maharaja Taraknath, received the title of Maharani, and her son Maharaja Bahadur Sir Girija Nath Ray, K.C.I.E., left the *gadi* in 1919 to his son, the present Maharaja.

The great temple of Kantanagar on the Dinajpur-Darjeeling Road—which Dr. Buchanan visited between 1807 and 1814 and declared as "by far the finest in Bengal,"—was built by the Maharaja Bahadurs Prannath and Ramnath Ray. Maharaja Jagadish Nath is a devoted Vaishnab and his contributions towards religious, cultural and charitable institutions are too numerous to mention.

Son and heir: MAHARAJ-KUMAR JALADHI NATH RAY. *b.* January 18th, 1928; died March 4th, 1941. *Personal Assistant*: BABU ABINASH CHANDRA ROY. *Revenue Secretary*: Rai Saheb NALINI MOHON SINHA. *Private Secretary*: MR. SUDHANSU BOSE. *Address*: Dinajpur Rajbati, E.B.R., & 95, Russa Road, Calcutta.

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HARKISONDASS LUKHMIDASS, ESQ., J.P., is the proprietor of the well-known firm of Messrs. Harkisondass Lukhmidass, Share & Stock Brokers.

He set up the firm in 1932 by becoming a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange and within less than a decade has earned for himself a distinguished name both among the Stock Exchange fraternity and the commercial community. He combines in himself those personal qualities which bring success in business as well as affection of those with whom he comes in contact. His personal charm and magnetism easily win for him the trust and confidence of those he meets. His utter devotion to duty and sound business instinct strengthens the relationship so formed.

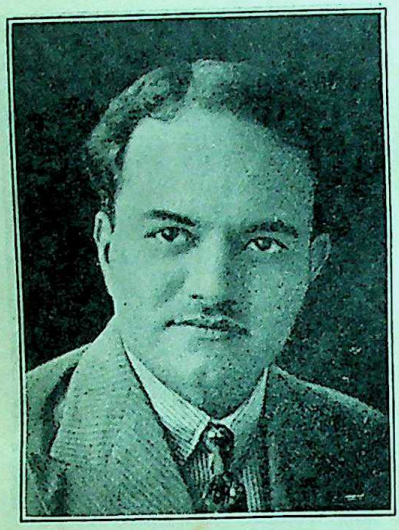
Mr. Harkisondass was born in Bombay on 31st October 1904. He was educated at the Bharda New High School and then joined his father's firm of Freight Brokers, well-known in freight line as Messrs. Aspinwall Lukhmidass & Company. Soon after he was taken as a partner. He joined freight business at the early age of 18 and his association with his father's business which continued for ten years, enabled him to come in contact with many businessmen as well as shipping and export houses. Due to diversion of export trade from Bombay to other Indian ports and to general world depression, he turned his attention to the Stock Exchange in 1932. Mr. Harkisondass is also a member of the East India Cotton Association and the Bombay Bullion Exchange. The training of his father combined with his own abilities helped him to bring the firm to its present position.

The firm of Messrs. Harkisondass Lukhmidass is today among the front-line firms on the Bombay Stock Exchange. It has set before itself the aim of specialising in genuine investment business for which a Stock Exchange primarily exists. For promotion of such business, correct information should be supplied to the investing public and Mr. Harkisondass has made it a point to develop a statistical department which publish from time to time Wall-Charts as well as Special Surveys of industries.

Mr. Harkisondass has displayed a broad progressive outlook in business activities and in other walks of life as is evident from the financial assistance he has given privately to many institutions and individuals. *Address :* 17, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

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HIRALAL KALYANMAL, RAJYA BHUSHAN RAI BAHADUR, M.L.C., Indore. Millowner. First elected President, Indore City Municipality; Vice-President, Indian Red Cross Society (Holkar State); Honorary Secretary, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Holkar State); Member, Rural uplift Board (Holkar State); Trustee of the Indore City Improvement Board; Convenor, Holkar State War Relief Fund; Member, Public Health and Education Committee, Holkar State; Member, Standing Finance Committee, Holkar State; Vice-President, Central India Hockey Association; Organiser, All-India Mahavir Jain Football and Hockey Tournaments.

Born: Ajmer, 12th June 1898.

His selfless services to the State and the public are well known and have recently been recognised by the Holkar Darbar when on the occasion of his 33rd birthday His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to award him a GOLD LANGAR. Seth Hiralal has also contributed to the various War Relief Funds. His Mills are day and night turning out goods for supply to the Government of India for War purposes. He has been the pioneer of the Tent Industry in Central India and his Mills are also manufacturing tents for the Government.

Recreation: Tennis, Polo, Swimming.

Clubs: Yeshwant Club, Indore; Madho Club, Ujjain; Cricket Club of India.

Address: Kalyan Bhawan, Indore.

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JAGDISHGARH: Rai Bahadur Jagdish Narain Singh is a popular landlord and the owner of Jagdishgarh Estate, Padrauna, Dist. Gorakhpur, which extends over many districts of the U. Provinces and Behar such as Gorakhpur, Ballia, Gazipur, Azamgarh and Champaran.

He comes from the Gaharwar family which is a very ancient one and in which Rai Nath Rai was very eminent in the time of Aurangzeb who rewarded him with arms and a grant of 33 villages.

Born in 1885, and received all round education at home under the direct supervision of his father. He was made Rai Bahadur in 1923 for his meritorious services, and is the holder of several gold and silver medals.

He always takes an active interest in the management of his Estate and has a soft corner for his tenants. For their welfare, the Raja Bahadur of Padrauna and he have jointly established many public benefactions in Padrauna among which may be mentioned the Victoria Memorial Dispensary, Travelling Dispensary, Peace Memorial Park, the Silver Jubilee Club and Library, Anathalaya and Buildings for the Local Vernacular Schools for boys and girls. The Local Udit Narain Kshattriya High School has been endowed by them with landed property having an income of Rs. 8,000 annually. In general, rural uplift works receive his enthusiastic attention and occupy his time. He is an Hony. Munsiff for life and a widely travelled man. His tour of the continent, where he came in contact with many important personages, has left an impression on him.

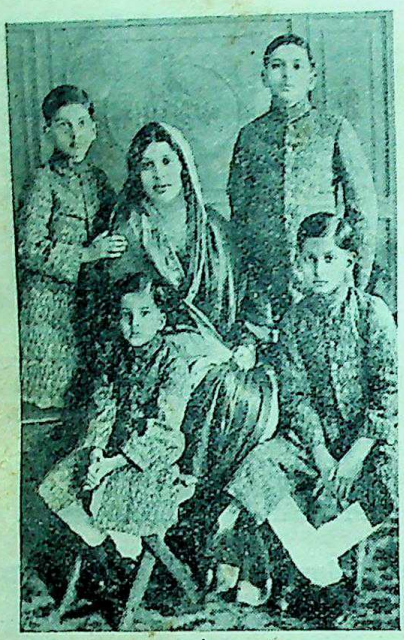
He is a born engineer and business man. He gave an impetus to the trade of Padrauna by starting a scheme for the Industrial and Agricultural Development of his Estate at an early age. On his own and independent initiative he established the Padrauna Raj Krishna Sugar Works Ltd., Padrauna, in the year 1921 of which he is Managing Director, and the Vishnu Pratap Sugar Works Ltd., Khadda, and The Jagdish Sugar Mills Limited, Kathkuiyan, in the year 1933. Other local capitalists were also encouraged by him to start sugar factories in the vicinity. He is a Director of many Sugar Mills, and Insurance Companies. The Estate Sugarcane Farms, the largest in the Province, are worked by experts under his direct supervision.

He has subscribed Rs. 725,000 to the War Purposes Fund and other allied Funds and has invested Rs. 25,000 in War Loans out of which Rs. 10,000 are without interest. He is holding meetings all over his estate and has installed a Wireless Receiving Set in the Padrauna market to broadcast news from Delhi and London in Hindustani to the public.

Address: Jagdishgarh Estate, Padrauna, Distt. Gorakhpur.

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JAIRAZBHOY, MRS. AL-HAJJA KHOORSHID KHANUM QASSIM ALI, J.P., Bombay. *Born* in 1903; educated in Rangoon; married the late Al-Haj Qassim Ali Jairazbhoy, J.P., on 4th May 1919 at Bombay amidst great rejoicing. She is one of the leading society ladies, taking a keen interest in welfare and charitable work. As a member of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and National Council of Women in India and of the Advisory Committee of Cama Hospital she has rendered useful services. Mrs. Khoorshid Qassim Ali is also a prominent figure in all the activities connected with the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana. She is a very intellectually gifted lady. She was a remarkablel help-mate to her husband, who was an ardent and zealous follower of the Prophet of Islam. She takes particular interest in the education of Muslim women, besides taking a leading part in the welfare movements of her sex, particularly of her own community. She possesses a winning manner and is a charming hostess. She performed the Haj in company with her husband in 1932 and took films of the Haj Ceremony and the different scenes of Mecca and Medina with quotations of the Quran inscribed. During the world tour which she undertook in 1933 accompanied by her husband, these films were shown by her at different places in Europe and America and were greatly admired and appreciated. In recognition of her social and charitable work, Government was pleased to appoint her a Justice of the Peace of the town and Island of Bombay. She has written a book "Muhammad, the Seal of the Prophets", dedicated to her loving husband to whose kindly help the completion of this pamphlet was chiefly due. The booklet is only a glimpse from the life of the Prophet Muhammad (may peace be on him) a more extensive book by her late husband entitled "Muhammed: A Mercy to all the Nations" is very instructive. There are several very interesting chapters, one of which is a special one on the Advent of the Prophet Muhammad, as prophesied in the Scriptures of World Religions with original references from the Bible, Atharva Veda, Bhavishya Purana and Zend-Avestas. She has just returned from England where she had gone to live for an indefinite period to educate her four sons who were in one of the public schools there. She is a member of the Inter-Religious Fellowhip in which she takes keen interest. *Address*: Goolshanabad, Pedder Road, Bombay.

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JEHANGIRABAD: RAJA SIR MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN, K.C.I.E., Kt., C.S.I., M.L.A., Taluqdar of Jehangirabad, Dt. Barabanki, India.

Born: 28th June 1886; son of Sheikh Fida Rasul Khan Saheb.

Educated: Colvin Taluqdars' College and at home.

Member, U. P. Legislative Assembly since 1937; Member, U. P. Legislative Council since 1921; Member, Central Legislative Assembly for one term; First Non-official Chairman of District Board, Barabanki, for one full term; Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsiff; Life Vice-Patron of Red Cross Society; Vice-President, British Indian Association, Oudh, India; Elected President, British Indian Association, Oudh (1935); Member of Court and Executive Committee of Lucknow University; Member of Court of Aligarh Muslim University; President of the Art and Craft School for 6 years; Member of the Advisory Board of Court of Wards for about 15 years; Member of the Managing Committee of the Lucknow Zoological Garden; Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pioneer Ltd., Lucknow; a Steward of the Race Course of Lucknow, now a Patron. Awarded a Sanad for services in connection with War Loans; has contributed generously to appeals for works of public or philanthropic interest the chief among which are: To the Prince of Wales Memorial, Lucknow; Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore; The Lucknow University; Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund; Aligarh University for Marris Scholarship; Endowed a Hospital at Jehangirabad; Offered relief to the tenants of his Estate involving a reduction in rentals since 1932; Donation to the Takmil-ul-Tib (Unani) College, Lucknow; To His late Majesty's Thanksgiving Fund; Established Arabic School at Jehangirabad; To Dufferin Hospital Fund; To the Behar Earthquake Relief Fund; To His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund (general) and made large remissions to his tenants; To the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.

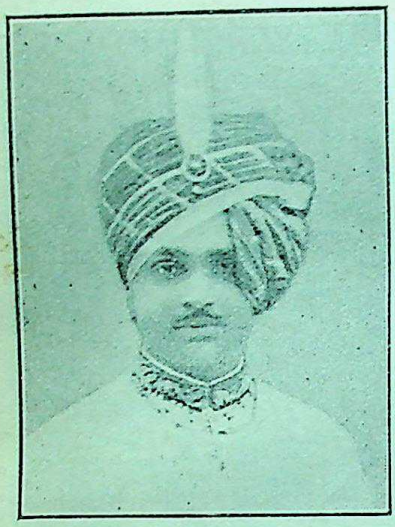
Recreations: Tennis, Polo and Shooting.

Address: P. O. Jehangirabad, District Barabanki, and Jehangirabad Palace, Lucknow, U.P., India. Telephone: Lucknow Exchange 37. Club: United Service Club.

War Contributions: War Purposes Fund Rs.18,506; Red Cross Rs.1,000; St. John Ambulance Rs.1,000; Lord Mayor of London's Fund for Relief of Air Raid Victims Rs.3,000; Lucknow Spitfire Fund Rs.2,000; Mine Sweepers Fund Rs.600; Lady Hallett's Work Party Fund Rs.600; Defence Loan Rs.1,00,000; Lady Hallett's Silver Trinket Fund: Two bars of silver weighing 1,187 tolas; Steel Roller weighing 12 tons; Gramophone with Phillips machinery for loud speakers; Cinematograph machine with full equipment Radio Set.

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KERVADA : SARDAR RANA SHREE MANSINHJI. BHASAHEB, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Thakor Saheb of Kervada. Born on 10-3-1904. *Succeeded to the Gadi* on 3-2-1938.

Educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot and at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, wherefrom he graduated in 1926 and also at Law and Agricultural College, Poona.

In 1926 he married Rani Saheba Rajrani, the niece of the Nawab of Surat. She has received advanced education.

In 1928 he joined the Middle Temple in London; he studied Law for three years and took a course in College of Estate Management there. He has visited France, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland. Called to the Bar in January 1932, and on return joined the High Court, Bombay, as Advocate (O.S.).

He again visited England to attend the Coronation and Paris International Exhibition and on his way back visited Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Palestine and Egypt.

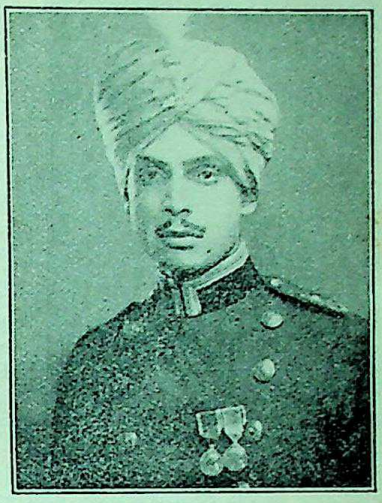
The Thakor Saheb takes interest in public affairs. He was for 4 years President, Taluka Local Board, Wagra ; and Member, District Local Board, Broach ; Chairman, A. V. Educational Fund, Wagra ; Chairman, Nurse Association, Wagra ; Member, Broach Rural Development Board ; Life Member, Red Cross Association, Broach ; Life Member, Sanitary Association, Broach ; Member, Broach Taluqdars Jubilee Fund Committee. He is Vice-President, The Gujerat Cricket Association ; President, The Broach District Board of Cricket ; Honorary Secretary, Broach District Sports Association; President, Broach District Zemindars' Association; Vice-President, Molesalam Girasia Association; Member, Standing Committee of the Gujarat Landholders' Association ; Member, Standing Committee, The Bombay Presidency Landholders' Association and was Delegate from Bombay Presidency to All-India Landlords' Conference, Lucknow, 1939.

The Sardar Saheb is the first among Thakors and Talukdars of Gujarat to be a graduate, Barrister-at-Law and to have visited so many foreign countries. He is a first class Talukdar Sardar of Gujarat, He has remitted Rs. 1,00,000 of arrears of his tenants and introduced several reforms to improve villages and agriculture of the Estate.

He is the Chairman, War Gifts Fund Committee, Broach and personally contributed Rs.1,000 to the War Gifts Fund, and Rs. 5,000 to the Defence Loan. Member, Civic Guards Committee. He organised a Cinema Show, Fancy Fair, Cricket Match, and a Concert which was attended by Their Excellencies, The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley. He has organised a Lucky Number Scheme for the War Gifts Fund.

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KOTWARA: RAJA SYED SAJID HUSSAIN, M.A. (Edin.), M.L.A. of Kotwara.

Born: 1910.

Educated: La Martiniere College and Edinburgh University.

Married: 1937, Princess Selma Sultan, grand-daughter of H. I. M. the Caliph, Sultan Murad V.

History: Kotwara Raj was established by Rajas—Gopal Singh and Saroop Singh about 200 B.C. Deobunder and Anhalwara Patan (of Somnath fame and a centre of world trade) also remained capitals. This family once ruled India from Cambay to China. In 1488 Raja Mull embraced Islam. In 1680, Raja Baz Khan lost the kingdom to Aurangzebe, but some of the lands were restored to Raja Tarbiat Khan in 1779. The male line of the 84th Raja Madar Buksh Khan (1827-57) became extinct. His daughter was married to Syed Nazar Hussain, a Prince of Yaman. Their son was the grandfather of the present Raja. Well-read and widely travelled, the present Raja of Kotwara is very popular. He is deeply interested in philosophy and fine arts and is himself a poet in Urdu.

He is the Vice-President of the Kheri War Board. He takes a very keen interest in the collection of War Funds.

Recreations: Motoring, Riding.

Private Secretary: L. S. Harooray, B.A.

Addresses: Anhalwara Palace, Kotwara Raj and Kotwara House, Lucknow.

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KUREISHY: RAFIUSHAN IFTIKHARUL MULK, KHAN BAHADUR, LT.-COL., HAJI MAQBOOL HASSAN, M.A., LL.B., Home Minister, Bahawalpur Government: belongs to a respectable family of the Kureish of Arabia. Though hailing originally from the Meerut District, his ancestors had long settled in the State, before he was born at Bahawalpur in 1900. He received his early education in the State, and, later on, joined the Muslim University, Aligarh, where he passed his M.A., LL.B. in 1925. From his earliest childhood he exhibited traits which gave promise of his future eminence.

His personal magnetism made itself felt in the sphere of his employment, where he won the golden opinions of his colleagues as well as the ruler under whom he served. He began his career in 1925, when he joined the personal staff of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur of Bahawalpur as an Aide-de-Camp. But, it did not take long to discover that the young incumbent had in him the makings of a capable administrator. Accordingly, in less than two years from the date of his appointment, he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Military Secretary. But this was only a stepping stone, as in January 1930 he was given the combined office of Private and Military Secretary, with the additional charge of the portfolios of Education and Municipalities, and was, subsequently, raised to the status of Minister-in-Waiting. In 1932 he paid a visit to England and other Western countries in company with His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur—a visit which he repeated in 1935 and in 1936. The beautiful volume in which he has chronicled the impressions of his first itinerary is an eloquent testimony of his great powers of observation and expression. He has also been to the Near East and performed the holy pilgrimage. Recently, his services to the State were recognised by the Government by the grant of the title of Khan Bahadur, which is the first distinction of its kind to be conferred upon a purely Riyasti Vizier in the State. He is also the recipient of many decorations and distinctions from the State, and is His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur's representative in the Senate of the Punjab University.

During the 10 years of his incumbency he has been in charge of several departments, and in each he has left the impress of his personality in the shape of many useful administrative reforms which he introduced from time to time. It is due mainly to his efforts that the Chief Court of Bahawalpur has been raised to the Status of High Court. He is a very capable and efficient administrator, having won the highest praise of both the ruler and the ruled by his politeness, impartiality, and keen sympathy with the people of the State. He is immensely popular with all classes of His Highness's subjects.

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LIAQAT HYAT KHAN: NAWAB, SIR, Kt., K.B.E., K.B., is the eldest surviving son of the late Hon'ble Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., of Wah in the Attock District, Punjab.

He entered the Punjab Government Service in 1909 as a Deputy Superintendent of Police and received unusually early promotion to the Imperial Police where he held several important appointments with conspicuous success. His services were recognized by the grant of the King's Police Medal and the titles of Khan Bahadur and O.B.E., as also a grant of land from Government. During the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Lahore, he was put in charge of the special arrangements. His services in this connection received special commendation from His Royal Highness (now Duke of Windsor) and H. E. the Viceroy.

In 1923 his services were lent to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala as Home Secretary but His Highness soon raised his status to that of Home Minister and placed under his control some of the most important departments of the State. It was as Home Minister that Sir Liaqat distinguished himself as an officer of high administrative capabilities. He gave effect to a considerable number of measures which have already had, or are likely to have in future, far-reaching results in improving the condition of agriculture and industry in the State. In 1928 his services were recognised by the Government by the grant of the high title of "Nawab" which is now a rare distinction.

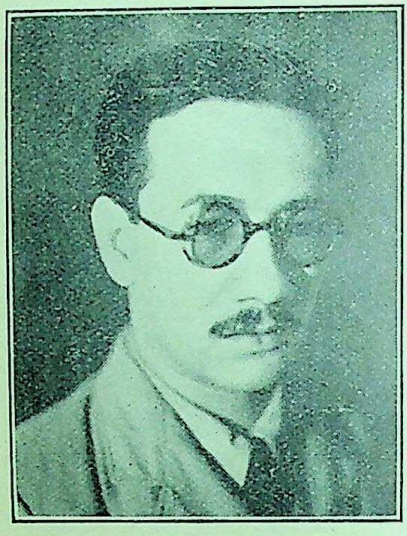
During the Dalhousie Enquiry, it was Nawab Sir Liaqat Hyat who was responsible for the conduct of the Patiala State case and the very meritorious services rendered by him in that connection were gratefully recognised by His late Highness. Besides other rewards of a personal character Sir Liaqat was elevated to the positon of Prime Minister and given the status of the premier *Jagirdar* in the State. In all the work connected with the Round Table Conferences and Federal discussions Sir Liaqat had been very intimately associated. He represented the State twice at the Round Table Conference and again as a delegate to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee.

He was Knighted in 1933 and in 1934 His late Highness conferred on him the Honorary Rank of General. In 1939 His Majesty the King Emperor conferred on him the Order of K.B.E. He retired from the Patiala State Service in April 1940.

Sir Liaqat has been closely connected with the work of the Chamber of Princes during the last few years. His politeness, impartiality and keen sympathy with the people of the State, made him immensely popular with all classes of His Highness' subjects.

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MAHMUDABAD ESTATE: MUHAMMAD AMIR AHMAD KHAN, RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD (OUDH), is the scion of a very noble family, distinguished in all periods of Indian History for piety, position and power, since his ancestor Qazi Nasrullah Qazi-ul-quzat, Grand Qazi of Baghdad came to India in the reign of Emperor Shahabuddin Ghori. He traces his descent direct to Mohammad son of Qasim of Sindh, son of Mohammad, son of Caliph Abu Baker.

Mahmudabad is a premier Muslim Estate in British India. Emperor Jehangir confirmed it and bestowed a jewelled sword of Honour, Khalat and several pieces of jewellery which form heirlooms.

Estate : The estate comprises of over 300 villages in Sitapur, Bara Banki, Kheri and Lucknow districts.

Born : 5th November 1914. *Educated :* In La Martiniere College, Lucknow and under distinguished European and Indian tutors.

Married : In 1927 the Rani Saheba of Bilehra a collateral branch of Mahmudabad, both hold hereditary titles of Raja and Rani in their own rights ; has two daughters who are receiving liberal education.

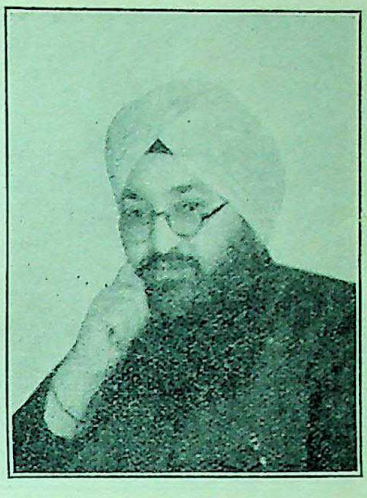
Brother : MAHARAJ KUMAR MOHAMMAD AMIR HYDER KHAN.

Succeeded : His father the late HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR MOHAMMAD ALI MOHAMMAD KHAN, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., in May 1931 ; was formally installed on the *Gadi* of his illustrious ancestors on 4th Jan. 1936.

The Raja has travelled extensively in Europe and the Near East, and is a personality of all India reputation. In general outlook he is very liberal. He is a scholar of English, Persian and Urdu. He is deeply interested in History, Politics and Natural History, and also in educational and social reforms. Many large educational, medical, social and charitable institutions owe their existence to his and his father's and grandfather's munificent gifts. He is a recognised and trusted leader of Muslims in India. The Muslim League was organised on democratic lines under his guidance in Lucknow in 1937, and he is one of its main supporters. Twice elected President of All-India Shia Conference. Treasurer, All-India Muslim League ; and All-India Shia Conference, Member, Executive Council, All-India Muslim League. He is President, All-India Conference for the Preservation of Wild Life and Association for the Preservation of Game in U.P., and belongs to many notable foreign Societies. His entire Estate is a sanctuary where no wild life is destroyed unless some of it becomes harmful to tenants. *Recreation :* Riding, Swimming, Fencing, Golf and Photography. *Address :* Butler Palace, Lucknow and Kila Mahmudabad, Sitapur.

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MOHAN SINGH : SARDAR BAHADUR (1931), SARDAR, C.I.E. (1941).

Born : 6th June 1897, a scion of an illustrious and noble family in Northern India, with a brilliant record of service to the community, country and the British Govt., charity to the poor and figures prominently in 'Griffins' 'Punjab Chiefs'.

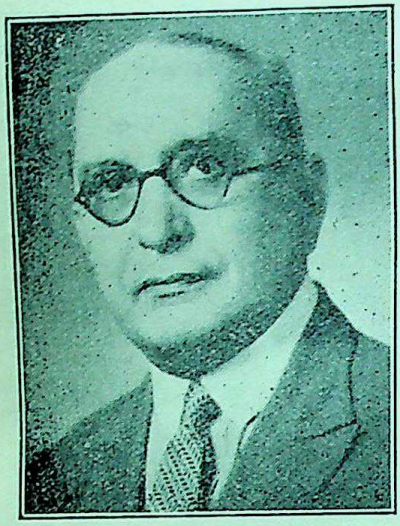
Educated : At Govt. College & Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. Recipient of Sanads at various times and a revolver with Sanad for War services in 1919.

Member, Secretary of State for India's Council, London, 1935-37 and then Adviser to the Secretary of State for India 1937-40, where he took an active part in different social, educational and religious Societies. Before leaving for England he was elected to the Punjab Legislative Council, Hony. Magistrate 1st class, Municipal Commissioner, Rawalpindi and Murree, Hony. Civil Sub-Judge, Member, Sharomani Gurdawara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar, Khalsa College and Aitchison Chiefs' College Councils & Managing Committees, Executive Committee of Chief Khalsa Dewan, Punjab Chiefs' Association, S. P. C. A., Rawalpindi & Murree, Dist. Scouts Commissioner, Rawalpindi, President : Khalsa High School & Girls' Schools, Rawalpindi, Murree & Kallar, Vice-President, Prisoners' Aid Society, Chairman, the Ambala Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Director, Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd., Star of India Insurance Company Ltd., Punjab Matches Ltd., Khalsa Foundation Syndicate. Member, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Adviser, Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd., Rawalpindi. He had to resign from all these offices on his appointment as Member Secretary of State for India's Council, London. Was Member, Cantonment Board, Rawalpindi. Life Member of Overseas League, London, Red Cross Sociey, Life Patron of the Provincial Boy Scouts Association. Was President 19th Sikh Educational Conference, Montgomery, twice President of the Reception Committee of the Sikh Educational Conference, Rawalpindi. Takes special interest in Educational, temperance, religious, social and other public activities. Laid foundation stones of several Gurdwaras (Sikh Temples) at different places. Vice-President, World Fellowship of Faiths, London. Subscribed Rs. 20,000 for Sikh University. Invested about three lacs in the War loans jointly with his brother, contributed to different charitable & relief funds during the last War. Started Plywood factory of his own near Lahore which is first of its kind in Northern India. Founder & Life member of Rawal Club, Rawalpindi, Member, Chelmsford Club, Simla & Delhi. Published Assa Di Var & Jap Ji Satik in Punjabi and Aitchison Chiefs' College Old Boys' Register in English. He has 3 sons who are being educated.

Address : Bachan Niwas, Rawalpindi.

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MEHTA, P. N., L.T.M., A.M.S.T., Gold Medalist, Managing Director, Shree Ram Mills Ltd., Bombay. One of the most successful of the students of the V. J. T. Institute from which he passed out in 1897 with the highest scholarships for the first two years, and Lord Reay Gold Medal with Honours Diploma. From 1898 to 1905 he worked as a Weaving Master in sole charge of his departments in The New Great Eastern Mills, Ltd., Bombay, Late Mr. Nansukhbhai Bhaghubhai's Mills, Ahmedabad, and The Presidency Mills and The Colaba Land & Mills at Bombay, when he left for England for further study of Textile manufacture. Was the first to obtain the Government of India State Technical Scholarship in 1905 and proceeded to Manchester and obtained the certificate in the Faculty of Technology of the Victoria University and Honours Diploma of the Municipal College of Technology of that City. At the City and Guilds of London Examination he obtained the highest award of the Silver Medal and Money Prize in Carding and Spinning and also first class Honours, and Bronze Medal in dyeing of Cotton Yarn and Piece-goods and First Class Certificates in various textile manufacturing and designing subjects and in bleaching, dyeing printing and finishing of Textile fabrics. Returned to India in 1908 when he was appointed Textile Expert to the Government of Bombay to organise and conduct a survey of the hand-loom weaving industry in the Presidency. This was completed in 1909 from which period, Mr. Mehta has been acting as Technological expert and adviser to different cotton Mills in India and is also interested in the import of English yarns, piece-goods and Textile Machinery.

Since 1909, devoted his wholehearted attention in introducing in India the weaving of fine piece-goods with the help of fine yarns imported to India of 40s to 120s counts. Met with considerable success and his help and assistance has been always in request from Mills, in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Rajputana, Bengal and other towns of India.

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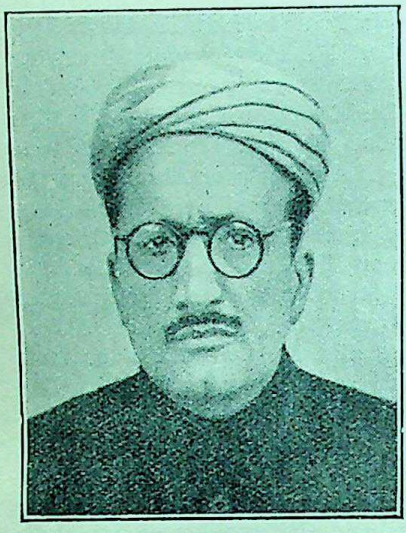
When Mr. P. N. Mehta returned to Bombay from England at the end of 1907, he found his late father, Mr. Nusserwanji K. Mehta established as a sole Cloth Selling Agent of various Mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad, *viz.*, The Kurla, The Globe and Lord Reay Mills in Bombay for all the markets of India. For all the Mills of Late Seth Mansukhbhai and Seth Lalbhoy Dalputbhoy of Ahmedabad, he was their sole Cloth Selling Agent for Calcutta and Bombay Markets. He was also for some period the Cloth Selling Agent for the Calcutta Market of the Maneckji Petit, the Bomanji Petit and the Dinshaw Petit Mills of Bombay. In 1907, Mr. P. N. Mehta was invited by his father to join him and help him in his business of sole Cloth Selling Agent, and worked for his father till the latter died in 1913 when this business was closed. Mr. P. N. Mehta besides his business as importer of English yarns and piece-goods, carried on business as a Cloth Merchant buying his requirements from local Mills of India till the end of trade boom in 1920, when he closed his business as a Cloth Merchant. He has done very useful service to this country by advising and helping to introduce the spinning of fine yarns and the weaving of fine cloth all over India, and his services and advice have always been available and offered free of cost to all his clients, acquaintances and friends. He is at present doing business as: (1) Importer of cotton, spun silk and Art Silk yarns and Piece-goods from England, the Continent of Europe, China and Japan: (2) Importer of Textile Machinery for the Weaving, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing of Cotton Piece-goods; (3) Cloth Selling Agent for Local Mills; (4) Managing Director of Shree Ram Mills Ltd., Bombay.

In 1935 he bought the Crescent Mills of the Currimbhoy Groups with the help of his friends and converted it into a fine spinning and weaving Mill complete with up-to-date Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Machines. This mill is successfully working and spins only fine yarns from 50s to 120s average about 65s counts and cloth made out of the same.

Besides his commercial and manufacturing business he takes great interest in social and public activities, specially for the benefit of the Parsee unemployed. He has made liberal contributions both privately and publicly to help various social and other institutions to relieve distress and to help those who are willing to work and improve their prospects. He has donated large sums to Dr. Massina's Hospital. He has built a cheap rent chawl for the benefit of Parsees, has founded a Lying-in-Hospital at Udwada, and is engaged in promoting employment centres to educate and give employment to the Parsee unemployed. *Address:* Cook's Building, 324, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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MUHAMMAD MUSA SAIT, Ex-Sheriff of Madras, Khan Bahadur (1940); born in 1884 at Bangalore, educated at Madras Christian College, is a Cutchee Memon Muslim, leader of the Muslim community of South India, philanthropist, and a benevolent supporter of various charitable institutions, a prominent figure in Madras commercial circles and public movements. A leading merchant and big landlord. Started business 30 years ago, City representative for the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited for its Products. Director: Kothari Textiles Ltd., and Madras Safe Deposit Co., Ltd.

Member, S. I. Chamber of Commerce and its executive committee since its inception. Was its Secretary from 1920 to 1926; was Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1920 to 1929 and Trustee, Madras Port Trust, 1922 to 1923; was M.L.C., Madras, 1923—1926; was associated with the United Nationalist Party; member of standing committee (Finance); one of the founders of the Madras Piece-goods Merchants' Association and was its Hon. Secretary; was appointed special Constable when there was looting in Madras in 1918. Is a Freemason; Member, Cosmopolitan Club and S. I. A. Association; was a Member and Director of the Egmore Benefit Society Limited; was Trustee, Ameerunnisa Begum's Mosque Endowment. Is a member of the Madras Educational Council; Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; Depressed Classes Mission Society; Pasteur Institute, Coonoor; All-India Muslim League; Mahomedan Educational Conference, Aligarh (for Life); Anjuman-e-Mufid-e-Ahlai Islam, Madras; a Trustee of the Victoria Public Hall; President of the Anjuman-e-Khair Khae Gurba, Madras; Mahomedan Educational Association of S. I.; Mahomedan Female Aid Charity Fund; Muslim Orphanage, Madras; Madras United Club; Y. M. C. A.; Hon. Presidency Magistrate and Non-official Visitor to the Madras Penitentiary, Lawly Institute, Ootacamund. Madras Race Club. Madras Pinjrapole Committee. Is a member of:—Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Countess of Dufferin Fund (Madras Branch); Slums of India Mission, Madras; Vigilance Association, Madras; Children's Aid Society; Association of the Blind; Madras Agri-Horticultural Society; Overseas League; Indian Red Cross Society; Provincial War Committee; Madras District War Committee and also Propaganda and Finance Sub-Committees; President, Muslim Chamber of Commerce of S. I., Vice-President, Hindustan Scout Association; United Municipal Association; President: Madras Cutchi Memon Jamath. Appointed Sheriff of Madras for 1939. *Address:* 12, Graemes and 2/53, Bunder Street, Madras. *Telegrams:* Islam.

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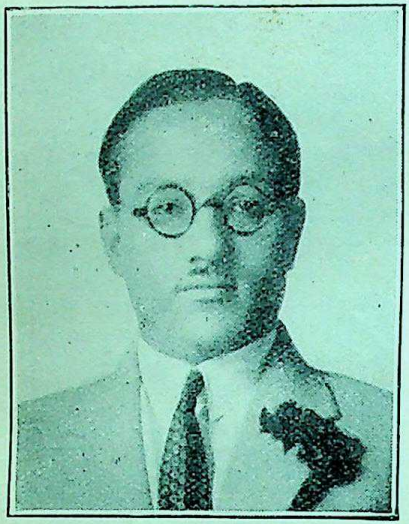


MUTHA: Rao Bahadur Motilal Balmukund, Banker and Merchant.

Born: 1st September 1890. *Educated* at Satara High School. *Married* in 1911, two sons and two daughters. After completion of his education, joined family business of bankers, which has its Head Office at Satara by name Messrs. Mokandas Hajarimal, Bankers and Merchants, carrying on business in cloth at 'Fancy Stores' and that of gold and jewellery at 'Sarafi Sanchaya' with branches at Bombay and Sholapur. Was an elected member, Satara Municipality, for 12 years from 1914 and also Chairman of the School Board of the Municipality. President of the Satara Municipal Borough unanimously elected first in 1936 and again re-elected in 1938. Was President of the Taluka Local Board for more than 12 years and a member of the District Local Board, Satara. Has been Resident General Secretary of the All-India S. S. Jain Conference. Was a President of the Oswal Conference at Ahmednagar, 1925 and Hon. Treasurer, Viceroy's Bihar Relief Committee, Satara District. He is a Vice-President of the Aryangla Vaidyak Shala and a President of the Rayat Shikshan Training College. Was a Treasurer of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee, 1935. At present he is Hon. Treasurer, District War Funds Committee and also of the District After-care Association, Satara. He has contributed Rs. 1,001/- towards the War Gifts Fund and is touring throughout the district for the collection of funds. He is a recipient of the Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. He is a Director of Long Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Poona; District Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Karad; Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd.; and a member of the Council of the Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Satara. Created Rao Saheb in 1931 and Rao Bahadur in 1936. Was Hon. Bench Magistrate (First Class) and a Chairman 'A' Bench of Magistrates F.C., Satara, 1936. President of the United Khandesh Merchants' Conference at Jalgaon in 1939. Rao Bahadur Motilal has donated Rs.10,000 towards the S. S. Jain Boarding House, Poona, and also financially helped several other institutions including the Ghatkopar Jeevadayamandal. He has in his uncle's name donated Rs. 5,000 towards the Aryangla Vaidyak Shala, Satara. He earmarked Rs. 60,000 for charities to various institutions in memory of his uncle at the time of his uncle's sad departure. He was a Chairman of the District Committee of The Liberal Federation, Satara in 1938. Was a recipient of an address presented to him as Captain of Volunteer Corps of the Jain Swetambar Sthanakwasi Conference and also of that presented by All-India Swetambar Sthanakwasi Jain Sangh, 1939. A worthy son of a worthy father he is taking part in all public and religious matters. *Address:* Satara City.

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NANPARA AND MOHAMDI RAJ: RAJA SAIYID MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN, is the only son of the late Raja Saiyid Mohammad Ashfaq Ali Khan, in his time a poet of great repute and author of numerous books, and the late Rani M. Sarfaraz Begum of the Mohamdi Raj, Oudh.

During the last World War the late Rani Saheba helped the British Government with men and money. The Lucknow University, the King George's Medical College as well as the Prince of Wales Zoological Gardens at Lucknow are indebted to the late Rani Saheba for her munificent and liberal donations.

The present Raja inherited Nanpara from his maternal grandfather, Raja Sir Jang Bahadur Khan, Kt., C.S.I. The title of Raja was conferred on the Nanpara House in 1763 by the Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, the King of Oudh and has since been recognized by the British Government as hereditary.

Born in 1904. *Educated* at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow, to which is added the vast experience of a traveller and broad out-look having visited the continent of Europe, England and the Near East frequently. The Raja Saheb succeeded to the Nanpara *Gadi* in 1911.

The Raja is well-known for his drive against illiteracy. The Saadat High School recently established at Nanpara marks his great winning stroke towards liberalizing education in his Raj. The Lady Hallett Women's Hospital established recently at Nanpara conspicuously marks his humane feeling towards his subjects and his deep interest in all social and civic matters.

He is fond of Shikar and is an excellent shot. Has 29 tigers to his credit. He plays tennis, polo and swims equally well. He is a member of well-known clubs such as Bagatella Club, Paris, Tennis Club, Touring Club, Racing Club and Royal Automobile Club of France; Indian Gymkhana Club, London, Queen's Club, London, Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay and Imperial Gymkhana and Chelmsford Club, New Delhi. He is a patron of the U.P. Aero Club. He is a member of the U.P. Legislative Assembly.

Heir-Apparent, Nanpara Raj: Asif Saadat Ali Khan.
Heir-Apparent, Mohamdi Raj: Arif Saadat Ali Khan.
Dewan: C. R. Coombs, Esq.
Address: Nanpara Palace, Lucknow.

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NAWAB GANJ ALIABAD ESTATE : SARDAR NAWAZISH ALI KHAN QIZILBASH OF : belongs to a noble family of the Punjab distinguished for religious, military and administrative services.

Born : 1901. *Educ. :* At Central Model School and Forman Christian College, Lahore. Took his B.A. Hons. Degree of the Punjab University in 1923.

Brother : Sahabzada Mohammad Hussain Khan Qizilbash.

Succeeded his uncle Khan Bahadur Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan, C.S.I., on the 22nd February 1935.

Married in 1936, the daughter of Mirza Bahadur Mirza Mohammad Sadiq Ali Khan, a premier Chief of Oudh and has got a son and a daughter.

Heir : Nawabzada Fateh Ali Khan.

Estates : Taluqdari Estate of Nawab Gunj Aliabad Dist., Bahraich in Oudh, Rakh Juliana in Lahore Districts in the Punjab and Kerbala and Hoor Hosain Estates in Iraq (Arabia).

The Sardar has travelled widely in the Near and Middle East and knows English, Arabic, Persian, Punjabi and Urdu very well. He has a good taste for History, particularly Islamic History. He is deeply interested in education, social reforms, politics and estate management. He is a whole time worker and never tires of performing any arduous task. Simple living and high thinking is his 'Motto.'

He is an Hony. Bench Magistrate at Bahraich, and a Special Magistrate of Nanpara, a non-official visitor of Jails, Director of the Central Exchange Bank Ltd. of Lahore, Trustee of Maharaj Singh High School of Bahraich. He is in charge of Muharram Dul-Dul Procession of Lahore and other ecclesiastical activities and is an Hony. General Secretary of Madrasatul Waizeen of Lucknow, the central institution of the Immamia sect in India. In 1937 he was awarded a Coronation Medal.

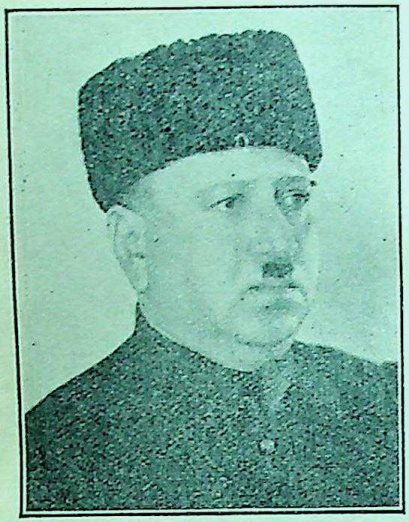
Hobbies : Gardening and Reading. *Recreation :* Tennis and Shooting.

History : The Sardar is a grandson of the late Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan and Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan and traces the history of the family to the days of Nadir Shah when one of his ancestors was Governor of Kandahar. In 1839 Nawab Ali Raza Khan became a friend of the British and fought on their side at Mudki, Feroze Shah and Sobraon and raised a troop of cavalry which was later on embodied in the well-known Hodson's Horse, for which he was awarded the estate known as Nawab Ganj Aliabad Estate, Oudh, comprising 147 villages. A pension was also granted to him which was later replaced by a grant of property known as Rakh Khamba.

Address : Nawabganj Aliabad, Bahraich Oudh, and Mubarak Haveli, Lahore.

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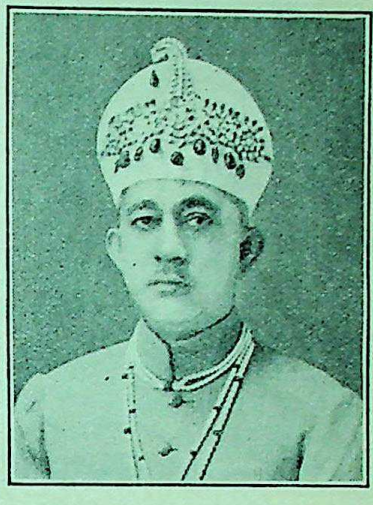
NAWAB MUHAMMAD MOIN-UD-DIN KHAN, NAWAB MOIN-UD-DOWLA, BAHADUR, the only son of the late Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, one of the three great Paigah Nobles of the Hyderabad State, was born in Hyderabad (Deccan) in the year 1891. Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla's Paigah or feudal state covers an area of 1,821 square miles and has a population of 276,533, while its annual revenue amounts to Rs. 22 lakhs. He carries on the administration with the help of a Council consisting of a President and two Members.

In 1919 Nawab Moin-ud-din Khan Bahadur was given the title of Nawab Eyanath Jung, and in 1922 the title of Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla. In 1923 he was appointed Minister in charge of the Industrial Department and also a Member of the Executive Council. The next year he was given charge of the Military Department and in 1927 he resigned the post, for, by an order of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, his Paigah Estates were released from the Court of Wards and he was made the Amir of the Sir Asman Jahi Paigah.

Though at one time a keen rider, Polo Player and Racing Noble, Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur's present main recreation is shooting. He is also passionately fond of watching cricket, and he has done much to encourage the game and raise its standard not only in Hyderabad (Deccan) but in the whole of India. The All-India Gold Cup Cricket Tournament, which was started 10 years ago as a result of his munificence, attracts to Hyderabad most of the best Cricketers in India. The last M.C.C. and Australian fixtures in Secunderabad, Deccan, were also due to his keen interest in Cricket and his generosity.

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NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR (MIR YUSUF ALI KHAN), one of the premier noblemen of Hyderabad, Deccan, and the sole representative of the illustrious family of Sir Salar Jung the Great of Mutiny fame.

Born : 13th June 1889 at Poona.

Educated : At Nizam College. Was Prime Minister between 1912-15 ; has travelled all over Europe, Iraq, Persia, Syria, Palestine, etc.

Area of Estate: 1,480 square miles. *Population:* 202,739.
Revenue : Over Rs. 15 lakhs.

Administration is divided into several departments on modern lines, and is under the direct control of the Nawab Saheb who personally supervises the work.

Family History : About the middle of the 17th century the great-grandfather of the Nawab Saheb migrated from Medina to the Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur where he settled and married into a noble's family. After the fall of the kingdom, the members of the family took service under the Moguls. Later on they transferred their allegiance to the family of the Nizams and served them as Prime Ministers, who are as follows :—

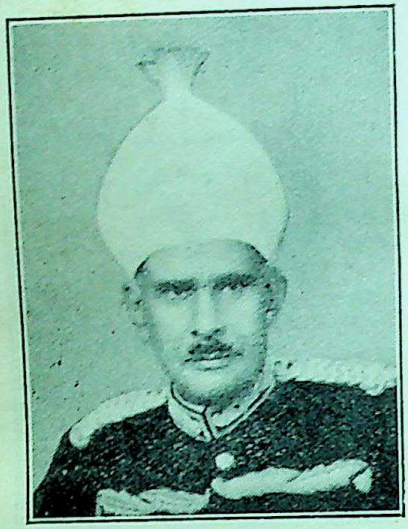
(1) Shair Jung, (2) Ghayur Jung, (3) Dargah Khuli Khan Salar Jung, (4) Mir Alam, (5) Munirul-Mulk, (6) Sirajul-Mulk, (7) Sir Salar Jung I, (8) Sir Salar Jung II, (9) the present Salar Jung.

The Nawab Saheb has given a 'Hurricane' to the British Government and it bears his name amongst the Hyderabad squadron.

Address : Hyderabad (Deccan).

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NAWAB TILAWAT JUNG BAHADUR, SAHIBZADA MIR TILAWAT ALI KHAN, B.A. (Punjab).

Born in 1880.

Descendant of the Jr. Branch of the Ruling family of Hyderabad, his grandfather being the second son of Nizam III of Hyderabad. Those who come in contact with him can detect the physical and mental characteristics of his Turkoman lineage. The Nawab Saheb is also one of the premier Nobles of the State who are exempted from the Arms Act of British India.

Beginning his service with the State as First Asstt. to the Home Secretary, he held various posts of trust and responsibility, such as Chief Inspector of Schools at Headquarters, Commander and Pay Master of the household and Body Guard Troops of H.E.H. the Nizam, etc. He was a member of the Legislative Council of the State representing the City Municipality and afterwards a nominated member on behalf of the Sarfikhas. He was Cabinet Minister in charge of Public Works Department and Medical Department; Secretary and Sadrul Maham of Sarfikhas; Member of the Executive Council with Revenue and Local Fund and Agriculture portfolios. He has been responsible for the introduction of Service Stamps, Money Order and Savings Bank systems in the Postal Department of the State. The suggestion for the early completion of the Kazipet-Belharsha Railway line which links up the N. S. Railway with Delhi and Madras Chord line originated from him and he prevented the extension of the contract with the N. G. S. Railway Company to 1954 which made it possible for the Nizam's Government to acquire and take over the control of the Railway in 1930.

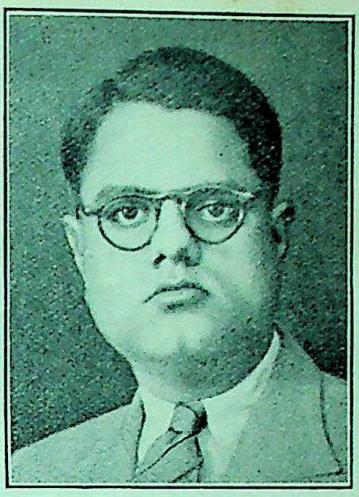
Though not entrusted with any portfolio at present in the administration of the State, the Nawab Sahib still serves as a member of the Sarfikhas Committee which manages the administration of the Crown lands and the household departments of the Ruler.

Sahibzada Mir Akbar Ali Khan, the Nawab Saheb's only son, was born in 1909. He graduated from the Madras University and was awarded a special European Scholarship by the Gracious Command of H.E.H. the Nizam. He joined Trinity College and returned to Hyderabad with the Economics Tripos Degree of Cambridge University.

Address: The City, Hyderabad, Dn.

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NEMIVANT, GOVIND RAO, B.A., son of Ram Rao Nemivant, is the fifth descendant of the ancestor of the family—one of the ancient illustrious and historical Hindu noble families of Hyderabad, Deccan.

Family History : Raja Nemivant Bahadur rendered heroic and meritorious services to the British and the Nizam in the famous battle of Kharda and a number of other battles that were fought against Tipu Sultan. He was the Attorney of Nawab Arastu Jah Bahadur, the famous Prime Minister of Asaf Jahi Dynasty. It is a historical fact that when the Peshwas had detained the Nawab in Poona, Raja Nemivant Bahadur was instrumental in procuring his release and conducting his safe return to Hyderabad. In recognition of this service, he was granted the Killedari of Ousa, the Jagirs and Mansabs, with all its paraphernalia of Umari, Nowbat and Roshan Chowki, and was honoured with the title of Raja Nemivant Bahadur. These services to the State were even recognised and appreciated by the British Government. His son held an important and responsible post in Saraf-e-Khas Mubarak. One of his descendants, Raja Janardhan Rao Bahadur, was appointed to an important military post and his younger brother Raja Hari Har Rao Bahadur, for his excellent Urdu and Persian calligraphy, was conferred with the hereditary post of Tosha Khana Mubarak, and was also the custodian of Royal Jewellery. Raja Ram Rao Bahadur, another well-known descendant of the family, was appointed Talukdar during the Zilla Bandi and also enjoyed the two important posts mentioned above. Thus it is evident that faithful and meritorious service to the State and the Crown is the hallmark of distinction of this family.

Born : 30th August 1910. *Educated :* At Madarse-Alia and Nizam College, Hyderabad, Dn., graduated from Ferguson College, Poona, in October, 1937.

Govind Rao Nemivant is a lover of art and literature. He is very fond of collecting good literary books and works of art for his home library. Befitting the established tradition, his is the burning desire to hold an important and responsible post in the State, suitable to his high rank and position. He is interested in manly games like riding and swimming and himself plays tennis well. He helps with an open hand many of the public institutions in the State and has also contributed liberally to the War Fund.

Address : Malkajgiri, Hyderabad-Deccan.

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PANCHAKOTE RAJ: RAJA SRI SRI KALYANI PROSAD SINGHA DEO.

Born : 16th March 1899.

Married : The only daughter of the Taluqdar of Antu, in Protapgarh District.

Succeeded : On the 29th September 1938, succession is by primogeniture.

Heir-apparent : Sri Sri Sankari Prosad Singha Deo.

The Raj is one of the most ancient in India. Founded as early as 81 A.D. by Maharaja Damodar Sekhar, a direct descendant of Bikromaditya, who came from Dhar in Central India. The Raj was an independent state, and first paid a tribute to Mahomedan rulers in 1632-33 and even during the British period it was semi-independent, until the permanent settlement of 1793. Various minor principalities, now large Estates, used to be under its suzerainty and the old bond persists in sentiment. At one period of history the home of the family, until recently a ruling family, was Panchet Hill, not far from Asansol. The present seat is Kashipur (Manbhum), Rly. Station, Adra, B.N.R. and the palace is one of the finest buildings in Bihar.

The family is known throughout India for its munificence, its extensive charitable and religious endowments, and the devotion of the tenantry to the head of the noble house.

The Raja is a good sportsman. He takes keen interest in administrative affairs, public works and in the development of his vast estate. He takes personal interest in the welfare of his tenants, particularly in the matter of education.

He maintains a free Sanskrit College and a Charitable Dispensary, and also contributes liberally to the local Schools. He has contributed Rs. 50,000 to the War Fund.

In recognition of his war and other Public Services the title of Raja was conferred on him by the Government of India in 1941.

Manager : Mr. Pannalal Bose, M.A. (District and Sessions Judge, Retired). *Private Secretary :* Mr. Subodh Kumar Mitra, M.Sc., B.L.

Area : nearly 3,000 square miles comprising extensive properties—including valuable mines—in Manbhum, Burdwan, Ranchi, Bankura, Orissa, Calcutta and Benares.

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PARLAKIMEDI: CAPTAIN MAHARAJA SRI SRI SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJAPATHI NARAYANA DEO, M.L.C., Maharaja of Parlakimedi, Ganjam District.

Born: 26th April 1892.

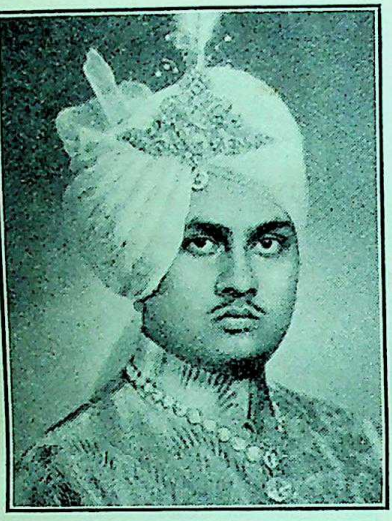
Educated: At Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi and Newington College, Madras.

Area: 698 sq. miles.

The Maharaja Saheb was a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture; a delegate to the First Indian Round Table Conference; an associated member of the Orissa Boundary Committee and was selected in 1933 as a representative of the All-India Land-Holders' Association to give evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London. He is an Honorary Adviser and Visitor to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. He has been taking a prominent part in commercial and industrial advancement and owns a Railway Line of 59 miles. He maintains a Salt Factory at Pundi measuring 300 acres and owns a big Rice Mill, a First Grade College, and Sanskrit College, three large Girls' Schools for Oriya and Telugus, an Agricultural Demonstration Farm and Veterinary Hospital. He has to his credit a long list of magnificent public services. He contributed Rs. 1,00,000 to the Research Institute, Coonoor, and Rs. 20,000 to Post-Graduates for Research work in food and commercial crops at Coimbatore Government College of Agriculture. During the Great War he subscribed Rs. 3,10,000 towards War Loans and Funds and recruited men both for Combatant and Non-Combatant Forces. He holds an Honorary Commission in the Land Forces since 1918. In recognition of his meritorious services and the interest taken in improving the condition of his Samasthan and its people he was awarded the title of Rajah (personal) in 1918, Rajah (hereditary) in 1922, Maharaja (personal) on 1-1-1936, Honorary 2nd Lieutenant in 1918 and subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain. The Maharaja Saheb is keenly interested in big game hunting having bagged many panthers and tigers besides other wild animals and is also a keen cricketer. He is a member of several important Clubs in the Madras Presidency and of the East Indian Association, London. He was returned unopposed to the Orissa Assembly on 23-1-1937. He was called upon to form the first Ministry in Orissa. The Maharaja Saheb was elected as President, District Board, Ganjam, Chatrapur, in 1936. The Maharaja is a member of the Provincial & District War Committees of Madras & Orissa and has contributed about Rs. 20,000 towards War Funds in addition to rendering help in recruiting work. He recently contributed £5000 to the Orissa War Fund for the purchase of a Fighter Plane.

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RAMGARH RAJ: MAHARAJA KAMAKSHYA NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR of Ramgarh Raj, Bihar.

Born: 10th August 1916, Assumed full control, 10th August 1937.

Educated: at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and afterwards at Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married: Princess Lalita Rajya Lakshmi the eldest daughter of H. E. General Shingha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, S.M.N.T., S.P.G., D.B., Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary of the King of Nepal at the Court of St. James, London and the niece of H. M. the King of Nepal.

The Ramgarh Raj is situated in the District of Hazaribagh in Bihar. It consists mostly of hills, forests and lands brought under cultivation. Its climate all round the year is simply delightful. It has beautiful valleys with picturesque scenery and attracts a large number of visitors every year from the neighbouring Provinces. There are numerous waterfalls, hot-springs and antiquities that bear witness to its glorious past all of which are easily accessible by car. Padma, the present Capital, has all the amenities of modern life.

The ancestors of the present Maharaja Bahadur were Rathor Rajputs and trace their descent from Maharaja Manikchand, a brother of the illustrious Maharaja Jaychand of Kanouj. In 1368 A.D. Singh Deo came from Khairagarh Kanti in Bundelkhand to this part of the country and established a new Kingdom, the capital of which was Urda in the Pargana of Karanpura. During the reign of Maharaja Dalel Singh the capital of the Raj was removed first to Badam and then to Ramgarh where Maharaja Ram Singh built a fort which is still in existence. Since then the Raj has been known as Ramgarh. Maharaja Tej Singh Bahadur, however, removed the capital to Ichak and from there it was removed in 1873 to Padma, the present capital. The Maharajas of Ramgarh rendered valuable services to the Crown, and helped in suppressing the Mutiny of 1857 and the Santal insurrection. The long line of successive Maharajas of Ramgarh duly enjoyed and exercised even during the Mohammadan rule in India the rights and privileges of a Sovereign Power.

The present Maharaja from his very infancy showed promise of his future greatness. He was very industrious and hard-working and had an unquenchable thirst for learning. Immediately after assuming

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charge of the Raj in August 1937 prior to which the Raj was managed by the Court of Wards the Maharaja Bahadur diverted his full attention to the interest of the Raj and by his manifold benevolent activities has become extremely popular among his Raiyats. He tries to keep himself in direct touch with all his subjects especially the poorer section and hence he is accessible to all. During the last three and half years the Maharaja Bahadur has worked day and night, often going to the interior parts of the Raj and each time inaugurating some new scheme to foster the growth of a healthy and progressive peasantry. His methodical ways of living have resulted in his infinite capacity and constant desire for hard work. His chief pleasure is to be at his office table where he works harder and longer than the hard-worked officials of the Raj. The Raj is making good progress in all directions. The Maharaja Bahadur has brought about a remarkable change in the life of Ramgarh people. His driving force is making itself felt in every direction.

The Maharaja Bahadur is a sportsman, a public man and a distinguished scholar. His extensive travels throughout India has enabled him to conduct the administration on highly progressive and efficient lines. The famous congress sessions were held here in Ramgarh last year and even the important congress leaders were full of praise at the cordial relations existing between the Maharaja and his subjects.



Raj Crest.

The Raj is trying to render all possible help to Agricultural Exhibitions in shape of Melas, etc., at Ramgarh and Chatra —the two big centres of the Raj. The Raj owns three hospitals, one High School, one Middle School and one Primary School and gives monetary help to almost all other schools and dispensaries run by the District Board. In addition to these the Raj has Travelling Dispensary Vans under eminent Doctors to render first aid to the tenants and is employing a number of qualified Vaids to administer indigenous medicines to the Agriculturists.

The Maharaja Bahadur has already made his mark in the public life of Bihar. He was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Kshattriya Mahasabha which was held last year in Patna. He is a member of the General Council of the Rajkumar College at Raipur, nominated by H. E. the Governor of Bihar to represent the landlords of Chota Nagpur and South Bihar and was later on elected to the Managing Committee. Recently he was elected President of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha. He is Vice-President of the Bihar Landholders' Association and the Hazaribagh War Committee. He is also a Member of the Executive body of the Bihar War Committee. All public causes receive the willing support of the Maharaja Bahadur and the following donations testify to his generosity :—

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Rs. 1,00,000 to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund ; Rs. 1,00,000 to the George VI Coronation Fund ; Rs. 67,000 for the Indoor Hospital Building at Hazaribagh ; Rs. 40,000 for the Nurses' Ward in the Mission Zenana Hospital, Hazaribagh ; Rs. 25,000 to the Prince of Wales Fund ; Rs. 15,000 to the Leprosy Fund ; Rs. 10,000 to the Thanks Giving Fund ; Rs. 14,102 to the Zenana Mission Hospital at Hazaribagh ; Rs. 25,000 to the King George V. Memorial Fund ; Rs. 25,000 to different Schools and Hospitals in the Raj ; Rs. 9,000 to the poor and destitute when the Maharaja Bahadur was touring in the Raj recently ; Rs. 50,000 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund ; Rs. 2,000 Bihar Flying Club.



The Tikkait Sardar (*Heir - Apparent*) was born on the 27th of January 1938 amidst great rejoicings of the people of Ramgarh. To make the occasion remembered for many years to come the Maharaja Bahadur was pleased to announce valuable concessions to the tenants and accordingly when he went on tour he sanctioned a grand sum of Rs. 50,000 to finance the Agricultural and irrigational works in the Raj.

The Heir-Apparent is being brought up with the utmost care under the strict but affectionate supervision of the Maharajmata Sahiba (mother of the Maharaja Bahadur). During the 3rd Birthday a District Sports meeting (first of its kind in Padma under the patronage of the Maharaja Bahadur) was held and the Tikkait Sardar while acknowledging gracefully the greetings of the Winners distributed all the trophies himself amidst great cheers and to the amusement of guests and visitors.

The Maharani Sahiba is the worthy spouse of a talented husband. Like her husband she is benevolent by nature and takes part in all public charities. Recently she contributed a handsome amount from her private purse to meet all expenses for the construction and maintenance of a maternity and child-welfare centre in Padma, the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Hallett, the wife of the then Governor of Bihar.

Maharajmata Sahiba is the mother of the present Maharaja Bahadur and the eldest daughter of the late Raja Saheb of Porahat. She is very fond of music, painting and needlework and takes great interest in the social and educational uplift of women. It was at her instance that her father started a Girls' School and a fairly large Zenana Hospital in his Capital. She has travelled extensively in India, England and the Continent of Europe.

Rajmata Sahiba, grandmother of the present Maharaja Bahadur is better known as the " Grand old Lady " of the Raj. From her very

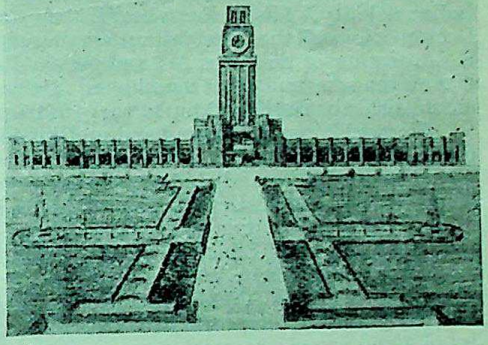
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infancy she has been brought up in the midst of a religious household and she has rightly kept the tradition of the Ramgarh Raj family by her numerous charities, which are sure to be remembered with respect. From the income of her estate which is a Khorposh grant to her by the Raj she has constructed a magnificent building in Padma which is known as "Shreenagar" and is a real piece of Indian art.



Lieutenant Kumar Basant Narain Singh, M.R.A.S. (Eng.), F.R.E.S., F.R.H.S. (Lond.), M. A.M.N.H., M.N.G.S. (U.S.A.), is the younger brother of the Maharaja Bahadur and was born in 1918. He was educated along with his brother at the Rajkumar College, Raipur and Mayo College, Ajmer. The attachment and affection between the two brothers is so great that they are living together as members of a common household. The Kumar is an enthusiastic sportsman and a good shot, has bagged several tigers in the Raj forests. He is the Chief Secretary of the Raj, a member of the Executive Committee of the Bihar Landholders' Association, Vice-President of the Rural Reconstruction Association, Hazaribagh and the District Scouts Commissioner for Hazaribagh. He has recently been made an Honorary Lieutenant of the 11-19th Hyderabad Regiment. He has made extensive tours in various foreign countries.



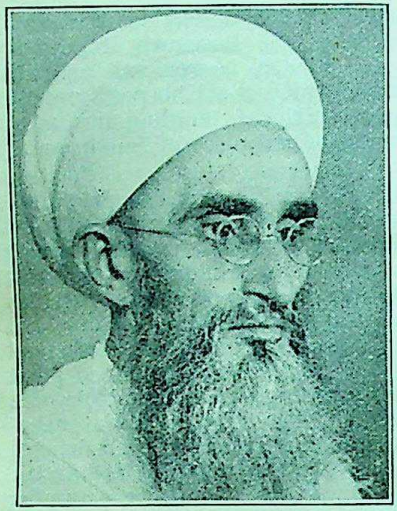
Area : 5,000 sq. miles. *Population :* 900,000. *Income :* About Rs. 12,00,000.

Raj Secretariat, Padma.

Chief Secretary : Hon. Lt. Kumar Basant Narain Singh, M.R.A.S. (Eng.), F.R.E.S., F.R.H.S. (Lond.), M.A.M.N.H., M.N.G.S. (U.S.A.). *Adviser and Dewan :* Chowdhary Roshan Lal. *Chief Manager :* Rai Bahadur Pandit G. S. Upadhya, B.A. *Manager :* Babu Jugal Kishore Prasad. *Huzur Secretary and Hon. A.D.C. :* Thakur Ram Kumar Singh. *Secretary for Legal Affairs :* S. N. Roy, B.A., B.L. *Finance Secretary :* Sardar Diwan Singh Goindi, G.D.A. *Development Secretary and Hon. A.D.C. :* Kunwar Pratap Singh, B.A. *1st Asst. Manager :* Babu Bateshwar Prasad Singh, B.A., B.L.

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SAIYEDNA, TAHER SAIFUDDIN SAHEB, H. H. SARDAR (Mullaji Saheb), High Pontiff of Dawoodi Bohra Shia Mohommedan Community and First Class Sardar of the Deccan. *Born :* At Surat on 5th August 1885. *Succeeded* : 1915. Silver Jubilee of accession celebrated all over India 1940.

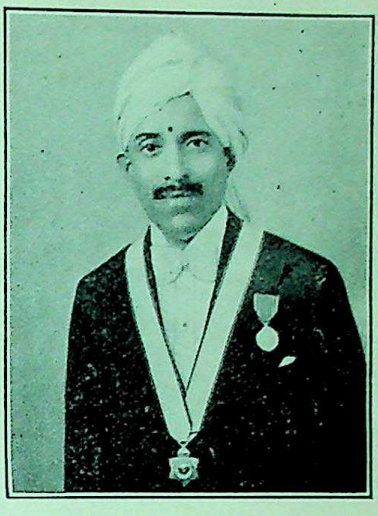
He is the 51st incumbent of the pontifical office of Dai-l-Mutlaq. He derives his succession from Prophet Mohommed (peace be upon him), through his descendents the Fatemide Caliphs of Egypt. Nearly 900 years back, owing to political upheavals in Egypt, the last Fatemide Caliph Imam Saiyedna Taiyeb retired into seclusion while his Dawat was transferred to Yemen where the incumbents ruled as Sultans. From Yemen the 23rd Dai transferred the seat of Dawat to India. In India, the Dais were the recipients of high honour and enjoyed special privileges from the Moghul Emperors. They were also accorded royal honour by the Peshwas, the Holkars and the Scindias. The East India Company counted the Saiyednas among the Indian nobility. His Holiness besides being a First Class Sardar of the Deccan enjoys all the concomitant privileges, including exemption from the operation of the Arms Act and personal appearance in Civil Courts. Has eleven sons and eight daughters. Heir-apparent ; Prince Mohommedbhaisaheb Burhanuddin is the 52nd in line.

He wields supreme command and jurisdiction, civil and religious, over the members of his community, who owe him allegiance and are bound to obey him and abide by his decisions, which are absolute and final. He appoints his deputies, called Amils, in every town wherever his followers live to maintain a constant contact with them. His Holiness is a liberal patron of Education, Arts and Industry and has established a separate department to administer the 350 Madressahs, including High Schools with hostels attached to them. At these Madressahs free education is imparted to children. He is an eminent Arabic Scholar and one of the greatest exponents of Islamic culture. Every year during the month of Ramzan, he writes a brochure in Arabic on religious and philosophical subjects. These writings are acknowledged masterpieces of Arabic literature. His charities and benevolence know no bounds. Amongst his multifarious munificences the construction of Quibla in Masjid-e-Aqsa at Jerusalem, the preparation of Kiswat, *i.e.*, an artistic carpet of silver brocade for the covering of the inner walls of the Holy Kaaba, at Mecca, the presentation of Gold and Silver Zarih (sepulchres) to the Mausoleas of the Saints of Najaf and Kerbala at Iraq and also the erection of a Minaret outside the shrine of Moulana Hussain the Martyr of Islam, are a few striking examples. *Address :* Saifi Mahal, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

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SAYANA : DIWAN BAHADUR NARAYANRAO VITHAL.



Born : 2nd January 1902.

The Diwan Bahadur is the son of the late Seth Vithal Sayana, a well-known building contractor of Bombay, who undertook the construction of such important public buildings as the Prince of Wales Museum, the General Post Office, the Science Institute, Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, the Small Causes Court and numerous others, and who during his lifetime donated a sum of Rs. 51,000 to the Maharashtra Education Society, Poona, and was renowned for his charitable disposition.

Diwan Bahadur Narayanrao entered the business of his father at the comparatively young age of 18, and since then, has executed constructional work worth many lakhs of rupees.

He has donated a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs for building a civil hospital at Thana, the foundation of which was laid in 1935 by His Excellency the late Lord Brabourne, the then Governor of Bombay. It was named "Vithal Sayana Hospital" to perpetuate his father's memory, and opened by the late Lord Brabourne in 1936. He also runs a free dispensary at Thana since 1927 in memory of his mother, the late Gangoobai Vithal Sayana, and it is open to all without any distinction of caste or creed. Diwan Bahadur Narayanrao is very religious and a devotee of the Deity "Dattatreya" whose temple he has constructed at Thana.

He has founded a free library in the compound of his temple at Thana and recently he donated a large number of books to the Telugu Free Library, Bombay. He takes a keen interest in education and sports and is a life-member of the Cricket Club of India. Simple, generous and kind-hearted, he helps the poor and the needy, and his annual expenses in charities alone amount to more than Rs. 15,000.

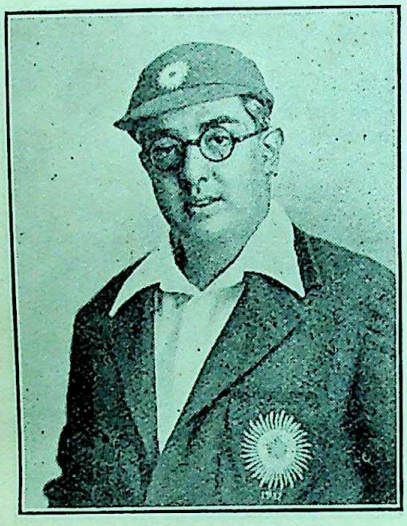
The Government of India conferred on him the title "Diwan Bahadur" in the year 1937.

He donated Rs. 15,000 for the Vithal Sayana Telugu Gymkhana at Kamatipura and built a Pavilion which was opened by Sir J. C. Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay on 13th July 1940. As Chairman of the War Relief Committee he raised Rs. 50,000 from Thana District for the War Gift Fund. In 1940 he was nominated by the Government of Bombay as a Justice of the peace.

Address : Vithal Sayana Building, Bombay 2.

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VIZIANAGRAM, MAHARAJ KUMAR SIR VIJAYA, M.L.A. (U.P.) of Vizianagram, owner of "Benares Estates" in the U.P. "Vizy" (as he is known in the field of Sport) was Captain of the Indian Cricket XI which toured Britain in 1936, Patron of Indian Sport; ex-minister, U.P. Government; has travelled extensively in Europe and America. *Married:* in 1923 has two daughters. His father established many charitable institutions and was for some time a Member of the Madras Legislative Council; his grandfather and great-grandfather were members of the Imperial Legislative Council. Both of them had enjoyed the personal distinction of "His Highness" and also a salute of 13 guns and 19 guns respectively. They had both established many charitable institutions in Benares, Allahabad and other places and the former had also built a fountain at Hyde Park, London. The Town Hall at Benares, the Library known as Carmichael Library, Benares; the Vizianagram Hall in Muir College at Allahabad are a few of the many acts of munificence of the Vizianagram House. His nephew the present Raja Maharaj Manya Sultan Bahadur of Vizianagram, who is a minor, is the only Zemindar in India who has a salute of 11 guns in the district of Vizagapatam. The distinction "Maharaj Manya Sultan Bahadur" was conferred by the Moghal Emperors and was subsequently recognised as a hereditary family title by the British Government.

Born: On 28th December 1905; *Educated:* at the Princes' College, Ajmer, and Haileybury College, England. Whilst he was at the Princes' College, Ajmer, he won his Colours at Tennis and Cricket, and set up a record, as he was the youngest student to get a double (Panchranga), and this record has not yet been broken. In 1934 he stood for election to the Central Assembly from the Landholders' Constituency of the United Provinces, and was returned unopposed. On the eve of the inauguration of the reforms he stood for election to the U. P. Provincial assembly in 1936 and was returned by a large majority. One of the well-known big game hunters in India and has reached the coveted figure of a century of tiger. He was appointed interim Minister of Justice of the United Provinces Government under the New Act, 2nd April 1937. He has been a member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University since 1935 and was elected to the Executive Council unanimously in 1940. He was called upon by Sir S. Radhakishan, Vice-Chancellor of the University to accept the highest Blue-ribbon of the University as a special mark of distinction of the convocation of 1940.

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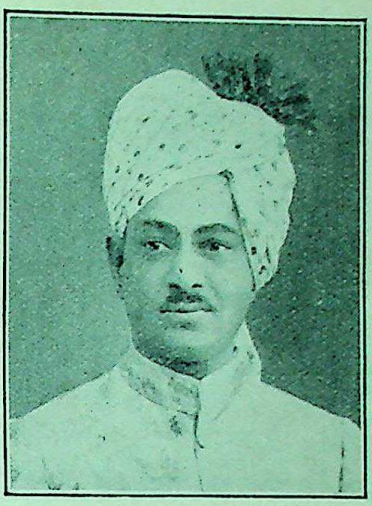
WAI: NAWAB GULAMJILANI BIJLIKHAN OF WAI.

Born : 28th July 1888.

Succeeded : October, 1894. Termination of minority administration 1909.

Married : The youngest sister of H. H. The Nawab of Jaora, 29th July 1909, and the present Begumsaheba in 1912. The former died in 1930.

Educated : At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and served in the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, for two years. He was invited to rejoin the Corps during the Coronation of the late King Emperor in 1911.



The founder of the family held a high command in the army of the Emperor Aurangzebe who invaded the Deccan and conquered the kingdom of Bijapur. When the Emperor returned from Bijapur to Satara, Nawab Bijlikhan was left at Wai for the protection of the territory conquered from the Marathas. For carrying out successfully several expeditions and political Missions he was rewarded by the grant of a Jagir. He died in 1700 and was succeeded by his son Sheik Miran I. In 1708 when Shahu, the grandson of Shivaji, returned from Delhi and approached Satara he was opposed by Tarabai, his aunt. Nawab Sheik Miran I espoused Shahu's cause and placed him on the throne of Satara. In return for this service he received the Parganas of Erondol and Daryapur, and the highest honours that the Chatrapati could bestow upon him. When Raghuba, the father of the last Peshwa, was sent as a state prisoner to Kopergaon in the Ahmednagar District, Sheik Miran II held both father and son in captivity till 1796 when Baji Rao was brought to Poona by Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia of Gwalior.

In 1820 after the conquest of the Deccan by the British Government the possessions of this family were restored under a Treaty dated 3rd July 1820 and included the pargana of Erondol, and numerous tracts of land in the Deccan, all the territory in the Nizam's Dominion being resumed. The present Chief Nawab Gulamjilani Bijlikhan takes precedence over all the first class Sardars in the Deccan. He was an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council for two years till 1920, and member of the Legislative Assembly from 1921 to 1923. He was elected Vice-President of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, and is permanent President of the Satara District Anjuman Islam. He was appointed an Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. The Governor of Bombay in 1929, and was for some time President of the State Council, Jaora State.

Address : The Palace, Wai.

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WALIUR RAHMAN, Khan Bahadur Moulvi, B.L., a Tea Planter and Zemindar of Jalpaiguri. Born in July, 1861, in the famous Kazi family of Cheora, District Tipperah. He received his early education in his native village, graduated in Arts and in Law from the Presidency College, Calcutta, and the Government College, Dacca, respectively. He is the third Muslim graduate of the Tipperah District. He lost his father while yet a boy but was brought up by his uncle the late Khan Bahadur Moulvi Rahim Bakhsh. *Married:* Begum Manija Khatun, youngest daughter of the late Kazi Mahammad Asghar of Cheora in May, 1889. Has six sons and three daughters. He joined the Jalpaiguri bar in December, 1890, and practised law there for about 30 years. While at the bar he became connected with the tea industry of which his uncle was the pioneer among Indians. By dint of zeal, industry, frugality and honesty, he has now become the sole proprietor of several tea gardens and holder of a considerable number of shares of Jt. Stock Companies and owner of extensive Zemindary and other properties in Bengal and Assam. He has served in an honorary capacity in public bodies and organisations and participated in all social and loyal political movements in Jalpaiguri. He is a Life Member of the Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage at Dacca and has endowed two beds, the Lady Carmichael Bed and the Lady Jackson Bed in the female section of the Jalpaiguri General Hospital. He contributed Rs. 5,000 towards King George V Jubilee Fund, part of which together with other contributions have enabled the X-Ray installation in the Jalpaiguri General Hospital to be made. He has established a charitable dispensary at Walipur in the Darrang district in Assam and has been maintaining it at his own cost. In Cheora he has built a fine mosque and excavated tanks which supply pure drinking water to the people. He has done many other works of public utility. For his public services, munificence and loyalty he has been honoured with the title of Khan Bahadur. The naming of two nice buildings he has built in Jalpaiguri as "Nur Manzil" and "Alima Manzil" is very strong testimony of his love and esteem for his father and mother respectively. Though now in his 80th year he is still active and is himself managing his vast estates with the help of some of his sons. He is still acting as a Director in 12 joint stock tea companies and is known as "The tea magnate" of Jalpaiguri. He is going to convert his properties into a Private Joint Stock Company consisting of himself, his wife and children.

Address : "Alima Manzil," Jalpaiguri.

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YUSUF: NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, is the biggest and most influential landholder in the eastern districts of the United Provinces. He is a hereditary Nawab and has been a member of the Legislative Council since the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in 1921. He was appointed a Minister in 1926 and continued in that office for nearly 12 years until the introduction of the Provincial Autonomy. He was also in the Interim Ministry formed under the new constitution. He has travelled widely and has made a special study of the people and problems of the United Provinces. He has rendered great public service by infusing a real spirit of self-government in the local bodies which has enabled and encouraged them to discharge their duties and obligations towards the public more effectively and efficiently. His personal interest and guidance in the affairs of the local bodies has been responsible for greater amenities to the public. It was through his patronage that the U.P. District Boards' Conference was originated and has been working so successfully.

The high standard of the provincial roads that the province can rightly boast of is the result of the continuous and untiring efforts of Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf in the Public Works Department. The great progress made by the Public Health Department, the increasing efficiency and popularity of the Medical Department, the growth of the co-operative movement and the general efficiency of the Registration and Veterinary Departments are all due to his sound and efficient administration during the last 12 years. He has always shown the spirit, initiative and enthusiasm for the good of the people and the province.

His services in the cause of the landholders are too well-known to be reiterated. In the well-being and uplift of the zemindars and the tenants he has always evinced keen and personal interest. An active worker of the Agra Province Zemindars' Association, he carried on an intensive campaign throughout the province and did his best to consolidate the position of the zemindars. In fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that the Agra Province Zemindars' Association is a lasting monument to his untiring and zealous efforts.

Several educational and religious institutions owe their existence to his generous and charitable disposition. His courtesy and obliging nature have won for him a popularity which is coveted by so many to-day. He has always been very popular in the Council and during his term of office as Minister wielded enormous influence over the members of the Legislative Council. He is the best speaker on Government benches and his influence in the councils has proved beyond a shadow of doubt that he is a pillar of real strength both to the Government and the public at large.

He is one of the most influential leaders of the Muslim community of All-India importance. He has contributed in no small measure in maintaining and consolidating the solidarity of the Mussalmans in India and has helped them in following a wise and sound policy in the interests of the country. He has rendered signal services to the Muslim community and by dint of his patriotism, is held in high esteem by persons of all schools of thought.

He is universally liked and respected both by officials and non-officials—Muslims and non-Muslims—and in him one can find a real example of a selfless worker who is always striving to do some real good to the people. His impartiality is well-known and he commands the confidence of the Hindus and Muslims alike in these provinces.

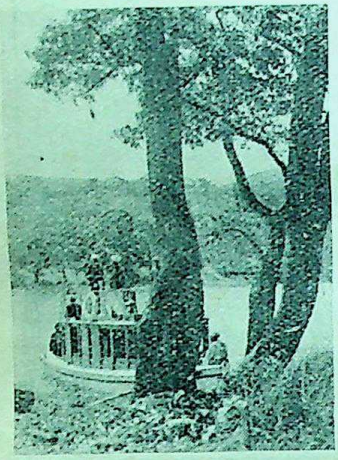
Address: 57, Newberry Road, Lucknow; 2, Nawab Yusuf Road, Allahabad; Urdu Kothi, Jaunpur.

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TRAVANCORE

—The Land of Hills, Forests & Lagoons

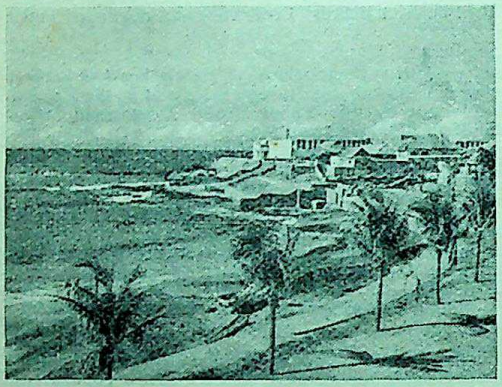


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TRIVANDRUM, the capital, affords modern amenities of City Life—See the great Temple, the Museum, the Zoological Gardens, the Aquarium, the Art Gallery, Sri Chitralayam. Trivandrum is a terminus of the South Indian Railway and connected by air to Bombay, Madras & Colombo. Seven and a half hours by air from Bombay.



Cape Comorin.

ALSO VISIT

The Royal Game Sanctuary on the shores of the Periyar Lake, where you can see wild animals in their natural habitat.

View sunset and sunrise on the sea from **CAPE COMORIN,** the Land's End of India and stay at the Cape Hotel run under Government auspices.

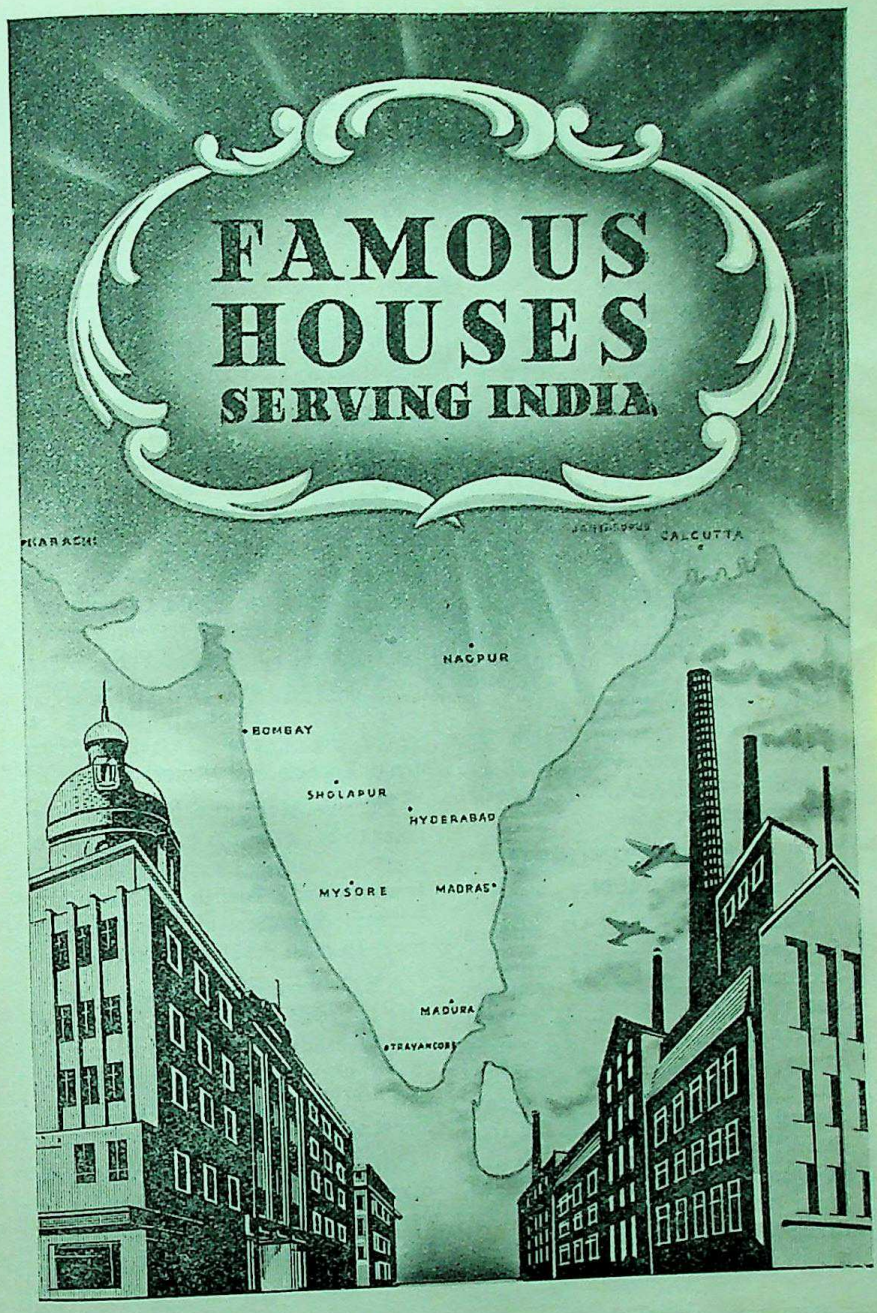
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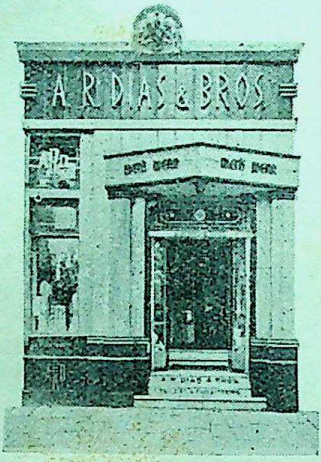


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IN their 32 years of business A. R. D. have won many laurels for their superlative work. A "seamless suit," created by the head of the firm, and sent to the Indian Catholic Exhibition of Arts and Crafts, in 1932, won the highest award, the Exhibition's gold medal. H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, who declared open the Exhibition, took special interest in the exhibit and complimented Mr. A. R. Dias on his skill and ability.



CORRECT STYLISTS FOR MEN.

Not only does A. R. D. mean a first-rate selection of materials, and accessories, with master-craft in cut and finish. A. R. D. means expert advice on the new men's styles of England and America. Close touch with their agents abroad maintains for A. R. D. that little "extra" that makes all the difference. And well-dressed men know that A. R. D. is the established Bombay centre for all that is new and correct in men's style.

EVERYTHING FOR MEN.

A trip to A. R. D.'s is always a pleasure, and a temptation to buy, too. For the shelves are always well-stocked with a fine display of attractive new wear, from studs and links to new felt hats and evening wear.

Take ties, for example; at A.R.D.'s there's always a grand choice, the finest in cravats from Europe and America.

The shirt stock, too, leaves nothing much to be desired. A.R.D. always have plenty of ready-made shirts and collars from the finest English and American houses. But, best of all is A.R.D.'s made-to-measure shirting service.

A.R.D. have always taken special care to stock the newest and best in quality headwear. There are excellent topees, and the famous English and American ranges of hats in many smart shades of soft velour and felt.

Besides, there are dress accessories of every description—all well and conveniently displayed. The establishment is situated at 105, Esplanade Road, opp. the Clock Tower.

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HEAD OFFICE : Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY
140 Branches and Pay Offices throughout India

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - -	3,50,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - -	3,36,26,400
PAID-UP CAPITAL - - -	1,68,13,200
RESERVE AND OTHER FUNDS -	1,25,12,000
DEPOSITS AS AT 30-6-1941 - -	36,37,99,000

DIRECTORS :

Haridas Madhavdas, Esq. (*Chairman*).
The Rt. Hon. Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Kt., P. C.
Ardeshir B. Dubash, Esq.
Dinshaw D. Romer, Esq.
Vithaldas Kanji, Esq.
Noormahomed M. Chinoy. Esq.
Bapooji Dadabhoy Lam, Esq.
Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esq.
Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Kt.

LONDON AGENTS

Messrs. Barclay's Bank Limited
Messrs. Midland Bank Limited

NEW YORK AGENTS:

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION

H. C. CAPTAIN,
Managing Director.

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"It is for development along these lines that an insurance institution should strive."

"COMMERCE,"
19th June, 1937.

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY



ESTABLISHED 1871

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

THE humblest beginning an insurance enterprise ever had was the Bombay Mutual's. Way back in 1870, seven earnest men with a total initial capital of seven rupees ventured to work the idea of life assurance on "mutual" basis. This meant that the enterprise would be run by the members for the members, that there would be no shareholders to take the bulk of the profits, that there would be equality of power for all participating. These lofty ideals have been rigidly adhered to, all through these last 69 years of the Society's existence.

In March 1871, the little enterprise was registered as a Joint Stock Company with limited liability. Within seven days of incorporation, policies were issued

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Umakant S. Desai, Esq., M.A.
Chairman.

involving a liability of a lakh of rupees ! This left the members in a quandary as to what would happen if a claim had to be met in the near future. Thereupon, every member agreed to pay upto Rs.5,000 in order to make up any contingent shortage. Fortunately, no claim was registered till 1874 when the funds of the Society were more than sufficient to cover it.

SURPRISE BONUS

In 1895, membership having increased, funds had soared to such a high figure that the Board of Directors thought it wise to refund 15 per cent. of the total premiums paid. And what a pleasant surprise it was for members !

AGENCY

The Society had no agents. It relied on the public to voluntarily step forward and become members. It was only in 1918 that the first Sole Agents for the whole of India were appointed.

In 1928, the Board of Directors took over the management from the Sole Agents and paved the way towards representing the Society in almost every important centre of business in India, Burma, Ceylon and British East Africa.

HIGH REPUTATION

By its straightforward business policy, prompt payment of liabilities and judicious management the Society has earned a fine reputation in the public.

The Society is unique in being the only institution established in India to give bonuses to policyholders right from its inception. It has always been the aim of the Society to give honest advice to prospective policyholders.

Here, then, is an institution whose stability and integrity inspire confidence ; an institution whose services extend even beyond policyholders—to their dependents.

Head Office :

BOMBAY MUTUAL BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

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TIMES OF INDIA
PUBLICATIONS

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A full Calendar will be found at the beginning of this book. Below are given details of the other Calendars in use in India.

The *Jewish* Calendar is in accordance with the system arranged A.D. 358. The Calendar dates from the Creation, which is fixed as 3,760 years and 3 months before the beginning of the Christian Era; the year is Luni-solar.

The *Mahommedan*, or era of the Hejira, dates from the day after Mahomet's flight from Mecca, which occurred on the night of July 15, 622 A.D. The months are Lunar.

The *Fasli* year was derived from a combination of the Hejira and Samvat years by the order of Akbar; it is Luni-solar. The *Bengali* year seems also to have been related at one time to the Hejira, but the fact of its being Solar made it lose 11 days each year.

The *Samvat* era dates from 57 B.C., and is Luni-solar. The months are divided into two fortnights—*sudi*, or bright and *budee*, or dark. Each fortnight contains 15 *tithis*, which furnish the dates of the civil days given in our calendars.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1941.

New Year	.. .. ..	Jan.	1	Cocoanut Day	Aug. 6
Bakri-Id (Id-ul-Azha)	.. ..	,,	9	Gokul Ashtami	,, 15
Muharram	.. .. ..	Feb.	8	Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari	,, 26
Maha Shivratri	.. .. ..	,,	24	Parsi New Year	Sept. 4 & 5
Holi (2nd Day)	.. .. ..	March	13	Khordad Sal	,, 10
Jamshedi Navroz	.. ..	,,	21	Dassera	,, 30
Id-E-Milad	.. .. ..	April	10	Divali (2 days)	Oct. 20 & 21
Good Friday	.. .. ..	,,	11	Ramzan-Id (Id-ul-Fitr) ..	,, 23
Easter	.. .. ..	,,	12 & 14	Christmas	Dec. 24, 25 & 26
Zarthost-No-Diso	.. ..	June	12	Bakri-Id (Id-ul-Azha)	Dec. 29
Birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor		Such day as may be notified hereafter.		New Year's Eve	,, 31

Notes.—(1) No days are notified as holidays on account of Ramnawami (6th April) and the first day of Diwali (19th October), as these festivals fall on days which are declared as holidays under section 25 of the Act referred to above.

(2) If any of the Muslim holidays notified above does not fall on the day notified, the Muslim servants of Government may be granted a sectional holiday on the day on which the holiday is actually observed *in addition* to a holiday on the day notified.

The following are the Hindu, Parsi, Muslim, Jewish, Jain and Christian holidays recognised by Government for the year 1941 in addition to those notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), namely:—

Hindu.

Makar Sankranti	Jan.	14
Gudi Padwa	March	28

Parsi (Shehenshahi).

Gatha Gahambars (2 days) ..	Sept.	2 & 3

Parsi (Kadmi).

Adar Jashan	April	11
Zarthost-no-Diso	May	13
Gatha Gahambars (2nd day) ..	Aug.	4
New Year (1st day)	,,	5
Khordad Sal	,,	11

Mahommedan (Sunni).

Muharram	Feb.	7
Shab-e-Barat	Sept.	8
Ramzan Id (Id-ul-Fitr) ..	Oct.	24
Mahim Fair (Bombay City only).	Dec.	4

Mahommedan (Shia).

Muharram	Feb.	7
Shahadat-e-Imam Hasan ..	March	26
Id-e-Maulud	April	15
Shahadat-e-Hazarat Ali ..	Oct.	13
Ramzan Id (Id-ul-Fitr) ..	,,	24

Jewish.

Pesach (2 days)	April	12 & 18
Rosh Hoshana (2 days) ..	Sept.	22 & 23
Kippur (2nd day)	Oct.	1
Sukkoth (2 days)	,,	6 & 14

Jain.

Mahavir Jayanti (Chaitra Sud 13)	April	9
Shravan Vad 13, 14, 30 and Bhadarva Sud 1 and 3 ..	Aug.	20, 21, 22, 23 & 25
Pajushan, Bhadarva Sud 5 ..	Aug.	27
Kartik Sud 15	Nov.	3

Christian.

Day following New Year's Day.	Jan.	2
Christmas	Dec.	27, 29 & 30

Notes.—(1) No days are notified as holidays on account of Parsi (Shehenshahi)—Avan Jashan (12th April); Adar Jashan (11th May); Parsi (Kadmi)—Avan Jashan (13th March); Gatha Gahambars (1st day) (3rd August); New Year (2nd day) (6th August); Jewish Shabouth (1st June); Tishabeab (3rd August); Kippur (1st day) (30th September); Jain Chaitra Sud 15 (11th April); Bhadarva Sud 2 (24th August); Christian—Christmas (28th December); as these festivals fall on days which are declared to be holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

(2) If any of the Muslim Section holidays (both Sunni and Shia) notified above does not fall on the day notified, the Muslim servants of Government (Sunni or Shia, as the case may be) may be granted a sectional holiday *in lieu* of a holiday on the day notified.

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THE INDIAN CALENDARS.

Mahomedan.

1941.		1359.	
January 1		Zilhaj	2
		1360.	
January 29	..	Muharram ..	1
February 28	..	Safar	1
March 30	..	Rabiwal-Aval ..	1
April 29	..	Rabiwal-Sani ..	1
May 28	..	Jamadial-Aval ..	1
June 27	..	Jamadial-Sani ..	1
July 26	..	Rajab	1
August 25	..	Shaban	1
September 23	..	Ramzan	1
October 22	..	Shawal	1
November 21	..	Zilkad	1
December 20	..	Zilhaj	1

Bengalee.

1941.		1347.	
January 1	..	Paus	17
January 14	..	Magh	1
February 13	..	Falgun	1
March 15	..	Chaitra	1
		1348.	
April 14	..	Baisack	1
May 15	..	Jaistha	1
June 15	..	Ashar	1
July 17	..	Shraban	1
August 17	..	Bhadra	1
September 17	..	Aswin	1
October 17	..	Kartick	1
November 16	..	Agrahayana ..	1
December 16	..	Paus	1

Samvat.

(S=Sudee, B=Budee.)

1941.		1997.	
January 1	..	Pausha ..	.. S 4
January 14	..	Pausha ..	.. B 1
January 28	..	Magh ..	.. S 1
February 13	..	Magh. ..	.. B 1
February 27	..	Phalgun ..	.. S 1
March 14	..	Phalgun ..	.. B 1
		1998.	
March 28	..	Chaitra ..	.. S 1
April 12	..	Chaitra ..	.. B 1
April 27	..	Vaisaka ..	.. S 1
May 12	..	Vaisaka ..	.. B 1
May 26	..	Jyaistha ..	.. S 1
June 10	..	Jyaistha ..	.. B 1
June 25	..	Ashada ..	.. S 1
July 9	..	Ashada ..	.. B 1
July 25	..	Sravana ..	.. S 1
August 8	..	Sravana ..	.. B 1
August 23	..	Bhadra ..	.. S 1
September 6	..	Bhadra ..	.. B 1
September 22	..	Aswin ..	.. S 1
October 6	..	Aswin ..	.. B 1
October 21	..	Kartika ..	.. S 1
November 4	..	Kartika ..	.. B 1
November 20	..	Margasir ..	.. S 1
December 4	..	Margasir ..	.. B 1
December 19	..	Pausa ..	.. S 1

1941.		1999.	
October 6	..	Aswin ..	.. B 1
October 21	..	Kartika ..	.. S 1
November 4	..	Kartika ..	.. B 1
November 20	..	Margasir ..	.. S 1
December 4	..	Margasir ..	.. B 1
December 19	..	Pausa ..	.. S 1

Telugu & Kanarese.

(S=Sudee, B=Budee.)

1941.		1862.	
January 14	..	Pushyam ..	.. B 1
January 28	..	Magham ..	.. S 1
February 12	..	Magham ..	.. B 1
February 27	..	Phalgun ..	.. S 1
		1863.	
March 14	..	Phalgun ..	.. B 1
March 28	..	Chitra ..	.. S 1
April 12	..	Chitra ..	.. B 1
April 27	..	Vaisaka ..	.. S 1
May 12	..	Vaisaka ..	.. B 1
May 27	..	Jyeshta ..	.. S 1
June 10	..	Jyeshta ..	.. B 1
June 25	..	Ashada ..	.. S 1
July 9	..	Ashada ..	.. B 1
July 25	..	Sravana ..	.. S 1
August 8	..	Sravana ..	.. B 1
August 23	..	Badra ..	.. S 1
September 6	..	Badra ..	.. B 1
September 22	..	Asvin ..	.. S 1
October 6	..	Asvin ..	.. B 1
October 21	..	Kartika ..	.. S 1
November 5	..	Kartika ..	.. B 1
November 19	..	Marga ..	.. S 1
December 4	..	Marga ..	.. B 1
December 19	..	Pushyam..	.. S 1

Tamil-Malayalam.

1941.		1116.	
January 1	..	Margali-Dhanus..	18
January 13	..	Thai-Makaram ..	1
February 12	..	Masi-Kumbham..	1
March 14	..	Panguni-Meenum.	1
April 13	..	Chittrai-Mesham.	1
May 14	..	Vaikasi-Brishabham	1
June 14	..	Ani-Mithunam ..	1
July 16	..	Adi-Karkitakam.	1
		1117.	
August 16	..	Avani-Chingam ..	1
September 16	..	Pooratasi-Kanni.	1
October 17	..	Aippisi-Thulam ..	1
November 16	..	Kartikai-Vrishchi-kam	1
December 15	..	Margali-Dhanus..	1

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Note.—**Every effort has been made to give a comprehensive Index to the information given in the Year Book, and it is hoped that it will facilitate easy reference. Should, however, anyone have suggestions or criticisms to offer calculated to improve the index, they are welcome and will be carefully considered.**

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